



EXAMINER

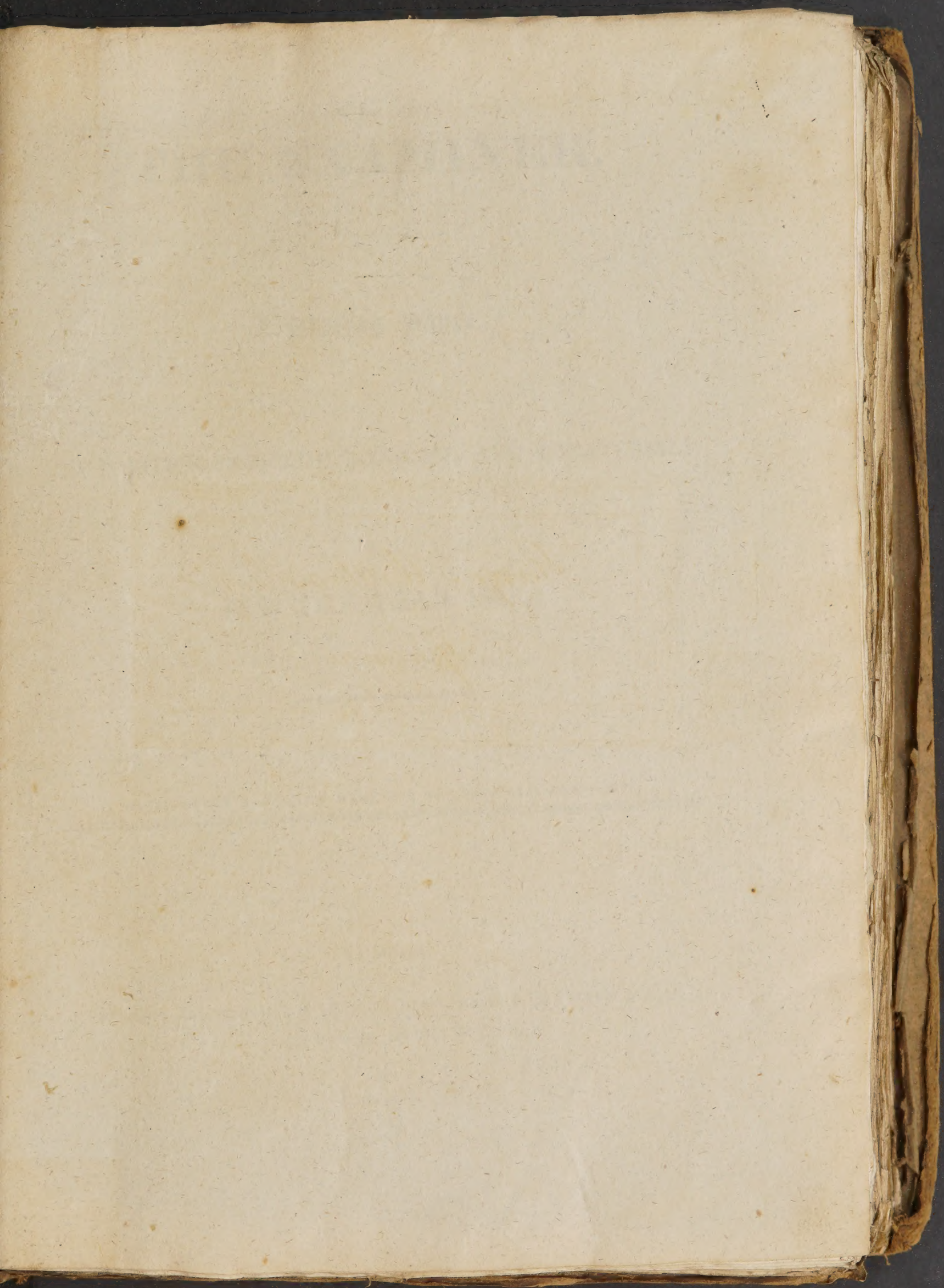
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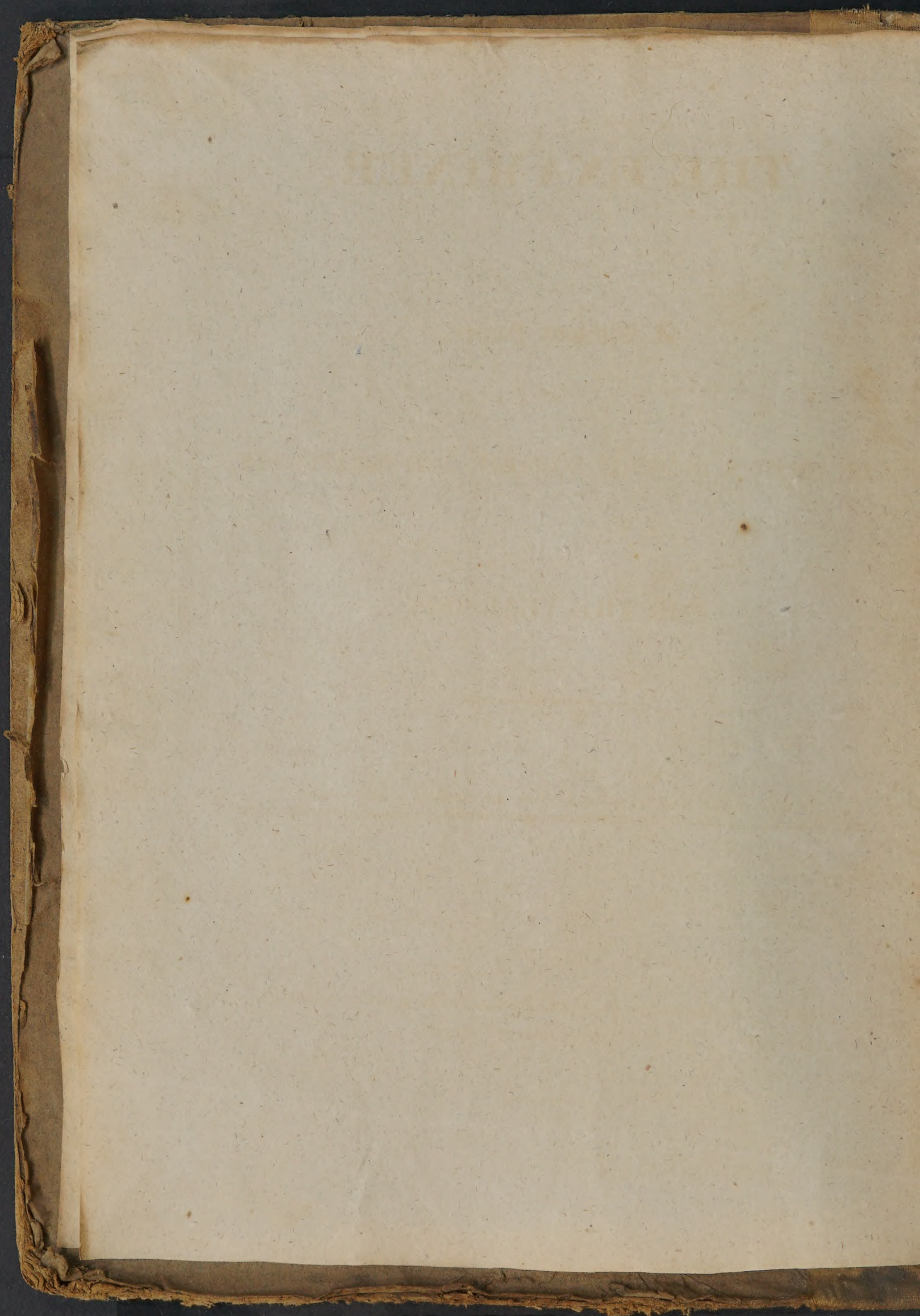






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Springvale





THE EXAMINER,

A Sunday Paper,

ON POLITICS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND THEATRICALS

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW—POPE.

LONDON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HUNT, AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE,
19, CATHARINE STREET, STRAND.

1818.

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ON POLITICAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND THEATRICALS

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

AND THE NAMES OF MANY FOR THE YEAR OF A NEW-POPE.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, AT THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.
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THE EXAMINER.

No. 523. SUNDAY, JAN. 4, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 508.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER OLD NATIONAL MERRY-MAKINGS CONSIDERED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE NATURE OF THE AGE, AND TO THE DESIRABLENESS OF THEIR REVIVAL.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?—*Twelfth Night*.

THE comedy, from which this quotation is made,—(a passage, involving as SHAKESPEARE'S pleasantries are apt to do, so much kind-hearted and tolerant wisdom) is supposed, with some reason, to be the last play that he wrote. If so, it is a delightful specimen of the master-spirit of those holiday-times, and of the happy-making disposition he kept up to the last,—and this too, in spite of early ardour, which is so apt to go to another extreme,—of a profession which peculiarly exposed him to the attacks of jealousy and envy, and of other troubles, of various sorts, which too often make men bitter with their nature. It was this sweet greatness of mind which led him to reconcile his deepest tragedies with such exquisite tastes and humanities, that our tears all turn to balm, and we depart with nothing but kind and equal feelings towards our fellow-creatures, instead of peevish or disdainful. His native cheerfulness is even observable, we think, in the titles of his plays. Those of his tragedies are in general mere names of persons;—his comedies are the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *As You Like It*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *All's Well That Ends Well*, *Twelfth Night* or *What you Will*, &c. What a companion must SHAKESPEARE have been for *Twelfth Night*!

But to return to that subject,—*Twelfth Day*, which closes the Christmas holidays, is the greatest and has been most preserved of them all,—the crown of the feast. It "has been observed in this kingdom," says Dr. DRAKE, ever since the reign of ALFRED; in whose days, "he adds," quoting from COLLIER'S Ecclesiastical History, "a law was made with relation to Holidays, by virtue of which the twelve days after the Nativity of our Saviour were made festivals." (DRAKE, Vol. 1. p. 127.)—Thus we see this truly great monarch, (the other greatest name in England with SHAKESPEARE) studying the enjoyment of the subjects whom he so nobly fought for, and regarding the extension of their holidays as a fit task for a paternal legislator.

The reference of *Twelfth Day* to the Wise Men of the East mentioned in the Bible, who have been mistaken for Kings, is well known. It has been sometimes called the Feast of the Three Kings, as it is still in some other countries; and hence most likely the custom of drawing for King and Queen. We say most likely, for though all

our festivals have perhaps a religious origin of some kind or other, and are reasonably mixed up with a religious feeling, (provided it be a cheerful one and such as does real honour to the Great Spirit of Nature), yet it is by no means certain that any one of them originates in the Christian Religion exclusively. It has been usual for most nations to make merry at certain marked periods of the year; and several of the customs on such occasions are traceable to the Gothic and Celtic religions, or, as in the case with many of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, to the worship of Greece and Rome. It is not necessary therefore to occupy our attention with points that may have any thing like an exclusive tendency. Exclusiveness is the bane of humanity at all times, much more so at times of professed mirth and benevolence; and holidays that are kept in the true spirit, that is to say, with hearty sociality, and a feeling for whatever can contribute to it in external nature, will easily accommodate the idea of their customs to all descriptions of faith. Christmas, or the Saturnalia,—May-Day, or the Floralia, Holidays, Games, Feasts, Belteins, Bairns,—a great and good Being will have been pleased with them all under whatever denomination, if there has been kindness and happiness among his creatures.

Twelfth Day, as it was kept by our ancestors, was much the same, in its specific character, as it is now. A king and queen were created at hazard by means of a bean and a pea, or other lots, stuck in a cake, which the company broke up; and a Court being formed by their Majesties, the characters were kept up till midnight; only with their usual superiority to us in merry-making, there was a more poetical air given to the mirth in high life, more carousing and music among the gentry, more country-sport among the peasantry, and a greater exhibition every where of sensitiveness to the beauties and cheap luxuries of nature. Yet what may we not recover with the help of good-will? The Wassel-bowl,* of which we spoke in our last, was in its greatest glory on *Twelfth*

Dr. Drake, in mentioning that he has a large silver Wassel-bowl in his possession, which was given to a member of his family about a hundred and fifty years ago, and which "is divided by four pegs," quotes a pleasant piece of information on that subject from Brady's Clavis Calendaris. Some of these Peg or Pin Cups or Bowls, and Pin or Peg Tankards, are yet to be found in the cabinets of antiquaries; and we are to trace from their use some common terms yet current among us. When a person is much related, we say he is "in a merry Merry Pin," which no doubt originally meant, he had reached that mark which had deprived him of his usual sedateness and sobriety; we talk of taking a man "a peg lower," when we imply we shall check him in any forwardness: a saying which originated from a regulation that deprived all those of their turn of drinking, or of their peg, who had become troublesome in their liquor; from the like rule of society came also the expression of "He is a peg too low," i. e. has been restrained too far, when we see that a person is not in equal spirits with his company; while we also remark of an individual, that is getting on "peg by peg," or, in other words, he is taking greater freedoms than he ought to do, which formerly meant, he was either drinking out of his turn, or, contrary to express regulation, did not confine himself to his proper portion, or peg, but drank into the next, thereby taking a double quantity."

and of the revival of this in some places in our own time, we have had the pleasure to hear in the course of the week, as well as of its existence still in some parts of the country. Those who pique themselves therefore on having a true Old English, Shakspearean, Alfredian cup, must do their best next Tuesday; on which day also, of course, the height of the mirth will be at its climax;—the best wit of old, middle-aged, and young, must be in requisition;—the games at cards, if any, by all means *round*, so as to admit players of all ages and sizes;—the king behave himself with true greatness, not making insidious partitions of his neighbour's fish;—the queen be served with infinite gallantry;—and the rest of the characters have their proper effect of shewing how good humouredly we should take such varieties in real life. One dance at least there should be, wherever it can be contrived, for health as well as vivacity's sake; and a little music and song also, to modulate the uproariousness, and remind the Animal Spirits of the presence of the Graces. Here's a sprightly Twelfth Night song by ROBERT HERRICK, which carries its music along with it:—

Now, now the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums,
Where Beau's the king of the sport here;
Beside, we must know,
The Pea also
Must revel, as queen in the court here.
Begin then to chuse,
This night as ye use,
Who shall (for the present delight here)
Be a king by the lot,
And who shall not
Be twelfth-day Queen for the night here,
Which known, let us make
Joy-sops with the cake;
And let not a man be seen here,
Who, unurg'd, will not drink,
To the base from the brink,
A health to the king and the queen here.
Next, crown the bowl full
With gentle lambs-wool;*
Add sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
With store of ale too;†
And thus ye must do
To make the wassail a swinger.
Give then to the king
And queen wassailing;
And though with ale ye be wet here,
Yet part ye from hence
As free from offence,
As when ye innocent met here.

* Roasted apples. † Or wine.

Pray admire the end of this hey-day song of merriment. Could any dance fall into a prettier, modest courtesy? Could any sermon end better? How much more efficacious, in behalf of real virtue, to inspire hilarity, and then appeal to the kindly passions excited,—than to threaten, and frighten, and make gloomy, and then expect peace and charity to ensue! The title of one of Ben Jonson's Masques, which was presented at Court on Twelfth Night, is "Pleasure reconciled to Virtue." This has long been a very desirable reconciliation indeed, and only because Pleasure and Virtue have both been so little valued. We have no more right to be kept asun-

der, than inclination; but the world has made so many artificial Pleasures and Virtues, and taken such extraordinary pains to separate the two ideas, (in spite of some professions and recommendations to the contrary), that, by selfish pretenders or foolish mistakers, real Pleasure is almost always lost as much sight of as the Golden Age itself; while real Virtue is too often defied by those, who just see far enough to detect the false. The reason is, that Virtue is too much made to consist of compromises with really vicious and foolish and overworked states of society, which of necessity cannot attain to pleasure; and so Innocence or Hurtlessness comes to mean things, both in abstinence and practice, which it would not otherwise do; and Happiness is despaired of in this beautiful world.—nay, often made a merit of being despaired of! So invincible almost is the tendency to get pleasurable sensation of some sort; and yet such modes does human folly discover at the very same time, of cutting off its own power of returning to them!—We hope the days will yet come when the world will be wiser; and when it will think it as barbarous to make these intellectual and moral sacrifices of human beings to the Molochs of Gain and Superstition, as it now holds it to have been barbarous to sacrifice their bodies. At all events, things may be better and more cheerful than they are now; they have been so; and as these are the two great steps towards improvement,—first, not to despair,—and second, not to delay,—here's to their speedy reformation, and to the reader's health, in a Wassel-cup made by "a Wife, a Mother, and an Englishwoman."

We conclude these articles for the present; though we must own we do so with an unwillingness, which will be pardoned by such of our brother-politicians as do not confine their notions of politics to a question of the day, or their enthusiasm for the good and beautiful to the faces of the Allied Sovereigns. We shall continue them however from time to time, as the seasons of the old holidays come round,—particularly on May Day; for besides the pleasure of writing upon such subjects, and of hoping that they may be of some little service, we have now the additional and delightful excitement of knowing that they have already been so. We have had accounts from various quarters of the revival of old festivities,—some brought us by friends, some that have come round to us by chance, to the great surprise of those who witnessed them;—and some sent us by correspondents on the subject, among whom we have particularly to thank those who appear in our present paper, with a fair and true woman at their head. We should formerly have left out the complimentary parts of their letters, perhaps because we were more proud, or less understood what was due to others, or less felt the value of sympathy; but we now leave them in, and feel ourselves much more than overpaid by the accounts and reflections which they accompany. The letter of our fair stranger in particular happened to come upon us in the midst of some very wintry reflections indeed, and roused us up again like a beam of sunshine.—This has been one of the pleasantest periods of our public life.

HOLIDAY REVIVALS.

SIR,—For many years past I have been a constant reader of your liberal and patriotic Paper; but, much as I admire the general run of its contents, I have been more



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Gratified by your observations on the right method of celebrating the present blessed season, than with any particular paper, if I except the one published after the Battle of Waterloo, and the two recent ones on the demise of the Princess Charlotte.

I am a lover of Nature and of social happiness, a happiness which is but too little known among the higher classes of English society in modern times. I was born and educated in the country, and I was early taught to hail Christmas as the peculiar season for acts of benevolence, and old English mirth and hospitality. I have lamented with each returning December, the visible alteration in the manner of celebrating this once joyous period. Your paper *enchanted* me—and I resolved for once to lend my aid towards restoring the “*Good old Times*”, in the proper sense of the phrase. I am a middle-aged woman, and have for the last ten years been deprived of the use of my limbs, and rarely know the blessing of an hour’s health; but I have not forgotten the green days of my youth, and I can still be happy, whilst I see others so.—On Christmas Eve, I decked my house with the verdure of my garden, and commenced the twelve days revelry with a revival of all the old customs and sporting, crowned with the “*Wassail Bowl*.” On Christmas Day the Poor of the Parish partook (so far as my means could extend) of old English fare, in Beef and Plum-pudding; and after a similar repast in the parlour, with a large party of young folks, we passed the evening in successive games, and the peals of re-iterated laughter cheered my heart, and would have pleased yours, had you heard them, I think. If God spares my life, I shall continue to keep up the hilarity of the season, by every means in my power, till after the Twelfth-day,—not forgetting the Baron of Beef, the “*Boar’s Head*,” and the standing Christmas Pye, as the embellishment of a well-stored Larder.

I have no other apology to offer for thus intruding on you, but the idea which has occurred to me, that every proof given of the good likely to result from your excellent papers on this subject must be gratifying to you.

Wishing you many and happy returns of a season, whose cheering influence you seem so well able to appreciate, I remain, Sir, yours, sincerely and cordially,

A WIFE, A MOTHER, AND AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

South Lambeth, Dec. 28, 1817.

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER OF ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

You deserve the thanks of every Englishman for your warm-hearted attempts to restore the conviviality of the present festive season, and have put me to some expense to buy “*Christmas*,” to decorate the kitchen, &c. that mere thoughtlessness had made me omit these last two years.

I passed three or four Christmases in a beautiful and secluded village, near the coast of Sussex, where the villagers have many old English words and customs still current. They regularly go “*wassailing*,” singing “*wassel songs*,” (and call them so because their fathers did), and come into your halls and kitchens, and act plays about the Grand Turk, and the Christian Knight, and the Holy Land, and old Father Christmas; all fairly dressed, and personified according to the age and condition of the actors; for old and young join in it, and go round from house to house—besides carol singing, &c. They called it “*tip-teering*,” and the actors “*tip-teerers*,” but I never could learn either the orthography or etymology of the word. I think I could remember almost the whole of their play; it seldom varied in all their parties, and was in metre.

Wishing you all the enjoyments of the present festive season, which you are so qualified to enjoy, I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant and constant reader,

J. F.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTER OF

Sir,—The opening of your paper on the season attracted my attention last Sunday, and my expectation for to-day, which is not disappointed this morning, its poetry, good humour, and good sense, once cheering and refreshing, and are well in keeping with the fine winter sunshine we enjoy this season.

You have not adverted to a condition of Christmas, pregnant with reflections on its customs:—viz. that it is a Christian institution; that it is the Saturnalia of ancient days—the Feast of Saturn, the Father of the Gods. To this habit, long formed, and probably carried to its greatest abuse of licence when the slaves changed places with their Lords, the Christian institution conformed, here turning the observance to its better purpose. The astronomy of the season, too, is a circumstance worth noting:—the return of the sun from his most distant point in the southern circle of his ecliptic course. New Year’s Day is properly the 22d of December; and the birth of the Saviour, at this season, was a coincidence which happily fell in with the heathen practice, and served to tolerate, and, in changing its object, to perpetuate the habit. We must go far back for its origin. It is probably of Persian institution in the temperate zone, and refers to the early worship of the Sun, as God of this visible diurnal sphere. When sensible images were all the human mind could reach to, the Sun must have been the object of wonder and of gratitude for his power and his benefits; that is, the object of fear and of hope, the God of trembling mortals.

We are so much the slaves and the dupes of verbal cant, that I cannot acknowledge the advantage of chasing away one by the substitution of another; and am not therefore at once content with the expression of all the meaning that is intended to be conveyed by your new-fangled term of “*Other-worldliness*,” of which by its repetition you may grow fond. Things are too much abused by words, and by none more than these “*cant brevities*” which mean any thing, and to which soon every one who sees them affixes a meaning of his own.

The Creator of us, and of this world we are placed in, did no doubt give it to us to enjoy; nor has all our obliquity and selfishness, and disregard or oppression of our fellows, been able yet entirely to mar this destiny. But surely we have defaced this stamp, degraded this condition, deprived each too much of this heavenly boon, this natural lot, which Christmas was meant to acknowledge and keep in memory, to keep in sight, and in hope, though it could not re-establish and restore! We labour too hard, to gain and possess too little. Order and art, method and prudence, equity and the *due* reward of toil, *could* make all glad. Virtue and industry, sobriety and economy, have much in store for us when we shall draw upon their hoards of leisure and pleasure, of ease and sufficiency, all the year through, and to allow of a merriment at Christmas, grateful to the giver of all, and liberal of his gifts one to another.

T. R.
Sunday, Dec. 28, 1817.

* We suspect our correspondent is right in this objection, and shall think of it.—Exam.

DISTRESSED SAILORS.

A Meeting took place on Friday at the King’s Head, Poultry, with the object of adopting some speedy means of relieving the distressed Seamen, with whom the streets are crowded.

It appeared from the statement of the Chairman, Mr. M’Auley, that the subject had previously undergone some investigation, and that a Committee had been formed with the view of fixing upon the most eligible mode of facilitating the views of those who proposed the Meeting.

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the names of the Committee, those of the late and the present Lord Mayor appeared.

His LORDSHIP declined taking the Chair, and begged to be understood in doing so, as not acting from any other feeling than those of humanity. He was apprehensive of the consequences of giving his public sanction to a meeting, the result of which might be the prodigious influx of the distressed, and those pretending to be so, to the City of London: an event that would add to the exhibitions of misery that daily took place.

Mr. PAINE, Clerk to the Magistrates at the Guildhall Police Office, was in the habit of witnessing scenes of great distress, and he trusted there would be a co-operation between the Meeting and the Magistrates of Police upon a subject so important. He then read the Petition which he had presented to the Court of Common Council, and expressed a hope that, as the Committee of City Lands, to which it was referred, could not recommence their functions for some time, the interval would be occupied in providing some means of relief. The London Workhouse, established in the reign of Charles II. in his opinion, presented an asylum in which starvation, at least, could be prevented, and at a future period the expenses might be defrayed by a regulation, directing that the different parishes should pay in proportion to their extent and ability. In answer to the observation of the Lord Mayor with respect to the probable influx of strange vagrants, he had to say, that the city of London could only act as it was in the habit of doing when the hospitals were full; there being no more room, those who could not be accommodated were obliged to wait till there was, and the City of London would, by an exertion in this cause, shew that an example to other parts of the country was not wanting.

The CHAIRMAN said, the attention of those assembled was to be directed to the object of distinguishing between worthy and unworthy objects; that the former might be provided with employment in ships, and that impostors might be treated with the wholesome severity provided by Act of Parliament. There were numbers of seamen about the streets in a state of disease and nakedness, in consequence of their own vices, and such men could not be taken into the service until those two very revolting objections were removed. The doubt whether good or harm was likely to arise from what the Meeting might determine upon, was itself distressing, but something must be attempted, and the concurrence of the Magistrates would render great facilities to the investigation.

The LORD MAYOR saw plainly that the motive was excellent; but he regretted to say, that by far the greater number of those who claimed charity as seamen were impostors. There were, besides, many foreign seamen about the streets, whom he had sent to the different Consuls in vain; for they had rather beg than go home; and accordingly betook themselves to the accustomed demand upon the compassion of Englishmen. His Lordship again expressed his fear of accumulating distresses.

A long conversation then took place upon the probable means of distinguishing between deserving and undeserving objects.

One of the Members observed, that the distress they had to relieve was merely of a temporary nature, and that next spring would present the most grateful mode of disposing of the poor seamen, in the departure of the East and West India fleets, in which they could find instant employment. It was suggested, that a house, or a ship, should be hired immediately for the purpose of accommodating those, who should, upon examination, be deemed worthy objects; that public notice should be given of the place where Captains of ships might be supplied with men; and that the Police Officers should take all persons of the description alluded to, who were found begging, to an office, hired by the Committee, two or three of whom

should attend daily, assisted by a person of sea-faring intelligence, for the purpose of examining into the cases of those brought before them. A doubt having been entertained of the power of compelling those who were unwilling to attend the office,

The LORD MAYOR said, he should give directions to the Police Officers of the City to act according to the suggestion that had been just given.

It was agreed upon all sides that it was indispensably necessary to the Ship Owners and all others employed in commerce, to have the streets cleared of those begging sailors, for many of them contracted, from the necessity of begging, a fondness for it, and it might be found difficult to induce them to work, after having had a successful experiment of the effects of a lazy life. At an early period of the meeting it was mentioned that application to the Admiralty would be advisable; but that hint was soon rejected, upon the ground that the observance of official forms would make starvation inevitable by delay! With respect to those whose characters were bad, and who were not qualified to act as able-bodied seamen, it seemed to be understood that the Committee should endeavour to procure employment for them of a different kind, and that there should be a recommendation to occupy them, amongst other things, in clearing the navigation of the Thames, and repairing the roads about the metropolis.

One of the Members said, he was convinced no able-bodied seaman would beg. His noble pride would prevent him!—Another declared that such a declaration was completely erroneous. He knew it to be a fact, that there were many Petty Officers, who had served long and well, and who, being reduced to the alternative of begging or dying, very judiciously adopted the former.

The Captain of a merchantman said, the practice followed by West Indianmen, of discharging their men upon going into dock, was the cause of a great deal of the misery that existed. When at Hull and other docks the men were retained, he could not see why the West India Docks should adopt such a system. If he had a son, and was in poor circumstances, he never would put him on board a West Indiaman, for that reason.

The Meeting then, amongst others, made the following recommendations, which are to be submitted at the General Meeting:—

“That a Committee be appointed to engage a vessel, in which poor seamen shall be lodged and sustained until provided with a situation.—That Members of the Committee shall attend to the cases brought before them daily, at an office chosen for that purpose; and that the Police Magistrates be solicited to give their assistance in having all vagrant seamen brought before the Committee, and that temporary sustenance be afforded.”

Thanks having been given to the Lord Mayor for his promptitude in offering assistance, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the Meeting broke up.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MR. HONE.

On Monday a numerous meeting of the Friends of the Liberty of the Press and Trial by Jury took place at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the conduct of the late prosecution against Mr. Hone, and of the propriety of opening a subscription for that individual. The room was crowded to excess.

Mr. WATKIN having been called to the Chair, observed, that though he had to regret that some more able individual had not been called to the Chair, yet he took it with pleasure, because he considered this as an object most materially connected with the Liberty of the Press. With respect to the Parodies, he never read them till after the trial: he was not an admirer of these sort of productions; but he had read these, and he thought he might venture to say, no one could read them without seeing their object; and he was persuaded, that every one who heard him would agree with him, that had they been written to rid-

cule Reformers or Anti-Ministerialists, instead of Ministers, they would have been passed over, as all similar productions had been before—(Applause)—With respect to the present Meeting, he would state how it had its origin. He and some other individuals having met at a Coffee-house soon after the third trial of Mr. Hone terminated, it became of course the subject of conversation; and it was then suggested, that as the Liberty of the Press was closely connected with the Trial by Jury, on which, united, in a great measure depended the liberty of the subject, the noble defence which Mr. Hone had made of those two great bulwarks of our freedom, called on the Public for its gratitude. The situation of Mr. Hone was then adverted to, and it was proposed that some such measure as the present should be adopted, where the liberality of his fellow-citizens might be exerted, to place him and his family in a state of comfort. A string of Resolutions were then drawn up, which would severally be put to the Meeting; who would have the opportunity of expressing their opinion upon them.

Sir F. BURDETT expressed his satisfaction at and gratitude for the applause which was now bestowed upon him. Next to the duty of maintaining the Liberty of the Press, was, in his opinion, the duty of supporting an humble individual, who, for political purposes had been persecuted, and through whom the Liberty of the Press and of the Country had been struck at. He trusted the Meeting would this day express the strong sense of the noble stand which this humble individual had made, and of the conduct of Ministers, who, under a most hypocritical pretence, had persecuted him beyond what had occurred on any former occasion. The worthy Baronet then proceeded to read the several Resolutions which had been put into his hand, and which, he was persuaded, would be adopted unanimously, and acted upon with the liberality becoming such a Meeting and such a subject. He perfectly agreed with all the general observations made by the worthy Chairman in opening the business of the day; but he must add one more observation, and that was, that no measures which the People could adopt, could secure their liberty—the Liberty of the Press, or the Trial by Jury—unless we had a Reform in Parliament. (Applause.) Unless those who had to guard and make laws were pure, how could it be expected the laws should remain pure, or the Liberties of the People secure? With respect to Mr. Hone, he knew nothing of him, but in his late prosecution. With his future life or conduct he had nothing to do; but by the noble stand he had made, and the honest intentions which he had since shewn, he had no doubt of his future conduct proving him worthy of their support. For what was passed, however, the Public were called on to support him. The noble stand which he had made—the victory he had obtained over the Learned Judges, and all the Court Lawyers, was unequalled on any former occasion. (Applause.) No such conduct had ever been adopted by Judges before; they had, on this occasion, completely misconstrued the Act commonly called Mr. Fox's Libel Bill, and had, under the provisions of that Bill, as they construed it, constituted themselves Foremen of the Jury; and in that character delivered their verdict, and so delivered it to the Jury, with all possible solemnity, with the hand placed on the heart, or where the heart ought to be, and declaring that conscientiously as honest men, and consistently with their oath of office, they were bound to give this opinion. Now such was not the true and fair way of construing the Act; the Act said, the Judge should give his opinion as in other cases. If it were otherwise, if it were as the Learned Judges had construed it, the subject was now in a much worse situation than before the Act was passed. Unfortunately, it was seldom that Judges or Lawyers on this subject were men of common sense. A Jury of honest men, with common sense, had, however, decided for themselves, and acquitted Mr. Hone, notwithstanding two Learned Judges conscientiously declared him guilty—(Applause.)—The Hon. Baronet here observed, that there was an individual, whose name on this occasion ought not to be passed over, that was, Mr. Pearson, who had obtained for the public, of the City of London, a free, upright, and honest Jury List, and got rid of that old Book, which, by long use, had become rotten and corrupt.—(Applause.)—This was the first dawning of Reform. If the cleansing system of Mr. Pearson could be extended to Middlesex, and the rest of the kingdom, then the people might defy all the attempts of Ministers. Another doctrine of the Courts of Law newly set up was, that the Crown Office had a right to select the Jurors: though it appeared that with the old book the Master of the Crown Office was most polite; he would not select any, but take them fairly. That was something like what his old friend Mr. Horne Tooke used to say; it was like offering a person a basket of rotten oranges, and desiring him to select a dozen for himself!—(Much

laughter)—The Master of the Crown Office had now got a new List to take Jurors from, and now he claimed a right to select and choose; but with all his care, he could not select a Jury which would find Mr. Hone guilty. He had heard of a story of a man who used to go about the streets shewing a lion occasionally putting his head down the animal's throat. He used to say, if ever the lion wagged his tail whilst a head was down his throat, the head would go for it. One day the beast wagged his tail, and the poor man lost his head. Mr. Hone's head had been in as dangerous a situation; the lion had wagged his tail: fortunately, however, Mr. Hone escaped with his head, but he was not less entitled to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens on that account. Sir Francis then proceeded to move the first Resolution, viz.

"That the Liberty of the Press is one of the dearest rights and proudest distinctions of Englishmen; and is inseparably connected with, and wholly dependent on, the purity of the Trial by Jury."

Mr. Alderman THORPE congratulated the Meeting on the triumph of Mr. Hone; the victory obtained by him had established the Liberty of the Press, and the Trial by Jury, without which every country must be despotic—with which every country must to a certain extent be free.

Mr. Waithman then proceeded to read the other Resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

"That the inestimable importance of the sacred and constitutional right of Trial by Jury has never been more demonstratively proved than by the recent prosecutions and honourable acquittals of Mr. Wm. Hone."

"That Parodies on Scripture having been written and published by Martin Luther, the Father of the Reformation—by Dignitaries of the Church, and by other eminent and learned Personages, down to the present time, we are persuaded, that the exception taken to the Parodies of Mr. Hone, by the present Ministers of the Crown, was to answer political purposes against the Liberty of the Press."

"That hypocritical prostitution of Religion, and a pretended zeal for its defence, when used by corrupt Statesmen as a mark for political persecution, must ever be held by all sincere Christians as the worst profanation of its sacred name."

"That it is evident, from the manner in which those prosecutions were commenced and conducted, that the real object of Ministers was not to protect religion, but to crush an apparently defenceless individual, who had exposed their political delinquencies, to stifle public discussion, to destroy the Liberty of the Press, and to uphold existing abuse."

"That the extensive knowledge—the varied talents—the manly intrepidity—the energy of mind—and the unshaken perseverance—which enabled Mr. W. Hone so dauntlessly to resist the reiterated assaults of Ministerial persecution, entitle him to the gratitude and support of every friend to constitutional freedom."

"That a subscription be now opened, and that the money which may be subscribed be placed in the hands of a Committee, to be used in such way as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the permanent welfare of Mr. Hone and his family."

"That the following Gentlemen be of the Committee:—Robert Waithman, Joseph Hurcombe, Wm. Sturch, Alderman Thorpe, Alderman Goodbehere, Samuel Brooks, and Wm. Williams, Wm. Teasdale; and Robert Waithman, Esq. was appointed the Treasurer."

MR. WAITHMAN said, he had one circumstance to mention, namely, that a subscription to a very considerable amount had already been entered into. He would read a list of the subscribers. Mr. W. did so, and, amongst others, was that of a Lady, 25 one-pound notes, and five five-pound notes. Mr. W. said, he had also that moment had put into his hands a subscription of 100*l*. He was not at liberty to say who it was from, but it was an individual known to all present. His description was as follows:—"A Member of the House of Lords, an enemy to all persecution, but especially religious persecution for political purposes."

MR. PERRY said, a part of this day's proceedings had been committed to his hand, and he hoped he should be believed when he said, that on no occasion had he ever performed a task which gave him so much satisfaction, or in which he so much regretted his want of talent to do adequate justice to his subject. The Resolution now put into his hands, and which he had to submit to the Meeting, was one of thanks to a worthy Baronet near him—Sir F. Burdett. He trusted he should not be considered as enthusiastic in his admiration of that Hon. Gentleman, when he

said that he never had known a man who had, with such true motives, such pure motives, and such unabated patriotism, the whole course of his parliamentary life, fought the cause of the people in the House of Commons as the worthy had done. With respect to the objects of the present meeting, they were this day met to support the Liberty of the Press, without which they might indeed exist, but not live. The Liberty of the Press was to the mind as necessary as was light to the human body. Mr. Hone had, on the late occasion, made a noble and an unprecedented stand in support of it. He (Mr. P.) was one of those Journalists who could not express the gratitude he felt to him for that stand. The law of libel in this country was so undefined, that no common man could understand it. The Crown Lawyers said it was the purpose which constituted the libel; the purpose was to be judged by the effect; they said it was truth, if truth tended to indispose men's minds, or was unpleasant to them. If such was libel, he should continue to be a libeller, for he would publish truth, even though it should displease some men, or draw down the anger of Ministers upon him. He would still say it was not a libel to tell the truth, and to maintain those privileges with which we were born. The Crown Lawyers and Judges also say it is not a libel because it is true or false, but because it may provoke a breach of the peace; that was indeed to make men not liable for their own acts, but answerable for the acts of others. He trusted it would not be long before a Requisition would be presented to the Sheriff of Middlesex, calling on him to convene a Meeting of the County to consider of the measure of Ministers the most obnoxious and unconstitutional, the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and to express an opinion on that abominable Circular of Lord Sidmouth, in which the Noble Lord said the County Magistrates had power immediately to imprison any individual publishing what he was pleased to call blasphemous Libels, but which three honest Juries had declared were not so. With respect to the Habeas Corpus Act, circumstances had proved there was no reason for its violation; and he trusted the Suspension Act would not be allowed to expire of itself without an opinion being declared upon it; and to be brought in, like the Mutiny Act, in future, perhaps once a year. (Applause.) Mr. Perry then read the Vote of Thanks to Sir F. Burdett, as follows:—

"That the Thanks of this Meeting are due to Sir F. Burdett, Bart. for his spontaneous offers of co-operation with the Gentlemen originating the subscription, in strict conformity with a life of pure motives and love of country."

Mr. Wooten was anxious to second this motion, because there never was a motion in which he more fully concurred. He could not refrain from taking this opportunity of adverting to the conduct of the Jury, who, on the Judge attempting to put that Court at lock, irrelevant matter, on the defence of Mr. Hone, got up, and nobly declared he considered the matter as relevant; and by this declaration he enabled the defendant to put himself under Jury-masters. (Applause.) The Judge's trappings shivered in the wind, and he was under the necessity of hailing the Attorney-General, and observing to that Learned Gentleman, "I think we had better let this gale blow over us." (Applause.) He would not now detain the Meeting by any observations of his, from the exercise of their liberal intention, which he hoped would have the effect of placing Mr. Hone and his infant family in a state of comfort.

Sir F. BURDETT then presented himself to the Meeting, to return thanks for the honour done to him. Their applause was the richest reward he could ever enjoy; and should his life be long or short, it should ever be his chief study to deserve it. The Worthy Baronet then proceeded to pay some compliments to the exertions of Mr. Pearson and Mr. Wooten; and concluded with moving a vote of Thanks to the former Gentleman, in the following terms:—

"That the Thanks of this Meeting are hereby cordially given to Mr. Charles Pearson, for his manly and successful struggle in correcting the corrupt system of packing Juries, which has consequently essentially toward the present triumph; and especially for his constant advice and assistance given to Mr. Hone throughout the whole of the prosecutions—affording a rare example to his profession, of zeal, independence, and disinte-

to prevent the interposition of the Judge between the Jury and their verdict. He spoke feelingly on this subject. He considered it as one of the greatest evils. When he was labouring under the pressure of a sentence which he should ever complain of as being unjust and oppressive, and by which he was adjudged to pay a fine, which he had determined never to pay, but rather to pass the remainder of his life in a dungeon, his friends then came forward, and relieved him from the difficulty in which he was involved. The hundred pounds then paid for him he would now present to Mr. Hone. (Loud applause.) He regretted much that he was under the necessity of paying it to the Treasurer of the Subscription in the base currency, a Bank of England note. He had endeavoured to get the legal coin of the realm for it, but in vain; no guineas could be procured. He could have had Sovereigns and Regents, indeed, but Sovereigns and Regents had nothing to do with this Meeting or Subscription. (Loud Applause.) He understood we were to have a new silver currency instead of crowns and half-crowns, he supposed they would be called Ministers and Borough-mongers. (Applause and Laughter.) The Noble Lord then handed over 100*l.* note, and declared he felt the highest pleasure in giving it, and the warmest gratitude to Mr. Hone, for affording him the opportunity of giving it.

The thanks to Mr. Pearson were then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. PEARSON returned the meeting thanks for the honour they had done him. The worthy speaker then proceeded to detail the circumstances which attended his endeavours to obtain the object for which the meeting had now voted him its thanks. That he had been successful was mainly owing to the support and assistance which he had received from the worthy Chairman of the present meeting, in his place in the Court of Common Council. He was aware he could only impute the applause he had received to his being a young recruit in the service; if he was a recruit, Mr. Hone was his bringer, and he hoped his bringer would be well rewarded. (Much applause.)

Mr. STURGEON then moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Waltham, for his conduct in the Chair to-day, and for a long life of active exertions in the service and cause of the Public. The worthy gentleman then proceeded to comment on the conduct of the late prosecutions, and observed, that the Crown Lawyers were to be pitied. A parody was not yet a crime, though it soon might be so; but before it was, he would take the liberty of making one, namely, "It was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a Crown Lawyer to be an honest man."

Mr. WOOLEY seconded this motion, and congratulated the meeting on the great victory which had been obtained for the people and for their liberties by the exertions of Mr. Pearson. The Master of the Crown Office might look over his book to look for his old acquaintance, but in future he would look in vain; and he was persuaded he might safely congratulate the country on a period being put to the practice of packing Juries.

A resolution of Thanks to Mr. Waltham was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Waltham returned thanks. Through the whole of his political life he had received no reward, and he sought for none but the applause of his own heart and of his fellow citizens; these were the richest rewards he could receive, and all which he desired. (Applause.)

The Thanks of the Meeting were then proposed to Lord Cochrane; and they were carried unanimously.

LORD COCHRANE thanked the Meeting for the honour they had done him, and the confidence they had on all occasions placed in his assertions of rectitude of conduct. He pledged himself to prove that confidence not misplaced. In less than a month he would lay open such a scene of conspiracy, wickedness, and perjury, as never before met the eyes of the Public; and trusted, by that exposure, to prevent Ministers in future, however daring and profligate they might be, from attempting, by such means, to crush an individual who might become obnoxious to them.

The Meeting then adjourned. Books were opened, and subscriptions to the amount of several hundred pounds were immediately paid down. Sir F. Burdett subscribed 100*l.*; Mr. Waltham 20*l.*; Mr. Perry 20*l.*; Alderman Goodbehore 20*l.*; and several sums of 10*l.* and 5*l.* were subscribed by individuals.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Yesterday, M. Scheffer, aged 23 years, born in Holland, but naturalized as a Frenchman, and M. Gille, the former the author, the latter the printer, of

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a work entitled "On the State of Liberty in France," appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. M. Scheffer being asked what was his profession, replied that he was a student.—"In what?"—"In nothing," was the answer.—The further proceedings were adjourned till this day fortnight, when the King's Advocate will address the Court in support of the prosecution.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Willis, Bath, upholsterer. Attorney, Mr. Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.
J. Tomlinson, Frankley, Worcestershire, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Platt, New Boswell-court.
W. Poole, Leicester, hosier. Attornies, Messrs. Edmunds and Jeyes, Chancery-lane.
T. Gibbon, Stretford, Manchester, pork-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Avison and Wheeler, Castle-sreet, Holborn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This day the Right Hon. John Leach, and the Right Hon. Sir William A'Court, Bart. were, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Ellis, Manchester, joiner. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
W. N. Marsden, Salford, Lancashire, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
W. Clarke, Sheffield, master-builder. Attorney, Mr. Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.
G. Harvey, Lane-end, Staffordshire, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Clarke, and Co. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.
J. and J. Taylor, and J. Leigh, Agecroft, Lancashire, calico-printers. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Clarke, and Co. Warnford-court.
W. N. Newell, Derby, cheese-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Austen, Gray's Inn.
R. Gray, Norwich, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn-square.
J. Houston, Manchester, and T. Smith, Middleton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Temple.
S. Waddington, Brighouse, Halifax, cornfactor. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Hatton-garden.
J. Swainson, Manor-row, East Smithfield, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.
J. Peel, Borough Market, Southwark, potatoe-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Watson, Clifford's Inn.
J. Kirkham, Acre Farm, Leek, Staffordshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Cook, Woodbridge-house, Clerkenwell.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 81½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. shut.

NOVELTIES at the Theatre, next week.

Attention will be paid to the Communication on Prisons.

We have often begged our Correspondents to understand, that we cannot possibly keep all their letters, with the chance either of their being called for again, or of their accumulating into one of those heaps of paper at which the REGENT himself was alarmed. They will have the goodness to recollect this.

The Sonnet from ZAPPI will be inserted with pleasure, and so will the fine one entitled OZYMANDIAS.

MARIANNE'S DREAM also is not forgotten among our poetical stores.—A. F. G. has guessed rightly.

"EVENING HOURS" have been received, and are certainly promising for so young a writer, especially the Sonnets at the end, one of which we will give shortly to our readers.

Did Mr. R. W. get his paper?

Various Letters and Verses have been sent on the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE; and various others, in a very different strain, on other royal personages.

Will any extracts from the compositions of the young man in question suit the purpose of Mr. W. who favoured us with a letter? The Minuet by MOZART mentioned in a late *Examiner* is to be found in the same publication which relates the origin of it, — *the Supplement*, lately published, of Mr. SHIELD'S *Introduction to Harmony*. The other questions which accompanied the present one, have been answered in the course of our political articles.

R. B.'s judicious Letter on the POOR LAWS,—a CRITIQUE on Mr. West's Great Picture of *Death on the Pale Horse*,—and other Articles, in our next.

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LONDON, JANUARY 4.

THE French Deputies, in the course of their discussions on the Liberty of the Press, have rejected a proposition for applying the Trial by Jury to offences of it; so that the *Chronicle* observes, "the other amendments introduced into the *Projet* become of little consequence." It is indeed as sage and satisfactory a proceeding as the old Bartholomew-fair improvement,—the part of *Hamlet* left out by particular desire.—However, there are two things which it tells us, though not very new ones;—first, that the BOURBONS, and even the BONAPARTISTS while BOURBON Ministers, are afraid of letting the people be judges; and second, that they have not grown wise enough, as some supposed, to fall in with the liberal demands of the age, and thus obtain that only security of their power, which BONAPARTE, with a candour which *he* could afford, acknowledged he had missed.

The Citizens, it seems, are becoming alarmed about their money-transactions with Government, and the enormous issue of paper. The Sovereigns are said to disappear as fast as they put forth their heads, and on the other hand, the Ministerialists will say that it is only a false alarm as usual,—just as they have said on all occasions, whether the alarm was false or not, and just as Courtiers have talked in the anti-chambers of the corrupt, up to the last moment when the whole edifice of Government sunk with them and their masters. Certainly bad things may be bolstered up a long time; and the dropsical may talk merrily on the strength of what is preparing them wretchedness and destruction; but the thing is to prove that a dropsy is in itself advantageous, and that such a system of finance as ours can possibly last. We have seen its effects on the lower parts of the community,—on the shrunk and mortified legs, as well as the jolly laughing head,—which nevertheless can turn pale pretty often, and feel the sinking at the heart;—and we are persuaded it can *not* last. The "crash," which a fine old politician of the present day said would take place "some fine morning," will inevitably, we fear, take place. The time even, we believe, is just now fast approaching, according to the former prediction in PAIN'S *Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance*.—"a treatise unanswered. "Go, count the graves," said PAIN, to the false calculators of all sorts, "and learn the folly of your arithmetic." Indeed, we know readers of Mr. CORBETT'S "Paper against Gold," who though very cool-headed persons, and quite alive to the deficiencies of that able putter of common cases, who expect before long to see strange beggars in the highways, and to be

accosted with—"For God's sake, Sir,—a little charity to a poor Fundholder." A strange sight indeed! cry some;—but so cried others at seeing the Assignats in the French windows; and so thought the writer of this article a few years back, when he saw a French Marquis dealing out small-coal. There are many persons in this metropolis, who have had their books bound, and excellently too, by a French Count;—only think of PAINE's treatise on the downfall of our Finance bound by some unfortunate fund-holder, who shall think himself lucky too! We most heartily wish that such things were not to take place, and, as far as our strength goes, have tried to prevent them; but it is one of the habits, as well as prognostics, of a diseased system, to get angry at being warned, and to do even worse out of resentment. Happy are they who have looked to other means of reasonable possession and enjoyment than mere money-getting. If chance has thrown any of them into the system, their best riches may yet survive; and if they have used what they have gained in a different spirit from others, accursed for a while be that ungrateful friend who would not share his last crust with them. It is not every one that can disentangle himself from these systems, whom education or other chances have thrown into them; though some, we know, would do so if they could, and are no more formed to live in them than birds in a till. At all events, let us cultivate as much as we can other and safer modes of life, and such luxuries as depend not on bad systems of government, but on the eternal, always proffered, and seldom accepted kindnesses of Nature and Reason.

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The *Antigua Gazette* of the 5th ult. has reached town, and letters were received from Barbadoes to the 28th of October, and from St. Kitt's to the 13th ult. We are happy to have to state that none of his Majesty's vessels on the Leeward Island station suffered in the dreadful hurricane of the 21st of October. The *Antelope*, Admiral HARRY, reported to have been lost, was safe at St. Kitt's, which does not appear to have been affected by the hurricane. Its destructive effects at St. Lucie and Martinique, prove to have been very little exaggerated in the first accounts. At Saint Lucie all the barracks were prostrated, and General SEYMOUR, the Governor, his wife and children, together with Major BURDETT, his wife, child, and servant, were buried in the ruins, and all, except Mrs. Seymour and her children, perished; the Governor having survived only a short time after he was taken out of the ruins. Upwards of 14 vessels were on shore. The hurricane was not felt at Tobago. The following is an extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated the 27th ult.—"On Saturday night we here experienced a tremendous gale of wind from the westward. It did some trifling damage on shore, and threw on the beach twelve vessels of different kinds. As yet we have not heard how they fared at Martinique. From St. Lucie, a vessel to-day, brings deplorable accounts. I have just seen the Governor's Secretary's letter to Lord COMBERRIE, in the Governor's name, craving support and assistance for the distressed inhabitants of that island. The letter describes the devastation briefly, but no doubt correctly. It states that not a negro-house or residence was left standing—all destroyed, except magazines and tanks. The Governor (General SEYMOUR) and his family were extricated from under the ruins of their house. The Governor was so much hurt as not to be expected to live 48 hours. Major BURDETT and his wife and child were killed by the

fall of their residence. The canes were nearly all cut up by the roots; the men in the garrison were saved by being ordered out of the barracks in time. The town was nearly all destroyed, and the island laid waste as far as cultivation extended.—Many lives were lost."

The private letters from America notice the general and earnest expectation which prevailed respecting the tone and sentiments of the Speech which was to be delivered by the President on the 1st ult. in opening the First Session of the Fifteenth Congress of the United States. In consequence of the acquisition of two new States, Indiana and Mississippi, the whole number is at present 20. The Senators, therefore, will amount in all to 40, and the Representatives to 184. Besides these, there will be three Delegates, one from each of the territories of Missouri, Illinois, and Alabama.

The Paper which first alluded to the probability of a matrimonial union between the son of Sir F. BURDETT and a daughter of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, has inserted the following paragraph:—"We have authority to contradict the statement relative to a certain Baronet's son and the daughter of a Noble Duke, there being no truth in it."—*Courier*.

MEDICAL KNAVES.—The public are cautioned from being imposed upon by two persons travelling on horse-back, of respectable appearance, in the character of a Physician and his Apothecary, the one on a gray and the other on a dark brown or black horse. The apparent age of the pretended Physician is about 35, and that of the Apothecary about 50. The former calls himself the nephew of the celebrated ASHLEY COOPER, and introduces himself by stating that he has been into the country a few days in assisting some surgeon in the performance of an operation (whose name he does not omit to mention, as well as the extreme difficulty of the case), and being desirous of rendering himself as serviceable as possible on his return home, by accident hearing that the person whom he addresses has some one in his family labouring under some affliction (which he has of course made himself acquainted with before this interview), and informs them that it is from no desire to insinuate himself into their confidence, his sole motives are from a desire to benefit the afflicted individual,—asserting at the same time, as a proof, that he never takes any fee unless expressly sent for. By his style of address, and apparently philanthropic motives, he of course often proves successful. But the sequel will generally compensate for his departing from the usual custom of taking a fee. When he obtains access, his first enquiry is for pen, ink, and paper, on which he inscribes something to be given to his apothecary, who is a very careful man, and always accompanies him in his journey. This careful apothecary soon alights, and prepares from his portmanteau (which doubtless contains "salve for every sore") the prescribed lotion, tincture, or salve; whatever it may be, it is soon prepared, and whose charge for this precious compound may well be said to amount to sufficient, both for fee and medicine! The industrious tradesman or the humble cottager now finds himself in the most singular situation; the enormity of the demand forces upon him the idea that his philanthropic friends are impostors, but the respectability of their appearance forbids him to resist the payment: he pays them, to rid himself of the company of those whose longer presence may perhaps be worse to him than being the dupe of a deep laid trick to impose on the afflicted!—Is there no remedy for this evil?

The Baron de GRIMM, in his Memoirs, mentions the extraordinary circumstance of an irritable French Author having died in a fit of anger, in consequence of a favourite work, which he had himself revised with great care, having been printed off with upwards of 300 typographical errors, half of which had been made by the *Corrector* of the Press!

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is expected to arrive in England about the middle of February, to settle some preliminaries, relative to his approaching marriage.—*Courier*.

A barrister entered the hall with his wig very much awry, and of which, not at all apprized, he was obliged to endure from almost every observer some remark on its appearance, till at last, addressing himself to Mr. CURRAN, he asked him, "Do you see any thing ridiculous in this wig?" The answer instantly was, "Nothing but the head."—*O'Regan's Memoirs of Curran*.

An opinion is said to have been current in JAMES the 1st's time, that he was *David Rizzio's* son. The royal pedant would fain have been thought the *Solomon* of the North: upon which HARRY the 4th of France said, "Ay, ay, I've no doubt he is the son of David."

GRAND-DAUGHTER OF CROMWELL.—In the suite of the late Princess AMELIA, there was formerly a Lady of the name of RUSSELL, who was grand-daughter of OLIVER CROMWELL, and who, it should seem, inherited, without any alloy, much of his undaunted and ready spirit. One day, it happened to be on the *thirtieth of January*, she was in waiting, and occupied in adjusting some part of the Princess's dress, just as the then Prince of WALES, the father of his present Majesty, came into the room. His Royal Highness accosted Miss RUSSELL rather sportingly, and said to her "For shame, Miss RUSSELL, why have you not been at Church, humbling yourself for the sins on this day committed by your grandfather?" "Sir, (replied Miss RUSSELL) for a grand-daughter of OLIVER CROMWELL, it is humiliation sufficient, to be employed as I am, in pinning up your sister's train."

LORD FALKLAND'S DETESTATION OF INFORMERS.—Lord CLARENDON, in his character of the Lord FALKLAND, when Prime Minister of CHARLES I. says—"Yet two things he could never bring himself to, whilst he continued in office; that was to his death; for which he was contented to be reproached, as for omissions in a most necessary part of his place. The one, employing of spies, or giving any countenance or entertainment to them. I do not mean such emissaries as with danger would venture to view the enemy's camp, and bring intelligence of their number, or quartering, or any particulars that such an observation can comprehend; but those who by communication of guilt, or dissimulation of manners, wind themselves into such trusts and secrets as enable them to make discoveries. The other, the liberty of opening letters upon a suspicion that they might contain matters of dangerous consequence. For the first, he would say, such instruments must be void of all common honesty, before they could be of use; and afterwards, they could never be fit to be credited; and that no single preservation could be worth so general a wound and corruption of human society, as the cherishing such person would carry with it."

THE SERPENTINE RIVER.—On Thursday the ice was excellent in the centre, at the west end of the river; and on it, about three o'clock, were many superior skaters. The water still presented the same singular appearance as it did on the preceding day—one half being still free from ice. It is said that all the ice-wells in the metropolis were, previously to the late frost, completely empty, a circumstance which created great anxiety. Every day some accident has occurred from the folly and temerity of the skaters. On Tuesday a young man was drowned; and on Thursday another fell in, in consequence of unskilfulness in the management of his skates; the ice broke from a heavy fall, where it was not sufficiently strong to bear the concussion: nothing serious, however, occurred. On the north bank there were many carriages; and on the south side, numerous parties of ladies. There were also present some Frenchwomen in full Parisian costume.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO H***** S****, ESQ.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

With what a fine, unyielding wish to bless,
Does Nature, HORACE, manage to oppose
The town's encroachments—Vulgar he, who goes
By suburb gardens, which she deigns to dress,
And does not recognize her green caress
Reaching back to us in those valued shews
Of box-encircled flowers, or poplar rows,
Or other nests for evening weariness.

Then come the squares, with noon-day nymphs about,
Then vines and ivy, tree-tops that look out
Over back walls,—flowers in the windows too;
And ev'n where Cain huddles his noisiest rout,
The smile of her sweet wisdom will break through,
For there, dear HORACE, has she planted you.

1817.

Mr. EGAN, the lawyer, was a person of very great stature and of great thews and sinews: on going into the bath, he exultingly struck his breast, all over matted with hair, and exclaimed, "CURRAN, did you ever see so fine a chest?" "Trunk, you mean," said Mr. CURRAN.—*O'Regan's Memoirs of Curran*.

A gentleman who was too desirous of attracting the attention of those about him to the style and fashion of his dress, and one time to the shape of a pair of half boots, which he had that day drawn on, appealed to Mr. CURRAN, among others, for his opinion, who said, "He observed but one fault,—they shewed too much of the calf."—*O'Regan's Memoirs of Curran*.

FINE ARTS.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

MR. EXAMINER,—My attention has been called to the observations made by your Correspondent *Scamozzi Tertius*, whom I consider, by his weeping, to be an unnoticed professed Architect, and, no doubt, a "modest man of merit, capable of decorating his country, but too proud to solicit employment:" to him I would recommend not to play at throwing stones, seeing that himself is made of glass. The observations alluded to, I consider foreign to his subject of Mary-le-bone Church; and that he stepped out of his way purposely, to throw his stones and insinuations at the Builders, to their intended injury, but they now recoil on himself and others whom the cap may fit. Mr. Examiner, an Architect is an honourable and gentleman-like calling, and such it should be; but it is now disgraced by *Architect Builders*, who have pushed "out of fashion Builder Architects," if any such there was. I know them not at the present day: the Architect is now the Builder, who audits his own accounts, and uses Trans-Atlantic instead of timber from the Baltic: there is nobody to make the objection, unless the employer is cunning enough. If these Architects are not directly the builders, they introduce their own tradesmen, and from them receive a per centage for winking at the Yankey, instead of greeting the Barbarian, or a place instead of a stock. Out of six and thirty eminent Architects, as formerly numbered, only eleven now remain as independent professional men: even a theatrical Smirke of the pen catches the contagion, and is tainted by its influence.

The Architect has no doubt the right of making the pretty picture, but it is left to the Builder to bring the work to uniformity, utility, and practicability; it is then only unite in general the theory with the practice, and the Architect gets the credit for it. But now, Mr. Exa-

miner, remark the observation of your Correspondent, which proves itself to be without foundation, as it is contradictory in itself, that the Carpenters and Builders audit their own accounts, without one atom of knowledge, and realize enormous fortunes, without the least particle of taste; he might as well have added, without the least possible satisfaction to the employers. I really wonder how they could go on so long (unless the employers were all blind and had no friends to help them) without taste, judgment, education, or man-

AN ADMIRER OF ARCHITECTURE,
BUT NOT A BUILDER.

Lewisham, Dec. 29, 1817.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—No living being ever understood this juggling, obnoxious Creed, and, I believe, there are very few in the present enlightened day who would undertake to defend it—though nothing is more common than to see people defend things they clearly do not understand. The *Times* of to-day mentions the instance, from the *Bishop of Landaff's Life*, of the King declining to respond to this Creed, and the Clergyman was under the necessity of substituting another. The rule of the Church is, that this Creed shall be read thirteen times a year—but a vast number of the liberal Clergy throughout the kingdom omit it altogether. I know several who observe this conduct; and I am informed, on good authority, that it is systematically excluded from the service by nearly all the Clergy officiating in the British Colonies. Perhaps it is not generally known, but it is a fact, that this creed has heretofore been, by ecclesiastical authority, expunged from the Ritual; and the great Lord Clarendon (one of the most excellent men that ever lived) after it had been so expunged, solemnly affirmed in a Speech in the House of Lords, that if he should ever live to see that unintelligible and intolerant Creed introduced again into the service, he would that instant renounce his connection with the Established Religion. Unhappily, since Lord Clarendon's time this Creed has been restored; and it is left to the present liberal and intelligent Administration to maintain its principles and explain its meaning.—Yours, &c. T. B.

14, Gray's Inn Square, Dec. 24, 1817.

SCANDALOUS INCIDENT.

SIR—I was little aware that my statement of certain occurrences which took place in the burying ground of Pentonville Chapel would have subjected me to so furious an attack as is made upon me by R. Lockwood, Chapel Clerk, in your paper of the 20th instant. He there charges me with gross and scandalous misrepresentation, as well as ignorance and malevolence, and all this for stating that he would not suffer a female corpse to be buried, unless he was paid 2s. 6d. I now repeat, that what I before stated was true, and I know that he has admitted it to be so in a public company, not far distant from my house; but indeed he has not attempted to contradict any part of my statement, but tells a tale about the undertaker having failed in his duty; perhaps he has. I am neither clerk nor undertaker, and most likely very ignorant of their general duties; but I will say, that if R. Lockwood acted on that occasion (which I much doubt) only as his duty as Clerk required, he gave a most convincing proof that he is totally ignorant, or destitute of the duties of humanity. It was really a heart-rending scene to see four females weeping the loss of a near relative, standing in the mud and rain, whilst a long contest was carried on by the Undertaker and Clerk, which it seems nothing but money could put an end to; and the Clerk has not been ashamed

to say, that the corpse should have remained unburied the whole night if the money had not been paid; observing, the rain would not hurt it. All this may not have been a violation of his official duty, or of orders from his superiors; but I venture to say, that it was a clear violation of common decency, and that the public will see it in that light, in spite of the abusive language used towards me. Truth often contains a sting.—I am very sorry to request the favour of you again to fill any part of your valuable pages with the inclosed, yet you will much oblige me by inserting this, and I shall not give you further trouble.

I remain, Sir, your's very respectfully,

Jos. READ.

No. 15, Pleasant-row, Pentonville, Dec. 31, 1817.

ON THE COAL TRADE.

"Detect his fib, his sophistry, in vain;
"The creature's at his dirty work again."

SIR,—Before I notice the Letter which appeared in the *Examiner* of Sunday last, professing to be written upon the alledged abuses in the Coal Trade, but which is, in reality, a letter of mere personal abuse of myself and others, I beg to recall to the recollection of your readers two notices which appeared in your paper, some time since, relative to the said abuses. On the 13th of July, the subject was, I think, first brought before the public by you, in the following paragraph:—

"COALS.—It has become a question, we understand, whether the present system of Coal Metage is not rather an evil than a benefit to the public. Such, we learn, is the habitual neglect of duty, that in fact not half the Coals delivered are really measured at all; so that the consumer may be grossly defrauded, and yet be induced to imagine that he is certainly receiving his full measure, on the oath of the proper officer.—We shall most likely have something to communicate soon on this subject, which is highly important, as it relates to so costly and necessary an article."

Although a useful and very deserving class of persons were then alluded to in a manner not at all consistent with the usual candour and gentlemanly feeling which distinguishes the *Examiner*, yet I remained silent, under the conviction, that when the subject came fully and fairly before the public, you would discharge your duty as an impartial journalist. From some cause however, of which you have not favoured your readers with an explanation, nothing was forthcoming from that time till the 28th of September, when the usual notices to Correspondents announced, for the following Sunday, "THE VERY USEFUL exposition of the shameful FRAUDS in the COAL TRADE."—What this useful exposition proved to be, is well known to those of your readers who recollect the tissue of personal slander which appeared on the 5th of October.

After recapitulating the most important parts of the Act passed in the 47th of his present Majesty's reign, for regulating the vend and delivery of Coals within the City and Liberties of Westminster, &c. &c. it stated, that those enactments would have been sufficient to protect the public from the frauds and knavery of roguish dealers in Coals, "had the Meters attended and exerted themselves, as they were sworn to do, in seeing them properly executed and complied with;"—adding, "whether they have so done, a few facts, of which proof,—good judicial proof,—can readily be had, will serve to shew."

From the above extracts, I think, Sir, it was reasonably to be expected, that your Correspondent (whose name is alike beyond my knowledge or even recollection) was prepared to prove,—1st, That the regulations of that Act of Parliament were rendered insufficient for the protection of the public, "from the frauds and knavery of roguish

dealers in Coals." And, 2d, That the public were exposed to those frauds only, in consequence of the want of attendance and exertion on the part of the Meters; and, for the truth of which, he was prepared to adduce facts; of which facts, "proof,—good judicial proof,—could readily be had."

Of his "good judicial proof," we have not yet heard any thing;—of his charges and assertions, I gave my opinion, in a letter written by me on the 16th of October, and left by myself at your Office on the same day. As, however, the public curiosity has been, since that period, considerably excited upon this subject, I will, as briefly as possible, repeat the charges then made, with my observations upon them:—

1st, Your learned Correspondent charged one of the Principal Meters with carrying on the business of a Coal Merchant, and holding at the same time the office of Meter:—now, as to the fact, whether the Gentleman in question really carries on the business of Coal Merchant or not, is of no consequence to me, as I am not aware that I ever spoke to him in my life, nor do I think he ever saw me. I made, however, some inquiries into the subject, and the result justified me in the denial I then gave to the particular charge, and also to the general statement contained in the same paragraph. But his classical accuser says, that "proof,—good judicial proof,—can readily be had of the fact:—if so, I would gently suggest to him, if the tortuous construction of his mental eyes prevents his reading the Act of Parliament correctly, that by the proper use of his "good judicial proof," he may subject the Gentleman in question to the forfeiture of one hundred pounds; and as "solid pudding is better than empty praise," the moiety accruing therefrom to the informer will, I hope, be an inducement to him to produce his "good judicial proof" as soon as possible.

He next charged the Meters with "seldom if ever visiting the Wharfs, to see that the Labouring Meters are at their stations and doing their duty." Upon this charge, yourself and your readers must be perfectly aware, that if the Principal Meters do really visit the Wharfs constantly and regularly for the purpose above alluded to, there can be of course but one answer to give to such an unworthy aspersion. I repeat, that the imputation is groundless, the language is false; and declare, that for years I have constantly observed the Principals to be as vigilant and attentive to the conduct of the persons employed under them, as it is possible for persons in their situation to be.

Your judicial Correspondent proceeds to say,—"The next species of neglect chargeable upon the Principal Meters, and borne out by ample and satisfactory evidence, is, that they have, when complaints of improper proceedings have been made to them by the Labouring Meters, declined any interference; nay, have even forbidden a repetition of those complaints, on the ground of wishing the business to be done quietly and go on smoothly."—If there existed the smallest foundation for this charge, nothing in the world could be easier,—your readers will agree with me in saying,—than to prove it: it would be only to give us the names of the parties to whom such language was uttered,—the places, dates, &c.—and the point would be settled at once; but the "ample and satisfactory evidence" remains *sub silentio*; and your satisfactory Correspondent stands convicted of the meanness of preferring an anonymous charge, which he has it not in his power to justify.

I proceed to a few remarks upon his temperate and judicious production of last Sunday:—I beg, in the first instance, to remark, that his "good judicial proof," the attestations of his "most competent witnesses," his "ample and satisfactory evidence," are all suspended for the present, to make room for a war of words with your humble servant, the honour of which, with so profoundly

learned an antagonist, I must beg leave to decline. A few words, however, *en passant*, and I have done with him as far as concerns myself:—I consider the pages of the *Examiner* to be much too valuable to be occupied in mere personal attack and defence between persons, for neither of whom your readers will probably care a straw. My adversary says, he shall say nothing of my "grammar or my figures." I thank him for his forbearance; he should have said the want of them: they are advantages not often bestowed upon persons in my station; and it is no disgrace to be deficient in them. I will gently whisper to him, that an ignorant coal-heaver is a more respectable character than any anonymous slanderer whatever.

Your readers will recollect, that, in my observations upon his former letter, I stated, that as he had not authenticated his assertions with his name, I thought it sufficient to meet his charges in the same manner. This passage, it seems, the crooked habits of observation in which he indulges, prevented his reading correctly; for he now dwells upon my having remarked, "in a tone of mingled chagrin and defiance," that he had not given his name, and proceeds to declaim at great length upon the subject, stating, that he shall continue to withhold it, "from a persuasion, that in matters of this nature, as he is not a public character, nor known perhaps to one in a thousand of your readers, it would be highly ridiculous, if not impertinent and vain in him, to act otherwise."—We are not favoured with his private ideas of impertinence and vanity, to guide us in estimating his motives: but I am sure your intelligent readers will not hesitate to designate his proceeding to be at once both despicable and cowardly.

I now take my leave of him, recommending him to employ the talents he possesses in a somewhat more respectable manner, than the indulgence of private animosity and personal rancour. If he thinks he can benefit the public by the adoption of any fresh regulations, let him propose them in a becoming and respectable manner, divested of those unworthy feelings, which would lead him to a repetition of the course I have been obliged to condemn. He knows, that the Wharfs between "Temple-Bar and St. Luke's, Chelsea," comprise but a small portion of the dealers, by whom this vast metropolis is supplied:—he knows, that any alterations in the existing state of the trade, to be beneficial to the public, must be general in their operation. If he is at all sincere, let him, the first day he can spare, extend the sphere of his observations from Temple-Bar to London Bridge, or as much farther as he thinks fit; and retiring from thence by the Surrey shore, he will, I dare say, find quite sufficient to convince him, that whatever reform may be necessary, must extend far beyond the boundaries of the Westminster District to be useful to the public. If my observations upon him have been harsh or severe, they were caused by the manner of his attack. My letters have been written without concert or co-operation with any one: I am as much unknown to Messrs. Baker and Tulloch as any indifferent person among your readers; but having been for years in the constant habit of seeing the former as assiduous as possible, and having every reason to believe the other to be equally so in that part of the district to which he usually attends, I felt it to be no more than justice to those Gentlemen to state that fact.

For the sake of the Labouring Meter, whose name has been so frequently mentioned, I am sorry his advocate could not make out a better case for him:—however I may regret his individual case, there can be no doubt that his dismissal was highly proper under the circumstances. I can only repeat the wish expressed in my former letter, and am sorry I cannot follow it up in a more efficient manner, as he is certainly described to have been generally very attentive to his duty heretofore.

I have to express my thanks to yourself, Sir, for your insertion of my former letter, and to request you will favour me with space for the present as early as possible. To your respectable readers I state, that if they are deceived in their purchase of Coals, it is greatly their own fault; and beg to conclude with a few sentences, extracted from a Tract published some time since*, and which they will do well to keep in mind.

"Almost every instance of improper conduct in the Coal Trade may be traced to undersellers. Those buyers, who are unwisely eager after bargains, are the best supporters of these persons, and are peculiarly open to the designing and dishonest, who easily entrap them with the bait of under price. Good souls! Chuckling over a contract made at 5s., or, perhaps, even 10s. per chaldron under the current rate! Be no longer happy in your fancied shrewdness, either in measure or quality, or in both; you are abused and robbed; undersellers are the bane of the trade: from the *very nature of it*, it is impossible to undersell and make a profit honestly: use common sense, and always suspect the dealer who offers at an under rate. The charges on delivery are well known: the market prices are furnished in printed lists three times a week: if the supply exceed the demand, you will buy cheaper; if it is less, you must be satisfied to buy dearer."

Feeling that I can add nothing to the force of the above extracts, and apologising for the length of the present letter, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. C.

Dec. 13, 1817.

* The Causes of the present high Price of Coals explained by Robert Mills.—Published 1814—p. 26.

RELIGIOUS BOOKSELLING.

SIR,—The Minister of the Chapel, where the pious feelings of the "Nonconformist" seem to have been so much scandalized, is incapable of the sordid motives which he alleges against him. This I assert with all the confidence permitted to one human being in speaking of another. The fact alluded to is simply this:—The Preacher, as may be seen from the advertisement to his Sermon, which I know to have been the composition of only a few hours, had no other view, than by its delivery from the pulpit, to mingle his regrets on the calamity which occasioned it with those of his fellow-countrymen, to show his unfeigned, unbought attachment to the House of Brunswick, and to avail himself of the opportunity for religious improvement. The publication of the discourse was extorted from him by the solicitations of his friends and numerous hearers. In yielding to their solicitations he calculated on no pecuniary benefit whatever, but being fully aware that those for whose gratification he had consented to print, had resolved without his suggestion to guarantee him against any consequent loss, he was the more desirous, on their account, of ascertaining the number of copies likely to be wanted. The following notice was accordingly given by himself:—"That having been obliged to comply with the earnest and repeated solicitations of many friends, to publish the Sermon occasioned by the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte, he should be glad to ascertain how many copies would be wanted, and that for that purpose, two or three friends would be in attendance near the door, to take the names of such as wished to have them."

This, Mr. Editor, is the *true* statement; and I can further add that the greatest possible avoidance of merely *temporal concerns* is habitually observed at that Chapel on the days sacred to public worship, a part of two evenings in the course of the week being appropriated to that purpose.

Whatever may be thought by some of the propriety or impropriety of even the *best meant* notice of the above nature from the pulpit, it requires no critical acumen to

perceive, in the distorted report of your Correspondent, and the comments which he has, seemingly with much self-complacency, made upon it, a spirit of mischievous industry at work to hold up the worthy Minister and his friends to ridicule and reproach. Had this Minister been as notorious for a mercenary temper and practice, as he is for every thing of an opposite description, your anonymous Correspondent could not have dealt in terms more unmeasuredly criminating, than he has actually adopted. Grant that his "righteous soul was vexed" with what he deemed a profanation of both *the time and place*; would he not have acted much more in the spirit of the Scriptures, which he has misapplied, if he had privately communicated his mind on the subject to the Preacher, or to one of his acting friends? I think I can answer, that in such a quarter, a respectful and Christian-like remonstrance would have met with a kind reception;—the evil, if any, would have been acknowledged and corrected; and the candour of the monitor would have been duly appreciated. He may reply, indeed, that the prevention of a public evil was his object, and that a private communication could not operate as a check to the influence of the example. Rather let him reply, that nothing less than an exposure in the public prints could gratify his wish to vilify the character of a Minister of the Gospel, and to enjoy in secret the wounds which, with mightier aggravation, he could thus inflict upon him.

I am not, Mr. Editor, of that order of men who might be thought most likely to sympathize with a Minister under such circumstances, neither have I any connexion with the Chapel or congregation referred to in this correspondence; but I well know the circumstances of the occurrence and am perfectly assured of the truth of what I have stated.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. VINDICUS.

December 25, 1817.

THE "FORTUNATE YOUTH."

The hero of the tale is now about 18 years of age, and is the youngest son of a respectable family residing on the Chippenham estate, near Newmarket. He appeared a boy of such promise, that no expense was spared to qualify him for the Church. He was sent to Dr. Butler's seminary at Shrewsbury, and Dr. B. gives him the highest character for general conduct whilst under his care. Young Cawston had stated, that he obtained more money than Dr. B. approved, and a letter was sent to his friends, remonstrating against his extravagance: it is now believed that he procured his money, if he had any *excess*, which may be doubted, from a family in the neighbourhood, although he sought to convert the incident of his riches at that time into one of the proofs of his subsequent fable. Still he pursued his education so as to acquire the reputation of an excellent scholar; and during his vacations he was always a welcome guest with a family who patronised him; and his manners were so prepossessing, that notwithstanding a countenance which was not, if strictly examined, a letter of credit, he became a general favourite with every visitor.

About three months since a report prevailed, that young C. had come into possession of an immense fortune under most extraordinary circumstances. The father first mentioned the general fact; and the son soon afterwards authenticated the statement, and gave the following detail of the adventure which rendered him so fortuitously one of the richest subjects in the world:—About 18 months previously he had been on his return to school. A school-fellow, who was to have accompanied him, had, by some mistake, preceded him the day before, and he was left to go alone in the stage. On his arrival at Birmingham, he was shewn into an inn-parlour where an old Gentleman was sitting, and who became his companion for the rest of the journey to Shrewsbury. In the course of it the old Gentleman and himself entered into a warm altercation on the subject of the South American contest. The dispute continued to the journey's end, and they parted as *adversaries*! The next morning, to his great surprise, the old man sent for him; and on his entering into the room, said, "young man, you were right in your argument yesterday. I admire your spirit, candour, and bold

maintenance of your opinions. You shall find in me from henceforward a friend." From that time he lavished many favours on him; money to the amount which attracted Dr. B.'s notice and displeasure, and the envy of all his comrades, who, nevertheless, paid homage to the superiority which he acquired by the power of conferring favours; and thus in his boyhood he proved the irresistible influence of gold, and found that the word *pecunia* should have been substituted for that of *prudencia*, in the ethical maxim of the ancients.

Some months afterwards the old man, who had hitherto promised only a considerable establishment in the Church, sent for him, and declaring that he felt his life was ebbing fast away, announced his intention to make over to him immediately, by a *Deed of Gift*, the whole of his immense property.—"If," added he, "I should live, contrary to my expectations, I shall then be a dependant on your gratitude and bounty."—From that moment the old man initiated him in all his secrets, directed him how to conduct his extensive pecuniary transactions, gave him a list of the various names he was obliged to assume to conceal his property in foreign countries, and related all the adventures of his extraordinary, and, in some respects, criminal life. Many of these secrets he had sworn never to divulge; and others he should only unfold as the development became necessary for the execution of his trust and management of his fortune.

Six weeks afterwards the old man died at a *nameless* village near Shrewsbury; and in conformity with his last commands, a lawyer of great eminence and respectability at Liverpool (Mr. S.) was sent for, and who took back with him all the parchments, papers, &c. belonging to the old man, except the *Deed of Gift*, which young C. would never part with out of his own possession. At the expiration of six months, the lawyer (Mr. S.) returned and gave him up all the title-deeds, papers, &c.; and at the same time communicated to him that he had almost boundless wealth; but the preservation of the greater part depended on his prudence, secrecy, and conformity to the injunctions and proceedings of the old man, his deceased benefactor. The title-deeds were immediately buried in a garden of one of the estates; and the only person (except one of his school-fellows of eleven years old, who saw the interment of the *strong-box*), to whom he confided any part of the momentous story of his fortune, was his mother, and who avowed she had been in possession of the secret of his affluence without ever having betrayed the confidence.

The moment was now arrived when he might extend that confidence, but not yet give full publicity to the amount of wealth he possessed. Indeed, some of his property was derived from sources which affected the most serious interests of the highest personages in every country.

The great object of the old man, his benefactor, had been to acquire *secret influence*, by getting as many people as possible into his trammels; nay, the desire of this mysterious dominion had been in him a stronger passion even than avarice. Most of the foreign Sovereigns, therefore, owed him money. The Empress of Russia was a debtor to the amount of 100,000*l.*, but she regularly paid 6000*l.* per annum interest. Prince Eugene was also in his list for a large sum; and on the King of Spain, he had immense claims. His principal estate lay, indeed, in that country; but he had also large estates in Germany, Italy, Sicily, and in England. Exclusive of three millions in the Funds, he had palaces in Madrid and Naples; many sets of diamonds; and he intimated that the old man had been largely concerned in the diamond trade, and that he owed the foundation of his fortune to that traffic. At another time he stated, that his benefactor had been the soul of the South American insurrection; and that he had solemnly sworn to him on his death-bed to continue the same aids; he was now, therefore, sending out great supplies of ships, arms, &c.; he named two ships, the *Asia* and *Fortitude*, as belonging to him, and represented that he met a deputy on the high road, whenever he wished confidential communication, as he dared not trust the utterance of his secrets where there was any possibility of his being overheard or suspected. When speaking on the South American subject, tears came into his eyes at the mention of two of his Spanish friends, who had perished in that country under the most cruel tortures. At every communication he however concluded with the most solemn injunctions of secrecy; since he must leave the country if any of the above particulars transpired, being resolved never to submit to any legal jurisdiction, which would infallibly be attempted. To frustrate inquiry, he had forbidden all his agents, bankers, &c. to acknowledge any transactions with him; but still he was in continual anxiety on that subject, and had reason to apprehend that attempts had already been made to intercept

and peruse his papers and correspondence. He, however, had warned those of his family whom he suspected, against the indulgence of a curiosity ruinous to himself, and inevitably fatal to them.

Some few days afterwards, most of the above details having appeared in a Country Paper, and been copied into the London Papers, young C. pretended to be almost frantic, and accused his family of having betrayed his interest to gratify a pernicious vanity; but when he was appeased, he pledged himself to continue the liberal arrangements he had resolved on making, for the provision of his relatives. Half a million of money was to be appropriated to this noble object, and the details of appropriation were such as augmented the general estimation of his principles and knowledge. His brother immediately took suitable measures to enter into Emanuel College, with an income of 6000*l.* per ann. and young C. on being asked what his father had said on the information being given, that he was to have an estate purchased for him with the 100,000*l.* destined to be his portion, replied with emotion, "he burst into tears."

For some reasons which young C. would not assign, the realization of his promises was to be deferred until the 1st of January, 1818—but to sustain his statements in the interval, and all the suspicions of an anxious suspense, he desired his father to take him to Mr. Weatherby, of Newmarket; who, after the first introduction was over, and the father had retired, received directions from young C. to make his will. To the observation that he was a minor, he replied, that the property being personal, he had a legal right. In the next interview, he desired Mr. Weatherby to be one of the executors; to which he agreed, if the father or brother were joined with him; and at the third interview he insisted that Mr. W. should accept of a legacy to a considerable amount; but this Mr. W. refused, although young C. always affirmed he had acceded to the proposition. The will was made, and a copy given young C. From that time the interviews with Mr. W. became more frequent; and Mr. W., receiving instructions to purchase various estates, opened a correspondence with the agent of Lord Cholmondeley, &c. The knowledge of this fact made proselytes of the most sceptical; and applications from all quarters, and on all subjects, were addressed to young C. in the view of deriving benefit from the distribution of his treasures. Negotiations were opened at the same time for change of name, armorial honours, and such distinctions as his pride suggested, or his wealth seemed to justify; but although he sometimes affirmed that a British Earldom would be added to his Spanish titles of Nobility, it is not believed that he was warranted in such an assertion by any direct arrangement with his Majesty's Ministry.

The want of ready money was, no doubt, for some time, a subject of much solicitude to the *Cæsar* of 1817; but his tale had acquired so much confidence, that a relative to whom he said 100,000*l.* had been promised on the *great-pay day*, intreated him to make use of 1200*l.* lying idle in *Oaks's* bank at Bury.—The offer was accepted; and young C. was so eager to grasp the prize, that his servant arrived with the check at the bank before the doors were opened. This circumstance, and the employment of a common groom as the receiver of such a large sum, excited some suspicion, and the clerk was sent over to young C. with the money. Young C. gave him 1*l.* for his trouble, put 99*l.* into the purse, which was soon carelessly left about, to be seen for of bank-notes, and 1100*l.* were placed in the bank of Messrs. Hammond and Eden, at Newmarket, who afterwards opened a credit of 1000*l.* in favour of young C. with their correspondents, Messrs. Cox and Biddulph, Charing-cross.

The 1100*l.* placed in Hammond's hands was augmented by report of others to 5000*l.*; and the source from whence the original sum was obtained, although known to several, was never mentioned; for, in the conviction of young C.'s story being true to its fullest extent, it should seem it was thought right to give him all possible consequence that might tend to impress the neighbourhood with similar belief.

The young man now saw himself the object of general interest, not merely in a Newmarket circle, but amongst all ranks, in every part of the kingdom, and he also found that even the most exaggerated absurdities fascinated more than *probable* narrative. Still he was not indifferent to the dumb shew of the drama.

With his intimate friends he avoided all conversation about his affairs; and before strangers he appeared to be retired in his habits, absorbed in thought, and overcome by his intense application to business, and the anxieties attending the management of his important concerns at home and abroad.

He generally read great part of the night, wrote and received many letters, pretended to dispatch couriers to London and

Liverpool, but without ostentation, and kept a German Secretary (who once travelled with Lord Darlington) in constant employment. His expenses were not considerable, but still he was sometimes profuse, and his allowance of 200*l.* per annum to his groom appeared a culpable extravagance, until he justified it by stating that it was no more than a just compensation for the confidence he was obliged to repose in him, and the fatigue he encountered in carrying his most secret dispatches to their various destinations.

Sometimes a draft was accidentally suffered to fall from out of his pocket-book, and he appeared eager to recover it, but not before the figures representing a considerable sum had been seen by some of the company.

Amongst those drafts was one on Hanbury and Lloyd, in favour of the Duke San Carlos, and in the name of Puerta, for 335,000*l.*; another on the same firm for 150,000*l.* after date, as he stated he had overdrawn the house 100,000*l.* for the moment, to make a Spanish loan. Occasionally he embellished his tales with appropriate anecdotes, then expressed great apprehension that avarice would become his predominant passion, said that he felt it growing, and that the only antidote in his case was the acquisition of power.

He rejected all questions about the old man, but once he said that he had a sister living in Kent; that she was a lady of rank, but he could not mention her name, as it would endanger her happiness and interests; but that the estate she now enjoyed would devolve to him at her death. He also spoke of two Noblemen, who had put themselves so completely in the power of the old man, that even their lives were compromised.

Adverting to tenderer connections, he admitted an early attachment and indiscreet engagement with a Lady at Shrewsbury; but as he had lent the family large sums of money, he had controlled their resentment at his subsequent defection from the Lady's charms. He might have married a young Lady of high rank in Scotland, connected with a person from whom he pretended to have received another incidental legacy of 3,000*l.*; and General Bolivar, in gratitude for the services rendered by his benefactor, and continued by him, towards the South Americans, had recently offered him his daughter in marriage.

Matrimony, however, was his professed object, and to ingratiate himself still more into the favour of a family who had countenanced him through life for his promising talents, and modest, unassuming manners, he insisted on being the adopted parent of a little boy, to whom he had once expected to be the tutor. Before the consent was actually given, he took the boy from his school, and removed him to the care of his own original instructor, the Rev. Mr. O. to whom he held out the assurance of a very large compensation for the attention he required of him, and which compensation would blend with a debt of gratitude which had been contracted on his own account. Some time afterwards he solicited an union with the family, and, with the consent of the respective parents, he was allowed to express his admiration "where for so many years he had confined his feelings to the language of acknowledgment for protection." The family being obliged to go to town, young C. affected a low nervous state, and earnestly requested permission to accompany his friends.—In the first instance he occupied lodgings near Pall Mall, where he was attended by Mr. P. and Dr. H. to the latter of whom he almost immediately proposed the appointment of travelling physician during his journey to Spain (where he was to go to take possession of his estates) with a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum, as compensation for the sacrifice of his professional business.—His nervous affection appearing to continue, his medical advisers recommended his removal to the more comfortable residence of his friend, who immediately wrote for his mother to come up to him, but received him in his house, on the 25th of November, until her arrival.

From his first coming to town he had entered freely into conversation with all classes of persons who approached him, and related particulars of his history, fortune, and prosperity, with many inconsistencies, as have since been discovered; but still he imposed on all hearers, and by exhibition of parchment documents (which there is a suspicion he engrossed himself, as blank parchment had been seen in his possession) and of fictitious drafts of immense amount, he paralyzed completely that good common sense, which, if once exerted, must have discovered the imposition.

As the 1st of January approached, his character seemed to change; instead of his usual gentleness, he displayed great violence of temper; and an irritation on the most trifling subjects, that greatly alarmed all about him for the state of his mind. At length his language was so extravagant, that it was feared the

acquisition of fortune had overpowered his faculties, and his Physicians were consulted; but they contradicted the opinion, and vouched for his sanity of mind. It was nevertheless resolved, on the 30th of November, to remove him, and terminate an intercourse which could no longer exist, with any prospect of happiness, whatever might be the wealth at his command; and Mr. W. the Solicitor, was sent for, that a painful personal explanation with young C. might be avoided.

Before, however, this determination had been carried into execution, young C. had sent for the lawyer of the family, Mr. E. of Gray's Inn, and, after making him execute another will, gave him various instructions; amongst which was that of advertising for all claims on the estate of Gaspar Quintella*, as the old man, his benefactor, had possessed an estate in that name; and, from his books, it appeared, owed to some creditors about 60,000*l.* which he, young C. was anxious to pay immediately. This trait of honesty, and imagined proof of redundant money at command, added to the circumstance of the Solicitor being sent for to the house of the family by whom he was regularly employed on their own important affairs, stifled every doubt of his mind, and he proceeded accordingly to execute the directions he had received.

Young C. foreseeing the hour of detection must arrive, had always insisted on the necessity of a journey to Spain, that he might enter into possession of his property in that country.

A day or two afterwards the foreign Secretary came to the family and announced his departure the same night on a mission to the Continent, to collect 700,000*l.* which belonged to young C. The Secretary accordingly took his leave, and remained in London, notwithstanding a person subsequently declared that he had gone to Dover to embark, but with an irregular passport, so that he was sent for to town again by the Alien Office—a declaration which on inquiry at the Alien Office, proved not to be true.—Such is the baneful influence of delusion, that few can resist the contagion of misrepresentation when veracity is to manifest their error.

At length, on the 3d December, Mr. W., who had been too much occupied to attend the first summons on the 30th of November, arrived, and the letter was put into his hands which announced the necessity of his client's immediate removal. Some conversation ensued at the instigation of a person present, which on Mr. W.'s own denial of propositions attributed to him by young C. established still more clearly the fact of his being a lunatic, or an impostor, and Mr. W. was expressly requested to make that statement to the father, with delicacy but candour, that he might take suitable measures to prevent further mischief being hazarded to the detriment of the young man, his family, and society.

Mr. W., young C. and the father (who had come with Mr. W. but who had not been present at the conference, as it was wished to spare him the pain of such an interview), withdrew from the house, and Mr. W. soon afterwards acquainted the family that young C. would not return, but would leave town that night, which he did in a post-chaise and four (the chaise he took away without the consent of the owner), accompanied by the German Secretary and Groom.

So many circumstances having transpired which gave cause to suspect that the whole story of young C. was an invention, sustained by a fabric of falsehoods and disingenuous acts, every person whom he had named in the course of his narration as a banker, agent, &c. was applied to for information, and all disown knowledge of him, except from public report or school-boy connexion; every fact affirmed by him was examined and not one was authenticated, which related to money transactions.

The whole was visionary, but still most artfully wrought; and so successfully was his manner in making dopes, that to this hour there are many who confide in his re-appearance with all the treasure to which he has pretended.—One very respectable person affirmed that he had seen a remittance of young C. from Spain amounting to 350,000*l.*; a draft of frightful amount from Liverpool; and that he knew he possessed two millions in the Funds; nay, that a banker, within a few doors of him, had but the day before said, he would have paid his bill for 100,000*l.* if it had been presented, instead of the 300*l.* bill which was cashed. Other persons had heard a respectable Solicitor declare he knew young C. had great estates in Scotland, from which 45,000*l.* had been received; that he had many diamonds at Rundle and Bridge's, and altogether 700,000*l.* per annum. Others, that he meant to buy an estate, and pay 500,000*l.* for it in gold, and some

* Don Pedro Joachim Quintella, the richest man in Portugal, had lately died, leaving two millions sterling.

offered large bets he would be in possession of Houghton by the 1st of January: others cited Noblemen and Gentlemen of the greatest accuracy, who had known the old man at Shrewsbury, and who had heard it said at the time, "that he would cut up, when dead, for more money than any man in the empire;" others, that they had known those who had dealt in diamonds with him, and almost every one professed to have an authority which justified original and still unshaken belief.

Even those to whom property purchased by young C. but not paid for, had been returned, seemed to think an injury more than a service was likely to be done them by the restitution, and no statement of detected falsehood could counteract or weaken the imputation.

In the course of a visit near Newmarket, young C. had announced the expected arrival of some Sicilian wines from his estates on Mount Etna: a hamper came, but he did not appear anxious to revert to the subject. When it was mentioned, he affected pleasure at being reminded of the circumstance; ordered the sample bottles to be brought in, descanted on the advantages he should derive by the improved cultivation of the Sicilian grape, and requested opinion as to the quality he should encourage;—the *Surchall*, the *Tinta*, and the *Crema di Vino*, especially, were approved. Young C. promised to allow his friends to partake of the quantity already imported by his agent, and to direct abundant stores to be supplied in future from his vineyard. One of the guests had at the time observed "Edwards, Crutched-friars," written on the cork of the bottles. To Edwards application was now made, and it resulted from that inquiry, that the son-in-law of Mr. Edwards was named Cawston, and had employed himself for some years in the Sicilian vintage; "that, presuming on his name's sake, he had written to recommend his father's Sicilian wines to young C., as doubtless he was about to stock the cellars of his various mansions." No proposition could ever come more happily, and an order was instantly given for samples to be sent; 14 bottles, containing seven different sorts, were dispatched accordingly, and the memorandum remains this day existing in Mr. Edwards' books, as evidence *Bacchi decipulis*.

All these discoveries were communicated to Mr. W. who admitted that they authorised a bad opinion of the young man, but still he had faith in him; and as a proof, had paid that morning a bill on his account of 40 odd pounds, without security: for he reported again, as he had done the preceding day, that he never had any reference given him, nor was any document ever shewn him, to authenticate the boy's story. Never, indeed, was any confidence more sincere than that of Mr. W., for he had not only been in treaty for Houghton, with Lord C. and for other estates, but he had employed Mr. H. and Sir S. R. to make his client a ward in Chancery. Mr. W. has himself mentioned, that he had directed his banker to open two accounts in his name, representing the account, No. 2, as one that would be of a greater magnitude than any which was ever brought into the house. On the 10th of December, however, on reference being made to it, there appeared the solitary item of—No. 2. debtor to No. 1, 47l. 11s.

In consequence of what had transpired, it was thought a public duty to disconcert any further machinations which this young man might have in view, and therefore, in the *Morning Chronicle*, a caution was inserted against the "Fortunate Youth," who was designated an Impostor. This caution produced a letter from the Solicitor and Confidential Friend of the Fortunate Youth; in which the youth's character was vindicated, and a threat of prosecution was hazarded. An answer was published, in which the charge of imposition was mentioned, and the pledge made of proof being given to substantiate the charges before the menaced Tribunal.

Instead of returning to London to investigate the accusation, Mr. W. set off with the young man's father and brother to Houghton, and at the same time, in his own name, addressed a letter to the Public, in which he stated, "he had no reason to disbelieve the story of the much abused youth; but if he ever did discover him to be an impostor, he would give him no longer countenance."

This letter was considered by many not merely a public defence against the charge, but an admission that Mr. W. had no proof to offer that he was not the dupe of his client. Still the journey to Houghton, the correspondence from thence with the Conveyancer, on the subject of the purchase; the declaration that the contract should be concluded, and that this act would be the best answer to the calumniators, and the high language held with regard to the prosecution of the Newspaper Editors, fortified many in their errors, and indeed some of the most respectable persons, who had been made acquainted with every

particular, to confess they were again wavering in their opinion, a confession which certainly does the highest honour to the character of Mr. W. Nevertheless Mr. W.'s agents were not satisfied that his confidence was justified, and at length they persuaded his return to town, when a letter which young C. had given to Mr. W. with orders that it should not be opened until the 1st of January, was, under the urgent necessity of the case, examined (the father thereto consenting), and that letter being found to contain only false references, Mr. W. suffered the bandage to be drawn from his eyes, which a generous confidence had so perseveringly maintained.

A letter from Messrs. S. and E. of Liverpool, removed the last lingering doubts, and Mr. W. immediately wrote and published the acknowledgment of his having been deceived by a lunatic or depraved impostor. The charm being broken, a letter written by young C., and dated Paris, in which he anticipated the discovery of his false references, but yet affirmed the general truth of his story, although received the day preceding the publication of Mr. W.'s recantation, had no effect upon his decision; but it was so far satisfactory as to remove some of Mr. W.'s uneasiness as to the course taken by young C. after he reached Calais, since it is said he had letters of recommendation, which, if he had gone direct into Germany, he might have used to the great prejudice of Mr. W. who had rendered himself responsible, by his first published Letter, for the money he might take up abroad, as well as the debts he had incurred in England.

Of the original 1,100l. advanced by the relative, young C. had drawn out all but 10l. by London and Newmarket checks; but he has left several hundred pounds to be paid by his family. There is indeed a report that the relative alluded to had previously advanced 800l. but this report wants confirmation. At all events, it is certain that this young man spent above 1600l. in two months, without being at any expense for house, equipage, &c. But although this sum was large for one whose previous expenditure had been so very limited, still it is not of sufficient magnitude to justify the supposition that his objects were merely pecuniary. If they were, he had not time to mature his designs, and adventure on their consummation. But whatever might have been his motives, however *splendide* (and possibly ingly false), parts of his history may be, and many of his actions omitted, for they required the actor to give them a certain plausibility, still this young man, if he really possesses his faculties unimpaired, in making his family the sport of his fiction, the victims of his fraud—in deliberately converting the tears of gratitude and joy into the brine of disappointment, sorrow and shame, has evinced a want of principle and callousness of heart, which almost extinguishes the hope of reformation, and a laudable use of those talents which he undoubtedly possesses.

We have thus endeavoured to give a faithful and accurate narrative of the two months' career of the Fortunate Youth; but as the wind is not more variable than a liar, and there is no barometer by which his words can be weighed; it is very possible that much may have been said to others, at variance with anecdotes in the present relation. Still, as the camelion is the same animal, notwithstanding his changes of hue, so "the Fortunate Youth" may be recognized as a most mischievous impostor, under every representation and colouring of his story.—We understand "the Fortunate Youth," on arriving at Paris, in conformity with his system to patronize his relations, engaged one whom he knew to be established there, as his travelling Physician into Spain, *viz* Dr. H. cashiered in London. This Gentleman was, however, so startled at the amount of the salary proposed, that he requested to make the arrangement with the youth's father, and obtained leave to come to England for that purpose, where he arrived a few days since.—*Morning Chronicle*.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Mr. Brown applied to the Magistrate on behalf of a poor girl, 12 years old. Mr. B. had sent to Westwood, a sweep, of St. Pancras, to have his chimney swept. The girl came, and ascended the chimney, habited as a boy; and having performed the job, she told Mr. B. he never had his chimney swept by such a sweep. She then discovered her sex; and stated, that her uncle had turned her out of doors to look for work, and she had engaged herself to a sweep rather than be chided, as she could get no other work. She expressed her willingness to work, and the Magistrate directed her to be passed to her parish, Marylebone.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Thursday se'night, *Mrs. Greator*, 63 years of age, the wife of J. Greator, a small farmer of Alvaston, near Derby, was barbarously murdered in a cow-house, where she went for the purpose of milking. She was discovered about seven o'clock, with her head shockingly bruised and cut in many places. Though not quite dead, she was speechless and insensible, and died in a few minutes afterwards. Suspicion has fallen upon a person named Jackson, of the same village, who is in custody.

A monster of the name of Francis Jackson, of Carlisle, a hatter, was last week committed to gaol, for an assault on his own daughter, of the age of 15!

On Sunday afternoon, *M. Hirst*, about 44, the son of Mr. Hirst, of the Three Hats, Islington-green, came to his death in the following manner. He had returned from boarding-school home to spend the holidays, and was playing with his brother and sisters, all younger than himself. He said to them, "I will shew you how they hang men at the gallows," and procured a rope, which he tied to a hook, and having got upon a stool, he fastened the other end round his neck. He either kicked the stool, or it fell accidentally from under him. The children seeing his face black and distorted, went to the bar to their mother, and said, "Mat is hanging himself to frighten us." The mother, thinking the children were merely at play, took no notice, until the porter went into the kitchen, and found him suspended. He was cut down, but too late to be resuscitated.

An Inquisition was held on Thursday week, at the Non's Head, Peckham, on the body of a man who was found dead, and entirely naked, in a ditch at Peckham.—W. Cooper, of Newcross, stated, that as he was passing along a field at Peckham, he observed the body of the deceased lying in a ditch. He was on his right side, and his head was bent nearly under him; the body was covered with scratches, apparently from the brambles of which the hedge was formed. Near to the body was a breach in the hedge, which appeared to have been recently made by some one forcing through.—G. Lewis stated, that having received information that some clothes had been found in the field of Mr. Holcomb, at Peckham, he went to the spot, and from thence traced the impression of a naked human foot to the breach in the hedge, near which the deceased was found. Verdict—Found Dead.—It is conjectured that the deceased was a Military Officer on half-pay.

On Monday, an Inquest was held at the Horns, in Shoreditch, on the body of *W. Williams*, who died in the cellar of a cottage in Margaret's-fields. It appeared that the deceased had been in the habit of selling pamphlets about the streets, and had obtained permission of the occupier of the cottage to sleep in the cellar, as he could not pay for a lodging. On Christmas-Day his landlord gave him his dinner, and on Saturday morning he was found dead in the cellar, on a bedstead, without any bedding. A certificate was read to the Jury from a Surgeon, who examined the body, that there were no marks of violence on it, or any thing indicative of his having died from cold or hunger.—Verdict—Died a natural death.

A woman was run over by a man riding a horse at a smart trot, on Wednesday afternoon, down Oxford-street. The woman was crossing in the thick of the fog. The horse trod upon her breast. She was conveyed, senseless, to a house in the neighbourhood. The man rode on unnoticed.

Tuesday, the body of a youth, genteelly dressed, was taken out of the Regent's Canal. He had been skating, when the ice gave way, and he fell in, in the presence of his companions, who were unable to render him assistance.

On Tuesday night, as *Mr. W. P. Dowse* was returning from transacting business in town to his house at Newington, he was robbed by three fellows, on the new road leading from the Waterloo-bridge to Stamford-street, Blackfriars. They took from him his watch, money, a deed, and a transfer of stock. He was so maltreated by the ruffians that he was obliged to have medical aid when he got to a friend's house in Blackfriars-road.

Monday *Mr. Tollurst*, of Nashenden Farm, in Kent, having been shooting, left his gun in the yard, while he was engaged in some business; during his absence two boys came to the spot, one of whom took up the gun, and presenting it at the other, jocosely said he would shoot him, and at the same time pulled the trigger, when the contents went through his heart, and to the inexpressible grief of the unthinking lad he fell dead at his feet: and a few days since *Mr. Johnston*, of Kirkhampton, in Cumberland, having come home from shooting, put his loaded gun on a rack in the kitchen, whence it was soon taken by his

son, ten years old, who laid it across a chair, and was playing with the lock, when the piece went off, and the contents entered the side of his sister, who was standing within four yards of the muzzle, and caused her death in about four hours.—We cannot too strongly impress on the minds of Sportsmen the necessity of discharging their pieces before they enter a house.

An Inquest was on Wednesday held at St. Giles's Work-house, on the body of *T. Stockton*, a cabinet-maker, who shot himself through the head at his lodgings, in St. Giles's. When the deceased was found, the wadding of the pistol had set fire to the bed-clothes, which were burnt to tinder. Although the report of the pistol was heard by the people of the house in which he lodged, it was considered by them as proceeding from the next house. Before his death he wrote three letters to a friend, desiring him to call at different places and get clothes, &c. belonging to him; and this friend on the Inquest proved that the deceased had been melancholy, in consequence of his wife having left him, and his having lost or been robbed of the property his mother lately left him. Verdict—Shot himself in a fit of insanity.

Wednesday, a young woman of respectable appearance, suddenly expired as she was passing over Westminster-bridge.

Thursday last, as *Mr. Brown*, of Denmark-alley, was returning home from Hampstead to London, accompanied by a little dog, as they proceeded along the Hampstead-road, they were met by a cow driven by a boy; in consequence of the dog barking at it, the infuriated beast made an attack upon the dog, which *Mr. B.* endeavouring to check, he was tossed instantaneously some yards from the ground, and falling on some brambles on the opposite hedge, he remained in a state of torment; till, by a sudden effort, he extricated himself. *Mr. B.* labours under several severe contusions.

The *Birmingham Chronicle* says—"The Holyhead Mail, which left London on Monday night last, contained some boxes of gold coin, amounting to about 1000*l.* each. Upon opening the seat depositaries, in the inside, at Coventry, one of them was ascertained to be missing, though secured by a patent lock. It is supposed to have been stolen by an inside passenger, who remained in the coach by himself during the supper-time at Redburn."

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult. at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Baptist William Hickey, Esq. of Berkeley, in the County of Gloucester, to Rachel, youngest daughter of the late John Morgan, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street, and of Brixton-place, in the County of Surrey.

Dec. 17, John Sherlock, Esq. Paymaster in his Majesty's 87th regiment of foot, to Miss Catherine Pomeroy Buckingham, of Plymouth.

Dec. 23, the Rev. Thomas Sayers, A.M. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Barton, Esq. of Bracondale Hill, Norwich.

Dec. 23, Mr. Thomas Hall, of Camberwell Grove, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Atlee, Esq. of Deptford.

Dec. 29, Thomas Newman, Esq. of Nelling, Essex, to Eliza Ann, daughter of T. Hall, Esq. of Cumberland-street, Portman-square.

Dec. 25, Mr. R. Taylor, of Maida Vale, Paddington, to Eliza, daughter of William Williams, Esq. of Clarendon-place, Marylebone.

DEATHS.

Dec. 24, at Bath, Ann, widow of the late Thomas Sommers Cocks, Esq. of Downing-street.

Dec. 25, at Hampton Court Palace, in her 83d year, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Herbert, relict of Chas. Herbert, Esq. and sister to the late Duke of Manchester.

Dec. 26, in his 29th year, Frederick Gosling, Esq. youngest son of George Gosling, Esq. of Bedford-square.

Dec. 28, aged 60, the Rev. Dr. Burney, Rector of Deptford.

Dec. 28, at his house in Harper-street, Daniel Braithwaite, Esq. aged 86, F.R.S. and A.S. formerly Comptroller of the Foreign Post-Office.

Dec. 19, at Newburgh (Fife), within an hour of each other, Mr. David Henderson, aged 74, and Mrs. Jean Taylor, his wife, aged 71, after a matrimonial union of 45 years.

Dec. 27, at Southampton, aged 77, Sir Richard Ouslow, Bart. B.C.C.B. Admiral of the Red, and Lieut. General of the Royal Marines.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 524. SUNDAY, JAN. 11, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. Pore.

No. 509.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN, AND DISTRESS OF THE POOR IN GENERAL.

EVER since the late war, thousands of sailors have been in a very distressed condition. Many persons must have seen them crossing the country in rags and disease, and begging their way to their respective parishes; and in London the sights have been a great deal worse. A Meeting was held in consequence last Monday in the City, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of affording relief to unemployed and distressed Seamen, and for aiding in the enforcement of the laws against impostors assuming the appearance of Seamen for the purpose of begging." This latter resolution is an excellent one, when coupled with the former. To detect impostors is to do great service to those who are none; but then it should be made manifest, that the object in detecting impostors is to do service to the really suffering. All that has ever been complained of on this head is,—first, that persons are quick to cry out against or detect impostors, and to go no farther; and second, that impostors in the abstract, that is to say, impostors as far as some particular pretension is concerned, are sometimes in great want of charity upon other grounds, and sometimes driven upon that very species of imposture by real want. When the husband in the *Taller* fell down by the side of his second wife during one of her pretended fits at being denied a coach or some such thing, and whispered in her ear, "This will never do, my dear," he acted like a man, and a really kind one; but if the same husband had shewn himself insensible to faded cheeks or a wasted figure, and had not at least inquired into the causes of it and ascertained whether it was owing to circumstances which he could relieve or not, he would not have done his duty even towards a person who had endeavoured to impose upon him in other respects. Nothing is more common, when a crowd collects about an object, than for some of the bystanders to say,—“Ah,—drunk:—an impostor!—an old offender no doubt!”—and a great many other phrases which would make any of themselves as mad as fury, if they had cut their little finger;—but while it is acknowledged that there are many impostors, how many of these bystanders are impostors themselves? That is to say, how many of them are there, who in pretended zeal for sincerity and the really afflicted, are quick to make themselves these excuses for doing nothing, whether the object be afflicted or not? It is enough, we should think, for people to find out occasionally, in their rums through this life, that they have hurt the feelings of fellow-creatures out of the pale of their own particular habits and associations, and thereby subjected themselves, with greater or less degrees of justice, to charges of self-

love or of selfishness; but to turn wilfully away from the sight of persons suffering under misfortunes, which our common nature may easily lead us to apprehend,—under cold, hunger, pain, and the failing spirit of disease,—and to go from all this into warm and curtained rooms, where the fire welcomes our feet, and plenty is to be served up at a ring of the bell,—this indeed shews a want of feeling rendered callous by bad habits, or a want of imagination whose best excuse is stupidity. Those, who have been merely irritated into a neglect of such scenes by imposture, would, we are sure, hasten to prove the cause to their own consciences, by not neglecting them very long.

At the Meeting in the City, a Captain in the Navy (Capt. GORDON) drew a picture of the state of the seamen in the metropolis, that should stand in stead of a thousand arguments. “One evening, he went to one of those miserable places in St. Botolph, Aldgate, where these creatures spent the night. In four small rooms, 14 feet by 16, he found fourscore wretches, in a state, to describe which was truly impossible. He could discern among them few men, for they were really skeletons, *Seamen's* skeletons as he could well perceive. He questioned them about what exertions they had made to procure a ship, when one and all expressed with eagerness their wish to serve, but that from their naked appearance no one would employ them. Willing to work, they were alone prevented from doing so by their miserable appearance. Nothing he was confident could have induced them to resort to that place, that noxious place, but their being reduced to the last shift. He might well call it a noxious place, for the smell was intolerable, and the air most baneful. That it could not be otherwise might easily be seen from what he had stated respecting the size of the miserable holes they were placed in, as those who could pay three-pence a night were allowed a bed, that is, allowed to lie on an old torn mattress on the floor, without a covering, and those who could pay only two-pence, were allowed to come in but not to lie down; while those who could not afford that miserable pittance, were debarred from entering. On his return from this miserable place, he found five in the streets, who had not been fortunate enough to raise this two-pence. They were standing in the streets in a cold frosty night, shivering in the cold, while their uncovered limbs were exposed to all the severities of the weather. One of them was lying with his tongue out, in a very great fever. Numerous were the instances which had occurred of these brave defenders of their country, these men who were worthy of a better fate, perishing from actual starvation. One was about three weeks ago found dead; another carried to St. George's Hospital, where he died; while a third yielded up a miserable existence on Greenwich beach. When such things were thought of, when such things were known to be facts, it became every man to be active and do his duty.”

It does indeed. We are surprised, we confess, that no one would employ them on account of an appearance which was one of the greatest proofs of their want of em-

ployment; and we recommend to the consideration of those who are so ready to pass on with the word impostor in their mouths, the account of the five houseless ones, who had not been "fortunate" enough to raise two-pence a piece for a night's-lodging. But what surprises us most, or rather what would surprise us, if the Constitution were preserved as it ought to be, is, that Government seem to act, and even to talk, as if they could do nothing on these occasions. We are told in the course of the speeches at this Meeting, that an *application* had been made to the Lords of the Admiralty,—not, observe, that the Admiralty had of their own accord taken any steps to relieve these dreadful cases;—then we are informed, that in consequence of the application, "their Lordships would concur with the wishes of the Committee as far as they could with propriety;"—and that this propriety consisted in offering a ship or two for the use of the Committee, but without officers, "their Lordships' reason for not giving officers to the vessel being, that they could not enforce orders on board of such a vessel, the men not being entered as usual!" Now really, unless some explanation be given on the subject (and explanation is the least which their Lordships can give), this excuse must be considered as the very paltriest on record. They could not enforce orders! And what can the Committee do? Can they enforce orders? Or do they think orders necessary to be enforced? Or would their Lordships, the Lords of the Admiralty, have us believe, that a direction,—a request,—an implied wish, from Government,—especially on an occasion like this, would not have its full effect on hundreds of officers, from whom they might select the small number requisite? It is well known what pains the late Lord Mayor took on this very matter a year or two back. He and some of his fellow-magistrates were roused to its consideration, in common with others of his fellow-creatures (their Lordships of the Admiralty excepted) by the shocking sights of distress throughout the metropolis. They waited on their very unshocked and placid Lordships accordingly; and were received, saith Sir JAMES SHAW ("as it is but justice to say") "with the utmost politeness and attention." Oh, doubtless;—politeness and attention on such occasions cost nothing but what is very pleasant and repaying;—and besides, it would be very shocking if a Lord of the Admiralty were not very polite,—not to say condescending,—to a Lord Mayor. Doubtless had his Lordship made a little mistake, and called upon their Lordships while drinking their Burgundy and cracking their walnuts, they would not to have contented themselves with begging him to partake of some empty hulls;—they would doubtless have begged him to take some of the kernels, and even invited him to save his teeth with crackers, albeit they could not enforce the use of the said crackers. Well;—the Lord Mayor proposed to have a vessel stationed in the river, and to use it for the purpose of clearing the streets of the distressed sailors; and their Lordships very graciously consenting, the plan was carried into execution, and the naked clothed (which was something) from the government stores. Yet this vessel had since been removed, though how it had been removed the above-mentioned Sir JAMES could not say, "neither" (which is very awful) "would he attempt to say;" yet the Worthy Alderman

had no difficulty in asserting, from the kind attention thus shewn by his Majesty's Ministers, that it would now succeed were an *application* made to Government, and that similar good would follow." But, we repeat, why does it become necessary that Government,—that the Admiralty,—should be eternally *applied* to? Ought not the distress of the seamen, of "the gallant tars,"—of those whose exploits are so exultingly as well as justly cried up, when there is need of them,—to be considered as under the Admiralty's peculiar jurisdiction? Where are the funds out of which the creature CROKER was to have his war salary in time of peace? Where, also, as Lord COCHRANE asked, are those "funds which are the exclusive property of seamen?" Where are the Droits of Admiralty? "And why was no meeting heard of for the relief of soldiers perishing in the streets? Why, in the name of God," cried his Lordship, agitated, "is this German difference made?"

We shall conclude this article next week; and if any ministerialist, as will most likely be the case, shall take up our paper from motives foreign to any proper species of sympathy, we will try if he has not a little decent humanity left in him nevertheless. The other subject we have put at the head of our paper for the present, chiefly to shew that we do not overlook it. We shall have too many opportunities, we fear, of returning to that.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 3.—It is asserted in an article from Berlin, dated Dec. 24, "that Prince Hardenberg and the Count de Zichy have had, at Weimar, a very important explanation with the Grand Duke, relative to the events at Wartberg, and the licentiousness of the works printed in the States of his Royal Highness."

By an ordonnance of the 31st December, the King has created a preparatory military school, for the purpose of instructing, at the public expence, the sons of officers; without property, who are distinguished for their services; and at the expence of their families, such young men as their relations may wish to initiate into the studies and pursuits of the said school. The total number of pupils will be five hundred; of whom 300 are to be educated at the public charge.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, DEC. 13.—The Prussian Councillor of State, Von Jordan, who is expected this evening, will probably make a long stay here, as his mission is said to embrace very important objects. Among other things it is stated that measures will be concerted between our Court and that of Prussia, to check the abuses and licentiousness of the Press, which threatens Germany with incalculable evils, unless wise and energetic measures are speedily adopted. In order to secure to the nations of Germany the enjoyment of a reasonable liberty of the Press, and in general a high degree of civil and political freedom, it is necessary, before all things, to oppose a powerful barrier to the license of the Press and lawless insubordination which begins to shew itself in so many places. By the Apostles of liberty who now preach every where from the house tops, Germany can only be plunged either into the most dreadful anarchy, or the most frightful despotism, either of which would stifle for many years the seeds of improvement in our country.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, DEC. 24.—The diplomatic note from the Ministers of France and Austria, which has been transmitted from the Council at Berne to all the different Governments of the Cantons, as well as the observations of the said Council, with respect to the journals and pamphlets, have been taken into consideration by the inferior Councils and Supreme Authorities of most of the Cantons. The decision which has been distinctly come to by the Swiss Governments, is, that *nothing* shall be published in that country which can give the *slightest* offence, or be in the least degree unpleasant, to the great Powers.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 10.—It is said that a proposal has been made to the Government in order to put a final stop to the ruinous and detestable contraband trade, without the use of violent measures, which are, besides always insufficient, to open Negotiations on the basis of the *Holy Alliance*, of which the result would be, "*That every Power which takes a part in the Holy Alliance should have to provide, that no goods should be conveyed from or through its territories to those of another State in which those goods are contraband.*" As cheating, cunning, and covetousness, the chief motives of the smugglers, on the one hand, and on the other, the scandalous inclination of the consumers to extravagance, are directly opposite to the spirit of Christianity. Commercial Treaties concluded on this principle would certainly be the only means conformable to this spirit. The lawful intercourse of the different Nations of the earth would be secured by them.

NORTH AMERICA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 9.—This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Joseph Jones Monroe, his Secretary:—

"Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

"At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free Government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining, strength.—Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged, and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that Omnipotent Being from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British Government, for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the Lakes, has been concluded: by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service on Lake Champlain more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario more than one; and on Lake Erie and the upper Lakes, more than two; to be armed each with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should terminate. By this arrangement useless expense, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision be-

tween armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

"I have the satisfaction also to state, that the Commissioners, under the fourth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged, under the Treaty of 1783, have agreed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war, have been decreed to it. The Commissioners acting under the other article of the Treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of the boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two Governments under that Treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces north of our limits, which had had been secured by the Treaty of 1783, is still in negotiation. The proposition made by this Government, to extend to the Colonies of Great Britain the principles of the Convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British Government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two Governments, and it appearing that the British Government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for Congress to decide whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

"The negotiation with Spain, for spoils on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially, in the state it held, by the communications that were made to Congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish Government to keep the negotiation suspended; and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her Government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish Government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this Government; and, should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our Councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made, from which such a result can be presumed.

"It was anticipated at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and her Colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that our Citizens should sympathize in events which effected their neighbours. It seemed probable also, that the prosecution of the conflict along our coast, and in contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our Citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has in most instances been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships, or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both; and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the Colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this Government neither seeks, nor would accept from them, any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which would not be equally open to all other nations. The Colonies will, in that event, become independent States, free from any obligation to, or connection with, us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

"In the summer of the present year an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the Colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's River, near the boundary of the state of Georgia. As this province lies east of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the Ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the Government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory of equal value westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the Colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the Colonies, a doubt was entertained whether it had been authorized by them,

or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere private unauthorized adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us, the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighbouring States, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

"A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galvestown, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprise has been marked, in a more signal manner, by all the objectionable circumstances which characterised the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers, which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed; and orders have accordingly issued to that effect. The imperious considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree, concern.

"To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested; to inspire just sentiments, in all persons in authority, on either side, of our friendly disposition, so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, and from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, with three distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instruction to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained; by them alone can the commission of the like in future be prevented.

"Our relations with the other Powers of Europe have experienced no material change since the last Session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that, by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the Powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honourable to our country.

"With the Barbary States and the Indian Tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

"In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying.—The payments which have been made into the Treasury, shew the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the Civil Government, and of the Military and Naval Establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the Navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than 18 millions of the principal, within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

"The payments into the Treasury during the year 1818, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at 20 millions of dollars; internal revenues at 2,500,000; public lands, at 1,500,000; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at 500,000; making in the whole, 21,500,000 dollars.

"The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the Civil Government, and of the Army and Navy, as now established by law, amounts to 11,500,000 dollars; and for the Sinking Fund to 10 millions; making, in the whole, 21,500,000 dollars; leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of 2,700,000 dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1818.

"In the present state of the Treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year 1819; after which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually above five millions of the Sinking Fund unexpended, until the year 1825, when the loan of 1812, and stock created by funding Treasury Notes, will be redeemable.

"It is also estimated that the Mississippi Stock will be discharged, during the year 1819, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object; after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of 1,500,000 dollars; making the permanent annual revenue amount to 26 millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue, after the year 1819, beyond the permanent authorized expenditure, of more than four millions of dollars.

"By the last returns from the Department of War, the militia force of the several States may be estimated at 800,000 men, infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, is one of the great objects which claim the unremitting attention of Congress.

"The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

"Of the naval force, it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico.

"From several of the Indian tribes inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favourable to the United States; and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservation, has been extinguished in the whole of the land within the limits of the State of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan territory, and of the State of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in the State of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the Alabama territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others, that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the State of Ohio, along Lake Erie, into the Michigan territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees, through the State of Indiana and the Illinois to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the South, through the whole extent of the States and territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of Nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force, of civilized population; and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservations of land made by the Treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether other provision, not stipulated by the Treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the art of civilized life.

"Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers, is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consisting of our own people, thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi, and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary, and the expense attending them may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire-arms only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even moderate works, which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications will, therefore, be requisite only, in future, along the coast, and at some points in the interior, connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the Bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these, therefore, should the utmost attention, skill, and labour, be bestowed.

"A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may hereafterward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations will be dissipated even in the most remote parts.

Several new States have been admitted into our Union, to the west and south, and territorial Governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration, which has heretofore been great, will probably increase; and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the Union, will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage for the nation. The nation should, therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to the emigrants consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate, in the first sale, to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their superior wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if, looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing, at a low price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them and not to the public. They would also have the power, in that degree, to control the emigration and settlement in such manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

"When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connection of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantages to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, with that freedom and candour which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for Congress, require. A difference of opinion has existed, from the first formation of our Constitution to the present time, among our most enlightened and virtuous citizens, respecting the right of Congress to establish such a system of improvement. Taking into view the trust with which I am now honoured, it would be improper, after what has passed, that this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty, required; and the result is a settled conviction in my mind, that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted. In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to the States the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, which shall give to Congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction that the power is necessary, it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe that experience has afforded the most ample proof of its utility, and that the benign spirit of conciliation and harmony which now manifests itself throughout our Union, promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favourable result. I think proper to suggest, also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the States to include in the amendment sought, a right of Congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning, for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow citizens throughout the United States.

"Our manufactories will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures is of great value. Their preservation,

which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

"Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favourable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next Session. The time seems now to have arrived when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress, on a scale adequate to national purposes. The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress, of the Committees, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several Executive Departments, some of whom are much crowded, and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the Department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and a pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis; and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient Republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the National Government, and the spirit in which it was commenced, and has been prosecuted, shew that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the Councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodations should be provided, on a well-digested plan, for the heads of the several Departments, and for the Attorney-General; and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to those objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in it as to them may seem proper.

"In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature, and gone to repose. It is believed that among the survivors there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honour to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be for ever lost: indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefitted by any provision which may be made, will not be great.

"It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imports and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the Civil Government, of the present Military and Naval Establishment, including the annual augmentation of the latter, to the extent provided for; to the payment of the interests on the public debt, and to the extinguishment of it at the times authorised, without the aid of the Internal Taxes; I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal. To impose Taxes when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people: the faithful fulfilment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue, and capacity for self-government. To dispense with Taxes, when it may be done with perfect safety, is equally the duty of their Representatives. In this instance, we have the satisfaction to know, that they were imposed when the demand was imperious, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add, that however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these Taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless be attentive to events, and, should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burdens as may then be requisite and proper.

"Washington, Dec. 2, 1817.

JAMES MONROE.

THE NEW CABINET.—The judgment of the President has been, we think, remarkably displayed in the selection of his Cabinet Officers. He could not have united a greater mass of talent and information. The gentlemen who now compose the Cabinet Council of the nation have been long before the public, and are distinguished alike by their literary taste and political intelligence:—

Mr. Adams, the present Secretary of State, has distin-

guished himself in the literary and political world, as a writer and a statesman. In both he has evinced ability and knowledge, and deserved well of his country. In addition to his mental qualifications, he possesses a habitude for business, and discharges the laborious duties of his present office with great regularity and despatch.

Mr. Crawford is a man of strong and discriminating mind, balancing with accuracy, and deciding with promptitude. Like the present Attorney-General, he owes his elevation to his own intellectual powers and individual exertions; and offers another instance of the excellence of our Government, in affording an unlimited field to the operation of intellect, and a free goal to the attainment of virtuous ambition. He was a good Secretary of War, and is as good a Minister of Finance. The same energies and powers are displayed in every thing he undertakes, and age is all useful to his country.

Mr. Calhoun, now Secretary of War, is a young man of fine genius and singular talent. While a leading member in the popular branch of our national legislature, he astonished all who heard him by the rapidity and fire of his eloquence, and the quickness and accuracy of his mind. He may, perhaps, from his youth and the character of his intellect, be too fond of novelties that are only calculated to surprise and dazzle; but age will mellow his mind, and render its efforts more beneficial and salutary. We doubt not he will execute the duties of his present station with ability and satisfaction, and be a very useful member of the Cabinet.

Of Mr. Wirt, it is scarcely necessary to add any thing to what we have already said of him. He is so well known as a profound lawyer, a fine speaker, and a classical and elegant writer, that to say more in his praise would be a work of supererogation. It may only be observed, that he has risen to the situation of Attorney-General of the United States, from obscurity and indigence, by the superiority of his mind, and by his own unaided and individual exertions.

These gentlemen form a halo of reputation around the President, and hold out to the country promises of utility and advantage, in which all will participate, and with which all must be gratified.—*Washington City Gazette.*

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has appointed Sir W. Knighton to be Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Secretary and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Privy and Council Seals, vice the Right Hon. Sir B. Bloomfield, resigned.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Akers, Charles-street, City-road, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Hall, Chiswell-street.
- W. Starkey, Gutter-lane, silk-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. James, Bucklersbury.
- P. Wright, Keenington-lane, Surrey, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Coote, Austin-friars.
- J. Holroyde, Halifax, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Noble-street, Foster-lane.
- W. Matthew, Usk, Monmouthshire, scrivener. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.
- I. Lea, late of Nantwich, Cheshire, corn-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Collins and Keen, Stafford.
- E. Wright, Stafford, alehouse-keeper. Attornies, Messrs. Collins and Keen, Stafford.
- J. Stansfield, Stockport, Cheshire, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Parker, Norfolk-street, Strand.
- W. MacMichael, Bristol, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street.
- J. Harrison, Manchester, gun-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Cunliffe and Kay, Manchester.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- T. G. Hadley, Jacob-street, Dock-Head, baker. Attorney, Mr. Cottle, Lasinghall-street.

- G. Watts and W. Bush, Bristol, colourmen. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street.
- G. Favenc, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, bill and exchange-broker. Attorney, Mr. Paterson, Old Broad-street.
- E. Adamson, Liverpool, tobaccoist. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-Inn.
- D. Thomas, Carmarthen, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Póole and Greenfield, Gray's-Inn-square.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Paper on BLASPHEMY, next week.

Various COMMUNICATIONS, intended for this day's Paper, are kept out by the press of temporary matter.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The most important arrival from abroad this week is the Message of the NORTH AMERICAN PRESIDENT. It has met with an unusually favourable reception in this country, having been applauded by the Ministerial as well as other papers; and there are so many curious as well as important subjects of reflection connected with it, that we cannot possibly undertake to give our observations upon it yet, as we could wish. A former article of ours upon a Speech of the new PRESIDENT's gave, we understand, great offence in a quarter, which we certainly could not but be sorry to disturb, and the good opinion of which we should always be anxious to maintain; but without being subjected to the slightest external influence of any kind on the side of American politics, and though not even yet made republicans by all the pains-taking of the Allied Powers, we feel the political freedom and happiness enjoyed by the Americans too strongly, and have seen the horrible consequences of encroachment upon a popular constitution too indignantly in our own country, not to feel all the jealousy of the warmest American republican in watching the movements of the higher powers; and if we thought he discovered some symptoms of a nature a little too lordly in the new PRESIDENT, we are certain, that in proportion to his own zeal for the liberties of his country, he himself would be the first to forgive us, if he knew the unbiassed and utter sincerity of our motives. The tone of the present Speech appears to be considerably different from the last, in any thing that might excite the jealousy we speak of; though, to say the truth, we have not been altogether easy respecting the progresses which the PRESIDENT made not long ago, through the States, and the style in which he was welcomed in various quarters. The Speech chiefly consists of felicitations to the Congress on the flourishing state of the country and its relations; and the picture drawn is luckily as creditable as it is happy. A people enjoying the fruits of their labour, possessing equal rights, and with arms in their houses to use if they chose it; a government, prosperous in its external relations, discharging its old debts, and able to repeal every external tax whatsoever;—a territory, promising to occupy the whole northern part of the Western Hemisphere, contemplating and evidently anticipating the successful issue of the struggle of its southern neighbours for achieving the independence of which it set the example,

and affording to the whole of the deceived and dissatisfied European world a spectacle more, much more than imposing,—such is the state of the North American world, as described in the PRESIDENT'S Speech, and as felt by every body who is not absolutely ignorant and stupid. The new lights talked of by philosophy in modern times, have been at one time received with terror by the unjust and despotic, and sometimes, when the latter have supposed their power to be secure, with sneers and silly bravado; but when philosophy and great physical power come together,—when the Government of a powerful nation, not in the hurry of a new enthusiasm, but in the calmness of experience and conscious strength, assists in darting these lights upon the world, how must the unjust and the despotic feel then? How must they feel when they read such a passage as the following?—

"The earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort."

"And kings sat still with awful eye,

"As if they surely knew their sovereign lord was by."

In the mean time, by way of emulation perhaps with the Message of the AMERICAN PRESIDENT, a gracious message has been sent to the various secret-imprisoning jails in the Mother Country, for the release of the fifty (only fifty, as the *Courier* said) State Prisoners confined without a trial, and now dismissed without one!

The latest advices of the state of affairs in New Guyana, have been received by way of Trinidad. It appears that the operations of the Patriot Chiefs had been obstructed, by the disobedience of PIAR and MARINO to the orders of BOLIVAR, as Commander-in-Chief. The former was arrested by BOLIVAR, tried by a Court Martial of which Admiral BRON was President, adjudged to capital punishment, and shot on the 16th of October. MARINO had been superseded in his command, and was also to be brought to trial; but it was supposed he would not be so rigorously dealt with. It appears, that neither of the rebellious Chiefs had been able to seduce any body of the troops under their command, from their allegiance to the Republic of Venezuela. An expedition was about to proceed up the Oroonoko, to expel the Spaniards from several posts which they occupied on the banks of that river, above Angustura. Its success was confidently anticipated, in which event the Patriots would have a free communication opened to them by water, with the interior of New Grenada, and the Brazils. The whole of the Province of Maracaybo, with the exception of the capital, was up in arms against the Spaniards. The letters from Trinidad continue to predict a favourable issue to the exertions of the Colonies in the cause of Independence; and enlarge on the advantages which this country would derive from a free trade with them.

Boston papers arrived yesterday morning. Hostilities between the army of the United States and the Seminole Indians have commenced. General GAINES was surrounded and blockaded in one of the forts on St. Mary's; he had dispatched an express, requesting immediate reinforcements. Some Spaniards are reported to have joined the Indians.

Sir JOHN LEACH was on Friday sworn into the office of Vice-Chancellor, at Lincoln's Inn Hall, Sir THOMAS PLUMER having been appointed Master of the Rolls.

We understand that Lord SIMON, some days since, signed warrants for discharging all the remaining State Prisoners, upon their giving their own recognizances to appear to any charge which might be brought against them next Term, a condition with which they all most cheerfully complied, except two London prisoners, and a man of the name of BENBOW from Manchester, who insist upon being brought to trial, or being discharged without any mark of suspicion attached to their characters.—*Courier*.

Mr. HONE.—The subscription for this persecuted man is, we are right glad to see, going on very well. The Earl of DARLINGTON has sent him 100 guineas; and we perceive among his supporters the names of many persons, respectable alike for condition and ability. Still, no one who thinks the acquittal of Mr. HONE a triumph in the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, should relax in his endeavours. Mr. HONE has long been a struggling man; he has a wife and seven young children,—the two eldest females, and the next, a youth in ill health,—to support in these hard times. Not having been hitherto successful in trade, he has of course some debts to meet, and they will necessarily absorb a portion of the money raised.—Even if this worthy individual and his large family were quite out of the question, still, in a public view of the case, the subscription should be a large one, to mark the sense of the country. Let all, therefore, who can give, give freely, as well for the sake of humanity as for the sake of liberty—both struck at by the hypocritical and the slavish.

A large body of the Common Freemen of Oxford having expressed their wishes to make known to Mr. ADAMS, who served the Office of Mayor in 1805, and who is one of the Magistrates of that City, their approbation of his conduct in the various civic situations he has filled, came to a resolution, a short time since, to present to him a public testimony of their regard. A meeting of the Freemen, not being members of the Council Chamber, was therefore convened, when it was resolved that a Piece of Plate should be presented to that gentleman, and a subscription was entered into. On Monday last, a Deputation from a General Meeting of the Subscribers waited upon Mr. ADAMS with a very elegant Cup, of the value of fifty guineas. It is of silver, richly gilt, very tastefully executed, and has the following inscription:—"Presented to JAMES ADAMS, Esq. by the Independent Freemen of the City of Oxford, to testify their personal attachment to him, and to commemorate their gratitude for his constant exertions to maintain the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens."—*Oxford paper*, Dec. 22.

The QUEEN has been down to Bath again, to the great joy of the shopkeepers; with dragoons trotting before and behind her, as usual. Queen ELIZABETH, we are told, had no guards except her people. The REGENT is at Brighton; living, we are informed, very secluded; and we hope studying retrenchments for the relief of the people.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

CHURCH CRAFT, OR NOT?—A Correspondent,—(B. C.) writes,—“I live in the very extensive parish of Lambeth, and have lately had an increase to my family: as my wife is not a very strong woman, I was desirous of avoiding the danger of exposure to the damp of a Church, and applied to the Clerk of the parish to know upon what terms she might be allowed to return thanks at home. He told me that the Rector's fee, for her being churched, was half a guinea;—for naming the child, half a guinea; and his own, for both, five shillings. I should feel obliged if any of your readers would inform me, by what authority the Rector claims these fees; and if the exaction of them be legal, whether he might not make them ten guineas, or any other sum? It is to be observed, that he does not perform the duty himself, but leaves that to his Curate—certainly, from what I saw of him, a very kind and respectable man.—With the fee paid to the Curate, it cost 14 16s. 6d.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

OZYMANDIAS.

I MET a Traveller from an antique land,
 Who said, "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
 Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,
 Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
 And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
 Tell that its sculptor well those passions read,
 Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
 The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed;
 And on the pedestal these words appear:
 "My name is OZYMANDIAS, King of Kings."
 Look on my works ye Mighty, and despair!
 Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
 Of that Colossal Wreck, boundless and bare,
 The lone and level sands stretch far away.

GLIRASTES.

THE POOR LAWS.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, OR PARISH OF STOKES DAMEREL.

From their peculiar situation, all sea-ports are more or less subject to the influx of strangers; but such places as Plymouth, Port-mouth, &c. feel the weight of the evil, as connected with the Poor Laws, in the extreme; as it is to those places the destitute make for, in the hope of finding employment, either on board the King's ships or merchant vessels; whilst many calculate to a certainty on being employed in his Majesty's arsenals; but after having travelled perhaps two or three hundred miles, and expended their last penny, their hopes are blasted, and their disappointment arrived to the highest pitch, they are compelled to apply to the parish.

Others again, arriving in the different vessels from abroad, disabled or enfeebled by age, are discharged to make room for more active and efficient men. These set themselves at the first place where they land; as also do women and children who have lost their husbands and fathers, and who have been sent home from the Continent or our Colonies.

To this distressing list may be added women with their families, who have followed their husbands to the place of embarkation, or who have come to visit them when there.

All these must be provided for by the parishes of such sea-ports, until their examinations are taken as to their different settlements.

This is the first and a very difficult step; for one half of the poor creatures who would wish to be removed, know no more about their husbands' or fathers' right of settlement, than the person who asks the question; whilst the other half, not wishing to be sent to their own parishes as paupers, contrive by every means to deceive.

After having made the necessary enquiries, by writing or otherwise, in this or that direction,—and in which it is as requisite to be as particular and cautious as if searching for the titles to an estate,—a clear settlement often appears to be made out, the paupers are forwarded to the place of destination, and the expence of conveyance and maintenance on the road is paid by the Overseers.

It is, however, two to one but a notice of appeal is given—something has occurred which was not known or could not be discovered, perhaps informality in the wording of the order, or what is worse than both, the paupers have been sent to the right parish; but a Township in that parish maintains its own poor, and the order should have been directed to the Overseers of such township.

This last calls loudly for some alteration, should nothing

else be altered; the townships and parishes should be combined, or there should be a book printed by authority, stating the different hamlets, townships, or parishes who maintain their own poor.

No such book is extant; neither can Overseers by any means get at certain information on the subject; which is to be regretted more than any other defect in the Poor Laws; for in all cases parishes will and do take advantages of one another in this respect, urged on by their Solicitors, who are sure to gain by the contest.

It often happens, that rather than risk the enormous expenses of an appeal, distant as we are nearly fifty miles from the place where the Sessions for the County are held, this parish takes back paupers who do not belong to it; which circumstance is the more galling, inasmuch as the persons never resided in the parish, or ever did one act, by labour or otherwise, to benefit the town, but merely slept a night or two, on their transfer from the ship to the shore.

Two cases occurred lately, which will fully explain the above. William Johns, a seaman, was landed here ill; he was maintained a considerable time before his settlement could be found; when this was ascertained, a suspended order was made out, and he was kept in the Work-house on a charge of four shillings per week, until fit to be removed to the parish of Madran. On his arrival at Penzance, which is in the parish of Madran, the Overseers gave notice of appeal, the grounds of which were, that his settlement was in the township of Penzance. This case was settled, by sending a person to the spot, who arranged it, with the loss of the suspension and expenses.

The other case was that of J. Dunn and family, born and settled in the parish of Falmouth. He was also ill, and remained in the Work-house under a suspended order, till being removed, notice of appeal was received, at the same time stating that Dunn was born in the town of Falmouth, but that the township maintained its own poor. Expenses of settling this were paid by this parish, who lost the suspension.

Enough, one would suppose, has been said, to convince every mind, that sea-ports labour under disadvantages, as the Poor Laws now stand, and that something ought to be done to ameliorate their condition, and lessen, if possible, their burthen, by either establishing County Workhouses, and collecting an equitable Rate for their support; or by Government taking the whole under their superintendence, and collecting a Rate, in the manner the Assessed Taxes are now collected.

Lest that conviction should not be produced, the following case is added:—

A soldier, named Garland, returned from abroad a few months since, whose wife and child had been in the work-house eighteen years. On taking his examination, it appeared that he had previously gained a settlement in Whitechapel, by renting 12l. per annum; and also a subsequent settlement in Gosport, of which circumstances his wife was not aware.

Thus have this Parish expended (calculated at only four shillings per week each) 374l. 8s.; which expence ought to have been borne by some other. To add to the regret felt on the occasion, the child, at the proper age, was bound an apprentice, and gained a settlement under that binding, when the indenture was cancelled by the Magistrates, on the ground of his being *non compos mentis*; and consequently this Parish has to maintain him as long as he lives.

So much for paupers who come to sea ports, and perhaps only sleep a night or two in a town before they become chargeable.

One strong argument might be used to influence the Government to take the Poor under their own superintendence and management; which is, that, during the



war, contracts were made at a time when beef was eight-pence or nine-pence per lb., to supply the prisoners at Dartmoor with provisions at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $6d.$ per diem, say $3s. 6d.$ per week each—all of whom were strong, hale, young men, as it is usual to employ in the Navy. Our Workhouse contains at this moment nearly 900 souls, the expense of whom exceeds, at the best possible calculation, upwards of $5s.$ per week each, although the greater part of them are children, who cannot be supposed to require so much food; or they are old and impotent persons, whose appetites have decreased with their age.

To complete the contrast, this weekly expence continues at a time when beef is regularly sold in the market at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, or at most $5d.$ per lb.

The same train of reasoning might be made use of, in support of the idea of having an equitable County Rate to defray the joint expences of County Workhouses; but it has this difference, that, under Government, Contractors are punctually paid by bills at ninety days: with those bills they go into the market, and are enabled to purchase and supply on the lowest terms possible.—This cannot be the case with County Clerks or County Overseers.

Another powerful reason, why the Poor should be placed under the especial care of Government, is, that the enormous expence of removals, with the disbursement for appeals, and law charges consequent thereon, would be entirely abolished.

All real cases of distress would meet prompt and ready assistance, without being bandied about like shuttlecocks for the profit and amusement of Lawyers.

A line of distinction would then be drawn between the real and necessitous Poor, and the idle and vagrant; and whilst the former would procure every requisite comfort and attention, the latter would receive the obloquy and punishment merited by their vices.

It is possible, some persons may, by an association of ideas not uncommon on such occasions, think that our own Poor ought to be fed better than French prisoners; and lest the motives of the writer may be misconstrued on the subject, the following scale of diet is added, by which it will appear, that the quantity of food served to the prisoners was considerably more than what is now issued to the Poor.

R. B.

SCALE OF DIET.

Prisoners.		Poor.	
Bread per week	10½ lbs.	Bread per week	5½ lbs.
Beef	2½	Beef	2
Potatoes	2	Potatoes	4
1½ lb. of other vegetables		Pease soup on Thursd.	1 quart
to each ½ lb. beef, salt,		Meat soup 2 other do.	1 pint
onions, Scotch barley,		Milk broth, breakfast	
&c. to make their soup.		and supper.	

The bread for the Prisoners was made from whole wheaten meal; the bread for the poor from seconds;—say the latter worth $2s.$ per cwt. more than the former.

Public attention has of late been directed to the sums expended by Parishes in particular districts: the following is a pretty accurate account of Poor Rates and other local Taxes collected in this Parish, with the proportion it bears on the property, which is only leasehold, held (except two small estates) of Sir John St. Aubyn, and determinable on the death of three lives.

The assessment is made on one quarter of the Rack-Rent, taken about five years since; but in consequence of the great deterioration of property, may now be estimated at an average of one-third.

Poors' Rate from Michaelmas day last:—

ON HOUSES.

114 penny Rates, for 6 months, is	£0 19 0 per ann.
Streets lighting and watching	0 3 0 do.
Highway and Church Rates	0 1 2 do.
	£1 3 2

ON LANDS.

114 three halfpennies is	£1 8 6 per ann.
Streets lighting and watching	0 4 6 do.
Highway and Church Rates	0 1 9 do.
	£1 14 9

It must be observed, that the money collected for streets, watching, and highways, is but another name for Poor Rates; as the whole of the persons employed are Paupers belonging to the Parish.

No better idea can be formed of the increase of pauperism, than by shewing at one view the amount of the three last and the present assessments, the rates for which are always calculated by the expences of the preceding six months:—

First assessment for 6 months, 1816, 54 Rates,	£4301 18 6
Second do. do. 1816, 84 Rates,	6658 3 4
First assessment do. 1817, 96 Rates,	7569 0 0
Second do. do. 1817, 114 Rates,	9036 0 0

Thus are the Poor Rates more than doubled in a short space of time, amounting now to above eighteen thousand pounds per annum, whilst, within the same few months, all sorts of property have decreased more than one-half!

What are to become of us, Heaven alone knows! We are on the brink of an abyss, the ground of which crumbles under the feet of those whose misfortunes have impelled them nearest the edge;—every day we see one or other go off, the fall of whom only accelerates that of the next.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 308.

NEXT to the avaricious and fatal mistake of building such large theatres, in which it is impossible for the spectators to see and hear, and the performers to act naturally, the greatest errors which the managers seem to commit are at Christmas time. They may feel the consequences less at that period for obvious reasons; and yet we suspect that even at that period they begin to feel them now, and that at Drury Lane in particular, such scanty Christmas audiences have seldom or never been witnessed. Misfortune as well as other causes keep some part of them away, and have instinctively put the others above the intellectual pitch of their entertainers.

First, for instance, comes the half-witted tragedy of *George Barnwell*, in which prostitutes are held up to detestation, and young men are warned how they kill their good old uncles for the sake of that all-precious and all-worthy commodity, money. Here the question is begged, as usual, in behalf of some of the most pernicious mistakes of society; a money-getter is made a virtuous man, and a victim of some other customs is made a wicked woman; that is to say, virtue is put on the side of the artificial and selfish appetites, and wickedness on that of the natural and social ones. We do not deny that virtue and vice are sometimes to be found where they say they are, and that a female who is made the victim of the perfidy of the other sex, or of a bad education, is likely to be embittered and hardened into a very vicious person; but we say, that vice and virtue are to be found also in very different places; that true morality goes to first as well as to fourth or fifth causes, as in the plot and all the sentiments of that divine tragedy *King Lear*, and indeed in SHAKESPEARE throughout; and that it is perfectly disgusting to see questions eternally begged in this manner against a sex, who are first made the dupes and victims of the bad habits and partial institutions of the other, and then held up by the old sinners as a warning to the young ones.

The next error which the Managers commit is in getting up new pieces of unestablished merit, instead of old ones;

as if the Christmas audiences were made up of frequenters of the theatres, and would not be more taken with a fine old deep or gorgeous tragedy, that goes truly to the first feelings of their nature. We knew an old servant who had once seen *Alexander the Great, or the Rival Queens*. The Rival Queens!—think of that for all the earnest holiday maidservants and their sweet-hearts. You might have told our old acquaintance of fifty new plays; but her head always ran on “the Rival Queens;” and whenever she had a treat to the play, she was always sorry that it was not the Rival Queens. “Dear me! When will they do *Alexander the Great, or the Rival Queens*?”—Now there are many plays superior to this in point of moral instruction as well as in poetry, though lofty NAT. LEE was no mean person; but we mention the circumstance, to shew how little mere novelty has to do with the matter.

In pantomime, however, novelty has a great deal to do; and yet in this department, great tendency has been shewn of late years to repeat the old jokes; and the present pantomime of Drury-lane, *Harlequin's Visions, or the Feast of the Statue*, fastening itself by the way upon the story and not the music of an attractive opera, which story has been exhausted at all ends of the town, is decidedly the worst and dullest we ever saw. We never witnessed a tragic-comic non-descript, so “incapable of it's own distress,” or of it's mirth either. First there is a view of hell-fire, “which dies not,” (another amiable moral warning, we suppose, for the holiday folks), but which is discreetly shoved off upon the Pagan religion. *Proserpine* wants the soul of *Don Juan* to wait on her, and so he is to go through a series of wicked actions to gratify her Infernal Majesty,—very properly, as some theologians must think,—very shockingly, as many others think now-a-days. This idea might serve for good and useful reflection, were it possible to find out whether the pantomimist is joking or not. Perhaps he has hampered himself on this score between his intentions and other circumstances; and if so, is much to be pitied as far as theatrical success goes, though not perhaps inasmuch as the feelings with which the audience go away must infallibly be to the disadvantage of what a humane man would wish to bring into ridicule. If he had no other object than that of a sort of parody on *Don Juan*, it is not a happy one. *Don Juan's* mistresses are very insipid as well as low; and the *Ghost* is at one minute very ghostly indeed, and powerful, and alarming; walks on the water, and “rides the storm” on horseback; and at the next plays tricks with the *Clown*, and walks off surreptitiously with a beef-steak. The scene in which he appears on stilts, and stumps to and fro for a little space, rapping the guests on the head with a great ladle, is prodigiously tame and gratuitous. The best, which is indeed an excellent one, is the storm at sea, the tossing of the *Clown* about it, and his narrow escape from the fate of *JONAH*. The weltering of the waves is uncommonly well managed, and would be perfect if there were something of a little rim or pier on the side next the audience, to render the edge of them less abrupt and stationary.

The Covent Garden pantomime, *Harlequin Gulliver, or the Flying Island*, is much better;—and the scenery very beautiful. It is founded on Gulliver's Travels. The island of Laputa comes sailing through the air, and takes up by a ladder an English sailor, who runs away with a fair captive in possession of the king,—the king and his chancellor afterwards becoming *Pantaloon* and *Clown*, and the sailor and his mistress *Harlequin* and *Columbine*. The Laputians are a very queer old womanish sort of people, with long monstrous faces, and a hopping gait. The lovers fly from them into Liliput, where the little men and women are well performed by boys and girls; which, by the way, may be tolerated in an occasional pantomime; but to make children act in plays, as it has lately been at-

tempted to do again, and to bring them in general on the stage, is what we always protested against, and always shall, as a thing in its nature incompetent to the task required, and above all, extremely hurtful to the health, simplicity, and present if not future happiness of the children. It is destroying all the unconsciousness and best bloom of their time of life. The Brobdingnagians are excellently managed by men built up into huge dolls, at least quite as well as it appears possible to manage them, unless perhaps the men could be placed at the top part of the figure instead of below, so as to move the arms better. But their good-natured huge faces are quite taking, though not altogether so intelligent as they appear in SWIFT. The scene in which the lovers first make their appearance in Brobdingnag, is the corn-fields mentioned in *Gulliver*; and the enormous golden corn cuts a beautiful magnificent figure, and makes us see for an instant as we may suppose insects to see; who, if they do so, must live in a glorious world indeed, of colours, and shapes, and over-topping splendours. It is almost impossible indeed for a spectator of this pantomime not to feel the best part of the lesson which is read us in *Gulliver*, and see how comparative things are, and how little human nature has to value itself exclusively. The astonishment of the Laputians at what appear to them our ugly face and manners; the pride and passions of the little Liliputians; the gentleness and beauty of the huge Brobdingnagians in spite of the coarse detail perceptible to minuter eyes; the smallness or largeness of ourselves, in proportion as we are measured with others; and the magnificent size as well as shape and colour of the commonest vegetables and weeds, when our sight is reduced to that of millions and millions of living creatures,—all help to impress upon us a strong sense of the force of ideas and of circumstances, to abate pride and exclusiveness of every sort, and to open our eyes to those infinite treasures, beauties, and blessings of Nature, which are not to be found in poetry alone, though poetry unfortunately is almost the only thing that finds them.

FINE ARTS.

MR. WEST'S DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE.

PRIORITY of praise is justly given to the sublime in Art, as it is a rarer because a more difficult reach of excellence—a difficulty chiefly arising perhaps from the sublime being further removed than other qualities from accustomed thoughts, objects, and impressions. Mr. WEST has in this entirely new subject on canvas, in part obtained such praise. It is, to a certain degree, a painting of the “terrible sublime,” and we think it must be so regarded by the greatest admirers of the unrivalled Italians. But we are nevertheless of opinion, that this novel and grand subject is capable of producing a more unmixed praise than that which it here so meritedly obtains from a crouching public. It is a subject which has never yet appeared on canvas, though it is essentially the same with many previous paintings: we shall in consequence consider its comparative merits and defects, both as to its execution and adoption as a painting. The ideal being called Death, the mighty power of destruction, or more philosophically speaking, of decomposition, “that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day” unseen, is of a nature essentially the same in its abstraction and invisibility as Time, Virtue, Deity, &c., which have often been represented by substantial forms in Sculpture, and by lines and colours in Painting, though we think in most instances with much absurdity, if not in all, however mixed with the beautiful and the fanciful in shape, hue, and action, and however sanctioned by custom, by the practice and the talents of genius and of antiquity. To represent that to the eye,

which has no visible existence, and which is never seen but in its effects, is an impossibility, and therefore absurd; for at best it will never in fact be any other than a portrait of something on earth, with its familiar limited powers of bodily action. In other words, it will be nothing but a representation of objects, which the being intended to be represented acts upon, and consequently no representation of the acting being itself. The figure of Deity will be nothing more than a venerable or powerful or placid man—a degradation of Deity, conveying an idea infinitely below what the imagination raises, not only as conveyed through the comprehensive and unequalled medium of poetry, but even through the humbler medium of a common intellect. The figure of *Death*, insubstantial and incorporeal, will be only a substantial falsehood, a painted incongruity. In endeavouring to paint that kind of subject, which is thus in fact *unpaintable*, Mr. West has, however, followed very grave authorities; and the only questions of critical solution on this head, which we shall now consider, are, Has he done it in the best possible way? A reference to MILTON's *Death*, in his *Paradise Lost*, and, above all, to Common Sense, that best arbiter frequently in cases that are often purposely involved and surrounded with false importance,—like lawyers in huge ugly wigs and solemn robes,—will answer these questions. MILTON, describing *Death* as seen by *Satan*, calls him “the grisly Terror,” “grim *Death*,” the “execrable Shape,” the “Goblin;” and after personifying Sin and speaking of *Death*, says,—

“The other Shape,
If Shape it might be call'd that Shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb,
Or Substance might be called that Shadow seem'd;
For each seem'd either; black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as hell,
And shook a dreadful dart; what seem'd his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.”

This most poetical description is not only poetical, but homogeneous with the feelings and conceptions of us all respecting *Death*. It is a picture of an indistinct object, a Shadow rather than a Substance, arm'd, “black as night,” “fierce,” and “terrible,” with the indication rather than the reality of a crown on what “seem'd his head.” Indistinctness, ugliness, and terrific power, then, are the true properties to be exhibited in a portrait of *Death*; and surely these, under the hands of a painter of a vigorous and inventive fancy, might be rendered on canvas in a degree sufficient to excite a mysterious feeling, and present an object shadowy, yet armed with power; grisly or ugly, yet without being either caricature, or the common-place *Death's* head from the charnel-house. The smoke or cloud that might thinly shroud this “grisly terror,” and which might naturally accompany the stream of fire and smoke, with which Mr. West has judiciously enveloped the Fiends in the train of *Death*, would facilitate this representation of horrid indistinctness, and, incomplete and unsatisfactory as it still would be, however admirably managed, the *Pale Horse*, and *He that sat upon him*, would be recognised as more adequate and poetical portraits of a poetical subject. “Such indistinctness would not,” as the Descriptive Catalogue asserts, “be a defect, and imply that the Artist wanted the power to pourtray the conceptions of his fancy.” On the contrary, we conceive that the reverse would obtain, and that to give a palpable and well-known form to that which is essentially obscure and dimly seen, especially when it may be thus dimly seen in picture, is a defect and want of power in the Artist. The obscurity gives it an increased horror, inasmuch as it approximates it to what is supernatural and spiritual, and takes from it the finiteness and feebleness of mortality, of mere bones and muscles—those bones and muscles which it is no difficult thing for an able and long-practised painter to describe. The fiery darts issuing

from such a dread, mysterious being, would carry with them more appalling fear, would be barbed with a livelier horror to the spectator, than those which were launched with distinctly seen and skeleton or muscular hands. To the passage in the picture where the infernal crew are following *Death*, the Painter has given a hideousness of visage and form, that reminds us at a glance of the text from which they are described,—“and Hell followed with him.” But though we thus differ from the highly accomplished Artist in his conspicuously-rendering of the figure of *Death*, we still admire it as a figure that pourtrays a terrific and wide-wasting power. It is a being that appears to preside over and to influence all the agents of destruction. If the fiat of Deity, unaccompanied with visible action, is indisputably the sublimest attestation of Divine Power,—“He spake and it was done,”—there is a fierceness of action and look, which, on the other hand, is grandly expressive of the immense and destroying energies of inferior, and especially of evil beings. So MILTON himself describes *Death*,—

“Fierce as ten furies, terrible as Hell,
“He shook a dreadful dart.”

The group of figures in white that are seen through a cloud, injure, by its spottiness, the solemn tone which the picture would otherwise have. They have too a weak effect, from the diminutiveness of their size, owing to the cloud which surrounds them standing before the smoke which envelopes the demons at no great distance from the front, and which brings them before those objects of a size ludicrously Lilliputian. This group represents “the souls of them which were slain for the word of God,” and is the opening of the fifth Seal in the Revelations. We think that the picture would be improved by its erasure, especially as it is more of an appendage than an essential to the main incidents. The other superhuman beings described are the *Riders on the White, Red, and Black Horses*. The first is described in the Scripture as having a bow, and that a crown was given unto him, and “he went forth conquering and to conquer.” Here is a dignity and power that we do not at all recognize in the pictured figure; but the Horse is beautiful and Grecian, as is the contiguous one, the *Red Horse*. Their particular look and action remind us of those passages in the highly poetical description of the Horse in the Book of Job:—“He rejoiceth in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men: he mocketh at fear and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword: he saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battel a far off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting.” The *Pale Horse*, too, brings to our recollection that other glowing passage,—“The glory of his nostrils is terrible.”—Indeed, Mr. West, in all the Horses in this picture, shews that he is feelingly sensitive to the beauties of Grecian Art, as seen in those glorious fragments, the Phidian Marbles, brought to England by Lord ELGIN. The Rider on the *Black Horse* has that look of firmness and sedateness, which is consonant to the character and circumstances he may be conceived to allegorize by the scales in his hand. All the other groups represent the inflictions of the power given to *Death* “over the four parts of the earth, to kill with sword, with hunger, with death, and with the beasts of the earth.” If our opinions or feelings, while we view these groups, may be credited, the power of the great and dreaded Destroyer has, in Mr. West's pencil, a potent delineator. For whatever the deficiencies may be, each of these groups tell touchingly on the soul, and consequently their connected force is intense on the feelings. “The gay licentious proud” might here for a time become strangely acquainted with thoughts of sympathy, and feel a thaw in their hearts from the glowing genius before them. *Death*, with his spiral crown, his agitated hair, and serpent-entwined arm, a scriptural allusion to the ori-

gin of Death, seems to be advancing like a black wave, to overwhelm

"This vital world, this house of happy spirits;"—
to strike into all hearts

"A deep and sickening dread;"—
to infix "savage pains," and to wither the principle of life with a look. His Horse, too, exhaling as he does a livid pestilence, and with his terror-streaming hair, has a dread look, and a rapidity and impetuosity of action symbolical of the irresistible and universal progress of the Mighty Power he conveys. The figures of Famine and Despair thrill in our nerves, not so much from their cadaverous, gaunt, and shrivelled bodies, as from their deep abstraction from the moral and physical tempest that raves around them, and that forms even a more pathetic contrast to the family group of affection, innocence, and beauty, that has just fallen under the Destroyer's hand, than even the groups of graceful and vigorous youths and men, who are grappling with the more successful strength of fiercest animals, or who are struck with the thunderbolt. But these latter passages, feeling and science both tell us are grandly effective. The conflict is dire. It is the discord of immense and conflicting physical and moral power, of mental rage and stupendous bodily strength. This is the governing impression made by the subject, and the style with which it is given by our venerable Artist. This is what makes its way to our bosoms, in spite of whatever errors the canvas may display.

For the arrangement of the parts in groups, singly, and together,—a part of painting for which the President has always been admired,—he obtains our unqualified praise. For the general, and in some instances detached colouring, he has the praise of an enlarged intelligence. The Romans, under Titus, returning with the spoils of Jerusalem, and the Crusaders contending with the Saracens, are well-conceived and suitable adjuncts to the main and foreground scene, and so is the dove deploring its stricken mate. These unite in completing the idea of universal desolation by death, producing the emotions of pity and terror. This idea strikes on our feelings at the first sight of this great work, with an interest that can arise only from its having issued from a mind glowingly impressed by its subject, in the powerful and particular view it has taken of it. We continue to look at it with unabated earnestness. We steadily contemplate each separate part; and having gone through the whole, we go over it again. We repeat the inspection again and again. We walk away from it lingeringly and ruminating. We talk of it among our friends with earnestness, and think of it when alone.

R. H.

CASTS FROM THE ELGIN MARBLES.—A set of casts from the Elgin marbles are to be immediately prepared for the Imperial Academy of Arts at Petersburg, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Haydon, to whom M. M. OLENIN, the President, has written in the most flattering terms for that purpose. M. OLENIN has also, as a mark of his estimation for Mr. HAYDON's talents, presented him, for his own private study, with some casts from the Imperial collection of a bust of Achilles, a beautiful statue of Venus, and one of Silenus, which are considered as the finest things in the collection of the Emperor. M. M. OLENIN concludes his letter, so honourable to Mr. HAYDON, by hoping that the correspondence thus begun will not end, and that "Mr. HAYDON will continue it for the benefit of the arts in Russia." It is remarkable, that while Mr. HAYDON is held in such just estimation on the Continent, he seems to be systematically opposed by the Royal Academy of England, though that Institution was created for the express purpose of establishing those very principles of Art they now do their utmost to thwart.

THE REVENUE.

ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE IN THE YEARS AND QUARTERS ENDED 5TH JAN. 1817 AND 1818.

	Years ended 5th Jan.		Qrs. ended 5th Jan.	
	1817.	1818.	1817.	1818.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.....	4,979,154	6,889,975	1,317,381	2,458,628
Excise.....	17,871,998	16,370,854	4,484,440	4,695,074
Stamps.....	5,969,721	6,337,421	1,461,324	1,566,532
Post Office.....	1,426,000	1,338,000	330,000	319,000
Assessed Taxes....	5,783,322	6,127,529	2,134,434	2,260,017
Land Taxes.....	1,127,929	1,163,320	388,132	353,604
Miscellaneous.....	241,199	492,872	56,085	255,318
Unappropriated War Duties.....	374,006	1,062,073	374,006	6,200

Total Consolidated Fund.....	37,773,329	39,782,044	10,545,852	11,914,373
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Annual Duties to pay off Bills				
Customs.....	2,393,201	2,871,505	870,827	558,993
Excise.....	534,124	258,131	337,097	36,441
Pensions, &c.....	4,016		4,016	

Total Ann. Duties Permanent and Annual Duties	2,931,341	3,129,636	1,211,940	595,434
	40,704,670	42,911,680	11,757,792	12,509,807

WAR TAXES.

Customs.....	1,008,366		525	
Excise.....	4,462,074	3,097,312	780,659	768,157
Property.....	11,185,584	1,268,458	1,292,205	389,048

Total War Taxes	16,656,024	4,365,770	2,073,389	1,157,205
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Total Net Revenue	57,360,691	47,277,450	13,831,181	13,667,019
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It appears therefore that

The Total Net Revenue for the year 1816 was	£57,360,694
Ditto, for 1817	47,277,450

Diminution in the last year, as compared with the year preceding	£10,083,244
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But from this deficiency must be deducted the difference of the sums received on account of the Property Tax in the above two years, that for 1816 being above 11,000,000*l.*—ditto, for 1817, above 1,000,000*l.*, the exact difference has been

9,917,086

Reduction of remaining branches of Revenue in the last year	£ 166,158
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Upon this subject the *Courier* says:—"We must congratulate the Public on the improvement which it exhibits in every branch almost of the Revenue. In the Customs, under the head of Consolidated Fund, there is an improvement in the whole year of more than 1,910,000*l.* and in the Quarter just ended, over the corresponding Quarter, of 1,141,000*l.* In the Customs, under the head of Annual Duties, to pay off bills, there is an improvement in the whole year of 478,000*l.* though the last Quarter is less than the corresponding Quarter. The Excise (Consolidated Fund) presents a diminution which is easily to be accounted for, upon the whole year, but the last Quarter is better than the corresponding Quarter. The Stamps give us an excess of 368,000*l.* upon the Year, and of 100,000*l.* upon the Quarter. The Assessed Taxes an excess of 344,000*l.* on the Year, and above 126,000*l.* upon the Quarter. The Land Taxes and Miscellaneous have increased; and though the Unappropriated War Duties are less, as was to be expected, last Quarter than in the corresponding Quarter, they afford upon the whole Year an excess of 678,000*l.*—Thus the total Consolidated Fund is upon the whole year better by above two millions than it was the year before, and the excess in the last

Quarter is 1,369,000*l.* beyond the corresponding Quarter last year. If we add the Annual Duties, a great improvement will be found in them upon the whole year's receipt, and upon the last Quarter—2,200,000*l.* upon the former, and 752,000*l.* upon the latter. In the War Taxes there is a great diminution, and for a very obvious reason, that the War Customs have been taken off, the War Excise reduced, and the Property Tax abolished. They produced in the year ended 5th January, 1817, 16,656,000*l.* (the Property Tax alone produced 11,185,000*l.* of that sum) and in the year ended 5th January, 1818, only 4,364,100*l.* a difference of 12,291,000*l.* In the Quarter which ended on the 5th January, 1817, the Property Tax arrears produced 1,292,000*l.* and in the last Quarter only 389,000*l.*; yet, with all these diminutions, the total net Revenue for the last Quarter was only 164,000*l.* lower than the Quarter last year. The total net Revenue for the year is less than the net Revenue for the year ending on the 5th of January, 1817, by 10,083,000*l.* because War Taxes had been taken off, which, as we have already shewn, produced above twelve millions more than they did in the year just expired. Had they been to be added to this year, they would have made the Revenue above 59,500,000*l.* or above two millions more than the Revenue of the year which expired on the 5th of January, 1817. This, then, we say, is a cheering statement, upon which we shall take leave to congratulate the Government and the country. The charge upon the Consolidated Fund for this Quarter is 13,200,000*l.*; about 1,280,000*l.* beyond the amount of the Quarter's Consolidated Fund revenue."

The *Times*, on the other hand, makes the following reflections:—"But the true question for the country to consider is, how stands the proportion between the receipt and the expenditure? The total expenditure was estimated by the Finance Committee at above sixty-five millions in round numbers—the Revenue, we find, is above forty-seven millions—there remains, therefore, a deficiency to be provided for of about *eighteen millions sterling per annum*. The Irish Revenue is reckoned on by the Ministerial Papers, as going some length towards the supply of that formidable deficiency. We are yet unprepared to say how far we can place confidence in such an expectation, bearing in mind the deplorable condition of the Irish Treasury for some years past. But take the net receipts from that country at four millions, there will remain an excess of expenditure above income in this, the third year of a general Peace, to the amount of 14,000,000*l.* sterling! Most gratifying to us will be any well-founded explanation which can shew the necessity for a reduction of our national expences to be less urgent and forcible than this brief comparison has made it."

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

The tranquillity of a family of respectability, near Manchester-square, a few days since experienced interruption by an attempt of one of its members to put end to her existence, and by the sudden disappearance of another, a young Gentleman. The young Lady is a native of Lincolnshire, where her father was an opulent landholder. About eight years ago she had the misfortune to lose both her parents within a few weeks of each other; she was then 15 years of age, and her aunt, a widow Lady, took her to her house. The only son of her aunt at that time returned from Ireland, and an attachment was soon perceptible between them. This was sanctioned by the mother, and they were about to be united, when the match was broken off by an uncle of the young Gentleman, from whom he had considerable expectations. The intended bridegroom, almost distracted, purchased a commission in the army, and remained abroad until after the Battle of Waterloo. His attachment continued, and they only

waited for some favourable event to bring about their union. The uncle, however, continued inexorable; but this obstacle was about three months ago removed by his death. By this event considerable property devolved to the young Gentleman, and his marriage was to take place at as early a period as decency would permit. This, however, was suddenly stopped by the young Gentleman himself, who to his mother declared that circumstances had arisen which rendered a marriage with his cousin utterly impossible; but the urgent entreaties of his mother failed to draw from him the cause of this extraordinary change. He could only say, that such a change had actually taken place, and desired that his cousin might be made acquainted with it. His mother disclosed this in the most cautious manner; but it had such an effect upon her niece, as for several hours to deprive her of sense. She continued in a desponding state until Friday week, when the aunt, fearing, from the length of time her niece remained absent, that she was worse, proceeded to her room, and found her suspended from one of the bed-posts. Harrowed as her feelings were, she had firmness sufficient to catch her niece in her arms, and hold her up until her cries brought others into the room, and the young Lady was cut down; and, by medical aid, animation was restored. The unfortunate girl has, however, since continued in a state the most melancholy. On Monday last a letter was received by the twopenny post from the young Gentleman, expressing the deepest regret for the distress of which he had been the cause. He concluded by stating his determination to quit the country for ever. Arrangements had been made with the persons in whose hands the greatest part of his property is invested, for a regular remittance of cash to a house at Paris. This information, it is hoped, will lead to a discovery of his retreat, and be the means of restoring him to his distracted parent and sisters.

MENDICANT SAILORS.

On Monday there was another Meeting at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the wretched situation of numerous seafaring men, now in the streets of the metropolis.

Mr. WILBERFORCE was called to the Chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that the object of this Meeting was known to all who walked the streets of this metropolis, as well as the necessity of devising some mode of immediate relief for a hardy and most valuable order of men, many hundreds of whom had gallantly fought the battles of their country in the late eventful war. Owing to the termination of that war, and the present state of our naval commerce, they were thrown out of employment, and had been long reduced to the necessity of begging through the streets for the means of prolonging their existence, reduced to nakedness and famine, and exposed to all the inclemencies of the season. This could not fail to bring their case home to the feelings of every British heart; for of all the claims of mendicity none were more peculiarly attractive to the sensations of benevolence. He felt it unnecessary, therefore, to detain the Meeting by details too obvious to require explanation; and therefore he would read the first of the Resolutions intended to be proposed to the Meeting. He then read the Resolution, which was merely declaratory of the general and most distressing state of mendicity in this metropolis at the present moment, and more especially with regard to distressed Seamen, which peculiarly called for speedy relief.—The Resolution being seconded,

Mr. BUCKLE rose to ask, as well for his own information as that of several other Gentlemen present, whether the object of the subscription now intended, was for the general relief of mendicity, or to be conferred particularly on Seamen?

Mr. ROWCROFT said, the best principle to pursue, on this occasion, was *divide and conquer*. Distress amongst the poor was very general, and most deplorable. The purpose announced for this day's Meeting was merely confined to Mendicant Seamen, and that was quite enough at once to occupy the consideration of the assembly, and would give quite occupation enough to the Committee, who had been some time engaged in measures for so laudable a purpose.

Mr. STEPHENS stated, that he himself, as the Proxy of the Committee, had waited on the First Lord of the Admiralty, to submit the object in view for the relief of those unfortunate men, and intreated the co-operation of the Lords of the Admiralty in a purpose so truly desirable; and he had the pleasure to acquaint the Meeting of the prompt and humane attention of that Nobleman, and the Board at which he presided, and of their assurance of every co-operation that could reasonably be expected from the Admiralty with the objects of the Committee; that they were ready to assign a frigate for the reception of those unfortunate men, and to afford them relief by clothing and food, until means might be found of procuring employment for such as were able seamen, and otherwise disposing of those who, from years, infirmities, or incompetency, could not be employed. Mr. Stephens read to the Meeting the letter he had received from Mr. Secretary Croker, confirmatory to this purpose.

Sir J. Shaw being called on to detail the result of those measures adopted, about two years since, for the same purpose, said, that on that occasion the Lords of the Admiralty had given to the Committee their most prompt co-operation, in appointing a ship for the reception of distressed seamen; and that all who were found in the streets were sent on board by the Lord Mayor; they were clothed from the Government stores, fed, and fitted for service on board merchant ships. All foreign seamen were placed under the protection of their respective Consuls, to be returned to their several countries. The men of colour were sent either to Sierra Leone, or the West India Plantations. Such British seamen as could not procure employment in London, were passed to their respective outports, or inland parishes; and the streets were effectually cleared of mendicant seamen. He could not tell how so many of them had returned again to crowd the streets; but he understood it was because most of them preferred a life of mendicancy to work, and that most of them had sold the money they had received, and again returned to the streets. The Receiving-ship, however, had since been unemployed, and was now at Deptford; but he was sure the Admiralty would be ready to do their duty, and would receive every aid from the Navy Department. It only required the Magistrates and Parish Officers to co-operate in doing their duty, by clearing the streets of these men; and disposing of them as before; that the streets would thereby be cleared—the real seamen would be selected from impostors, and provided for—and that without the necessity of subscribing a single shilling at this Meeting.

Lieutenant GORDON and a GENTLEMAN who had been a Captain in the India service, drew a deplorable picture of the distress, the nakedness, the misery, sickness, and famine, which at present universally prevail in the quarters where those wretched men chiefly frequent. They both were convinced, from strict personal examination, that much the greater number of those Mendicant Seamen were not impostors, but meritorious men, whom nothing but the bitterest misery could force to beg—men who had fought the battles and bled in the cause of their country; but worn out in the service, and worn with age, Captains fitting out ships rejected them, preferring young and able men. But they were sure that many who were rejected for want of decent apparel, might procure employment if they were provided in that respect; and they warmly approved the subscription.

Lord COCHRANE spoke in favour of the subscription; but said Government had it in their power to afford them effectual relief by appropriating to the purpose the Droits of Admiralty. The Noble Lord was proceeding to some length, but was interrupted by a cry of "No Politics! No Politics!"

Mr. STEPHENS doubted the statement of Alderman Sir J. Shaw, and said it was opposed by facts hourly, palpable to every man's observation.

Mr. ROWCROFT concluded the Debate, by earnestly deprecating the mixture of political with charitable feelings, which had so frequently been introduced in that room, to the defeat of purposes the most benevolent.—He totally denied that the Magistrates of the City of London were competent to remove, by all their activity, the evil complained of.

The Resolutions were all carried;—a Committee of Merchants and Members of Parliament was then chosen, and a subscription entered into, and placed at the disposal of the Committee.

MENDICITY.

On Thursday a Meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of adopting certain Resolutions, appointing a Committee, and entering into a subscription for the pur-

pose of clearing the streets of the metropolis of the immense number of Mendicant Poor who hourly infest the streets.

Mr. WILLIAMS (being voted Chairman) stated the object of the Meeting.

Mr. MARTEN said, a Resolution had been put into his hand, which he begged leave to read to them. The substance of it was, that Mendicity had become so prevalent and alarming, that it was a duty incumbent on them to mitigate the evils of it. In offering this Resolution to their attention, he was sure there needed not much argument to impress upon the minds of a benevolent British Public, the great necessity of alleviating the distresses of those miserable objects, whom they could not fail to meet at every turning of the streets. His experience had taught him, that, although many were impostors among the thousands who presented themselves as objects of distress, yet by far the greater part were paupers, *some of whom died for want, and most of whom, for the want of the necessities of life, had their days prematurely shortened.* Certainly a great deal of artifice was used by some paupers, and it was much to be regretted, as it tended very much to steel the hearts of the loveliest part of the creation against their necessities.—Their principal object now was to appoint a Committee for the suppression of Mendicity; and it would be one province of that Committee to make very nice distinctions.—The Poor were either parochial or non-parochial, and the greater part of the mendicants in the Metropolis belonged to some of the parishes in it. Those would, therefore, be sent to their parishes without difficulty, and thus two-thirds of the poor in the streets would be got rid of; those whose parishes were in the country would require greater discrimination, and that would be the duty and province of the Committee. There was a third set; those who had no regular parishes, and those who were foreigners. The non-parochial poor were therefore Irish, Scotch, and foreigners. The Irish must be assisted in getting home to their own country; because it would be hard on Ireland to burden her with the removal of her own poor. The Scotch were few, and those would be sent for relief to the Scottish Society; and the foreigners would be sent home by arrangements to be made with their Consuls. No doubt, if the Committee acted in co-operation with the Parish Officers, &c. much good might be done. He needed not to harrow up their feelings by tales of distress; but however much the practice of giving alms in the streets was to be deprecated, still it was certain that many of those unfortunate objects were in that state of distress, that if they did not receive alms to-day, they must die to-morrow. Parish Officers could in most instances apply but a tardy relief to their sufferings, as, after their return home for relaxation from business, their doors were besieged by the poor, to whom they could not attend so as to afford relief to all. He trusted, therefore, that the Meeting would be ready to support the Committee, in giving aid to the poor, and by so doing enable us to get rid of the greatest part of them.

Mr. HARRISON seconded the Resolution, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. HOME said, it was, in his opinion, impossible that any plan could be agreed upon at once, in an evil so general, so as to afford complete relief; but all must agree that a remedy of some kind was necessary. He was of opinion that the institutions and funds of this country were sufficient to relieve the poor, if, by a division of labour, we were enabled accurately to examine and discriminate among the objects who should present themselves for relief. This was to be done by Sub-committees, established in the different parishes, acting in concert with parish officers. The mover of the first Resolution had not noticed the Lascars who were left destitute in the streets. No European was authorized to bring an Asiatic to this country from the India Company's settlements, without entering into a bond of 1000 rupees for each individual, that proper care should be taken of him while in England; and that he should be sent back to his own country. One important duty of the Committee would be, to send these unfortunate men to the Company's depot, from whence to be carried home. Another class of Poor, more distressed than all, was the Africans. If the Society opened a communication with the African Institution, he was certain that the latter would open an asylum for those unfortunate men, and find the means of returning them to their own country. Part of the duty of the Committee would be to pass seamen, when they found any such, to the Society for the Relief of Distressed Seamen. Soldiers were found begging, many of them holding pensions from Government of from 10*l.* to 14*l.* a year. It would be a consideration of the Committee to add to that, in order to prevent their begging; and he was convinced, that if application was made to the Duke of York, some deserted barracks would be

given for their reception. Thus they would get rid of much of the misery they now saw around them. But it was impossible that these things could be done without Local Committees, communicating with the general one. He then moved an amendment, that a Society be formed, to be called "The Society for Suppressing Mendicity." He trusted that the public Papers, so forward in promoting charitable purposes, would lose no time in giving full publicity to the laudable objects of this Society.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. TOOKER moved a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee to issue tickets to Subscribers, to be given by them to Mendicants; which, he explained, were to be presented by them to the Sub-Committees, by whom the claims of the applicants for relief would be investigated. Subscribers might therefore give these tickets, instead of eleemosynary pence, to the poor, which were too often spent in debauchery. For his own part he anticipated from this plan the most complete success.

This Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. FENNORD cordially agreed with the object of the Meeting. Society had been compared to a pyramid, of which the lower order was the base. If that was once weakened, the higher orders could not be safe. When they next met, he hoped that they would find some good had been done for the miserable objects they met in every street.—He had just been told by a Magistrate, that at the approaching Sessions for the County, between 3 and 400 wretches might be expected to be discharged, without the means of gaining livelihoods. He hoped the Committee would take that into its earliest consideration.

Thanks were then moved to the Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned.

POLICE.

DOW-STREET.

Mr. Mathews, the celebrated comedian, was charged with having used threatening language to Mr. G. S. Ford, of Lincoln's Inn, to induce him to commit a breach of the peace. It appears, that Mr. M. has of late been exercising his professional talents in France; and during his stay there, Mr. F. incurred his displeasure by some proceeding in Mr. M.'s house. On Mr. M.'s return, he went to Mr. F.'s office, accompanied by a friend, and in demanding satisfaction, called him a villain and a scoundrel. Mr. Mathews admitted that he had used the words; but said, the conduct of Mr. F. had richly merited language of the most degrading nature; and that he was determined to apply it to him wherever he met him.—The Magistrate thought such menaces might ultimately lead to a breach of the peace; and directed Mr. Mathews to find bail, himself in 100*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each; which he immediately did.

MANSION-HOUSE.

A middle-aged female was on Wednesday charged with creating a disturbance in the house of a gentleman of fortune, residing in the City. The woman, about 13 years ago, became acquainted with the complainant, and an illicit connexion ensued, the effects of which was the birth of a female child. The child remained with the mother until it was five years old; when the father took her, and has since educated her in the first style. He allowed the mother 20*l.* a-year, on condition that she should keep apart from her daughter, as he did not wish the latter to be acquainted with her origin. She, however, came a few days since to his house, insisted upon seeing the child, and on being refused, became excessively riotous; and he could not make her quit the house until he sent for an Officer. He was willing to continue the annuity as long as she lived, provided she would keep away from the child; and he wished much that she would return to her native country (Ireland), and remain there. The mother then said she would go to Ireland immediately, if the complainant would permit her to have an interview with her daughter. This request, however, was refused by the father; upon the ground that an interview would only add to the grief of the mother and distress the feelings of the child. It was then arranged that the mother should besent with an Officer to Liverpool, to embark for Ireland; with directions to pay her every attention on the road; and to this was added an order of rather an extraordinary nature: namely, that he should bring from the Captain of the vessel, in which she was to sail, a written receipt for the body of the woman!

QUEEN-SQUARE.

CASE OF CRUELTY.—Mr. Lockyer, an Overseer of St. Luke, Chelsea, applied on Monday to the Sitting Magistrate for his advice and authority how to act under the following circum-

stances:—Witness stated, that about five o'clock on Saturday evening he had received information as to the ill usage of the child which he had caused to be brought into Court. On going to the father's house on Millbank, to inquire for it, he found that the nurse who was attending the child's mother in her present lying-in, had carried the child to the workhouse. When he went thither, he found it in the state it now appeared in, or rather worse, because he had sent for surgical aid, which had somewhat assuaged the appearance of its wound, and the child had also been washed, and rendered more cleanly, since its admission into the workhouse. He had been extremely shocked at seeing such a poor human creature reduced to so miserable a state, at the tender age of only five years, and had given orders to have every care taken of it until it should be perfectly recovered; but the father, who was then in Court, had come to the workhouse and demanded to have the child; and it was to know whether the Magistrate would allow the father to take it away, or would authorise him to keep it in the house until it should be cured, that he made the present application. The Magistrate commended Mr. Lockyer very highly for his humane conduct, and ordered the child to be delivered to his care till cured.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—While passing through a certain town, about five miles from London, a few days since, I observed the following shameful instance of that want of true feeling towards our fellow-creature, so often remarked in your paper:—I saw, Mr. Examiner, a poor starved miserable woman (or rather the shadow of a woman) carried in an open chair, * and protected by an "official workhouse-animal," but she had no covering to protect her from the snow, which drove in torrents, upon a countenance interesting and respectable. Could they find no means to hide her from the public gaze, and shield her from the storm? Surely the frozen element might have taught them sensibility; it melted at the sight.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Dec. 5, 1817.

G. B.—N.

* I have heard, Mr. Examiner, of a sedan chair, but I suppose that is a luxury for the rich.

Numerous robberies have lately been committed in Hyde Park, and in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, by a gang of fellows, who assemble before the watchmen commence duty. On Friday se'nnight between six and seven, the following robberies were committed in Hyde Park:—P. Townsend, Esq. of Wigmore-street, returning from Brompton, was accosted by a sturdy looking fellow in a sailor's dress, who, in an insolent tone, solicited alms. Mr. T. refused and hurried on, upon which the villain set up a loud whistle, and in a moment the former was surrounded by seven men, who plundered him of his watch and about 18*l.* and afterwards beat him in a most severe manner. He lay for some time senseless, and on recovering with much difficulty reached home.—Mr. Jemmett, draper, of Oxford-street, experienced a similar attack about the same time. He was passing near the Basin when three men rushed out from beneath the wall, and rifled his pockets of three 1*l.* notes, and a check for 19*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* upon a Country bank. One of them produced a pistol, with which he threatened to shoot Mr. J. if he made any alarm, and followed him a considerable distance with the same threats.—Two young Gentlemen were stopped just within the gate at Hyde Park Corner, and plundered of every thing they had about them. The robbers offered them no violence.—The same evening, about five o'clock, as Mr. A. Sermon, of Quebec-street, and his son, about 12 years of age, were going along the foot of Primrose-hill, two men and a woman came up to them, and one of the men demanded his money. Mr. S. gave them a quantity of silver, but they asked if he had not a watch? He denied that he had; upon which the men seized him by the throat, and held him while the woman cleared his pockets. The little boy, by his cries alarmed some men passing, who came to the father's assistance. The depredators hearing them coming, threw Mr. Sermon with violence against the paling, and ran off. A labouring man was the same evening robbed of 3*s.* 6*d.* in silver, his hat, and a small tin case, containing a certificate of his discharge from the Navy, and a prize ticket.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—Mr. Box, the City Surgeon, on Friday related the following melancholy circumstance to the Lord Mayor:—Daniel Cartwright, the City Marshalman, had a

few days since gone down into Cambridgeshire. He left his wife in town dangerously indisposed, and scarcely had he arrived at the end of his journey, when intelligence overtook him that his wife was no more. The news induced him to return, and he took his passage by the Wisbeach and Cambridge stage, known also as the Royston Mail. On Tuesday, just before day-light, the coach, heavily laden, arrived at Tottenham Broadway, near London. A waggon drove on before, which being on the wrong side, forced its way by in such a manner, as to cause the coach to upset, and Cartwright, who was an inside passenger, having fallen beneath a man at least sixteen stone weight, he was dreadfully bruised, and his left hand and arm dislocated. The arm was literally driven into the socket. Several others of the passengers were bruised, but none so dangerously as Cartwright. The unhappy man being conveyed home, was put under immediate surgical aid. Soon after he exhibited strong symptoms of derangement, and in the course of Thursday he became completely mad. So desperate had the unfortunate man become, that he dashed to pieces every thing that came in his way. It was as much as the bodily strength of others could do to prevent him plunging through the window into the street. Mr. Box added, that the symptoms had since become, if possible, more dangerous, and that it was not now a question of health (for he had little hopes of the man's life), but of security. The Lord Mayor having consulted with Mr. Box, it was arranged that the unhappy individual should be removed to the asylum at Hoxton. By this double calamity five small children are likely to become orphans.

FIRE AT KNOLE CASTLE.—Early on the morning of Christmas-day, a fire was discovered by the housekeeper, in the state bedroom, called the Venetian Chamber, an apartment highly decorated. The flames were then raging along the wainscot on the eastern wall; she, with great presence of mind, flew to the chamber in which slept the Earl of Delawarre, instead of Earl Whitworth's; the cause of her selecting Lord D. was in consequence of her master's being confined by sickness. Lord D. immediately arose, summoned the domestic establishment, and coolly directed them to take steps to counteract the threatened devastation. By this judicious arrangement that venerable and magnificent pile was saved from almost inevitable destruction. A plentiful supply of water quickly reduced the flames, which did not extend beyond the above apartment. Greatly to be regretted is the loss of a part of the very fine Gobelin tapestry; also several pictures, particularly the exquisite portrait of Lady Hume, daughter of the fourth Earl of Dorset. The hangings of the superb state bed, and other articles, were saved. The damage to the room does not exceed 500*l*. The alarm produced no ill effect on Lord Whitworth; on the contrary, the shock seemed to have re-animated him, for he has been getting daily better ever since. The Duchess of Dorset conducted herself with the greatest intrepidity.

About six on Monday morning, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Shaw, a baker, opposite the Church, at Newington Butts, which in a short time consumed the same, with three others adjoining. Happily no lives were lost.

A chimney-sweeper of Sheffield, last week, took one of his poor little apprentices, only eight years of age, four miles, very early in the morning, to the house of Sir W. Bagshaw, without refreshment, and forced him up the chimney, where the child was so much exhausted as to be unable to move. As soon as Sir William was acquainted with the fact, he ordered the chimney to be broken into, and the boy was taken out just in time to restore the vital spark. The master is held to bail to answer for the offence.

BIRTHS.

At Uttoxeter, on Thursday, the 8th inst. the Lady of E. Lloyd Williams, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, of a son.
Jan. 8, Mrs. Towers, of Warner-street, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 23d December, at Winkfield, Mr. Frederick Pearce, to Miss Prudence Butler, of Egham, Surrey.
Dec. 24, at Paris, the Chevalier Victor de Marion Gaja, to Matilda, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald.
Dec. 27, Miles Angus Fletcher, Esq. Advocate, to Charlotte Catharine, daughter of General and Lady Augusta Clavering.
Dec. 30, at Bath, Wm. Wingfield Yates, Esq. of Waresley House, Worestershire, to Cecilia, third daughter of the late J. Peel, Esq. of Fasluzus House, Derbyshire.

Dec. 31, Wm. L. Fox, Esq. second son of J. L. Fox, Esq. of Bramham Park, Yorkshire, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Douglas.

Jan. 1, Joseph Francis Bessy, Esq. of Earl's Court, Brompton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Mann, of Parliament-street.

Dec. 30, Edw. James, Esq. of London, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. Boucher, Vicar of Epsom.

Jan. 1, Fran. Lyne, Esq. of New Bond-street, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Peter Colt, Esq. of Stepney-green.

Mr. Jacob Valentine, jun. son of the famed Hebrew Bard, to Miss Levy, of Rathbone-place, at Meek's Great Rooms, Brewery street, Golden-square, on Tuesday last. Amongst the company were, Sir George Cockburn and his nephew, Lady G. Gordon, and Lady Franklin. When the bridegroom had signed an obligation, which compels him to protect the bride during his life, and her father and brother had bound themselves to protect her after his death, the happy couple next repaired to the middle of the room, under a rich canopy, borne by four near relations, where, amidst the chaunting of the prayers, the bride and bridegroom were each presented with a glass of wine. After this, however, the former broke her glass under her feet, in remembrance of the destruction of Jerusalem. An excellent dinner was then served up, and dancing continued till one o'clock.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, aged 64, with only two days illness, Mary, the wife of Mr. Hagan, of Derby-street, Westminster, regretted by all (says our Correspondent) who had the happiness of her acquaintance; she was an affectionate wife, a kind mother, a sincere friend, and cheerful companion.

Dec. 26, in Judd-place, New-road, aged 62, Sarah, widow of the late John Elwes, Esq. of Portman-square.

Dec. 28, at Hastings, Horatio Martelli, Esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand.

Jan. 2, in Hanover-street, in his 28th year, Capt. J. Prince, of the Coldstream Guards, son of Lieut.-General Prince.

Jan. 3, at South Lambeth, Surrey, aged 57, J. Bridges, Esq.

Jan. 6, in St. James's Palace, Mr. Eldred, in his 100th year. He was Page of the Presence to George II. which office he may be said to have filled during three reigns.

Dec. 29, aged 53, John Strong, Esq. of Silldown House, near Poole.—He was dressing himself when he fell on the floor and expired immediately.

Dec. 25, in the 81st year of her age, Princess Sophia Caroline Maria, Margravine of Bayreuth.

Dec. 31, after a few hours illness, in her 75th year, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. W. White, of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square.

Jan. 1, at Brighton, in his 56th year, Mr. Tatham, of Mount street, upholsterer to the Prince Regent.

Jan. 1, in Duke-street, St. James's, in his 56th year, Count Zenobio.—The Count was not only a Prince in the Venetian Republic, but a Prince of the House of Austria. He was the owner of two of the finest palaces in the world, Emo and Zenobio. As a man of fashion and gallantry, he took the lead at Versailles, when under the ancient regime; at Baxter's Club he usually risked 5000*l* every night.

Dec. 29, aged 23, Semima, wife of D. A. Talboys, bookseller, of St. Clement's, near Oxford.—At the awful juncture while her husband, with the rest of the family were assembled to witness her last moments, they were alarmed by the cry of fire from below, where the clothes of the eldest daughter, six years of age, had caught fire—she expired the next morning. A disconsolate father is thus left to mourn his double loss, with two remaining children, one of which is only six days old.

Dec. 31, in St. Thomas's Hospital, John Hooper, one of the State Prisoners tried with Thistlewood, Preston, and Watson, for High Treason; his remains were interred by the side of Cashman, according to his request.—He had been in a declining state of health ever since his acquittal.

Jan. 2, at Forest House, Chigwell, the son of the Rev. Mr. Wildman.

Jan. 4, at Cowes, the Lady of James Macdonald, Esq. M.P.

Jan. 6, at Fitzwalters, Essex, in his 61st year, T. Wright, Esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, banker.

At the advanced age of 99, John Smith, who has been porter at the King's Printing-house for more than sixty years. He wore a cocked hat, according to the ancient costume, and enjoyed uninterrupted health almost to the time of his decease.

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THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. Pope.

No. 510.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

WE write in behalf of this gallant and suffering body of men, while the fierce winds, which they have so often battled with, are roaring about our ears. Those winds, which in their muttering intervals seem to be scorning human weakness, and then in their wilder contempt to come rushing over our petty affectations of pride and power,—what do *they* say to our rulers respecting the darers of storms and waves? They seem to say,—We sweep the ocean now as we will; the gallantest spirits among you are wanted no longer to contend with us, and you neglect them; they who dared us at our height, and who ran the race of the elements with us over the tops of the waters, you now suffer to be shrunk up with poverty and nakedness, and to be forced to hide from us under bulks and pent-houses! Do you pretend to be the master-spirits of the world! We roll over your heartless nonsense with disdain.

The conduct of Government indeed on occasions of this kind is most extraordinary. Whenever sailors are wanted during a war, we hear of nothing but their gallantry and infinite services;—"the gallant tars," the "hearts of oak," the lions in battle and lambs afterwards, the conquerors but to save, the heroes of "our wooden walls," the invincible maintainers of the British flag, the sweepers of the seas, England's impregnable bulwarks,—what should we do without them? Yes, *that* is the question;—What should we do without them?—and accordingly when we cannot do without them, we praise and flatter them to the skies; their virtues are every thing that is generous and fine-hearted; their defects are stuffed out into virtues; they are the representatives and epitomes of all that is truly English; they sail off among shouts and hurrahs, they meet the enemy, plunge into all the chaos of battle, get lopped, maimed, splintered, burnt, bruised, battered, blown up, drenched in water and in blood; return with thinned numbers, with tattered flags, and with wounds; and there is an illumination. The Boroughmongers have dinners together; some Officers get promoted, if they have interest; others commence a life of half-pay and tattered memorials; the Government papers talk of glory, safety, magnanimity, invincibility, proud day, and eternal gratitude; such of the "gallant tars," as have "had the luck to have their legs shot off," have a chance of getting into Greenwich Hospital; the rest, who have the merit only of courage and poverty, must congratulate themselves on having their legs to live upon; and a creature of the name of Croker begins speculating how he shall keep a war-salary in time of peace.

Such has been the case, more or less, during our naval

Wars and in the intervals. Whenever the necessity for battle comes again, then the trumpets and flatteries are revived, and we are to have eternal glory, and to shew eternal gratitude. When the necessity is over, the trumpets and flatteries are dumb, and we hear a vast deal about impostors. At last, the seas are absolutely swept clean of all our enemies; we say so, and boast of it; and shortly after, we hear that multitudes of Seamen are perishing in our streets. *Twice*, since the close of the war, has their condition been brought before Government; *twice* have others done what the Government ought to have done; and *twice* have the Government rather acquiesced in the proposal made for relieving them, than blushed for their previous neglect, and taken up the subject warmly. It was that active and meritorious person, the late Lord Mayor, who first urged it to them,—who first urged them to cast a gracious eye towards hundreds of their own saviours. A ship, with some coddiness, was granted for their accommodation,—one perhaps in which many of these saviours had fought and bled, and had their limbs torn asunder, that we might all enjoy ourselves safe and sound at home. What is better, they were relieved of their nakedness out of the naval stores; and for a time, people thought that the preservers of our homes had something like a bit of a home as well as ourselves. But somehow or other, this ship has disappeared; nobody can tell what has become of it; a grave and prudent Government Alderman says he cannot even venture to guess; and in the mean time, multitudes of shivering and starving sailors having again made their appearance, something must be done again by persons out of the pale of Government, and again the Government is applied to. It answers, it will do what it can "with propriety," a ship or two is granted as before, and hundreds of Seamen have already been relieved by persons, who have neither the means, nor the influence, nor the imperious duty upon them to interfere in such cases, which Government has.

Now, that these persons have so interfered, and that hundreds of the Seamen have been relieved in consequence, is a most excellent thing; but the public have a right to demand a most serious explanation from Government. Did the Admiralty and others mean then to do nothing at all, had others done nothing? It seems so. And how are they to account for their neglect, as it is? For our parts, we cannot, with all the ingenuity we can muster up, and really with all the sincerity we can add to it, present to our imagination one single excuse they can have to make. That they were not aware of the circumstances, they cannot possibly say; that it is not a case under their jurisdiction, the Sailors not being in actual service, they cannot with any decency say either, when we consider how they interfere with their press-warrants, and how they take cognizance of all things connected with the service that are at all to their advantage; though, now we think of it, we suspect that this will be their attempt at an excuse. That the country does not owe at least sufficient gratitude to Seamen to keep them from starving, the hardiest of these

(we mean the hardest-faced) will not venture to assert; and if the country owes thus much, which is the most decent medium through which it shall be paid? That they have no funds, is another thing impossible to alledge; for where, as Lord COCHRANE asked, are the Droits of Admiralty, and to whom do those misused funds belong, if not to the Seamen who won them? That they have no money to spare, can still less, if possible, be alledged; for they have several rank sinecures among their lordly offices, the existence of which is a scandal at any time, much more in times like the present. And granting that even that were not the case, there is not a Lord or Secretary of the Admiralty who ought not to forego at least the most unnecessary part of his luxuries, when such objects as these were brought before his attention. But this! Oh, this would be reckoned prodigiously romantic, that is to say, silly! We cannot but fancy Mr. CROKER chuckling over the idea. And yet these men and their masters are among the persons who call upon us, upon the rest of the world, for generousities and sacrifices of all sorts! They have succeeded, till lately, upon the strength of the world's being more generous and trusting than themselves; but cunning is not wisdom, though it may ape it for a time; and the world are so thoroughly disgusted and undeceived at last, that these generousities and sacrifices will not be found forthcoming much longer. And this is the time which the servants of the Boroughmongers select for disgusting the community with their conduct to one of the bravest parts of it: the time which they select for reminding us of their former flatteries and upurious congratulations, by looking cold upon their friends and saviours, and talking of doing what they can "with propriety!" Oh, if these gentlemen had been fought for, only as far as "propriety" went! If their respective natures and intentions had all been inquired into to see which of them could or could not have been kept safe and sound, and suffered to grow rich, with "propriety!" If their words, actions, possessions, or claims had all been made to undergo the test of "propriety!" Propriety means right of possession, what is proper or belonging to any one, *own-ness*; and by moral metaphor, it comes to mean decency, justice, what is becoming under such and such circumstances, what is due to this or that person, or set of persons, and may in moral as well as civil justice be called their own, whether all or in part. Now we should like to hear the inheritor of Lord FIELLIVILLE's fortune and titles, or Mr. CROKER who wanted to have so many salaries of widows in addition to his own, discuss to us the particular use of the word on the present occasion. We know not the talents of his Lordship this way, nor how far he could make the meaning and application of the term tally with the Droits and the Sinecures; but with Mr. CROKER, who has read SHAKESPEARE, propriety is doubtless—as it were—a sort of—as one should say,—propriety; that is, if one is very hard pushed, and obliged to face the matter out, propriety is letting hundreds of human beings, who have been the saviours of us, huddle together under pent-houses, cold, hungry, and sick,—and adding to one's own salary, already undeserved, in order that we may be able to give dinners to our great friends the Boroughmongers.

[To be concluded next week.]

ON BLASPHEMY.

Sir.—The topic of *Blasphemy*, considered as a subject for prosecution, having, in consequence of the late prosecutions, attracted that degree of attention which is so justly claimed by it, I take the liberty of sending to you for insertion, if you think proper, an extract relative to this subject, from a work, which comes from a pen not altogether unknown to you, and which, though it has for some time been in print, has never yet been published, but may at one time or other, perhaps, break through the shackles which hitherto have confined it.

Zealot. Well, Sir, you seem to be talking all this time very much at your ease, but will you find it altogether so easy to exculpate this talk of yours from the charge of blasphemy?

Graduate. This depends on what you mean by blasphemy. If it be language intentionally expressive of, or proceeding from, disrespect towards the Almighty, towards a Being believed by myself to exist, and to be Almighty—neither on this present occasion is any such blasphemy to be found in me, nor on any occasion, in any manner whatsoever, has any such blasphemy been found, unless the man were absolutely and literally mad. Not being mad, no such sentiment towards the Almighty do I entertain, of no such sentiment is this or any other language of mine intentionally expressive. In this sense, then, have I as easily as effectually exculpated this my talk from the charge of blasphemy. But if this be not what you mean by blasphemy,—then, unless you mean by it something that, under that name, is punishable by law, or deserving of disapprobation at the hands of public opinion,—which is what I believe you would not find it very easy to prove,—call it by that name, if it be any satisfaction to you, you have my free leave for it.

On every part of the field of religion, whether a man be in power or not,—but more particularly if he is,—this way of thinking, speaking, and acting, is unhappily but too generally prevalent. Whatsoever are the opinions which he entertains, or professes to entertain,—what he all along insists upon is, that they are God's, and as such ought by every man to be deemed and taken to be; yes, and accordingly spoken of by every man who takes the liberty,—a liberty on this hypothesis equally audacious and inconsistent,—of contesting them; yes, and this at the very time that he is contesting them; all this on pain of being subjected to the punishment, or, at any rate, to the reproach of blasphemy. Now, then, if so it be that the man in question,—the self-constituted and intolerating censor,—is the Almighty, then as above, true it is, that the language by which any disrespect is cast upon any such opinion of his is blasphemy, on this supposition, but not otherwise.

History speaks of a man, who, fancying or pretending to fancy himself to be Jesus, went about the country, declaring himself so to be to every body who would hear him. This man spoke out. For prostration of understanding and will, as towards himself, by this vagabond, supposing him impudent enough to call for obsequiousness in that shape, the ground was explicitly declared. Comes his Lordship of London, and,—addressing himself to the Clergy, his subordinates, and through them, by means of the press, to the public at large,—informs them of a case, in which obsequiousness, in that same abject and unreserved form will be due to, and as such may be called for by, themselves. To these men will it then really be due? Yes; if they be, each of them, Jesus; but not otherwise. Thus then does he encourage and virtually command them, each of them, to give men to understand that he is Jesus. Command them? How? In explicit terms as the vagabond did? No; only by necessary implication; nothing more; in that lies the only difference. To be himself the one Jesus, will even that satisfy him? Not it indeed; Jesuses must he have, and by hundreds, for his subordinates.

Dismissing the Bishop, take any controversialist at random, so he be a religious one, this assumption of his being *God*,—every one who on the points in question agrees with him, a *God*,—each of them the one only *God*,—is but too apt to run through all his discourses, and to be among the postulates, which all his demonstrations take for their ground. Nor will even this satisfy him; for, when you have a dispute with him,—you having the boldness to contest this or that one of his tenets,—what he virtually requires of you is, on your part a virtual admission that such is the case. Whatever assertions the tenet contains,—yes, and whatever assertions he comes out with in defence of them,—they must be, all of them, deemed and taken to be so many assertions made by *God*; and on that supposition must the language employed by you, in speaking of them, be grounded. Supposing them then absurd,—and that in such a degree as to be ridiculous,—may you represent them exactly as they are? No. Will he endure that you should? Not he indeed; for, as by the implied postulate he is *God*, his assertions are *God's* assertions, which being true, they cannot be, any of them, *ridiculous*; and to treat any of them as such is blasphemy; and you, so treating them, are a blasphemer; and blasphemers are such wretches, no treatment can be too bad for them. On every such occasion, all along, in giving expression to these opinions of his, he, on his part, takes care, of course, to employ such language as imports them to be so many just objects of the most prostrate veneration. In any defence he makes of them against any attacks, all along he thus keeps *taking for granted* that which is in dispute. In all this there is nothing but what, though not altogether logical, is, considering the nature of the subject, natural enough, and at least excusable. But neither will this satisfy him; for, on your part, the language used by you, in relation to these assertions of his, must be of such a sort as to convey an implied confirmation of the *grant*. In themselves they are so absurd as to be ridiculous,—representing them as venerable, what you would say of them would be a misrepresentation. Yet in this misrepresentation he insists that all along you shall join, or all your arguments are so much *blasphemy*.

The misfortune is, that if the notion a man has advanced is to a certain degree absurd and ridiculous, and it has fallen in your way to shew it so to be, in so doing you have unavoidably been testifying towards the man himself a certain degree of *disrespect*; for in proportion as what, on any occasion, a man says, is seen to be ridiculous, in that same proportion does he become the object of the sort of sentiment called *disrespect*—irritated, and, by the irritation, his judgment to such a degree disturbed, as to cause him, in the view he takes of the matter, to mistake one person for another, the disrespect thus shewn to him; and this notice of his he fancies, or pretends to fancy, is disrespect shewn to the Almighty. To the Almighty! Yes; if he and the Almighty are one and the same person—(a proposition which, by the by, may as easily be true as that any three persons are but one)—yes, if he and the Almighty are but one and the same person, but not otherwise. But as for you, you for your part do not believe him to be the Almighty; therefore, whatsoever disrespect you may unavoidably have been testifying, it goes no further than your antagonist; it reaches not the Almighty.

That to whatsoever object or objects applied, *three* and *one* are the same number; this for example (you say) is a notion so *absurd* as to be *ridiculous*: as such you accordingly, if you speak of it without misrepresentation, cannot avoid representing it. Alas! (cries he) this is *blasphemy*; this is blaspheming the *Trinity*; this is blaspheming *God*; this is treating the Almighty with contempt. Treat the Almighty with contempt! Not you indeed. With con-

tempt enough, indeed, what is but natural, and indeed scarce avoidable, is, that on this occasion something or other should be treated by you; for example, that notion of his,—that in that instance, or any instance, applied to the same *object*, (or *objects*, shall we say?)—three and one are the same number. After putting on this occasion *person* for *God*, as on other occasions he would *person* for a *man*, to say that three *God persons* are but one *God*, is exactly the same absurdity,—exactly the same self contradictory proposition,—as to say of three *man persons* (three brothers for instance) that they are but one *man*: of a proposition thus self-contradictory,—by no evidence that ever was contained in a book, or ever could be contained in a book,—can the truth be proved. Away, away! cries he; what is all this but *blasphemy*! And so the dispute ends, by his going to a lawyer for advice, whether he cannot give himself the satisfaction of seeing you punished; and out of the Judge's tender mercy, forced to tell a barefaced lie under the name of *recantation*, to save yourself from further punishment!

[To be concluded in our next.]

BONAPARTE.

[From a Flemish Paper.]

M. de Las Casas, separated from a master, who has never ceased to be his friend, has brought to Europe an ample stock of anecdotes about that extraordinary man, who has united in his illustrious career all the chances of good and bad fortune. Bonaparte always fixes the general attention—he is a luminous meteor which it is impossible to conceal. The portrait of this great man has never till now been drawn but by a flattering or an exaggerating pencil; and it is likely that, during his lifetime, the resemblance will never be seized. In waiting this work, reserved for posterity, we present anecdotes that yield us some features of the moral physiognomy of the man whom sovereigns have now thrown into chains as a punishment for having enchaind nations. We derive them from an article which appears to have been communicated by Las Casas to the *Journal of Antwerp*.

Napoleon, at the commencement of his residence on the island, voluntarily received the English Officers, and admitted them at Longwood into social circles formed by the companions of his captivity, and two or three of the principal families of St. Helena. We are bound to say, to the credit of the English officers, that they never approached Napoleon but with that respect which his great misfortunes commanded. One would have believed that he saw the Emperor at the Tuilleries, surrounded with his courtiers. He made the English Journals be translated to him, and as he was allowed only the Ministerial Journals, he soon remarked those articles of corrosive gall and insipid irony, in which he was represented as successively surrendering himself to childish spleen, or disgusting caprices. He was so unjust as to believe that those even whom he admitted to his society, and from whom he received the most abject adulation, were caterers for the *Times* and the *Courier*. He then formed the resolution to see nobody, and did not even make an exception in favour of the Governor. Sir Hudson Lowe took a singular mode of overcoming this determination; he transmitted one day a request for an interview, under the pretext of having to communicate things of an agreeable and interesting nature. He was admitted; but what was the astonishment of Napoleon, when he perceived that the only object of his conversation was to inform him, that the expenditure of the captives exceeded by 1,200 louis the funds placed at his disposal by the Government, and to beg him to find the means of covering the deficit. He sharply replied, “M. le Gouverneur, I never intermeddle in such details. Never did any complaint of mine descend so low as you.—I command, or I am silent. If after this you allow me to want for necessities, I will go to seek them in your own camp (pointing with his finger to

the English tents which are seen from Longwood), and these brave soldiers will not drive from their mess one of the oldest and the first soldier of Europe."

In the private conversations which he often held with Bertrand and Las Casas, he sometimes indulged in effusions of feeling which gave the lie to what has been said about the aridity of his heart. In speaking of the double catastrophe which deprived him of his crown, he sometimes said, "Have I done all that was my duty for that good people, the French? Ought I not likewise to have died for them? They did so many services for me; but they likewise abandoned me. I deceive myself; they abandoned me twice, in the most cruel manner. The first defection may be excused, but for the second, should they not have understood better?"

They asked him why, among the numerous expedients which presented themselves to him, he had adopted that of surrendering himself to his most cruel enemies? Without replying directly to the question, he said that he had had at one time the idea of proposing his abdication on condition of retiring into Corsica, and retaining the sovereignty of that island; "but," added he, "my enemies would not have failed to have said, that after launching France and Frenchmen on a stormy sea, I abandoned them after the tempests, to shelter myself in port."

He never speaks but in terms of eulogy of the city of Lyons, and on such occasions he discovers projects which were never suspected to be entertained by him. For example, he said, "It is useless to express how much I love that good city; but one thing I am certain of, that I have always been, and shall always be, beloved by it; I had formed great projects for its prosperity. It is so situated as to become the capital of Gaul and Italy."

He cannot believe that the two Emperors of Austria and of Russia entertain towards him personal animosity. "They only (said he) persecute in me the sword of that revolution which made them tremble on their thrones." He said of Ney and Murat, "they were, perhaps, the two bravest men that ever existed; but if they had had but two ounces of good sense more, they would, perhaps, have been the greatest of poltroons." The English journals, containing the details of the death of Murat, were read to him. When he heard the word *shot*, he abruptly interrupted the reader, and said; "the Calabrians were more generous and less inhospitable than the people of Plymouth—proceed;" and he listened to the details of the death of his brother-in-law without shedding a tear. The tone of these discourses, though in general severe, is not always remote from pleasantry. With General Bertrand and Count Las Casas in particular, he abandoned himself to all the communicativeness of confiding familiarity. One day he asked the former what party he was of at the commencement of the revolution? "Of the constitutional, Sire, (replied he), since I narrowly escaped death at the Tuilleries in defending the throne and the inviolability of the monarch." "And you, Las Casas," said Napoleon, pinching familiarly the ear of his Chamberlain, "I shall not ask what party you belonged to; you emigrated; you were essentially an aristocrat. Don't you allow it, now, to be very strange, that of us three I am the only republican?" "Very singular indeed," replied Bertrand; "but Sire, they made you pay dear for it." It is very true, he repeats frequently, "*liberal ideas have ruined me*;" but he adds, that mistakes prevailed over his ultimate views. "I wished," said he, "to restrain liberal ideas first, in order to make them burn with all their lustre afterwards."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY.

Lucca, Dec. 25.—A passage in the proclamation of our new Sovereign, Maria Louisa of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, and Duchess of Lucca, has singularly touched every heart. It is the following:—

"Our maternal heart eagerly seizes the means which may the

most quickly enable us to extend our helping hand to our well-beloved subjects and children, without distinction of rank or condition. Consequently, we make it known to all classes of people, that on the Wednesday of each week, we shall hold a public audience. Every person who wishes to be admitted to our presence, need observe no other formality, than to deliver his name the day before to our private Secretary."

SOUTH AMERICA.

[From the Mexican Gazettes.]

The following is an extract from the *Extraordinary Gazette* of the Government of Mexico, of Saturday, November 1, 1817, inserted in a *Journal Extraordinary* of the Government of Havannah, of Monday, December 1, the same year:—

Dispatch of Colonel Don Francisco de Orrantia, to his Excellency the Viceroy Don Juan Ruez de Apodaca.

"Sila, Oct. 27, 1817, eight o'clock at night.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—With the greatest satisfaction I congratulate your Excellency on my having taken prisoner, at seven o'clock this day, the traitor Mina, in company with 25 others, in the pass of Venadito, belonging to the estate of Tlachiquera, where he was with 200 men, nearly the half of whom are killed; among the rest, the rebel Pedro Moreno, whose head has been brought to this town, where I have just arrived; and as soon as I have an opportunity I will send the dispatch to the Mariscal de Campo Don Pasqual de Linan. I advise your Excellency of the success, on account of the interest you must take in it. God preserve your Excellency many years."

Dispatch of Captain D. Augustin Aguerre to Colonel D. Rafael Bracho, Political and Military Commandant of Queretaro.

"I send your Excellency the enclosed very interesting dispatch, which I have received for the Viceroy, which I beg you will transmit immediately. The enclosure contains the most important intelligence of the capture of the traitor Mina alive, the two Herreras, a Frenchman, and I bring the head of Moreno. The whole has been done by Colonel D. Francisco de Orrantia, who entered Silao yesterday, at seven o'clock in the morning."

Oct. 28, 1817.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Oliver, Newington-causeway, cordwainer. Attorney, Mr. Castle, Cursitor-street.
D. Hockley and W. Spooke, Brooke-street, Holborn, working-goldsmiths. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Field-court, Gray's-inn.
G. A. Wigney and G. Seymour, Chichester, brewers. Attorney, Mr. Hume, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
W. Hewlett, Solihull, Gloucestershire, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn-square.
H. Burgess, Birmingham, factor. Attorney, Mr. Tooke, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
F. Turner, Doncaster, cordwainer. Attorney, Mr. King, Castle street.
D. Williams, Carmarthen, carrier. Attornies, Messrs. Dax and Co. Doughty-street.
T. Redmayne, Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

B. Steele, Bristol, druggist, from Jan. 13 to March 3.
R. Ainsworth and W. Davies, Bolholt, Bury, Lancaster, whistlers, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 4.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

L. Lawes, Charlton, Southampton, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Haslam, Kettleshulme, Chester, calico-printer. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
G. Proctor, Birmingham, optician. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, Pearce, and Hunt, Fredrick's-place, Old Jewry.
R. Scott, Liverpool, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Cook, Wood bridge-house, Clerkenwell.

W. Woods, Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
 E. Thomson, Ferryhill, Durham, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.
 H. V. Wart, Birmingham, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New Inn.
 J. Elliott, Bath-street, City-road, baker. Attorney, Mr. Wilks, Finsbury-place.
 J. Dellow, Milk-yard, Lower Shadwell, basket-maker. Attorney, Mr. Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.
 H. Hilliar, St. James's-street, umbrella-manufacturer. Attorney, ney, Mr. Cook, Woodbridge-house, Clerkenwell.
 J. Pawsey and J. W. Haywood, Blackman-street, Newington, stable-keepers. Attornies, Messrs. Williams and Co. Blackman-street, Southwark.
 G. Wills, Monument-yard, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Wadeson, Barlow, and Wadeson, Austin-friars.
 T. Trout, Bishopsgate-street, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Willlett, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
 J. S. Shuttleworth, Stratford-upon-Avon, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Scott and Son, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.
 R. Child, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berkshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.
 W. and J. Walker, Pall Mall-court, army agents. Attorney, Mr. Chippendall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fie ds.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 81½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 80¾

The Article respecting the Duke of SUSSEX and the THEOLOGICAL REFORMERS,—at least the major part of it,—shall be inserted in our next.

The Opera, and other Theatricals, next week.

HORATIO shall not be disappointed.

G. B. is under consideration.

The Editor was in possession of the song kindly referred to by a Constant Reader, respecting the Wassel-Bowl.

The Editor would thank his old School-fellow R. G. (whose name he was very glad to meet with) to furnish him with the Correspondence in question, as he has not seen nor can easily procure it. The enquiries respecting the *Examiner* can be readily satisfied at the Office.

G. P. S. is thanked for his kind letter,

J. N., P. A., and several copies of Verses, have been received.

The TITLE-PAGE and INDEX for the Last Year's EXAMINER will be ready for Delivery with the next Paper.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

A CONSPIRACY has been discovered at Rome, the "pretext" of which is said to have been the Independence of Italy, but "the principal motives of the chiefs, ambition and avarice." These are of course the motives which the "legitimate" would attribute to any political movement. They are their own. But it is well known, that there has long been an ardent desire throughout Italy for the independence of that beautiful and renowned country; and its present governors and usurpers are certainly not likely to render the desire less. Some State Prisoners have been made, among whom, the same account says, are "persons of superior rank." It adds, that the Chiefs of the Conspiracy are reported to be "members of the Association of Carbonari (Colliers), which had been introduced into the Marches from the kingdom of Naples." Probably, they are some of the principal persons in that kingdom, all the inhabitants of which, except the lowest vagabonds, are understood to have been disgusted with the return of FERDINAND, and the revival of the old corruptions, supersti-

tions, and other vices and absurdities. The name of Colliers seems no very lofty one; but the Italian societies, which are very numerous of all descriptions, have always had a fancy for humble appellations.

An article dated Franconia says, that several chateaux and other habitations in that territory have been set on fire and destroyed, and that the incendiaries are supposed to be fanatics of the sect of PASCHEL. Our readers remember this man, who preached the necessity of occasionally propitiating the DIVINE BEING by a human sacrifice. Such are the consequences of representing the DEITY as cruel and absurd himself. Who is to wonder that men become so, when in consequence of such representations, and in spite of their phrases and pretensions, they cannot but so regard him?

The Earl of SEFTON has given a remarkable proof of the warmth and sincerity of his own political principles, and paid as strong a compliment to the late excellent self-defences of Mr. HONE, by enclosing 105*l.* for him in the following letter to Mr. WAITHMAN:—

"Croxeth Hall, near Liverpool, Jan. 11.

"SIR,—I address you from a sick bed, from which I may, perhaps, never rise, and take an advantage of an interval from pain to send you a draft for One Hundred Guineas, to be applied to the Subscription for Mr. Hone, of which you are Treasurer. I am happy, whatever may be the issue of my illness, to be able to mark my abhorrence of the tyrannical, vindictive, and persecuting spirit, which was manifested on the late Trials—my contempt for the spiteful imbecility which urged a continuance of them, after the failure of the first—and my admiration of the intrepidity and ability of the individual who so triumphantly defeated the greatest and most dangerous conspiracy of the year 1817.—I fear my letter will be hardly legible, as I have some difficulty in even holding my pen.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant, "SEFTON."

The Ministerial Journalists have fallen into fits at this letter. They cannot contain their bitter chagrin at it, nor, we were going to say, their absurdities; but those they cannot contain at any time. They fairly groan and gnash their teeth; and the *Courier* in particular is "shocked," and "disgusted," and horrified, and thinks it "a detestable production." It is really curious to see how the person or persons connected with that paper go on talking gratuitously, taking their questions and assertions for argument, and avoiding all the while the only real state of the whole business. The following is a specimen: "His Lordship encourages a public belief that the Government, the Bench, and the Bar, were influenced by tyranny, revenge, and persecution; a belief which he must know would tend to weaken the respect of the people for the laws under which they live, and the Government by which those laws are administered.—Will his Lordship condescend to inform us where were the tyranny and the persecution? Were they shewn in the freedom given to rake up all the profane trash, and combine it into one disgusting mass of impiety and blasphemy? Were they shewn in the unparalleled attempts to intimidate the Bar and the Bench, in the determination of the mob to allow no freedom of speech, no power of being heard, to any but the Parodist himself? And on what grounds does his Lordship feel contempt for continuing the trials of HONE after the failure of the first? Is acquittal upon one charge to be the ground for abandoning all

other charges against any person accused? Is it to be impunity for all other offences? And when his Lordship silly talks "of the greatest and most dangerous conspiracy of the year 1817" having been defeated by HONE, does he mean to say, that the proceedings in the capital to subvert the constitution, the disturbances in the country, the Spencean doctrines, the crime for which BRANDRETH and others suffered, were not conspiracies dangerous to that system of laws, the destruction of which would have made his Lordship's tenure at Croxteth Hall about as secure as the tenure by which a drowning man holds his life who has just caught at a straw? Would to Heaven that his Lordship had had another feeling, more appropriate to his situation, and more predominating than admiration for profane parodists; the feeling of charity and of candour, which should have taught him that the Government, and those who administer the laws, act only from a sense of duty, and not from any feeling of persecution and revenge—that they do not and cannot wish to bring down the punishment of the law upon any man, but from a conviction that they owe it to those public situations, which impose upon them the duty of taking care that the religion and the laws of the country shall not be assailed or insulted with impunity."

Lord! lord! And this is what the Allied Gentlemen call writing, and think to talk down the age with! This wretched shuffling hum-drum! Why do they not read the Court-Calendar to us at once, or talk gibberish, or hum an old song, or cry old clothes, or turn a wheel or a ventilator, or play the bag-pipe, or hire a parish-clerk to sing through his nose to us, or get a fly to buzz about our ears?—The whole question is as plain as a pike-staff. Parodies are published by all sorts of people, the Government people among them, and CANNING among them; but all of a sudden, the Government feel particularly stung and worried by some parodies on the side of Reform, and so, after saying nothing about all the parodies, nay, after even rewarding the "profane and pauper parodists," the CANNINGS and GILGAYS, they pounce upon the Reformers' parodies under pretence of Religion! The Juries are disgusted, like all the rest of the world, at this pretence; Mr. HONE is enabled to make three triumphant defences of himself, upon the strength of the clearness of the case to every honest man, as well as of his own talents; and then the *Courier*, never saying a word all the time about CANNING and the others, thinks to take the pike-staff from before our eyes with the help of all the grave, gratuitous, and stupid airs he can put on, begging the question at every sentence! It really is a singular specimen of the natural dullness of the people in power, that they do not see the folly of employing such advocates as these.

But the *Courier* has not done with Lord SEFTON. It must cant on every possible part of the subject, and disgust the awakened senses of the community, and so it falls to being especially shocked at the danger the Noble Lord runs in thus sympathizing with a fellow-creature and exhibiting the manly virtues, instead of being frightened out of his wits at the thought of going before the SUPREME COURT! These half-witted worshippers of power are equally happy, whether they abuse men or compliment the CREATOR! "Are these," says the *Courier*, "the qualifications of a Member of the Established Church

and a British Legislator, doubtful whether he is not about to be called instantly to his great account."—Again—"His Lordship describes himself to be in the awful situation of a man confined by sickness to his bed, and doubtful whether he may ever rise from it. Yet, in that tremendous situation, he thinks a profane parodist, a man who has treated with levity that religion which is our eternal hope, worthy of public reward?" And again—"Believing himself on his death-bed; believing, we hope, that he might shortly have to appear before the tribunal of Heaven, he seizes an interval from pain, not to implore Divine mercy, not to propitiate his Creator, but to bequeath a probably dying legacy, in token of his expiring approbation of that from which all good men turn with horror."—Here the DEITY, the Creator of us all, and of justice, is represented, after the natural fashion of slavery, as a Being more dreadful than anything else, whose favour is to be implored and propitiated by feelings, which pay him after all the very worst possible compliment! That a man should feel serious on his death-bed is natural to such a departure; that he should in some instances feel terrified, may be also natural to the infirmities that have reduced him to it; but that he should still sympathize with his fellow-creatures is a desirable proof both of his virtue and of his courage; and on the other hand, that he should be frightened at God, and regard him, not as an all-wise and good Being who would not have made him for ultimate wretchedness, but as a capricious despot who values opinion and flattery more than any thing else, and will condemn his creatures to eternal tortures if they do not fall prostrate before him in horror of mind, and pay him the absurdest and most degrading of human compliments,—are slavish and horrible doctrines, which thousands and thousands are now sick of, and the world will be infinitely more truly pious, kind, and happy, when they are altogether exploded.

The following is an Extract of a Letter, dated Havana, Nov. 16, 1817, received yesterday:—"Accounts reached this city yesterday of a severe battle having been fought between Vera Cruz and Mexico,—the Independents victorious. Twenty King's Officers have fallen, who were natives of this city."

COURT MOURNING.—*Second Change.*—The second change of Court Mourning takes place to-day, and in another fortnight (Sunday, February 1) the Court, agreeably to the notice already issued, goes out of mourning; making its duration three months.

Mr. Serjeant BEST has been appointed Chief Justice of Chester, and has resigned the appointment of Attorney-General of the Prince as Duke of Cornwall.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Although it is understood that Sir JOHN LEACH does not mean to sit in judgment on any causes, &c. in which he had been engaged as Counsel, yet it becomes a most important object to the public at large, to ascertain who is to determine such causes, particularly those that have been in great part heard before the late Vice-Chancellor? We know, for instance, that some demurrers, &c. which stood below those that have been in part heard, are already disposed of by the present Vice-Chancellor. This regulation of putting causes, where the parties are not forth-coming, at the bottom of the list, will be the subject of another question.

THE LATE RIGHT HON. JOHN McMASTON.—It has often been asked, and certainly not without just ground, how this indefatigable *Smiler* could have contrived to die worth nearly 100,000*l.* We know, that, among other means, he had those of military promotion. In April 1796, he sold his Majority in the 87th Foot for 3000*l.*—The regulation was, and is, 2,500*l.* But more of this hereafter. It is high time that the *Creepers* round exalted characters (we use the word *exalted* as a word of course) should be traced, through all their slime and filth. Even Princes may derive an useful lesson from the exposure.

The resignation of Sir BENJAMIN BLOMFIELD, and the appointment of Sir WM. KNIGHTON, the Physician, have given birth to a variety of conjectures. We shall not be surprised to hear that a certain hoary offender has also quitted the same circle. Is a great Personage tired of his old companions?

Can any of our readers inform us, what were the particular causes which led to the resignation of Mr. LICHFIELD?

DEMOCRACY AND DIVINE RIGHT.—The people (of America) quietly elect their representatives; they pay scarcely any taxes; they have no alien laws, by which the executive power can drive from province to province, or confine in fortresses or dungeons, wretched foreigners, who fly from despotism in their own country; the laws made for the welfare of the people are respected by the people; all the Offices of State are open to persons of all religious sects; the rulers are not afraid of the people, and the people do not hate their rulers; no persons are shut up in prisons without being brought to trial; the population increases rapidly, and wealth still more rapidly; strangers flock from all parts of the world to till the uncultivated land, and even enter into voluntary servitude for a time, to purchase the freedom of such a commonwealth. How kind it is in the Continental Sovereigns to prevent the spreading of the principles which formed the government, or anarchy, of America! How much preferable the state of things by which all the power of the nation falls into the uncontrolled hands of a FERDINAND; in which all actions must be conformed to his will, and all understandings reduced to the level of his understanding; in which one-heartedness in religion is produced by persecuting all who differ from the Monarch; in which all hearts curse the rulers, and none dare utter the most rational complaints; in which the stiletto is at work, and the pen is still; in which the greatest degree of insecurity is combined with the greatest degree of slavery, and bigotry and intolerance go hand in hand with immorality and crime. It is the duty of every Englishman to consider the different result of Democracy and absolute Monarchy, and consider whether it be better to strengthen the principles of our Constitution, which incline to the one or to the other of these extremes.—From the "Yellow Dwarf."

CAUTION.—A Correspondent under the signature of "Coffee," writes,—“As moist sugar agrees with me better than loaf, I generally give it the preference; and having observed some marked 9*d.* in a grocer's window, on the Surrey side of Blackfriars' Bridge, I called for the purpose of ordering a quantity to be sent to my lodgings. I was informed, however, that unless it was my intention to purchase other articles, I could not have the sugar, of which I had required a sample, at 9*d.* a pound, and which was reserved for the use of customers. Disappointed here, I went into the next grocer's shop, and on coming to an explanation, I found the price on the samples in the window a mere *take in*; indeed the grocer expressed his surprise with a sneer at my ignorance, in believing such sugar could be sold at ninepence per pound! By giving this publicity, you may prevent many of your readers from meeting with not only disappointment but mortification.”

PITTITE CONSISTENCY.—It is but little more than six months since we felt ourselves compelled, from an imperious sense of public duty, to reprobate the proceedings of a “knot of jugglers” at Louth, calling themselves a Pitt Club, over whom one *Elmhirst*, a Colonel, we believe, was thought to be the “most senseless and fit man” to preside; and we did not then expect so soon to have to return to the actions of these Quixotic heroes. By advertisements, however, in our Paper, we learn that some of them (and amongst the number the gallant leader) form part of Committees to promote the election of Mr. PELHAM, as one of the Parliamentary Representatives of this county,—a man *diametrically opposite* in his political tenets of those of the “great statesman now no more,” whose feats of blood and devastation these Louth Pittites met to commemorate last June. Disgraced as is the present age by political prostitution and degradation, the present example outdoes them all. “None but itself can be its parallel.” In June, 1817, the renowned Colonel and his associates meet at a tavern; and after a dinner composed of every luxury the country and season could afford, drink “*The memory of Mr. Pitt, and may his principles always animate the councils of Great Britain*,”—“*A further suspension of the Habeas Corpus act*,” and a string of other highly appropriate toasts:—in January, 1818, some of them again assemble at a tavern, (among men who are politically honest,) and not only join in a resolution that the Honourable Mr. PELHAM is a fit person to represent this county; but form part of a Committee to promote his election; the said Mr. PELHAM having opposed, in Parliament, all the principles and measures of the Pitt system; and the said Mr. PELHAM not only having voted against the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act (which these worthies prayed for), but against its suspension on the very first proposal of the despotic expedient!—*Stamford News*.

It is said that the quarrel between Spain and Portugal is not yet settled; and that CASTLEREAGH has in consequence been up to the elbows among papers in his office for three or four successive days. If so, woe to John Bull's purse! The Russian fleet which has been given to “our Beloved,” for weighty reasons no doubt, has actually reached a British port, on its way to Spain. We hope that not a single British seaman will disgrace himself by going in it; but, in lieu of them, we have no objections to the Russian's Ministers taking their passage on board. Some of them might, from their late experience, be highly useful in the department of the Most Holy Inquisition. CANNING, too, might again be sent Ambassador to Portugal, or to any other place where there was no use for him; and there is no reason to think he would so far neglect his duty as to omit drawing his salary.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

LECTURES ON POETRY.—Mr. HAZLITT commenced, on Tuesday last, a Series of Lectures on Poetry, at the Surrey Institution. Those who have perused this Gentleman's recent work on the *Characters of Shakspeare*, need not be told how well he is qualified for the difficult task he has now undertaken; and those who, like the writer of this paragraph, heard his Introductory Lecture of Tuesday, and listened to his energetic, eloquent, and philosophical description of the delightful art of which he was treating, can testify how much his hearers were gratified by his labours. It seemed to the writer, that Mr. HAZLITT wanted a little more confidence, as it might have given additional ease to his mode of reading his Lecture, which however was perfectly distinct.

LORD WALSHINGHAM died on Friday at Old Windsor, at an advanced age. This Nobleman was for many years Chairman of the Committees in the House of Lords.

The Printer of the *Intelligencer* is filling his columns with letters to show the distress of the British emigrants to North America; but when you come to examine the places mentioned in these letters, you find that it is in *British America*,—that is, in the country to which his Majesty's Ministers have been shipping their fellow-subjects, that all this distress prevails. Does this man think that he serves the cause of his masters by such an exposure? He is almost as unfortunate in his present essays on emigration as he was in his last, when he brought out the fact, that the Leeds emigrants on their arrival in Canada suffered considerable privations and failed to obtain employment, but that they no sooner got into the territory of the United States, than the wheel of fortune made a revolution, and they were placed in situations of comfort and comparative prosperity. What can be his motive for dwelling upon so unfortunate a contrast? Does he not know that Quebec and Montreal, from which the letters in his last paper are dated, are both dependencies on the British Government, or does he suppose his readers to be so destitute of geographical knowledge as not to possess that information?—*Leeds Mercury*.

REMEDY FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.—A Correspondent, on whose judgment and veracity we can fully rely, urges us to publish the following simple cure for Burns and Scalds:—Oatmeal and cold water, mixed up together to a poultice form, and laid upon the part burnt or scalded, gives instant relief from pain—when dry, wet the meal again, and do not suffer it to become hard; where possible, wrap the part up with the poultice upon it, and when closed, it will retain its own moisture—if not, a little cold water is at hand. Our Correspondent recommends its trial in bad cases; three times he has experienced its incredible effects upon himself. A rather deep burn with the hot handle of a pipe had continued inflamed and painful to the succeeding day, and a large blister would, when burst, have left a deep wound—upon the part he applied the Oatmeal and got instant ease, kept the poultice on two or three days, and occasionally moistened it with water. At the end of that time, he was much surprised to find the wound to have disappeared, covered over, where the blister was, with a dry horny substance, which soon came off, without any sore. If laid on before the skin or flesh are destroyed by the supervening inflammation, it prevents blisters and sores, and kept for a night by way of poultice, most assuredly cures. The grand point is to lose no time in the application.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ELOPEMENT.—A letter from Boulogne-sur-Mer states, that on Tuesday se'nnight, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, notwithstanding the vigilance of the French Police, who, it was understood, were directed to be on the alert, to prevent the circumstance being carried into effect, a gallant young Officer of Dragoon Guards, cantoned in the vicinity of Calais, eloped with a lovely and accomplished young Lady, niece to a worthy Baronet well known in the West of England; both in the disguise of domestics to some friends who accompanied them. On the following morning they were seen prosecuting their journey to the North of England, and probably ere this the indissoluble knot is tied.

Sittings appointed to be held in Middlesex and London before the Right Hon. EDWARD Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Lord Chief Justice, &c. in and after Hilary Term, 1818:—

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Thursday.....	January 29	Saturday.....	January 31
Wednesday.....	February 1	Thursday.....	February 5
Tuesday.....	February 2	Wednesday.....	February 11
Friday.....	February 3	Thursday.....	February 14



POETRY.

THE MOSES OF MICHAEL ANGELO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—It is likely that your journal will contain some notice of the Cast, now exhibiting at the King's Mews, of the *Moses* of Michael Angelo, a statue justly, it is believed, esteemed the noblest monument of modern Art.

You probably know, that that work was the subject of a Sonnet of Giambattista Felice Zappi, a native of Imola, and a Roman advocate of the highest reputation for his professional attainments. In poetry, Zappi was no less eminent than in law. His writings published are very few; but they are such, as Tiraboschi observes, as to place him on an equality with the most illustrious poets: and Mr. Roscoe, if I recollect rightly, remarks, that the Sonnet I allude to is esteemed a work of genius, bidding as fair for immortality as the great production of the Sister Art.

The Sonnet may be acceptable to your readers who visit the exhibition of the *Moses*. Should it lead any there who would not otherwise have gone, I shall be happy to think, that, by communicating it, I have been instrumental in contributing to the reward of the exhibitor, to whose great exertions and good taste the public seems to me to owe a great deal.

The Statue and Sonnet are mentioned, with the highest praise, by the late Mr. Eustace, in his *Classical Tour*. A translation of the Sonnet is given by Mr. Roscoe, in his *Life of Leo the Tenth*, but I have not the book here; so I have sent you another version, which perhaps you will think equally liberal, and not less true to the spirit of the original.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant, N. N.

Hamstead, Dec. 11, 1817.

PER IL MOSE COLOSSO DI MARMO DI MICHEL ANGELO NEL TEMPIO DI T. PIETRO IN VINCOLI.

Ch'è costui, che in sì gran pietra scolto
Siede Gigante, e le più illustri è conte
Opere dell' arte avanza, e ha vive e pronte
Le labbra sì, che le parole ascolto
Questi è Mosè. Ben mel' diceva il folto
Quor del mento, e'l doppio raggio in fronte:
Questi è Mosè, quando scemdea dal monte
E gran parte del Nume avea nel volto.
Tal' era allor, che le sonanti e vaste
Acque ei sospese a sé d'intorno, e tale
Quand' il Mar chiuse, e ne fé tomba altrui,
E voi sue Turbe un rio vitello alzaste,
Alzato aveste imago a questa eguale
Ch'era men fallo l'adorar costui.

TRANSLATION.

SCULPTUR'D in stone, what Giant form sits here,
Excelling all renown'd that Art affords,
Whose lips so pregnant and alive appear,
That I, unconscious, listen for his words?
Well does his flowing beard declare the name;
And double rays of glory on his brow,
Of Moses,—such as from the Mount he came,
His face yet beaming with celestial glow:
Such was he, when the vast and sounding wave
Round him retir'd rebuk'd,—such when it flow'd
O'er the Egyptian Host,—a whelming grave!—
And you his flock, to a base Calf have bow'd;
Have rais'd it's image equal to this, sublime,
Which to have worship'd had been less a crime.

The original is copied from an Edition of the *Rime* of Zappi, and of Fausina Maratti his wife,—published at Venice, 1731.*

* It is to be found also, though with considerable variations, in the *Parnasso Italiano*, Vol. 42. p. 197. His wife the Poetess was a daughter of Maratti the Painter.—*Exam.*

EMBALMING.—We quote the following lines out of an Elegy just published on the Death of the Princess CHARLOTTE, not only because we agree with the author in his just reprobation of the barbarous practice itself, but also with a view to ascertain whether the embalment of the Princess's remains was not mixed up with a certain interested object; we mean the fee of 1000*l.*, said to be given to the King's Surgeon and Apothecary. We should be glad to know out of whose pockets this fee is drawn?

"Yet what avails it to embalm a frame,
Which now bears nothing but a splendid name,
Or strive to rescue from devouring Time
What Heav'n has doom'd to perish in its prime?
Alas! how little can our caution do,
Except to mangle and expose it too!
Foul, savage practice, which the modest state
Of wedded secrecy must loathe and hate!
Can spices lend a lustre to that eye,
Or teach that heart to beat, that breast to sigh?
The vanish'd crimson of those lips renew,
And softly touch them with ambrosial dew?
Recall the smile that dimpled on that cheek,
And play'd in kindness o'er the poor and weak?
Vain, foolish hope! the Muse alone can give
Those beauties life, and make their owner live;
The Muse alone will man's past actions scan,
And force her lessons on surviving man."

WALTHAM FOREST.

Lines written on seeing the following *jeu d'esprit* in a Handbill posted up in Plaistow, as a "CAUTION" to prevent persons from supporting the intended inclosure of Hainault or Waltham Forest, viz.

"The fault is great in Man or Woman,
Who steals a Goose from off a Common;
But what can plead that Man's excuse,
Who steals a Common from a Goose!!?"

Does he, who seems to plead a Goose's cause,
Not read, or not believe, his Maker's laws?
Who says—"Set not thy heart on worldly pelf,
But love thy neighbour as thou lov'st thyself?"
Or may we gather from this smart excuse,
He'd starve his FELLOW-CREATURES while he feeds a Goose!
Plaistow-House Academy, EDWARD BIRCH.
Plaistow, Essex; Jan. 9, 1818.

PACKED JURIES.

MR. EXAMINER,—Turning over the pages of Burnet's History of his Own Times, the following passage accidentally presented itself to my view:—"He (Sydney) desired the Sheriffs, that brought the warrant for his execution, would consider how guilty they were of his blood, who had not returned a fair Jury, but one packt, and as they were directed by the King's Solicitor: he spoke to them, not for his own sake, but for their sakes." One of the Sheriffs was struck with this and wept.

My motive, Mr. Examiner, for sending you this is, that you may circulate it in your Paper, that future Sheriffs may not be visited by such distressing compunction of mind, for base compliance with the interested views of a King's Solicitor.

T. B.

FINE ARTS.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

MR. EXAMINER,—Your Correspondent, "An Admirer of Architecture, but not a Builder," is, I suspect, a "Builder's Measure,"* for the slang with which his elegant epistle is interlarded, gives ample proof of his intimacy with the dishonest practices of the very lowest order

* Many of this class are intelligent and honourable men; but, I am sorry to say, that a large portion do not stick at trifles, to use a vulgar phrase.

of Builders; and his defiance of the grammatical concords, shows that his head consists of a material, whose specific gravity is much less than that whereof he would insinuate mine is composed.

Though I am an Architect, as he assumes, the "cap" he has prepared does not fit me, whence, as well as from the circumstance of my never yet having had "to weep" for a deficiency of either practice or patronage, I have the vanity to conclude the "Admirer" has numbered me among his chosen few.

"An Architect," says this Admirer of our Art, "is an honourable and gentlemanlike calling"—Where got you that definition, Master Matthew? An Architect then is a calling,—"and such it should be."—Which, Master Matthew? the Architect or the calling?—"but it is now disgraced by Architect-Builders, who have pushed out of fashion Builder-Architects, if any such there was." That many of these Builder-Architects did exist, numbers could testify, and with sorrow. Were it decorous, or necessary, I would produce a list that might possibly put the "Admirer" to the blush. The Architect-Builders have, I believe, an existence in the "Admirer's" brain only, or he has merely rung a change upon the words, and exhibited the same animal, to silence me with a *tu quoque*. VASARI describes the species as follows:—"Architetti plebei, prosontuosi, e senza disegno, fatto quasi a caso, senza servar decoro arte o ordine nessuno prodotte tutte le cose loro, mastroose, e peggior, che le Tedesche che volgarmente si chiamano Gottiche." The right breed he distinguishes thus:—"Che lavorava più per desiderio di gloria che d'accumulare d'oro." VITRUVIUS knew something of these Architetti plebei; when he said "Animadverto potius indoctos, quam doctos gratia superare."—Pref. lib. 3.

I am apt to think that the Builders will not feel themselves much indebted to their champion, for his little effusion last Sunday, inasmuch, as if there exist such Builders as he seems to be acquainted with, who pay Architects a per centage for winking at their dishonesty, I know no epithet in the English language sufficiently strong to apply to such wretches. The Architect and Builder, in such cases, are rogues "whom stripes may move, not kindness." Bad as the "Admirer" thinks my opinion of Builders is, I confess he makes them much worse than I can for a moment believe to be the fact. Loose characters are certainly found attached to all professions and employments in life, but when the "Admirer" tells you, that out of one hundred and four Architects (for that is about the number now practising in London) there are only eleven honest enough to resist a bribe from an inferior for betraying their employers, I profess I do not attach any belief to his statement.

It is not at all to be wondered at, that an Architect should have a predilection for a particular builder.—I avow myself, Mr. Examiner, to be in this predicament: it is quite as natural as your being attached to your shoemaker or tailor, whom you will doubtless continue in your employ, as long as they conduct themselves properly, and while they enjoy your favours undivided; it will be their interest to pay the more attention to your orders.

I regret it has not however been my lot to meet with one of these Builders, who can bring the work to "uniformity, utility, and practability," (a new and curious division of the science.)—Much to my cost and loss of time, I have had generally to encounter very wooden-headed gentry, who, instead of assisting, have unintentionally, I doubt not, tried every way but the straightforward one, to carry my ideas into execution, when I have unfortunately left them to themselves.

The calumny levelled at Mr. SMIRKE confirms me in the opinion, that the Admirer knows little except of the practices of that class of builders which I have above anathematized.

SCAMOZZI TERTIUS.

London, Jan. 6, 1818.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 38.

ON THE DOCTRINE OF ETERNAL TORMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—You will, I think, agree with me, that whatever tends to weaken the iron rule of that ugly and savage bel-dame *Superstition*, should be noticed and cherished by those who wish to extend the fair and gentle dominion of *Charity*. To eradicate error, however manifestly pernicious, is not the work of a day; and, for my part, I am not one of those extreme persons, who, because all that is desirable cannot be obtained, either in *Politics* or *Theology*, will not consent to accept a portion, and thus fail to make any advance towards the wished-for end. On the contrary, I think it wise to accept the aid of all who will assist to expose what is of evil tendency, even though they stop a good way short of the mark which I have deemed necessary to aim at; just as, if going on a long and hazardous journey, I should be happy to avail myself of the company of a judicious traveller, who was only proceeding a third of my way.

But to my object. It is to recommend to your readers' notice a book recently published under the title of "*Eternal Punishment proved to be not Suffering but Privation; and Immortality dependent on Spiritual Regeneration, &c.*" By a Member of the Church of England.* The writer has dedicated his labours to the present Bishop of Landaff,—Herbert Marsh,—deeming him "the first Theological Critic of the present day." I much doubt the accuracy of this opinion, and am apt to think, that the Dedicator himself will more than partake of such doubts, as soon as this polemical "Father in God" has vouchsafed to supply him with a criticism on his performance.

The main object of the author is to shew, as well from the light of Reason as from the general tenor and particular texts of the *Scriptures*, (for he is an earnest believer in every scriptural passage) the falsity of this doctrine of *Eternal Punishment*; and to prove also, on the same grounds, that there is no future punishment for the wicked, but the negative, though to some fearful, one of *Annihilation*.—This is therefore an attempt to root out a belief at once revolting to reason and nature, one which, as the writer says, has "shed a gloom over the closing hours of many Christians;" and I may add, what is worse, a belief which has but too often embittered their previous life.

One of the author's arguments is, that it is impossible eternal misery should be God's decree, since we are not able to obey it. It is thus forcibly stated:—

"It is man's duty to desire God's will to be done in all things.—That which is his duty he must be naturally capable of performing.—Man is incapable of desiring that the majority of his fellow-creatures should be eternally miserable in hell.—Then it cannot be his duty to desire it.—Then it cannot be God's will."—P. 27.

This is a tolerably fair specimen of his logic, and will give your readers some idea of his general reasoning. The argument itself, if pushed farther, would perhaps go to defend all infidelity and difference of religion, at least if it is admitted that belief is not a thing of choice; since every man may plead "God's will" in favour of his particular opinion.* The following passage is perhaps more con-

* St. Paul sometimes talked like a philosopher:—"It is God," says he, "that worketh in us, both to will and to do, of his own good pleasure."

clusive with believers, granting, what the author thinks he has satisfactorily proved, that the sentence passed on Adam was simply death:—

"If the death of Christ turns the sentence pronounced in mercy upon Adam's nature,—*In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die*,—into a new grant of existence, productive only of eternal, unvarying misery, how can it be justified, as the word of him who cannot lie, that it is good tidings to those, who, but for it, would have known infinitely less misery both in kind and duration?"

How indeed!—The author elsewhere observes—"To shew that the doctrine is necessary to uphold morality, it must be proved that it is generally believed; and that, where believed, it is effectual to this purpose; because, if not believed, it confirms what I have said, that it is useless. If believed, and not effectual, it is worse than useless, because it must exclude the love of God,* the indispensable concomitant of spiritual life; for, however we may in submission kiss the rod that chastens us, it must be done, I think, in the hope of conciliating the hand that guides it; and, being the suggestion of hope, we should cease to do so when despair prevails."

The following Picture of Hell is drawn, I think, with considerable power, and may not be unworthy the attention of those who believe that the Eternal Spirit is indeed "a God of Mercy:"—

"This doctrine, unlike every thing that comes from God, in proportion as it prevails, excludes heavenly-mindedness,—it weakens faith,—it destroys love. In any one to whom it is proposed it must cause doubt; enforce it, you excite distrust; establish it, and you cause horror and despair. If this is the light of Scripture, enter with it a few steps into the dark profound; see the bituminous lake thickly peopled with such things as we are; see hatred and malevolence pervading all and towards all; see torturing agony filling every limb, every muscle, every nerve. To help your imagination; fancy you see all the inhabitants of this great metropolis assembled, swell your idea to the whole population of the empire, add Europe's millions, summon Asia's myriads, and when Africa and America shall have augmented the tide, plunge them all into this state of thankless, thriftless misery for some short period; contemplate them here; and if you have the heart to do it, wish them IMMORTALITY.—Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great wickedness? Can it be better to fall into the hands of man than of God? Since you would abhor yourself if you could but wish this, can you love God whilst you think it is his pleasure? You can, only by persuading yourself that there is some way, to us unknown, of reconciling this doctrine to the divine attributes; which would be admitting that for which I am contending,—that they are, apparently at least, inconsistent."

I shall quote no more, leaving those who like such inquiries to search for themselves, believing that they will be greatly interested, if not convinced, by the author's arguments, and, above all, by his mode of treating the question, which, as it strikes me, is very judicious and graceful, such as one might expect from a patient, painstaking, candid, and benevolent enquirer.

What this inquisitive "Member of the Church of England" expects, I know not; but that he will be loudly denied by the Orthodox I have little doubt, and what is more, will soon be denounced as being a theological mongrel,—something not far from a Socinian, or a disciple of Origen. The Socinians, I believe, are of opinion, that the torments of the wicked will at last terminate in the annihilation of their souls; and the learned Origen taught, if I rightly understand his doctrine, that God,

* The author has before observed,—"*As perfect love casteth out fear, so I am inclined to think, perfect fear casteth out love.*"

after judging that the wicked had suffered torment enough, would render them eternally happy. For which opinion, however, the "Established" of his day persecuted him with much Christian violence; and a pious Abbot declared, that "he saw in a vision divers heresiarchs in hell, and Ongen among the rest, covered with confusion, flames, and horror."*

For my part, Mr. Examiner, I believe in none of all this, though I certainly prefer the writer's idea of annihilation to the senseless and savage notion of Eternal Torments in Hell Fire! It appears to me, that God has in this world given to his creatures, *on the whole*, a happy existence; and if they are to live in another state, it seems nothing but rational to suppose that the GREAT AND GOOD BEING will make them at least equally happy there. At all events, I cannot for a moment imagine that the Omnipotent can be thwarted in his scheme, whatever it may be; and therefore I conclude that it is every way salutary to submit to the order of nature with complacency,—to make ourselves and others as comfortable as we can to the last,—and then to lie down calmly, and go to our last sleep, "hoping all things," but being terrified at nothing.

J. O.

* This satisfied Person was a Roman Catholic. He seems to have enjoyed the brimstone prospect with almost as much delight as a Methodist Missionary of the present day, whose Journal contained the following passages:—

Extracts from Brother Carey's and Brother Thomas's Journal:—
 "1793. June 16. Lord's Day. A little recovered from my sickness;—met for prayer and exhortation in my cabin: had a dispute with a French Deist. **** 1794. Jan. 26. Lord's Day. Found much pleasure in reading 'Edwards's Sermon on the Justice of God in the Damnation of Sinners.' **** April 6. Had some sweetness to-day, especially in reading Edwards's Sermon!"

MR. JUSTICE ABBOTT.

MR. EXAMINER,—The mildness of character attributed by the upholders of the present system to our religious Cabinet, who, out of horror forsooth, of profaneness and blasphemy, not from any political rancour, prosecuted a poor undefended individual; the vindictiveness which, according to their opponents, was evidenced, by their dividing into three indictments what in fact was only matter for one trial, has been already dwelt upon at length by all the political writers of the day. But a remarkable circumstance, that occurred during the first day's trial, has not even been adverted to by any: Mr. Justice Abbott, on that day, afforded an instance of a singularly convenient piece of simplicity. He was well aware of Mr. Hone's publications being blasphemous parodies of both the Bible and Common Prayer, but on Mr. Canning's parody from the *Antijacobin* being quoted, he defended the composition, on the ground of its being a parody of Milton, and not the Scriptures. Was this a premeditated quibble, or has Mr. Justice Abbott never then read the Benedicite ("O all ye works of the Lord," &c.) of our Morning Service; which is merely a copy of the Song of the three Children in the Apocrypha? It is a parody of both the Scriptures and the Morning Service. But Mr. Justice Abbott only felt aware of Mr. Hone's blasphemy, not Mr. Canning's. Mr. C.'s poetry is besides a parody of that fine passage in Job, "And thou Leviathan," &c. But notwithstanding this convenient simplicity of the Judge on that occasion, the two following days three different Juries brought in verdicts of Not Guilty. Ministers may learn from this result, that the cry of Religion in danger, which had so often served the purpose before, when urged as a pretence for political persecution, can be, and I trust will hereafter always be, successfully resisted, by the distrust due to tyranny and hypocrisy. X. O. F.

P.S. The *Morning Post* of this day considers Hone as

found guilty,—saying, the verdicts are no acquittal, as a Judge decided that the parodies were blasphemous! Is it come to this, that the opinion of a Judge should be the criterion of acquittal, and not the verdict of a Jury?

CLERK OF PENTONVILLE.

MR. EXAMINER,—Your readers no doubt recollect, that, in your paper of the 21st ult., I received a gross attack from "Joseph Read, 15, Pleasant-row, Pentonville," for opposing the interment of a corpse, without the delivery of the necessary certificate, or (presuming it might only be left behind) the deposit of a small sum, as a pledge for its production in a few days, when that pledge was to be restored.

Joseph Read says, *he* deposited this sum in my hand; it therefore became him to see that the certificate should be forthcoming, rather than to attack an individual in the discharge of his duty, by "a gross and scandalous misrepresentation," containing a disgraceful charge. Your impartial readers will see the propriety of those epithets, when they notice, that he makes no mention of the certificate, nor of the piece of money being left as a deposit and pledge for its future production, but asserts, that it was required to be paid, in order to interment.

Now, Sir, though Mr. Read, in his second letter, which appeared in your paper of the 4th inst., appears to have been "little aware" that his first letter should call forth the answer, you did me the favour to insert in your paper on the 28th ult., and although he frankly confesses, that he is "most likely very ignorant of the general duties of either Clerk or Undertaker," yet, Sir, making the greatest allowance for the plenitude of his ignorance, he must surely know the difference between money being paid and money being merely deposited, or pledged, in order to be returned on the performance of a certain condition, namely, the delivery of the certificate; nor can this concealment have arisen from a worthy motive.

Mr. Read not redeeming his pledge honourably, by producing the document, and the parish searcher, on being applied to, being uninformed of the death of the party, it was then ascertained that no certificate was in existence, and the cause of death became involved, in doubt, from that circumstance, joined to the unjustifiable attempt at interment, when the Undertaker knew, that such paper could not be produced.—It then became a duty to give notice to the proper legal officer of that event, that he might exercise his discretion, who has no doubt obtained that satisfactory information, which has rendered the painful extremity of his duty unnecessary.

Mr. Read's "heart-rending scene" appears to be another specimen of misrepresentation, and seems to be an attempt to ascertain the magnitude of your readers' credulity, whose feelings are attempted to be wrought upon by a tale of fictitious woe. My informant (one of the mourners) assures me, there was but one relative attended, and smiles at the idea of "weeping females;" and further, that the deceased had occupied apartments in Mr. Read's house for some weeks, which she quitted about a fortnight prior to her decease. However, though Mr. Read has failed to produce the certificate, or to give any information of the subject, it has now been ascertained, on good authority, of what complaint the person died; and the end of its being brought forward, after interment, is attained; whereby Mr. Read's pledge is released, and will be restored to him, whenever he chooses to send for it.

Requesting you will do me the favour to insert the above. I now take my final leave of the subject, subscribing myself, Sir, yours, very respectfully.

R. Lockwood.

Pentonville, Jan. 16, 1818.

CHURCH CRAFT, OR NOT?

SIR,—Before I reply to the question put by your Correspondent (B. C.) "By what authority the Parson of Lambeth claimed fees for churching and sprinkling?" I shall, as connected with the subject, briefly state, that before the 4th century of the Christian era, Marriage was considered a civil rite only. But the Laity having sunk "into a state of barbarism, the Clergy took advantage of their stupidity and superstition, and demanded offerings, (which before were voluntary) as due to them by the divine law; and in progress of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, they brought the Contract of Marriage under their jurisdiction; and, to delude the ignorant, had it accompanied with religious forms and solemnities. And in this age, by the decrees of Pope Sylvester, Julius, and Sericius, all Marriages must pass the *benediction* of the Priest, and to be esteemed little less than sacrilege to omit it; so that this branch of jurisdiction by degrees offered a pecuniary revenue, which the Clergy did not fail to improve."

In the 3d century, when corruptions were creeping in, "Baptism was ordinarily to be performed by a Bishop, and the time limited for it was Easter and Whitsuntide, and the form was altered from dipping to sprinkling, and the place from rivers and fountains to baptisterrons, with divers superstitious rites;" some of which, in more enlightened times, would be considered blasphemous. But omitting the forms of words, which are too shocking to be named, your Correspondent may be amused by reading, that "Athanasius, in the 5th century, (playing the Bishop amongst his scholars) baptized a Boy in sport, which was confirmed, notwithstanding, by the Bishop of Alexandria. Pope John the 14th christened the Great Bell of the Church of Lateran, calling it John, which was done to drive away evil spirits, and to prevent any ill accident that might happen by lightning and tempest; and Pius the 5th baptized the Duke of Alvas' Standard, and called it Margaret."—"Isidorus, in the 7th century, said, that if children were not baptized, they were in a state of damnation; and so credulous were his disciples, that one of them, whose child had died and was buried, was taken up and christened, and had his father's name given him. Offerings at Easter were made to the Priests for their services on the innovation of Infant Baptism, which before was unknown to the Church; and Dr. Barlow, who formerly filled the Chair at Oxford, a person of great learning and eminency, in a printed letter hath these words, "I do believe, and know, that there is neither precept nor example in Scripture for *Pædo-baptism*; that Tertullian condemns it as an unwarrantable custom. The truth is, I do believe, *Pædo-baptism*, how or by whom, I know not, came into the world in the 2d century, and in the 3d and 4th began to be practised, though not generally, and defended as lawful from text grossly misunderstood, John 3. 5. Upon the like gross mistake of John 6. 53, they did for many centuries, both in the Greek and Latin Church, communicate infants and give them the Lords Supper; and I do confess they might do both as well as either."

Your Correspondent, from the foregoing statement, will, if he thinks for himself, infer, "by what authority" the Parson at Lambeth claims fees for churching and sprinkling, and probably will be ready to ask himself the question—"By what authority did I take my wife to be churched and child to be sprinkled?" And if he shall muse upon the subject, may complain, with Chaucer's *Plowman*, against the Clergy of his age—

"Their titling and their offering both
 "They clemeth it by possession;
 "Therof wil they none forgo,
 "But robben men by ransome."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S. A.
 Inner Temple, Jan. 13, 1813.

THE COAL TRADE.

"Detect his fib, his sophistry, in vain,
 "The creature's at his dirty work again."—POPE.

SIR,—The above pleasant couplet must have struck you as wondrously appropriate to its position, in your Paper of last Sunday, as the motto to an essay from the pen of one, who (having on a former occasion presented himself, by implication at least, as decently skilled in logic, and then affecting to deprecate any allusion, such as had been made, to some rather indifferent grammar and worse figures which he had used; upon the plea of his being but an "ignorant Coalheaver") proceeds to repeat, in a style much altered for the worse, some of his former sayings, which I consider to have been already more particularly noticed than they merited, and certainly so far sufficiently answered as to require no farther attention from me. I shall however trouble you with a remark or two upon some parts of J. C.'s last letter; and he must excuse me, if, from the rounding of his periods and the turning of his expressions, I feel something like a doubt of his identity with an "ignorant Coalheaver;" though I am free to say, that the sentiments they were designed to express are perfectly in unison with such a character, and that he is so far consistent in his personation of it. In some other little particulars, his performance is rather at variance with itself: for instance, he charges me with "personal abuse of himself and others,"—with having written "a tissue of personal slander,"—with "indulging in crooked habits of observation" and "private animosity and personal rancour," and "unworthy feelings;" yet he avows (which is certainly true) that he has "no knowledge of my name;" and to prove that he has not, he works himself into a most outrageous passion, grows foul mouthed, and deals in most unseemly epithets, such as "mean, despicable, cowardly, anonymous slanderer;" and so on: and all for what? Because, for reasons which I stated at full in my last letter, I (very properly as I still think) declined his invitation to "authenticate it with my name;" which, I repeat, could have no weight with those who know me not, and could answer no direct purpose of my antagonist. For the *abuse* which I am charged with, as well as the *slander* and such like bad language, those who know me will never believe me capable of it. Those to whom I am unknown will seek it in vain in my writings. In truth, Sir, it is not my *forte*; nor have I any taste for it. With respect to the *personality* of which I am accused, J. C. will allow I cannot even guess at him; and I again declare (I believe I have said it before) the persons of Messrs. Tullock and Baker I have seen, as far as I can recollect, but once; sure I am I should not know were I to meet them.—I am no wise connected with them, nor do my personal interests clash with theirs; for I am neither meter nor dealer, nor otherwise affected by their practices, than as one of the public, and a consumer of coals; nor have I ever spoken or written of them but in terms fully warranted by what I have heard and seen, and what I know a host of witnesses were prepared to prove on oath before a Committee of the House of Lords, in the last Session of Parliament, had an opportunity been afforded. So much for the charge of "personal slander," "abuse, rancour," &c. which must be confessed to come, with a most unmentionable grace, from one who acknowledges, in the midst of his passion, that he knows not the man of whom he speaks; and were he asked for a description of me, would be equally incompetent to give one by which I could be known, as he would a true one of Confucius the Chinese Philosopher, or Nebuchodonosor the King of Babylon.

What spring then can have impelled him to the utterance of such a philippic, and in a tone so seemingly subdued by rage? Perhaps he has mistaken me for somebody else; or did he but indulge a natural propensity to calling ill-names? or did he feel empowered, by a blush-proof face, to tax another with faults of his own committing? or was he hurried to excess by his desire to set up to the character he assumed of an "ignorant Coalheaver?" Then has his conduct been silly in the extreme—excessively indecent—insupportably dull—or in very bad taste. His irresistibly delicate invitation to act the *insinuator*, however we may differ in opinion as to the meaning of the term, with, I fear, prove as successful as his more warmly pressed one to give him my name; nor could its acceptance possibly yield him more gratification.

His last letter has, I apprehend, been as unfortunate, in point of logic, as its predecessor; for I see nothing in his paragraph about the City or Surrey Districts, or his quotation from Robert Hills, but may be taken for proof, if not acknowledgment, of abuses in Westminster calling loudly for redress. To Westmin-

ster I have hitherto confined my observations, for the following amongst other reasons:—First, I could gain more extensive and credible information, and confirm it by personal observation in Westminster, without going out of my way:—Secondly, I had heard of certain jugglings and intrigues to get the Westminster Meters' Bill passed:—And, lastly, I read in that celebrated Bill a clause, investing the Lords of the Treasury with powers of summarily reforming any abuses of the kind, which might exist in Westminster: and I felt anxious that those powers should not lie dormant for want of due and public notice of the existence of abuses which required their exertion; for I hold it a most barefaced begging of the question to say—"Why speak of abuses prevailing in Westminster, when shameful practices are carried on in the City, or illicit doings performed in Surrey?"

Fearing that I have already occupied too much of your space in answering J. C., and not being at present sufficiently at leisure to apply myself to the curdling of this letter, or introducing, as I could wish, some few observations, more to my original purpose of exposing the frauds and connivances at frauds in the Coal Trade, I shall conclude with repeating my question as to the case of Mr. Clayton:—if his dismissal prove any thing, what is proved by no steps having hitherto been taken against the honest dealer of Arundel Wharf, either for the deficiency of measure, for the working at forbidden hours, or the improper procuring (not to say forging) of the Meter's name to the Tickets?—I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

DICKENS.

Jan. 8, 1818.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Your Correspondent J. C., of whom I really expected we should hear no more after the answer which was given to his former letter, having chosen to renew his unqualified denials of the charges preferred against the Westminster Coal Meters, and to accompany those denials with much abuse of the person who, through the medium of your paper, first drew the notice of the public to this subject, calling aloud at the same time for names and witnesses and evidence, I hope you will oblige me by the insertion of this open declaration, that I *know* those charges to be well founded: that I am possessed of, what at least appears to me and to many others to be, good substantial evidence, capable of being supported by the testimony, on oath, of many credible witnesses, that the Meters have been guilty, and are still in the daily commission of the practices alleged against them; and that I can prove the truth of almost every individual fact stated by J. C.'s opponent, and of many more with which he is perhaps unacquainted.—Is it asked, why I have not produced these witnesses, and these proofs?—or, why their names are not declared? The latter, it may well be conceived, there are good and sufficient reasons for not doing; and the former I was fully prepared to do before a Committee of the House of Lords, had not the addition of the clause by which the power of rectifying these matters is given to the Lords of the Treasury,—(of the refusal to exercise which power, I may yet have much to say)—deprived me of the opportunity; though that clause was not of itself sufficient to secure the passage of the Meters' Bill through the House of Commons, had it not been strongly supported by that busy spirit of pettifoggery and intrigue (very proper and legal,—and perfectly constitutional and honest, no doubt) which is so well known to attend the passing of what are called Private Bills. The other mode of trying the sufficiency of my witnesses, which is hinted at by J. C., I shall exercise my own discretion in pursuing or rejecting; though, should I that way incline, I am not to be deterred from attempting it by his Italics, nor even Capitals, if he please to use them; nor by any idle fears of being stiled an informer by any miserable thing that is capable of committing or abetting such practices as he has stapt forward to defend:—nor would the moiety of the penalties, which he with such tempting grace holds out as an inducement, be found to influence in so doing the conduct of your obedient servant,

THOS. BRADFELD.

Jan. 8, 1818, Derby-street, Parliament-street.

From a Correspondent.]

GUILDHALL.

Friday, Jan. 18.

UNDERHILL v. WEBSTER.—This was an information founded upon the Act of the 47th of Geo. 3. cap. 68. commonly stiled the Coal Act. The offence charged upon the defendant was, that, on the 19th of December last, he, having brought a quantity of

coals to the house of the complainant, and the latter having desired that they should be measured, did unlawfully refuse to submit to the order, and drove away the waggon with its contents.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, who attended on the part of the complainant, stated that the defendant was a carman in the employ of Mr. Pocock, proprietor of St. Bride's Wharf. The complainant (a very respectable tradesman) wished it to be understood, that in laying the present information he was actuated by no other motive than that of public utility. He had repeatedly been a very material sufferer from the nefarious practices of carmen, or their employers, and he at length felt himself bound, for the protection as well of himself as the public at large, to step forward and endeavour, by the force of example, to check the depredations of a set of men, who were every day becoming more and more audacious in their dishonest practices. The Learned Counsel then called the following witnesses in support of his case:—

Mr. Underhill, glass-cutter, residing in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, deposed to the following effect:—Having ordered 43 sacks of coals of a Mr. Hedgeman (this gentleman is a collector of King's taxes and poor-rates!), living in Little New-street, near Gough-square, they were brought to his house in a waggon on the 18th of December, by the defendant, from Pocock's wharf, near Blackfriars-bridge. Having so often had reason to complain of short measure, he wished that the present load should be measured previous to being placed in his cellar; and on the arrival of the waggon, sent out his servant with an order to the carman to that effect.

James Humphries, servant to the last witness, deposed, that on being sent out with the order, as stated by his master, he observed two sacks in the waggon, which, from a certain *look* appearance, he imagined to be short of the legal measure. He accordingly requested that the carman would measure one of those two sacks previous to shooting them. The carman accordingly took one of the sacks upon his shoulders, for the purpose, as the witness supposed, to turn out the contents to be measured, but in fact he turned it over his shoulder, and pitched the coals into the cellar, where his fellow-servant in waiting, with a shovel, immediately commenced spreading them abroad. The witness then repeated his request with the second sack; but this was served in the same way. Mr. Underhill then came out, and insisted that the whole should be re-measured; but the defendant still endeavoured to evade the order. At length, however, he chose a sack which seemed to be better filled than the others, and placing it on one side, said he would measure that presently. The contents of this sack were accordingly shot out on the pavement, and afterwards re-measured, when, though it was one selected by the defendant himself, it was found to be deficient of the legal quantity by nearly half a bushel! The complainant on this went for the City Coal Meter, for the purpose of having all the coals legally measured. Before, however, the latter could arrive, the carman had driven off with the waggon, and the remaining sacks. The complainant immediately proceeded to the house of Mr. Hedgeman, the vendor, where he found the defendant employed in shooting the coals into Mr. H.'s cellar. About half an hour afterwards, the defendant returned with one of Mr. Pocock's clerks, who endeavoured to throw the censure entirely upon the carman, and wished much to compromise the matter; but Mr. Underhill, indignant at the offer, firmly refused, and expressed a determination to bring the matter before the public.

The Magistrate (Mr. Alderman BINGHAM) asked what penalty the defendant was subject to upon conviction, and how the money was applied?

Mr. PAINÉ, the Chief Clerk, read the clause relative to the penalty, and the application thereof. From this it appeared, that if the offence was satisfactorily proved, the fine to be inflicted was "any sum not exceeding 10*l*." the mitigation thereof being discretionary with the Magistrate. With respect to the way in which the money was to be applied, the Act directed that half should go to the informer, and the other half to the King.

The defendant did not appear personally, but a clerk to Mr. Pocock attended, and said, that the former could not attend in consequence of illness. He did not wish to deny the charge made against him, but pleaded ignorance of the law, and a large family, in mitigation of punishment.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, in reply to this plea, said, that it was a mere shift of Pocock the employer, out of whose pocket the penalty, whatever it might be, would eventually be paid.

The worthy MAGISTRATE, having considered a few moments, said, that there could be no doubt of the offence charged in the

information having been committed, and it was important to the public that such practices should be visited with due severity, in order that they should be checked. His Worship then ordered that the defendant should pay a penalty of 8*l.* and costs.

Here the case ended. It excited considerable interest, and the Office was much crowded.

LAW.

"As if from a rubbish cart a continually increasing and ever shapeless mass of LAW is from time to time shot down upon the heads of the people; and out of this rubbish, and at his peril, is each man left to pick out what belongs to him. Thus, in pouring forth Law, does the Government, as it is written, rain down snares."—BENTHAM.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

THE CONDUCT OF SOLICITORS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, on Monday, in the case of Troward, a Solicitor, felt himself indispensably bound to make some observations, though the case had been fixed for the first Seal. It was necessary he should do it now, in order to correct any mistake which might exist on the question. It was simply this—whether a Solicitor, in the midst of a law suit, can refuse to go on, and at the same time not deliver up the papers entrusted to him for his client, merely because the client was indebted to him? This point was of some importance, not only to Solicitors but to suitors, and it was the bounden duty of the Court to see that the interests of the latter were not put into hazard by the caprice of the former. He held it therefore to be clear, that no Solicitor of this Court could, on any pretext, say that he had such a *lien* on the papers, that he would neither give them up nor proceed with the suit. The Court would never suffer the interests of his Majesty's subjects to be trifled with in that manner, for if a Solicitor chose to desist from his duty in the middle of a suit, he was indisputably bound to shew every paper to the new Solicitor in the cause, and to shew them at every time they were required. If an enquiry were found necessary before the Master, the said Solicitor was bound, if he did not give up the papers, to attend every meeting before such Master with the papers at his own expense; but he could never be presumed to have a *lien* of such a kind as was alleged. This was the rule of the Court, and to it he should peremptorily adhere.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY—My Lord, no blame can in this case attach to my client, he having no such intention.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR—Certainly not. I don't say one word against him; nor should I be justified in so doing. What I mean is, that the practice of the Court should be understood, both for the benefit of Solicitors and suitors.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

THE LATE RIOTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

BECKWITH v. WOOD, ESQ. AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought by Mr. Beckwith, gun-smith, of Skinner-street, to recover from the Hundred a compensation in damages for the loss he sustained by the demolition of his shop, and the plunder of his stock, by the mob, on the 2d of December, 1816. The present action was brought against the late Lord Mayor, as nominal defendant, but in fact against the Hundred, under the Act of George I. The damages were laid at 1500*l.*—After much evidence, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, for the full amount of the damages proved, namely, 911*l.* 19*s.* for arms missing; 305*l.* 14*s.* for arms damaged; and 64*l.* for repairs of the house.

OLD BAILEY.

On Friday, T. O'Callaghan, T. J. Phelan, and C. Newbolt, were arraigned for the wilful murder of E. Bailey. They all pleaded Not Guilty. The evidence corresponded with that which has already been detailed upon the Coroner's Inquest, &c. (For which see the Police Head).

The prisoners being called upon for their defence, Mr. Phelan and Mr. Newbolt declined addressing the Court. Mr. O'Callaghan was about to read a written paper; but being unable to proceed, it was handed to Mr. Shelton. It stated, in substance, that not being addicted to crime, he

had never for a moment anticipated that he should be brought before a Court of Justice; much less could he have supposed that he should have been charged with the dreadful crime of murder. He declared most solemnly, that no man living, even one connected by the ties of blood with the deceased, could regret more poignantly the calamity which had deprived a brave man, and a valuable friend, of life.—Mr. O'Callaghan appeared deeply affected.

Several witnesses were examined as to character, and they all deposed that the prisoners were humane and excellent men.

Mr. Justice PARKE summed up. He said, it became absolutely necessary that the law should be promulgated as applicable to what was termed duelling—not only that the three most respectable men at the bar (as they were proved to be), but all others of his Majesty's subjects, should be aware of the dreadful jeopardy in which they were placed by involving themselves in transactions of this description. The law for centuries had laid down, that there was no occasion to shew malice, further than to prove a deliberate intention on the part of the offender to do bodily harm. In duelling, malice was always supposed to be expressed, not implied. Lord Hale, one of the greatest lawyers and best men of his time, had fully and properly stated, that "if A and B suddenly fall out, and go and fight with weapons taken up at the moment, and kill each other, this is not murder, because it is supposed to be a continuance of the quarrel while the blood has no time to cool. But if they appoint a future time, which admits of their having an opportunity of cooling and reflecting, then there is a deliberation, and the crime becomes murder." Sir E. Coke laid down precisely the same doctrine. This notion of honour, as it was misalled, was no excuse for the practice; for he who seeketh the life of another, does that which no law, human or divine, will justify. Mr. Justice Foster made a great distinction in cases of this kind; for he says, "but if, on a sudden quarrel, the parties fetch their weapons, and go out to fight at the moment, then, if death arise, it is only manslaughter." The Jury were bound to measure the case according to the particular facts disclosed in evidence—now, as affecting the prisoners, they had no information whatever as to the time of their original quarrel; it might have been but a moment before they fought; or late the night before, at a tavern, a theatre, or the like; and they might not have separated until they went out in a state of irritation to the fatal field. It was quite clear that the deceased fell by O'Callaghan's hand, not indeed from any actual evidence as to what passed on the ground, but from what was subsequently confessed by the party himself and the others in Mr. Adams's house. In all cases of duelling (as in murder), the seconds, and whoever were aiding and abetting in the act, were considered by the law as principals; and, be the case murder or manslaughter, they were alike involved in one common punishment. The unfortunate Gentlemen at the bar all appeared to be men of the highest and best character, from the testimony of those who knew them longest and best. They were all friends, and the Jury knew that when quarrels took place among acquaintances, the stings of a friend were more severe and more likely to provoke momentary animosity than those of a different person, in whose opinion we are not so much interested. There was no appearance in this case of what is called "foul play," in the language of duellists, and the deceased made no complaint whatever of the conduct of the parties at the time; on the contrary, he said it was fair, and O'Callaghan conducted himself towards the dying man as well as a man possibly could in his unfortunate situation. He had already alluded to the character of the prisoners, and this is one of those cases in which character was entitled to great weight: in a case of stealing it would be little to

say the thief was a humane man; but in a charge of murder, a character for mildness and humanity (and all the prisoners had this), was of the greatest consequence in shewing the intention of the party. It was greatly to be lamented, that Gentlemen so highly and justly esteemed by their friends, should so far forget themselves in a moment of heat as to expose themselves to the situation in which they now stood, or to the risk of rushing unbidden to the presence of their Creator through the momentary operation of bad passion. The Learned Judge here read minutely his notes of the evidence, and said, that he did not think it possible for the Jury to reduce the case of the prisoners below the crime of manslaughter. He hoped God would guide them to a fit and proper decision on the present unfortunate occasion.

The Jury retired, and returned in about a quarter of an hour, finding a verdict of *Manslaughter* against all the prisoners.

The Court was crowded to excess, and the deepest interest was manifested for the unfortunate Gentlemen.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

T. O'Callaghan, Esq. of Gerard-street, Soho, was charged with shooting Lieut. Bailey in a duel, near Chalk Farm; and Lieut. C. Newbolt, and T. J. Phelan, Esq. were charged as accessories; the former being second to Lieut. Bailey, and the latter to Mr. O'Callaghan. Mr. Adams, who lives on the Hampstead-road, heard the report of two pistols, as he was dressing himself, about nine on Monday morning, and seeing four men in the field, he hastened out to prevent the duel. Before he got to them, they fired two more shots, and he saw one immediately turn round, and the others ran up to him and supported him. Mr. A. got them to take the wounded man to his house, where the others paid him all the attention in their power; and Lieut. Bailey forgave his antagonist, and declared they had all acted honourably by him. Lieut. B. being convinced he was dying, obtained a promise from his second, that he would communicate by letter the whole of the circumstances to his father, in Limerick. The deceased expired in about two hours; but none of the survivors appeared at all inclined to abscond. The prisoners were not called upon for any defence. The Magistrate informed them, that the law did not make any distinction in cases of murder, all being considered principals; they must all therefore be detained. It was suggested to the Magistrate, that safe custody was all probably that he would require; to which he assented; and it was agreed that they should be kept in the watch-house till the decision of the Coroner's Inquest was known.—[This was held on Wednesday, at Hampstead Hill. Mr. Adams, of England House, Hampstead, detailed the particulars of the duel, as stated above; and added, that when the parties arrived at his house, the deceased was laid on a sofa, when he shook hands with Mr. O'Callaghan; and said, "I forgive you; every thing has been conducted with the greatest honour; and if you had been wounded, I know you would have acknowledged the same towards me." Mr. O'C. replied, "My dear fellow, I am sure I should; and I wish I had been wounded instead of you; I felt your first ball about my legs; it passed through my boots and trousers: I wish it had taken effect."—CORONER. "How do you know it was Mr. O'Callaghan that fired at the deceased?" Witness replied, that he saw Newbolt and Phelan, after they had given the pistols to the deceased and O'Callaghan, retire to the flanks previous to their firing the last time. While they were at his house he learned, that the deceased challenged O'Callaghan. They were to have been seconds to two others, who agreed to meet on Sunday morning; but from some mistake about the time and place, that meeting did not take place. The deceased and O'Callaghan then quarrelled about this, and upbraided each other with purposely avoiding the first meeting; in consequence of which, the fatal duel took place.—Mr. Neville, a clerk in Somerset-house, saw the parties in Mr. Adams's. The deceased forgave O'Callaghan, and shook hands with him. O'C. appeared much affected, and wished the first bullet had broken his legs, and prevented any thing further. He also expressed a hope, that in a fortnight he and the deceased would be walking together down Bond-street; but the latter replied, "No, never; I saw the Sun rise this morning, but shall never see that again. I

shall be in Heaven before that time."—The Coroner detailed the law, that not only the party who shot another in a duel, but the seconds also, were guilty of murder. The Jury, in about an hour, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against T. O'Callaghan, T. J. Phelan, and W. Newbolt.]

Wednesday the notorious Bill Soames was brought to the Office, who has been upwards of twenty years one of the most noted and daring thieves that has disgraced this country; he having headed different gangs, and robbed persons in the most daring manner in the streets of London. The particular case against the prisoner now, who underwent two investigations, is, that in the month of September last, several of the inhabitants in the Strand, and particularly near Catherine-street, Somerset-house, and from those places to the Adelphi, saw the prisoner, in company with others, robbing persons in the most audacious manner, of which they gave information at the Office; and from their description of one of them, there was no doubt entertained but that it was Soames; and, in consequence, Humphreys and Oddy went to the Strand to watch them, which they contrived to do unobserved, and saw them attempt several persons; and afterwards endeavoured to secure the gang of robbers, and succeeded in securing two men. Soames at that time made his escape, and has since been concealed in the neighbourhood of Ratcliff-highway, till Tuesday night, when Oddy apprehended him at the gallery of the Surrey Theatre.—Two of the inhabitants of the Strand attended to confirm the testimony of Humphreys and Oddy.—Mr. Hicks, the Magistrate, convicted the prisoner, under the Police Act, as a reputed thief.

Mr. Elliston appeared here to answer a charge of assault made against him by Mr. Moncrieff. It appeared, this maltreated Bard had, for the last three years, supplied all the pieces at the Olympic, at a stipulated sum for each piece; and it was the refusal of Mr. Elliston, as Manager of the Olympic, to pay for the new piece of the *Fortunate Youth*, now forthcoming, and his stopping some of Mr. Moncrieff's orders, that led to the assault in question. The Poet expressed his indignation at the conduct of the Manager, in "high-sounding phrase and lofty sentence," inveighing, with Shakspeare, against "man's ingratitude," and talking of "benefits forgot!" The Manager, not being able to parry the *argumentum ad hominem* of the Poet, resorted to the *argumentum baculinum*; in which, from the stature of his adversary, he was more successful, paying the astonished Bard in notes of hand, which saluted his ears very differently from those bestowed upon his pieces.—The Manager, not being able to gainsay the charge, was obliged to give bail for his appearance at the Sessions. Mr. Cross, who appeared as the professional friend of the Author, advised a compromise, which he indignantly rejected, and departed, "big with his wrongs,"—"his soul in arms and eager for the fray."

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Tuesday, D. Evans, aged about 40, a journeyman soap-maker, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, by beating her on the head with a poker on Sunday night, at their lodging in Falconberg-court, Soho. The other lodgers proved, that the prisoner came home drunk about 12 at night, and began quarrelling with his wife. The altercation continued till three o'clock in the morning, when groans were heard issuing from the prisoner's apartment, like the moaning of a dog. Strange to tell, though they believed murder was being committed, they neither attempted to enter the room, or to procure the assistance of the Police for that purpose. Next morning, not seeing the deceased, they conjectured that she had kept out of the way because she had received black eyes from her husband; and, as she was a particularly reserved woman, she might not like to be seen. The next morning he was seen wiping the floor of the front room; but the door of the back room, in which the deceased lay, was kept shut. A strange woman was also observed with him, watching every knock that came to the street door. The deceased not making her appearance on Sunday or Monday morning, and a coffin having been brought into the prisoner's lodging, the persons in the house then procured an Officer, who found the prisoner smoking. The latter told them, that when he came home on Saturday night, he found three Irishmen in the passage, and seemed by what else he said to have been jealous of his wife. He acknowledged having struck her in the mouth with his fist. Witness found the floors and wainscoting of the two parlours besprinkled with blood, and blood also on the poker. The body of the deceased was in a coffin in the bed-room, covered with a sheet. The back part of the skull was beaten in so, that a finger might be buried in the wound. None of her clothes were to be found; but the Officer traced them to the house of — Davis, a

fellows workman of the prisoner, who resided near him. The prisoner told the Officer that his wife was very bad about seven o'clock in the morning; and that he applied hot bricks to her feet; but she died at ten o'clock. He also said, that he had got drunk and quarrelled with his wife, because she could not account for 2s. 10½d. out of 8s. he had given her. The prisoner's defence was, that Davis and he went about until they got very drunk. When he got home, he could just remember that an Irishman struck him, and one of the women lodgers told him that her husband had criminal knowledge of his wife. He next spoke about the money short, applying bricks to her feet, making her see in the night; and that Davis and he found her dead on the bed in the morning. The coffin, he said, was had from Westminster.—**MAGISTRATE.** "How often did you strike her, and how came the room so bloody?"—**Prisoner.** "I suppose the blood came from my wife's head. I was very tipsy, and don't remember striking her more than once."—**MAGISTRATE.** "How came the blood over the poker?"—**Prisoner.** "I might have struck her head when she was lying by the fire-place, as I tried to pick her up, but being giddy, I let her fall again, I believe."—The prisoner was remanded.

[An Inquest was taken on Wednesday, at the Falcon, Sutton-street, St. Anne's, on the body of *Elizabeth Evans*. There was no evidence in addition to that given above, with the exception of Mr. Tennet, a medical man, who proved that the blows on the back of the head, which had scalped the skull, was the cause of her death; and — White, an undertaker, who put the deceased into the coffin. The body, however, was opened during the Inquest, by Mr. Carpuze, of Dean-street; who was of opinion, that the wounds at the back of the head would cause death; but death might have been occasioned by an inflammation in the stomach, from cold. Such inflammation did exist. The verdict was Willful Murder against the husband.]

D. Evans was brought up for a second examination on Friday, for the murder of his wife.—The House Apothecary of St. Anne's proved that the skull was not broken; but the blows might have occasioned death.—*J. Davis* had no suspicion of any thing wrong, until when the coffin was brought in, a woman in the house exclaimed, that she was certain the prisoner had murdered his wife. He suspected something when he saw the undertaker and his man take off the deceased's cap. He took a bundle to his wife to wash on Monday morning; and the prisoner gave her another (not stating the things were to be washed) on Monday night; but he would not let her have a hand in it. Davis's wife proved that the articles contained in the first bundle were covered with blood. She assisted in laying the deceased out. She was much bruised from her head to her knee, and she had the mark of a blow upon the left temple. Witness had never seen the deceased in liquor but twice; and she was not an ailing person.—During the examination news came of Mrs. Desmond having been brought to bed, and consequently, as either party might avail themselves of her testimony, the prisoner was remanded, and his trial will stand over until the next Sessions.

NATION-GARDEN.

On Wednesday morning, W. Read, jun. one of the officers, received a letter from a person named Brookes, residing at Potter's-bar, that about nine o'clock on the preceding night, as his brother was crossing Northaw Common, in company with another man whom he had been drinking with previously at a public-house, when about the middle of the Common, the villain drew a pistol from his pocket, shot him through the body, and then effected his escape. However, the wounded man reached a cottage about half a mile distant, where he now lies without hope of recovery. It is supposed that the villain's intention was to prevent the unfortunate man from giving his evidence at the present Sessions at the Old Bailey against some villains, accomplices, now in custody on a charge of felony. The letter contained a full description of the assassin, which, we hope, will lead to his detection.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On the 30th ult. the Count de Wittgenstein, Colonel of the Legion of Hohenzollern, in garrison at Valence, blew out his brains with a pistol. A few moments before he executed his purpose, he gave some directions to his domestic with his customary calmness. The motive of this desperate act is not known.

A farmer in Chediston had a child who died very suddenly; its mother found it dead in the cradle, in which she laid it a short time before in apparently good health. She was so much affected by the loss, that her husband sent her on a visit to her

mother, in hopes that a change of scene might restore her spirits. A few days after her departure, the remaining child, who was between five and six years old, was found drowned in a pond near the house. This affliction, added to the former, nearly broke the heart of the unfortunate mother. On Tuesday se'night the people were alarmed by the report that the farmer's house was on fire. Every assistance was immediately given, and it was extinguished without doing much damage; but it was soon discovered that it had been wilfully set on fire by the servant, who had been nurse-maid to the two children. She confessed that she had set fire to some straw in the apple-chamber; that her life was a burden to her, and that she committed the act in the hope that she might be hanged for it! This has given rise to a suspicion that she destroyed one, if not both, of the children; but no proof can be brought of it. She is now in Beccles gaol.

An Inquest was on Tuesday held at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of *T. Hamilton*. The deceased had been in a good way as a linen-draper, but was latterly so much reduced as to be obliged to distribute bills in the streets for a livelihood. He had for some time exhibited strong symptoms of mental derangement, and was found by his landlord with his throat cut, and quite dead; having left a note purporting that he had committed the dreadful act himself.—**Verdict, Insanity.**

An Inquest was on Wednesday held at Tottenham, on the body of *Mary Cockle*, a widow, aged 36.—*Elizabeth Buckingham* said, on Tuesday morning the deceased's daughter told her, her mother had been sleeping on the floor since Saturday, and would not speak to her. Witness went to her, and found her as described, in a cold room; she was speechless, but recollected them. The room smelt strongly of brandy, and a gallon bottle, nearly empty, was on her side. Dr. Holt was called in, who said she was perishing from cold. They put her into bed, and offered her some coffee; but at the moment blood issued from her mouth, and she shortly afterwards died. Witness said, she thought her death was occasioned by cold and excessive drinking.—**Verdict accordingly.**

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 4th instant, *Charles*, the infant son of Henry Brooks, of the Strand.

Jan. 10, in his 72d year, Mr. Matthew Brown, late of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, printer.

Jan. 11, of the gout in his stomach, Lieut.-General Floyd, Colonel of the 8th dragoons, and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury. We understand his regiment, which is a most lucrative one, being in India, is already disposed of to Lord Edward Somerset.

Jan. 12, in his 65th year, while at tea, Mr. John Skirven, of Ratcliff Highway, printer.

Jan. 13, at Cuffnells, the Right Hon. George Rose. He was little short of 80 years of age. He was Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of Trade, Clerk of Parliament, Keeper of the Records in the Receipt side of the Exchequer, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, Verderer of the New Forest, Hants, and Member of Parliament for Christchurch!!—At an early period of his life his arithmetical talents recommended him to the attention of the Earl of Shelburne; who was then First Lord of the Treasury; and he was soon after appointed one of the Secretaries to the Treasury; but resigned on the formation of the Coalition Administration of Lord North and Mr. Fox. On the subsequent elevation to the Premiership of his patron, William Pitt, he was again appointed one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, and continued as senior in that situation for many years. On the retirement from office of Mr. Pitt and his immediate political adherents, Mr. Rose resigned his situation, and was shortly afterwards sworn of the Privy Council. He was subsequently, on the return of Mr. Pitt to office, one of the Paymasters General of the Forces; and on the expulsion of the then Administration, Mr. Rose was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, which office he held at the time of his death. The lucrative situation of Clerk of the Parliaments was several years since conferred on Mr. Rose (with the reversion to his eldest son George H. Rose, Esq. M.P. for Southampton, and recent Minister to the Court of Berlin). The other situations above mentioned, become vacant by his demise.

Lately, at Ashburton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Mary Dunning, sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Lord Ashburton.

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THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 511.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

THE causes of this tendency to a neglect so disgraceful are various. In the first place, Seamen are more out of sight than any other class of the community; and an old proverb tells us, "out of sight, out of mind." We think of them when they are of immediate use to us, and praise and seem to promise them enough, as we have shewn; but when the illuminations for victory are done with, and the conquerors have gone to sea again, the idea of them seldom presents itself to those who ought to cherish it; it is encountered by none of the latter's ordinary habits or mental associations. This excuse however, bad as it is in such a case, will not serve a part of the Government like the Admiralty.

In the second place, Seamen contribute nothing to the finery or self-love of a court. They are seldom or never there; and if any one goes, his nature, if it is of the true sailor description, is not likely to render him very welcome. They are not dressers or courtiers. They are not parade-men.

Thirdly, Seamen are not only not courtiers; but partly from the nature of their profession, and partly from the treatment they experience, their political leanings are apt to be averse from the court's opinions.

And last but not least, there has been a tendency in the German succession to give particular effect to these causes by it's special landsman ideas at one time, it's love of military finery at another, and it's continental predilections at all times. One cannot well fancy two more dissimilar animals than a British seaman, and a German soldier of the old school,—the one with his hearty thoughtlessness, his lax and billowy gait, his weather-beaten humanity, and his fine mixture of necessary submission and an independence conscious of it's utility,—and the other, pettily careful, stiff, trimmed up and buckramed, without an idea in his head, but of barracks, rations, and sentry-boxes, and a mere tool in the hands of men who were themselves little better than automats. We do not confound the modern Germans with these machines, since the modern writers and the French revolution made them discover themselves to be a people; but the mechanical rogues are still to be found here and there at a court or so; and pains are taken to revive the breed in some places, particularly at Hanover. The young French republicans broke them in pieces, like so many plaster-of-Paris images. The British sailor never met with his match, but in the American, who is of the same race with himself, and flourishes under a government, which pays him especial attention, and to which the unaccountable European governments seem to insist upon turning our eyes,

The savage posthumous treatment of the illustrious BLAKE, the NELSON of former times, is alone a remarkable specimen of the length to which courts will go against difference of opinion in the naval defenders of their country. BLAKE said, that it was not his business to meddle with politics, but to fight for his country; and so he fought for the Commonwealth in such a manner as to clear the seas for them of very formidable enemies, and to make their name as respected for naval greatness, as CROMWELL did for military and political. He died universally respected for his integrity as well as courage and skill; and yet at the Restoration, nothing, not even CHARLES the Second's own predilection for nautical matters, could prevail upon that blessed personage and his courtiers to hinder the body of this famous Commander from being dug up out of it's resting place, and treated like a dog's. A less important, but pleasanter anecdote connected with the memory of the patriot seaman, will shew the eternity of these antipathies in certain quarters. A youth, the son of a Noble Lord who is now living, and who has been concerned in naval administration, hearing the name of BLAKE mentioned at a dinner, asked out loud, with a delightful simplicity, who he was; upon which his Lordship, with a saving grace equally delicious, exclaimed, "What,—Mr. So-and-so,—are you so loyal a man, that you do not even know then who BLAKE was?"

Even NELSON was not always regarded with a very favourable eye for some of his political opinions, though his hatred of the French, and his fierce despotic tendencies and subserviencies in some matters, (witness the blot on his scutcheon at Naples) rendered his great naval talents doubly acceptable as instruments in the late "legitimate" war. Still, he earned his honours hardly; he fought his way up into them; and a man of a higher cast of mind than he, Sir SYDNEY SMITH, has not been able to do even that, to the great astonishment of his countrymen. He was the first Englishman that gave a personal check to BONAPARTE, and his chivalrous exploits are known all over the world; yet his very knighthood is of a foreign order. On the other hand, the devout and trusting Admiral GAMBIER, who confines his achievements to bombarding neutral cities, and takes for his motto,—*Fide non Armis*. By faith and not fighting,—is made a Lord.

But these inconsistencies are far from being the worst. We have already mentioned the scandalous attempt to keep up Mr. CROKER's salary in time of peace, at a time when hundreds of unequivocally deserving officers, with every species of real claim upon any addition, were thrown out of employment upon a pittance, and the widows of others were begging for a pittance more. But the reader has no notion how the Boroughmongers (the eternal preventers of a proper understanding between prince and people) have been in the habit of lording it at the Admiralty. We ourselves are intimate with a most gallant officer and excellent man, who after serving in all parts of the world, after being weather-beaten like an old boatswain, after being gazetted and recommended by his

commanders for his lion-like valour, and after meeting with wounds in various parts of his body, which will sometimes put him to torments upon a mere change of the weather, had to go backwards and forwards from sea to the Admiralty, and from the Admiralty to sea, soliciting promotion in vain; till at last, the very persons promoted over his head blushed for their own success; and he himself was moved to exclaim one day in the Admiralty Office, even to the blushing of the official retainers, that he saw that was not the place for merit without interest. Is it possible that even a remote family connection with us should have helped to produce this unworthy treatment? We might have thought so, from a date which he once put by chance to one of his memorials; but it is possible also, that it might have had a very different effect, had it been thought of; and personal politics, even if existing, cannot have been the cause of similar treatment experienced by so many others, whose memorials and constitutions waste away together.

Not even all this, however, can account for the sights which have lately been witnessed in the metropolis of this island,—the multitudes of squalid and starving Seamen, whom Government took not a single step of its own accord to relieve. We hope, and indeed we are sure, when we consider what old English individuals still survive, that a most serious explanation will be demanded of it in Parliament. Several Seamen had died already; crowds of them were hungry and wasting; and if some humane private individuals had not interfered, God knows what might have ensued; for these gallant sufferers are as little ostentatious of their sufferings as their merits, and thousands may hide and die in a city like this. Those who know what misery and death were quietly taking place in the Spital-fields district a little time back, may easily imagine it. The sufferer is not always likely even to know how ill he is. He pines away on an occasional morsel, and endeavours to save himself from absolute public beggary, and grows pale and weak, and gets into a kind of waking melancholy doze, and may not have more than an hour's notice, before death puts out his gallant struggling spirit. A friend of ours, who has been at sea himself, and knows what humanity is in all its senses, perceived a Sailor the other day lying silently under a little penthouse of some kind by a shop. He stopped, and with a Sailor's phrase of companionship, asked him to bring his face forth into the light, and let him see him. The man did so most unaffectedly, even smilingly; and exhibited a face in which starvation was beginning its pallid work. He could get no employment or food; and yet was lying there without a word, serious, but yet stout-hearted, and ready even to put on a cheerful look. Yet with what feelings could this man have listened to the winds!

Hundreds of human beings like this, and in worse condition, have been relieved, we are happy to say, by the subscription now going forward, both with food and clothing, and many have succeeded in getting employment; but hundreds still remain; the wants of all are numerous, though modest; and our readers will particularly keep in mind, that the duty in matters like these is not to give much, but that as many as possible should give something. There is a fear very often among individuals that they shall not be thought to give enough; and

some, not naturally unkind, will too often be apt to conclude, that enough will be done by others. But the business is, not what may be thought by the world in these matters, but what our conscience thinks of them, and above all, what sheer, equal-dealing justice and a consideration of the common wants of humanity think; and as to others doing enough, we should rather suspect, if we consult our own experience, that others will be likely to say the same thing, and leave the matter to others. It is no unamusing, still less unprofitable task, to a mind that can afford it, though some times bought by sorrow or humiliation, to watch the tricks it is apt to play with itself on occasions that concern one's indolence or other self-indulgence.

We conclude with an excellent old song, which by the way, has as excellent a tune to it, and which was wrung from the feelings of some indignant Englishman at sights like those we have been describing. It is another illustration also of the political part of our subject; and to ourselves it happens to be particularly affecting, from associations of various sorts with a faded voice that used to attempt to sing parts of it. *Salve, mater patriens.*

I sing the British seaman's praise,
A theme renowned in story:
It well deserves more polished lays;
Oh, tis your boast and glory!
When mad-brained war spreads death around,
By them you are protected;
But when in peace the nation's found,
These bulwarks are neglected.
Then, oh, protect the hardy Tar,
Be mindful of his merit;
And when again you're plunged in war,
He'll shew his daring spirit.

Why should the man who knows no fear,
In peace be then neglected?
Behold him move along the pier,
Pale, meagre, and dejected!
Behold him begging for employ!
Behold him disregarded!
Then view the anguish in his eye,
And say,—Are Tars rewarded?
Then, oh, protect, &c.

To them your dearest rights you owe;
In peace then would you starve them?
What say ye, Britain's sons?—Oh no,
Protect them and preserve them.
Shield them from poverty and pain,
'Tis policy to do it;
Or when grim War shall come again,
Oh, Britons, ye may rue it.
Then, oh! protect the hardy Tar,
Be mindful of his merit;
And when again you're plunged in War,
He'll shew his daring spirit.

COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I was silly enough, until now that I have had the fool's wisdom Experience, to suppose that a Committee of a charitable Subscription might be composed of men, who taking great interest in the distress intended to be relieved, would contribute their abilities, and give up as much of their time as they could spare, to serve the objects of the charity. Nothing less, I find.



By exposing two days proceedings of the Board, properly enough so called, for managing the Subscription for the destitute Seamen, I may undeceive a few of your readers as simple as myself, and they in consequence save their money for private and personal charity.

I shall first premise, that every idea of imposture, in these poor men was at an end from the very first day; not an impostor was to be found, under the severest examination by the Naval Officers: in fact, it would have been a heavy punishment to the common beggar to have been taken under the Committee's protection.

The first receiving day was Wednesday: about 300 wretched men presented themselves: 65 were examined in the course of the day, and marched off to a depot, to be provided for by contract, at a shilling a man a day, including house-room and straw to lie on. Having stood in crowds at the door, and in the passage of the King's Head, all day without a morsel, not so much as a biscuit to eat, or a drop of water to drink, many of them sick, and in a state of previous exhaustion, it was rather a wonder that only one dropped down on the march to the depot. Upwards of two hundred disappointed men, who also had attended in anxious hope to be examined, having stood six or seven hours without any sustenance whatever, were relieved with the sixth part of a quarter loaf each, and were then turned out, at four o'clock, with not a penny to pay for one of those haunts of misery, where Mr. Secretary saw such numbers of these skeletons of sailors, as he called them, huddled together for the night. Mr. Secretary had his speech by rote, but not by heart, as I shall shew hereafter. Many of the men dismissed were extremely ill like him who fell down on his way to the depot; so that some I doubt not have given this hopeful Board no farther trouble: the very standing six hours without any thing within their parched lips, and then to be turned penniless and hopeless into the streets, was enough to finish a sick and exhausted man; but as there is no perfect obituary of the destitute, it does not admit of proof.

Is such mockery of the public liberality to be endured? that while the relief afforded to two hundred of these brave fellows cost little more than forty shillings, the expences of the Committee were exceeding daily forty times that sum, being for various rooms in the Tavern,—the Board Room, Provision Committee Room, Shipping Committee Room, Finance Committee Room, Committee of Correspondence Room, Examining Committee Rooms, &c. these Committees all were allowed to engage people to attend them; printing of circulars to their own members, and other such trifles, advertisements, &c. &c. Such a mixture of thrift and extravagance may be incredible, but is strictly true.

Will it be imagined that on Friday the proceedings were something worse? An hundred were examined (having double the number of Naval Officers), and were accordingly marched off to the London Workhouse, as a depot, with instructions to the Master of the workhouse, that the House-Surgeon should examine them as to their state of health, and those whom he should deem unfit to lie on the boards with the others, from any sickness which would not get them admission into the new contagious fever institution, should be turned out! These sick men should be turned out into the streets at night, with three-pence only to find them lodging until the next examining day, Tuesday, being three-farthings per night; and for food for four days, one sixpenny loaf of brown bread, "if brown could be got." The humanity of Mr. Conquest, the Surgeon, saved a wretched African from being thus turned out, whom he reported to the Board (a Report they were too wise to record, much less to publish) to be dying from exhaustion, fatigue, and lying about in the cold; but had the Master of the workhouse, obeyed the instructions of

the Board, such a man, who had been standing in the open passage in the rain all day, in hopes at last of experiencing English humanity, would have been turned into the streets with three-farthings a night for his lodging, until he could see the Committee again, which would have been never. This economical management of the funds of the Committee (for such only are they considered)—this wicked mockery of misery, is recorded in the Minute-book; and Mr. Secretary Skeleton and the Chairman departed from the ordinary practice, to hold up their hands for the turning out; and also that three-pence, and not six-pence, as was proposed, should be given. Had the Secretary forgot the tale he unfolded of their lodging-houses, or was it all a taught trick? Or were three-farthings to procure a warm bed and restoratives for a dying man? I took care he should have them; and shall not forget his large black eye rolling on me when he said, "Good night, Massa."

After three days, he and another of his sick comrades were conveyed to the London Hospital, having been provided with nothing by the Committee but hard boards and straw and common workhouse allowance; but even that was beyond the intention of the Committee, who would have exposed their unfed sides, their looped and windowed raggedness, again to the pelting of the pitiless storm. Is this the land that is ready to take up arms against the world for the poor African? How shall we rebut the charge of using our prisoners of war ill? Or who after this can disbelieve it? Why were not these starving men all housed at once, when it was discovered that they were all sailors? Such must have been the intention of the Subscribers. Mr. Hick, of Cheapside, very humanely offered, gratis, a vast stack of warehouses, large enough to hold commodiously four times the number that presented themselves: they might have been examined there, or on board of ship at leisure; but humanity seemed totally irrelevant: to talk of pity to the Board, was to discourse, to men born deaf, on the sweet sounds of music.

Here I must observe, that not a breath can be uttered against many of the Gentlemen of the Committee for the Relief of destitute Seamen, except, and a great exception it is, that they never attended; whereas the dependence of the Subscribers was principally upon them: such an one, for instance, as Mr. Alderman Curtis; who in course allowed himself to be nominated, to give weight to the Board.

Nor in what I have said do I imply any thing against those ancient and excellent endowments, the hospitals for the sick: there a man may bestow his offering, and be sure he is benefiting a suffering fellow-creature. But much mischief is still in the power of this Committee. The Swede or Dane, after serving us for many years, may be thrown upon the mercy of his exasperated country;—the African—but I trust I have said enough to draw attention to the ulterior measures of the Committee.—I am, Sir, &c.

B.

P.S. I forgot to say, that Lord Cochrane came down to the Board, not to advocate the cause of the starving sailors, as I hoped; no man except myself thought of such a thing; he was against housing them until found meritorious: he came to guard the Committee against a hoax. I heard him task a Swede:—"Your name, Sir? Your age? Your height? Where have you served? Your last ship? Captain's name? (*cum multis aliis*). Have you no parish?"—"I am a Swede."—"Well, Sir, we shall send you to your Consul." The old seaman turned pale.

One of these poor Swedes on a former day gave a description of his reception by his Consul with so much naïveté, that I am sure the most delicate of your readers will pardon the insertion of it.—"Sure, I go to my Consul: he say, you dam rascals, for what you comb to me? You fight against you own country: for where you fight,

there you get relief; and he keeck a my a——out.”
Alas! Is not the subscription for purposes of mercy?

ON BLASPHEMY.

[Concluded from last week.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

This word *blasphemy*, in the meaning at present attached to it, for what purpose is it employed? Only to serve as a cloak for some injury, which he, by whom the word is employed, labours thereby to do to him to whose dis-course it is applied; to render him an object, if not of legal punishment, at the least of public hatred, for expres-sion given to this or that action, opposite to those enter-tained, or professed to be entertained, by him by whom the word is thus employed.

Considering the use which it has thus been put to, and the mischievousness of which, and with but too much suc-cess, it is, almost as often as employed, endeavoured to be made the instrument, great would be the service done to mankind, were it possible to extirpate it out of all lan-guage.

Next to the extirpation of it, is the laying the root bare. Like almost every other word that has been used with reference to God, or Gods, it was of course first used with reference to man. Used with reference to man in the Greek (from which so large a part of the language of technical religion has been derived) compounded, as it were, of two words, one of which signifies *injury*, the other *reputation*, it meant neither more nor less than *injury to his reputation*. Blasphemy against man was injury done to the reputation of the man. In this the only origi-nal sense of the word, blasphemy therefore against God was injury done to the reputation of God. Now, then, as to man,—by injury done to his reputation, man is indeed liable to be subjected to sufferance; to sufferance in vari-ous shapes, varying in quantity upon a scale of almost in-definite length;—but by injury done to God's reputation, is God exposed to sufferance, in those or any other shapes? No, says somebody; but by notions which are unworthy of him, *injury* is, in your phrase, *done to his reputation*; or, in the more usual and proper phrase, *dishonour* is done to him, and *disrespect* shewn to him, and for that disre-spect, the offender ought to be punished. Such is the answer. Here, then, as above, look into this supposed *disrespect* towards God. What you will find in it is neither more nor less than disrespect towards some opinion entertained, or pretended to be entertained, *concerning* God by man; by man with power in his hands.

Take two men of irritable mould, set them a talking about God, and thence necessarily about his attributes; the moment any difference of opinion has place between them,—and that moment will never be far distant,—each becomes, in the eyes of the other, a *blasphemer*: to each it therefore becomes clear that the other ought to be punished;—punished in the offending member;—the only doubt being, whether, as has been sometimes done, it ought to be bored through with a red-hot iron, or cut out. In-adequate, incorrect notions concerning God, are not they *unworthy* of him? Yes. Did that man then ever exist, of whom, if he entertained any notions at all concerning God, it might not with truth be said, that he entertained *unworthy* notions of him? No; and yet, in the next breath, by the same man who thus says *no*, will punish-ment be called for to be inflicted on this or that other man, for the *unworthiness*, as above, if such his notions. * * *

The genealogy is in this wise; from *imaginary* grace, *imaginary* myste-y, *imaginary* sacrament, came *imaginary* blasphemy; *imaginary* sin, from *imaginary* sin comes *real* antipathy; and from men, in ruling and otherwise in-fluential situations, *real* oppression and *real* persecution, in that one part; *real* suffering on the other; for, by the

imaginary sin, is produced, in the ruling breast, along with the antipathy, a pretence for gratifying it. * * *

Zealot. Alas! What is all this but *ridicule*; and ri-dicule, can it, even in your own estimation, be considered as fair argument, fit to be made use of as a *test for truth*?

Graduate. That depends upon where it is fetched from, whether from without or from within. If from without, no; as if, for example,—in speaking of your notion about causing a man, by laying your hands upon his head, and speaking certain words to him, to receive the Holy Ghost,—I were to compare you to a juggler, who making as if he had put a ring into a box, gives it to a man to hold, who, upon opening it, finds there is no ring there. Here, the way in which ridicule cast upon the serious and important subject is cast, is, by presenting to view along with it another subject, which is in itself a trifling one, and has not any connection with it, material to the purpose in hand.

But if it be by matter taken from the subject itself, and necessarily belonging to it, then the ridicule is reflected upon it, no argument can be fairer; nor can there be, in this case, a fairer *test of truth*, i. e. a surer proof, that what is given for true is not so, than what is applied, when, by the matter thus drawn from the notion itself, the quality of *ridiculousness* is shewn to belong to it. Such is the case, in so far as any position, which is either a necessary conse-quence of the one in question, or necessary to be advanced to form a ground for it, is to a certain degree *absurd*, viz. to such a degree as to appear *ridiculous*; the more palpa-bly absurd it is, the more flagrantly ridiculous.

Thus as to this notion of yours,—this notion of your having power to give power to other men to remit sins,—what ground do you produce for it? What other than the above passage in *St. John's Gospel*, in which he speaks of Jesus as conferring this power on his Apostles. Now, then, (say I), there is only one supposition, on which, by his conferring it upon his Apostles, he has conferred it upon you; and that is, your being the same persons with those his Apostles. Necessary is an assumption to that effect to the proving of your having any such power; or, to take it the other way, assuming that, in consequence of what Jesus thus said to his Apostles, you have this power, it follows that you are the same persons with those his Apostles. But this notion of your being the same persons with those Apostles of Jesus, to such a degree, in my view of the matter, I must confess, is it an absurd one, that if it be not a ridiculous one, I know not where any such notion as a ridiculous one is to be found. To come then to the principal notion, viz. that of your having the power to remit sins, or to give to any body else that same power, the cause of the ridicule cast on it, is it any thing external and foreign to the notion itself? No; it is a quali-ty, not only belonging to the notion itself, but insepa-rable from it, viz. its requiring this other undeniably ab-surd and ridiculous notion for a necessary support, or in-cluding it as a necessary consequence. Exhibit it with its necessary supports and consequences, no otherwise than by misrepresentation can this, or any other notion, which is thus in itself ridiculous, be made to appear not ridicu-lous.

Let but this be received as law, viz. that nothing that, in the exercise of their power, has on the subject of reli-gion been advanced by men in power, is to be caused to appear ridiculous, then may every thing which is not only most absurd, but most mischievous as well as absurd, be advanced by them without possibility of contradiction, and, for want of refutation, assent by force of authority procured to the most pernicious notions, practice alto-gether governed by them, and the public mind reduced to the state in which it is already in Spain, and, thanks to those who rule in England, will presently be in France.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 19.—The Committee appointed by the Minister of the Interior to consider the means of preventing the decline of the dramatic art, and the ruin of the Comedians, have, it is understood, finally determined upon recommending the establishment of two new large Theatres, one for French Comedies, and the other for Comic Operas, and the suppression of three or four of the Minor Theatres.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 17, 1818.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Knt. the office of Vice-Chancellor of England, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Pinner, appointed Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery.

Downing-street, Jan. 19, 1818.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Major-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of St. Lucia, in the room of Major-General Seymour, deceased.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

P. Martin, Oxford-street, bookseller, from Jan. 17, to March 7.
J. Stephens, Collingwood-street, Blackfriars-road, brewer, from Jan. 24, to Feb. 7.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Marshall, Manchester, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
J. Pilkington, Preston, Lancashire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Norris, John-street, Bedford-row.
W. Handley, Stretton-en-le-field, Derbyshire, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Baxter and Bowker, Furnivall's-inn.
B. Cooke, Patricroft, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Clarke, and Co. Warrford-court.
C. Cliffe, George Inn, Commercial-road, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street.
J. Day, Bridge-road, Surrey, auctioneer. Attorney, Mr. Hughes, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.
J. Powis, Midford-place, Tottenham-court-road, builder. Attorney, Mr. McDuff, Castle-street, Holborn.
J. Nye, Tunbridge, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer and France, Bedford-row.
J. Nash, Haverfordwest, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Strachan and T. Stubbs, Cheapside, warehousemen. Attorney, Mr. Parton, Cheapside.
W. Woolsey, Great Mary-le-bone-street, haberdasher. Attorney, Mr. Newbon, St. Andrew's-hill.
T. Dawks, Bath, horse-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Young and Hughes, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.
J. Wilson, Beverley, Yorkshire, hat-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Deane, Gray's-inn-square.
J. Legeyt, Lugwardine, Herefordshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Powtriss, Gray's-Inn.
J. Jump and T. Hargroves, Fore-street, hat-manufacturers. Attorney, Mr. Phipps, Weaver's-hall, Basinghall-street.
J. Sanders, Chichester, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
W. Lloyd, jun. Findon, Sussex, farmer. Attorney, Mr. James, Bucklersbury.
J. Watnough, Liverpool, joiner. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, King's Bench Walks, Temple.
W. Pickton, Liverpool, timber-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
T. Jorden, Bristol, dealer. Attorney, Mr. King, Serjeant's Inn.
R. Ollerton, Bradford, Wiltshire, shopkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Ward and Blower, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

R. Powis, Grosvenor-mews, veterinary-surgeon. Attorney, Mr. Hooper, Mansion-House-place.
J. H. Urring, Norwich, upholsterer. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn-square.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 80 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The SONNET entitled *Ozymandias* (the second on the subject), and the one addressed to the Author of the "*Revolt of Islam*," will appear next week. The Stanzas beginning, "A painter giving no offence," will also appear speedily. The Letter on PUNNING, and a CRITIQUE on the *Moses* of MICHAEL ANGELO, in our next.

The INDEX and TITLE-PAGE for the last year's *Examiner*, are now on delivery.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

THE Ministerial Papers have begun to suspect that some of them were in too great a hurry to praise the American President's Speech. There may be something in Mr. MONRO's progresses, which they think they may have reason to like; but there were passages in his late Speech, which they must have glanced over very trustingly indeed, for them to praise it, as that memorable one alone—"The earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort." They are now willing to look a little suspicious; and perhaps they have some reason to do so at the order from Major-General FLOYD, which appears in the American Papers to the 23d ult., for the levying of 500 men to recruit the Army under General GAINES. "Whether," says the *Savannah Republican*, from which the above order was copied, "these troops are to co-operate with General GAINES in inflicting punishment on the hostile Indians, or to aid in taking possession of East Florida, or any other object of importance to Georgia, time will soon determine."

The *Courier* proceeds to quote the following passage from the American Journals, in which more particular mention is made of a protest already rumoured:—

"Washington, Dec. 14.

"It is mentioned, with apparent authenticity, that the British Minister, Mr. BAGOT, has, by command of his Government, entered a protest against our coming into possession of the Florida by purchase or otherwise. I state what I hear, not what I know. Such interference can hardly be expected.—We give the above as received, but we cannot think it will eventually appear that the British Government have so far presumed to interfere in our concerns."

Now if a dispute should arise on this question, it is certain, at all events, that MONRO is not a man likely to be very courtly or submissive upon it. No Englishman, who thinks with any seriousness upon the state of the world, past, present, and future, can avoid important reflections upon any question likely to make a stir between the two countries. It would infallibly make a stir in all the rest of the world, old and new, and for this reason, an allied power would most likely endeavour as much to avoid it, as the Americans would meet it with cheerfulness; so that our Government is rather in an awkward situation for as-

sounding a high tone. High tones are much more easily assumable just now towards a court than a republic. The mere circumstance of the American ambassador's coming over here in a beautiful and masterly specimen of ship-building, named the *Franklin*, brings with it a world of curious and deep reflections.

Since writing the above, we observe the following paragraph in a subsequent *Courier*:—

"Yet, notwithstanding these assertions, or rather reports, in the American Papers, we may safely assert, that there do not exist any differences of an unpleasant nature between this Government and America; so far otherwise, that there is, we may venture to add, the most cordial disposition in both to preserve the tranquillity and harmony which have been so happily re-established between them."—We dare say.

The French Chambers are discussing the propriety of recruiting the army,—a measure which actually excites the attention of the Allies, and no very pleasant sensations. The question among the Deputies is, whether there shall be a permanent military establishment, or the amount of force shall only be voted annually. It is one, which must no doubt perplex themselves still more than foreign cabinets, considering with what variety of feelings the revival of the military body in France must be contemplated by Bourbonite, Bonapartist, and Independent,—popular man and unpopular, foreign interest and domestic. Accounts have not yet arrived of its conclusion. The Committee have made a report on the law respecting the Liberty of the Press; but that measure is now become of little interest in itself, considering the summary way in which the application to it of the Trial by Jury was dispensed with. These debates are not among the number of things which "they manage better in France." Can our readers believe, that the Deputies have been gravely and earnestly discussing, whether or not the mere deposit of a book, according to law, should be considered a publication, so as to subject the author, if his opinions are disapproved, to a prosecution?

Our Readers will see with great interest the account of what took place when the Messrs. EVANS, the two most prominent sufferers by the "Suspension Act," were brought before the Magistrate, for the purpose of making them enter into recognizances. They will discern in it convincing proofs, if proofs were wanted, of the real integrity of both, as well as of their truly English spirit, and inflexible sense of what is right, and even happy. The ministerial servant, the *Courier*, cannot afford to see as much, and very likely does not see it at all. It is not to be expected, that a writer who could not believe it possible that any one should take part with the American Independents who had hopes of lucre at home, should suppose it possible for two human beings absolutely to prefer imprisonment to a compromise with what they thought wrong. Accordingly, he sets about abusing the Messrs. EVANS, and exposing himself, after the following rate:—

"With regard to the declaration of these men that they were innocent of the crimes imputed to them, what session has ever passed at the *Old Bailey*, in which similar declarations have not been made? Punishments would be very rare, if they were never inflicted but upon those who admitted their justice. Their motives, however, in refusing

to be liberated are not ambiguous. If they quietly walked out of prison, they might pass from it unnoticed, to their former obscurity and labour. By courting a protracted incarceration, they may possibly obtain a subscription, which will supply the place of honest industry. They certainly have as good a right to expect one as those whom they see thus rewarded. Patriotism is a lucrative trade. We expect they will shortly be ranked with those tried, good men, whose intrepid defiance of public law, public order, public morals, and public authority, supports a falling State. Their contumacious affection for a gaol, however, is rather an *inexplicable* commentary upon the clamour of those who have told us, from time to time, how cruelly they were persecuted in it. They are invited to depart, and they prefer to remain. We think their propensities may be gratified, without any violent danger to the country, till their brother patriots, who are at large, make an adequate fund to remunerate their heroic self-devotion."

The very same evening, on which this paragraph appeared, the *Courier's* masters thought proper to liberate the Messrs. EVANS,—a circumstance which was announced by that delicious journalist, who calls on the *Times* to be "candid," with this pithy sentence:—

"Last night, the two EVANSSES were liberated from prison."

What do other papers however tell us?—

"Tuesday evening, at five o'clock, an order from Lord Sidmouth arrived at Horsemonger-lane, for the liberation of Messrs. EVANS, senior and junior, *without either of them entering into recognizance for his future appearance, or any other stipulation whatever.*—We understand that an action is contemplated by them against Sir NATHANIEL CONANT, for wrongous imprisonment."

Now we hope that if a subscription be necessary to the Messrs. EVANS (and it very likely is, considering how their time has been cut up), they will have one. If CROKER and other friends of the *Courier* can have the face to be supported by involuntary contributions out of the public pocket, aye, and even attempt to brazen still more out of it, we really cannot see by what possible process it is to be argued, that persons who have suffered and are suffering from a violation of the Constitution, and whom their imprisoners are afraid to prosecute, should be withheld from receiving voluntary remuneration.

We see from *The Gazette* that Lord CHARLES MANNERS has been appointed Aid-de-Camp extraordinary to the PRINCE REGENT, with the rank of Colonel. Thus Lord CHARLES is, at twenty-six years of age, placed above nearly 200 Lieutenant-Colonels in the British army, many of whom have fought and bled and grown grey in the service of their country—many of whom, indeed, held their present rank before Lord CHARLES was old enough to become qualified for any military commission, according to the regulations of the army. But this extraordinary appointment was, no doubt, meant by his Royal Highness the REGENT as a reward for the extraordinary services and sufferings of Lord CHARLES MANNERS. For we remember that Lord CHARLES was one of the Aid-de-Camps of Lord CHATHAM upon the celebrated expedition to Walcheren, and that some time ago his Lordship fell from his horse at a review upon Wimbledon Common.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A very petty instance of the spirit of party is recorded in the *Tyne Mercury*. On Friday week the Lady of Mr. LAMBTON, M. P. was delivered of a son and heir. Such a circumstance is, on almost all occasions, attended with rejoicings, and, in this case, as the interests of the two families of LAMBTON and GREY were involved, it was the natural result that the congratulations should be somewhat more enthusiastic than common. The different Churches of Durham, at once struck up a merry peal on the occasion; one only was silent, but that was the Cathedral, the Sub Dean, Dr. HAGGITT, thinking probably that it was a lamentable thing that an ancient Whig family should be favoured with an heir! He certainly refused the trifling indulgence of allowing the bells to be rung, and no reason is assigned.

The Duke of BEDFORD has sent Mr. HONE 100 guineas, and the Marquis of TAVISTOCK, 50 guineas. This has sent the *Courier* into another fit, and he raves, in the old worn-out cant, about "Religion and Social Order."

The Earl of SEFTON, who from his sick-bed sent Mr. HONE 100 guineas, was reported to have died the beginning of the week by the Court Papers. He is, however, not only not dead, but, we are happy to say, is getting better; and he will live, we hope, to a good old age, to exhibit many such useful examples of liberality and humanity, and of a just scorn of hypocrisy and oppression.

The Princess to whom the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is about to be married, is the youngest daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, by Caroline of Nassau. She is the grand daughter of Mary, second daughter of George II. and consequently, second cousin to his Royal Highness, and is the 59th heir, in her own right, to the Crown of England.

Among the many Subscriptions for public and patriotic purposes, that have lately done so much honour to the feelings of individuals, there are perhaps none more praiseworthy than that of an anonymous Lady, who has sent 300*l.* to the *National Benevolent Institution*, for the support of indigent persons in the Middle Classes, founded and since fostered by the exertions of Mr. P. HERVE.

BANKRUPT SYSTEM.—We have more than once alluded to Mr. TOWNSEND, who has been now 10 or 12 years endeavouring to bring his Bankrupt case to a conclusion. A curious fact has reached us respecting it. Some time back, when writing to the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR about his affairs, he told him that he was so reduced in circumstances, that the purchase of the paper on which he wrote was even too much for him.—What, Reader, do you imagine the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND does on this? Why, the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR sends the unfortunate petitioner a present of paper of the value of seven shillings!—Could this have been in mockery?

FORGED, OR ALLEGED FORGED NOTES.—A Case has just occurred, which, we have reason to believe, will settle the question in dispute between the public and the Bank. Mr. RANSON, of Somers-town, an engraver of great respectability, was on Friday actually committed to the House of Correction, in Cold Bath Fields, by Mr. BAKER the Magistrate, for refusing to give up a Bank Note of One Pound, which had been stamped with large red letters as "FORGED." The Bank Inspector had put this note into Mr. RANSON's hand, when he then refused to give it up, as it was clearly his own property, having paid 20*s.* for it, and being resolved to bring the question to an issue. We shall have more to communicate on this subject in our next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Out of the nine thousand acres about to be inclosed, comprising Hainalt and Waltham Forests, on which are some thousands of claimants, not including the poor cottagers, who have from time immemorial been permitted to turn out a cow or two, and to cut fuel (both

which rights; I may say, they will eventually be deprived of), *Government*, it is said, as an *equivalent* for turning deer on them, claim *one-third*; viz. three out of the nine thousand acres; so that

"Inclos'd or not, our Forest ne'er will cease

"Its ever bounteous aid, to *fallen*—Geese!

C. W. W.

Jan. 20, 1818.

High Beach, near Woodford, Essex

POETRY.

Extract from the "*Revolt of Islam*, a Poem."
BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

—In the midst appears

LAON,—exempt alone from mortal hopes and fears.

His head and feet are bare, his hands are bound
Behind with heavy chains, yet none do wreak
Their scoffs on him, tho' myriads throng around;
There are no sneers upon his lip, which speak
That scorn or hate has made him bold; his cheek
Resolve has not turned pale,—his eyes are mild
And calm; and, like the morn about to break,
Smile on mankind—his heart seems reconciled
To all things and itself, like a reposing child.

Tumult was in the soul of all beside,
All joy, or doubt or fear; but those who saw
Their tranquil victim pass, felt wonder glide
Into their brain, and became calm with awe.—
See, the slow pageant near the pile doth draw
A thousand torches in the spacious square,
Borne by the ready slaves of ruthless law,
Await the signal round: the morning fair
Is changed to a dim night by that unnatural glare.

And see! beneath a sun-bright canopy,
Upon a platform level with the pile,
The anxious Tyrant sits, enthroned on high,
Girt by the chieftains of the host; all smile
In expectation, but one child: the while
I, Laon, led by mutes, ascend my bier
Of fire, and look around; each distant isle
Is dark in the bright dawn; towers far and near,
Pierce like reposing flames the trembling atmosphere.

There was such silence through the host, as when
An earthquake trampling on some populous town,
Has crushed ten thousand with one tread, and men
Expect the second; all were mute but one,
That fairest child, who, bold with love, alone
Stood up before the King, without avail,
Pleading for LAON's life—her stifled groan
Was heard—she trembled like one aspen pale
Among the gloomy pines of a Norwegian vale.

What were his thoughts, linked in the morning sun
Among those repiles, stingless with delay,
Even like a tyrant's wrath?—the signal gun
Roared,—hark, again! in that dread pause he lay
As in a quiet dream—the slaves obey—
A thousand torches drop,—and hark! the last
Bursts on that awful silence; far away
Millions, with hearts that beat both loud and fast,
Watch for the springing flame, expectant and aghast.

They fly—the torches fall—a cry of fear
Has startled the triumphant! they recede!
For ere the cannon's roar has died, they hear
The stamp of hoofs like earthquake, and a steed,
Dark and gigantic, with the tempest's speed,
Bursts through their ranks: a woman sits thereon,
Fairer, it seems, than aught that earth can breed;
Calm, radiant, like the phantom of the dawn,
A spirit from the caves of day-light wandering gone.

All thought it was God's angel come to sweep
The lingering guilty to their fiery sea;
The tyrant from his throne in dread did lean,—
Her innocence his child from fear did save;
Scared by the faith they feigned, each priestly slave
Knelt for his mercy whom they served with blood,
And, like the reflux of a mighty wave
Sucked back into the loud sea, the multitude
With crushing panic, fled in terror's altered mood.

[A Review of this extraordinary Poem will appear in our next.]

APPEAL OF MURDER.

The Court of King's Bench yesterday morning, notwithstanding the wetness of the morning, was crowded by half-past nine o'clock. At half-past eight the defendant *Abraham Thornton* left his apartments in the King's Bench Prison in a hackney coach, and having arrived at Westminster, he was conducted into the Court and was placed at the bar.—It is said, that during his confinement he has been in most excellent spirits, and entertains the firmest conviction of his ultimate acquittal. He was dressed in a new black coat, drab-coloured kerseymere breeches, and gaiters, had on a pair of new yellow gloves, and maintains his former appearance of a respectable looking farmer. A portrait painter was in Court for the purpose of taking his likeness, but as soon as he observed him, he immediately turned his back to the gentleman, and placing his hand on that side of his face, remained in such a position as to preclude the possibility of his accomplishing his purpose for upwards of an hour, and did not alter it until the Court commenced its proceedings.

About ten o'clock the appellant *Ashford* entered the Court.

MR. READER.—My Lord, the defendant has a Replication here, which he wishes to verify by affidavit.

The Replication was then read to the effect following:

REPLICATION.

And the said *Abraham Thornton* saith, that notwithstanding the matters alleged in the counter-plea, he ought to be permitted to wage battle, because protesting that he is innocent; and though he is not in any way bound to answer the same, nevertheless in replication he saith, that there were and are strong presumptions that he was not guilty of the felony charged against him. That is to say, at the time when *Mary Ashford* went to the house of *Mary Butler*, at *Erdlington*, she went there unaccompanied by the said *A. Thornton*; and he further saith, that *Mary Ashford* left the house about a quarter past four in the morning, alone, and proceeded towards *Langley*, and that a short time after *Mary Ashford* had so left the house, she was met at a short distance from the same in *Bell Lane*, leading from *Erdlington* to *Langley*, by *Joseph Davison*, the *Abraham Thornton* not being any way in sight. And *Abraham Thornton* further saith, that within the space of a quarter of an hour from the time she so left the house, she was seen by one *Thomas Broadhurst*, crossing a certain turnpike-road at that part of the road where *Bell Lane* crosses the said turnpike-road, and she proceeded along the said *Lane*, then being alone. And *Abraham Thornton* further saith, that at the several places where *Mary Ashford* was so seen by *Davison* and *Broadhurst*, the road was broad and straight for a considerable distance, and that he must have been seen at a considerable distance, if he had been with her. And the said *Abraham Thornton* saith, that on the morning of Tuesday, at a quarter after four or not later than five and twenty minutes, he was seen by divers credible witnesses, a considerable distance from *Bell-lane*, to wit, by *Thomas Jennings*, *John Holden, jun.* and others, all persons with whom *Thornton* had no previous connection, walking along a lane leading to *Castle Bromwich*, close to the farm-house of *John Holden the elder*, which was the way leading to the said *Thornton's* father's house,

where he at that time resided. And that he was walking leisurely, and not in any way in confusion. And when he had continued about a mile from the said farm-house he was stopped and conversed with *John Haydon*, for a quarter of an hour, after which he continued on towards the house of his father; and that *John Woodcock* saw him so conversing as aforesaid. And the said *Abraham Thornton* further saith, that he was also seen by *James White* at about twenty-five minutes after five, when he was still walking leisurely towards his father's house, and he was then about half a mile distant from the house. And he further saith, that the distance from the house of *Mary Butler* across the harrowed field mentioned is one mile, two furlongs, and thirty yards, and the distance from the workhouse, which is the nearest point of the village of *Erdlington*, to *John Holden's* farm-house, is one mile, three furlongs, and sixty-two yards; and the distance from the said pit of water found by *Erdlington* to the said farm-house, is two miles four furlongs, &c. and he saith, that the most ready way from the pit of water to the said farm-house, is the following, viz. across a close into a turnpike-road, called the *Chester-road*, at the part thereof near to the garden wall of one *Mr. Hipkis*, and also leading to the farm-house of the said *John Holden*, and the distance of the said way is one mile, seven furlongs, and one hundred and seventy yards. And the said *Abraham Thornton* further saith, that the distance from the pit of water to the farm-house is one mile, four furlongs, and sixty yards; but he saith that there is no foot-path in that direction, except for a distance of one hundred yards, leading to the *Canal Bridge*, and that by the intersection of the hedges and fences, by and between the said pit of water and the said bridge, it would take a longer time to arrive at the said farm house, than by taking the more circuitous road above pointed out. And the said *Abraham Thornton* further saith, that the clock at the house of the said *Mary Butler*, where the said *Mary Ashford* had been on the morning of the 27th of May, was on that morning without any alteration whatsoever; and the time marked by the said clock on that morning was carefully compared by *William Webster, Esq.* (a witness for the prosecution), with the true time at *Birmingham*; and also the clock at *John Holden's* was without any alteration, and was compared with the true time at *Birmingham*, by *William Townley*, and the said several times above-mentioned are all connected and reduced to the same measure of time; that is to say, to the true measure of time kept at *Birmingham* on that day. And the said *Abraham Thornton* further saith, that on his arrival at his father's house, he changed his hat and coat, and no other part of his apparel, and he had on the same shirt and breeches, and the same stockings, and he wore the same at the time of his apprehension. And the said *Abraham Thornton* further saith, that when he was examined, he gave an account of the several places at which he had been during the night and the morning; and that there is no fact stated by him that has in any way been contradicted; and all the said facts have since been fully corroborated and confirmed by various witnesses.—The replication thus concluded: "And the said *Abraham Thornton* in fact saith, that the several facts proved afford stronger and more violent presumption and stronger proof that he is not guilty of the murder whereof he stands appealed, than the said presumption and proofs in the said counterplea set forth that he is guilty. And therefore the said *Abraham Thornton* prays judgment, and that he may be permitted to wage battle with the said *William Ashford*."

MR. CLARKE.—My Lords, on the part of the appellant, I must beg your Lordships to allow us time to answer this replication.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Then let it be until Thursday next.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 309.

OPERA.

This house has opened again for the season; and the night we saw it, was very fully attended. It is now lit up with a magnificent chandelier containing a double circle of gas, which hangs like a chrystal sun in the centre of the roof, and throws a fine light all over the house, though by contrast the pit and lower boxes look darker than before. But this, we believe, is what the ladies prefer; and for that matter, perhaps the men too, soldiers and statesmen not excepted. We observe that the gas chandeliers have been withdrawn from the boxes at Covent Garden. The light is found, as was expected, too powerful for the complexion, when brought so near; and certainly there is no reason why the ladies' faces should suffer from it; for as to the notion that a really good complexion ought to be able to stand the most searching light, it is doubtful whether the very best would look at it's best under such circumstances; and as the whole matter, even in nature, is a business of deception, (health always excepted) it is to the benefit of the beholders to have as many good countenances as possible seen to the best advantage. The true charin of a face is in sweetness and intelligence,—in expression; and if it be innocently and unaffectedly assisted, so much the better. Any complexion or mere surface would fly to atoms before a microscope; but soul, and taste, and the beauty of cheerfulness or kindness, are another thing. If a lady would look at her best at the Opera, she should take exercise in the morning, and be in a good humour all day; and then if her face has not all the assistance that a proper disposal of the lights and shadows can give it, why it is very ungratefully treated; and if it has, we are prodigiously silly not to be the better pleased.

It was supposed at first, that the gallery must suffer by this hanging of the light: but this, we believe, is now contradicted. The only sufferers are the four painted groups on the ceiling, representing Music, Painting, Dancing, and Poetry; and they certainly are a good deal afflicted. They were executed, we understand, by M. ZARRA, from the designs and under the inspection of M. CASIMIR CARBONNIER, a young artist, and pupil of DAVID. We are also informed, that the inequality which has been observed in the execution, is owing to the whole work's having been composed and finished in the course of less than three weeks. We are loth therefore to pronounce upon the merits of either of these gentlemen, who are not to be expected to rival the rapidity of RAFAEL. Some of the figures are very spirited, but others are much the contrary; and if M. CARBONNIER has any invention, he requires more time to shew it; for he has drawn pretty unequivocally upon the most well-known compositions of RAFAEL and MICHAEL ANGELO, especially the School of Athens, and the Prophets in the compartments of the Vatican. The prominent figure of Architecture, for instance, is almost a fac-simile from one of them; and by the side of the imitations in the groupe of music, there is introduced the figure of a girl sitting, so very French-like and artificial, as to form a singular contrast. Mr. CARBONNIER's recollections, however, of his pretty countrywomen, are excusable; but we know not what to say for his less warrantable nationality, in making ARISTOPHANES, TERENCE, and Moliere, the three prominent names in the label of his groupe of poetry, and leaving SOPHOCLES and SHAKESPEARE fluttering off into a dark cloud in the back-ground. Besides, it would have been better to have made the names of CORNEILLE, RACINE, and VOLTAIRE prominent, than MOLIERE's; and, in an opera-house perhaps, QUI-NAULT's would have been better than all. Even the name

of TASSO does not come forward into notice like that of MOLIERE; and yet, most unquestionably, the Italian poets should have been the most prominent in an Italian theatre. METASTASIO, an opera poet, is even, we believe, omitted. But next to the Italian, it would have been better taste in M. CARBONNIER, considering where he was, to put the English, or at any rate not the French.

We are glad to see that the Manager has been so quick to treat us with *Figaro*. It is perhaps the most delightful work of a most delightful author. *Don Giovanni* disputes the palm with it; but the best things in *Don Giovanni* are of the same nature as those of which *Figaro* entirely consists. MOZART here gave himself up to the intoxication of his animal spirits, not in their noisiest, but in their most graceful and enjoying moments; and we listen, as we might have done at a feast given by young ANACREON, with our senses crowned with roses. All is a soothing interchange of enjoyments,—a series of sprightly turns or lapping pleasures. He reduces us, as usual, to nothing but smiling surprises and exclamations. What can be more airy and yet sufficing than *Se a caso Madama*? What more pettishly ironical, and then indignant, than *Via resti servita, Madama brillante*? What more hurried, mysterious, and occupying, with a leaning to the pleasurable, and with those little fretful notes at intervals, than *Non so piu cosa son*, or than *Voi che sapete*? What more elegantly rallying, and then strutting off into a military air, with its accompaniment of a really noble march, than *Non piu andrai*? What more sweet-voiced and feeling, what more consuming, what a more delicate and melodious utterance of passion, a more intense mixture of feebleness and strength, than *Porgi, amor*? What more expressive of suspicious questioning than the movement of *Conoscete Signor Figaro* in the Finale of Act 1st; or more petitioning, or anticipative of the consent and harmony which it requests, than *Deh! signor, non contrastete*, which is as soft and gently bending as the smoothing of two cheeks? What more sweetly yet fervently complaining, than *Dove sono i bei momenti*? What more simple and shepherdess-like than *Ricevete, padroncina*? What more exquisitely childish, more prettily sobbing, than *L'ho perduta, me meschina*? What more lightsome and insinuating than *Su l'aria*? What more glowing and expectant than *Deh vieni non tardar*? What more perfect in skill, taste, smartness, sweetness, courtship, and triumph, than the duet of *Crudel perche finora*, which is perhaps the very finest effusion of this great master of transport! The three chords in the symphony alone announce an inspired hand.

MADAME CAMPORESE does not appear this season; and her part of *Susanna* the Lady's Maid is performed by Madame FODOR,—that lady having kindly given up the *Countess*, as the bills say, to a new singer. The former change seems to be regretted by some of the papers; but we must confess, it is not so by us. Madame FODOR may be somewhat too portly for the airy *Susanna*; but she has animal spirits, and a more social look than Madame CAMPORESE; and to say the truth, the latter, to our ears, is rather a correct and powerful than delightful singer. She will be missed however, we suspect.

Of the new singer, Miss CORRI, we ought not to pronounce a decided opinion at once, she suffers under such evident agitation. Her acting, partly perhaps on this account, is at present a non-entity; but singers are not expected to excel in this particular, though they have more need of it in Operas like the present than most; and the better performers they are at any time, the better effect it gives to their singing. As a mere singer, Miss CORRI shews undoubtedly great promise. Her voice is sweet and distinct; she has an excellent ear; and displays even through her trepidation a facility and power worthy of her reported instructress Madame CATALANI. Her deficiency seems to be in the intellectual part of her art,—in propriety of expression. She throws her lights and shades too in-

discriminately, now dropping her voice, and now darting it forth like *Cafalani*, but not, like the latter, upon the proper places. She is said however to be very young, and appears so. But we shall report further in a week or two. Miss *Corri*'s personal appearance, though not remarkable, is lady-like; and she seems so modest as well as clever, that it is impossible not to wish her success heartily.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to Miss *Mori* as the page. Madame *Pasta* was not very clever in the character, but she at least looked more like the bashful and amorous boy. *Naldi*, whom it is a pleasure to hear pronounce Italian, appears to have got rid, at least in this character, of the extremes to which we ventured to object last year. He is quite as intelligent as before, and as active as he need be, but does not fling himself so much about the stage, nor waste such a quantity of threatening gestures upon *Se vuol ballare*. We are glad to see *Angisani* again,—and *Ambrogetti*, who is more full of meaning than ever, and luckily has a character in this opera that enables him to expatiate, like *Don Giovanni*, instead of his being tempted to deviate into those unaccountable gestures and elaborate pointings to the moon, which he baffled us with in *La Molinara*. His duet with Madame *Fodor*, *Crudel perche*, he renders what it ought to be, and what *Mozart* made it,—a lively dialogue as well as a beautiful composition. The momentary alarm which he exhibits at *Susanna*'s saying *No* instead of saying *Yes*, and *vice versa*, is excellent, and well appreciated by the audience. It is observable, by the way, that this little piece of coquettishness and variety is introduced by *Mozart* himself, the writer of the dialogue having giving no play upon the words *Yes* and *No*.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A tragedy, called *Retribution*, which does not require any particular notice, has been brought out here. It is not destitute of dramatic effect; but is of the artificial school, and abounds with those common-places which acquire, by the usage of scholars, a sort of classical air, and are easily mistaken by a young writer for ideas instead of words. If the author, however, is as young as he is said to be, he may become a good writer, especially as he appears to have amiable feelings; which, by the way, will teach him one day, we hope, that *Retribution* is not so good a thing as he seems to think it.

The Editor has been very unwell for two or three weeks past, till within these few days; or he would have noticed in this Paper one or two minor novelties.

FINE ARTS.

AN ACADEMY TO BE BUILT AT PLYMOUTH.

An Academy of Art is to be immediately built at Plymouth: the money has been subscribed, the ground purchased, and Mr. *Foulstone*, the architect, has presented a design to the Committee: the exterior of the building will be a pure Greek temple. This is the first example in the kingdom, of a building exclusively to be built for Students in Art—may its example be followed! The Gentlemen in Plymouth deserve the greatest praise for their promptness and spirit; and as they have every thing to begin, we hope they will begin and persevere on the best principles,—that they will encourage a sound course of study, and get the best examples. Two or three more Academies in different parts of the kingdom, built and arranged for Students and all the purposes of sound study, would effectually neutralize the effect of the trash annually obtruded on the public eye at Somerset-house. We consider this determination, at Plymouth, as a very great point gained for the Art of the country, and, both from its influence and ex-

ample, augur the most beneficial effects, as it will proceed no further than affording opportunities for study: and as there will be no academical honours, so there will be no academical intrigues: Art, and Art only, is the great object.—Hail and success! B. R. HAYDON.

CLERK OF PENTONVILLE.

No. 15, Pleasant-row, Pentonville, Jan. 23.

MR. EXAMINER,—It certainly was not my intention to address you again on the subject of a recent interment at St. James's Chapel, Pentonville, but I really feel it to be a duty I owe myself, to say a few words upon the long and laboured letter of R. Lockwood, in your paper of Sunday last. He again calls my original letter a gross attack, and I repeat (and defy him to disprove it) that it was a simple narrative of facts, not one word having passed between us, but what is their contained, and this I made without any comment whatever; but I am now obliged to believe, that had this corpse been a murdered one, 2s. 6d. would have purchased the interment; and I am quite-satisfied that if this business had not been made public, not one word would ever have been heard about a certificate. I am really surprized at his asserting that I gave him the money as a deposit, and pledged myself to produce a certificate, when he knows it to be utterly false. He may smile with his Informant if he pleases at the idea of weeping females, but if such facts as I have stated are to be made the sport of Parish Clerks, I can only say that I am very sorry for it; and in spite of Mr. Lockwood's sarcastic remarks, I shall always consider the scene to have been most scandalous and indecent. I am glad to find he has not written so much without having stated one fact, for although I have never spoken to or even seen the face of the deceased, yet she did occupy apartments in my house some weeks previous to her decease; but what this fact has to do with his conduct at the funeral, I am utterly at a loss to conceive.—I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH READ.

P. S. I beg leave, Mr. Examiner, to return my thanks to you for the readiness with which you have complied with my request in inserting two letters, and most particularly to apologise for making this request after stating to you my intention not to do so; but as I have calumniated no one, I feel bound to resist the calumnies that are on this occasion so plentifully cast upon me. J. R.

THE QUEEN—COL. TYNTE.

There was a Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and Freeholders of Somerset, on Monday week, at Wells, when Addresses of Condolence were voted to the Regent, to the Queen, and to Prince Cobourg, on the untimely and lamented death of the Princess Charlotte.—When the Address to her Majesty was proposed, it was supported by Mr. Dickinson the Member, and for this one particular reason, "that she was Queen of England."—This was tolerably significant; but Colonel TYNTE, a leading man in the County, nevertheless opposed the motion. He well observed,—"that however painful to his feelings, he must decidedly object to the proposed Address to her Majesty. It was well known (he said) that her Majesty had failed in those attentions which, as a mother, were due to our late Princess, in her peculiar situation. At a moment when it might be expected that her assiduities would have been devoted in affectionate attentions to the Princess, they were wholly neglected, and her Majesty, upon the plea of ill health, though nearly 80 years of age, travelled down to Bath in one day! What would any of us think, if, in our families, such an occurrence had taken place? The general sentiment as to the Queen's conduct on this occasion, is indeed sufficiently known, and it is impossible to mistake the public feeling on this subject. It had not been his intention to oppose the Address, but his name had been put to the requisition to the Sheriff without his knowledge, by

a valuable and confidential friend; he certainly should not have signed it, knowing any Address was intended for her Majesty. As his name did appear, he felt it to be his duty to come forward and express a dissent, which, however he might regret its necessity, was, he conscientiously believed, *in strict conformity with the general opinion of the public on the occasion.*"

This speech of Colonel Tynte was much applauded; and her Majesty will learn from it, that her conduct has not been viewed with dissatisfaction by "the vulgar" and "the disaffected" only. Here is a loyal and a wealthy man,—a man moving in the higher circles, who not only deems the Royal conduct unbecoming, but stands forward, like a man of courage and feeling, at a public meeting, and gives reasons for his disapprobation.—The Address is indeed voted, but it goes up to Court "shorn of its beams;" and we are quite satisfied, that much good would arise, if but one man of rank in every county, when justified by the occasion, would thus do his duty, by rising up and rebuking the misconduct of those in high places,—whether they be Kings, or Queens, or Regents.—Her Majesty, whatever may be her other deficiencies, is not wanting in discernment, and may even now benefit by the Colonel's wholesome remarks.—If we were allowed to advise so exalted a Person, we should venture to recommend the motto of the celebrated and excellent Madame Geoffrin—"Give and forgive;"—and to ponder over the following passages from *Job*:—

"16. If I have withheld the poor from their desire, or have caused the eyes of the widow to fail;

"17. Or have eaten my morsel myself alone, and the fatherless hath not eaten thereof;

"19. If I have seen any perish for want of clothing, or any poor without covering;

"20. If his loins have not blessed me, and if he were not warmed with the fleece of my sheep;

"24. If I have made gold my hope or have said to the fine gold, Thou art my confidence;

"28. This also were an iniquity, to be punished by the Judge."—Chap. 31.

THE MESSRS. EVANS.

STATEMENT OF THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN SIR N. CONANT AND THE MESSRS. EVANS, AT WHITEHALL, ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR PROFFERED RELEASE.

On Thursday, the 1st inst., the above mentioned persons were taken to Sir N. Conant's Office, Whitehall, in custody of Mr. Walter, the gaoler, and a turnkey. After waiting a short time, Sir Nathaniel entered, and stepping towards Mr. Evans, sen., addressed him in a low tone:—"Mr. Evans, I am happy to see you; I have got an order for your discharge, on entering into recognizances in the sum of 100*l.*, to appear in the Court of King's Bench on the first day of next term; and from day to day, to answer such matters and charges as may then and there be proffered against you."

Mr. E. sen.—For what? I do not know what I may have to answer for in future. I wish to be informed whether any matter or charges can be exhibited against me now? If there be not, I shall walk home.

Sir N.—I cannot say any thing to that; I have nothing to do with that.

Mr. E. sen.—Did you not commit me to prison on suspicion of high treason, on the alleged oath of some person? Now, if you will inform me who that person was that so made oath, and what the act of treason was that he swore to, that I may bring him to justice, I will give you ample security directly.

Sir N.—I cannot answer interrogatories. I shall be responsible for that; but I have nothing to do with that now.

Mr. E. sen.—Sir, you committed me to prison; surely you can say who this person was?

Sir N.—I cannot be interrogated. I can't tell you any thing about it: indeed, I will not.

Mr. E.—Then I will give you no bail.

Sir N. (turning from the father) asked, where is young Mr.

Evans? and walking towards him,—Are you willing to enter into these recognizances?

Mr. E. jun.—Sir Nathaniel, I have been committed by warrants under your hand for high treason. It is stated in my commitments, that I have been so charged before you on oath; now, previously to my entering into any engagements, I am determined to know from you, who the person was that has falsely accused me? You are—

Sir N. (interrupting) I have nothing to do with that at present; you are not in confinement now under any commitment of mine.

Mr. E. jun.—No; but I was originally committed by you, and if it had not—

Sir N.—I cannot—

Mr. E. jun.—Permit me to proceed—

Sir N.—No; I will not permit you to—

Mr. E. jun.—Sir, I insist upon—

Sir N.—It has nothing to do with my present commission.

Mr. E. jun.—It has every thing to do with my present situation. I am now said to be committed on oath.

Sir N.—I can't hear you. If you are willing to enter into these recognizances, (turning towards both the Messrs. Evans) I am prepared to give you your liberty.

Mr. E. sen.—I shall give no security when I am charged with no offence.

Sir N.—Then you must be sent back to prison.

Mr. E. sen.—I do not care where you send me.

During the conversation with Mr. Evans, jun., a Gentleman named Day entered the office. Mr. E. jun. was going to add some further remarks on the extreme oppression he had endured, when Sir Nathaniel again said, that he would hear nothing which had not immediate relation to the recognizances.

Mr. E. sen. then replied—There is no living being can charge me with any breach of the law, or with immoral conduct of any description; yet I have been sentenced to almost a year's solitary imprisonment, and it was you forged the commitment to send me to gaol.

Sir N.—I can't bear all this—(sitting down to his desk and writing something). He then beckoned that Mr. Evans, junior, should be taken out of the office; and read what he had written aloud:—"You say I forged a commitment to send you to gaol?"

Mr. E. sen.—Yes; you did; for you knew the examination on oath was false!

Sir N.—Take him away.

Mr. Evans, sen. then left the office; but before he could join his son in the hall, Mr. Day came out to the foot of the staircase, calling "young Mr. Evans is wanted."

Mr. E. jun.—Well; who wants young Mr. Evans?

Day.—Sir Nathaniel wants to speak with you.

Mr. E. jun. having returned into the office, Sir N. asked him, whether he was willing to comply with the terms of his proffered release?

Mr. E. jun.—I have been since the 9th of February last most unjustly imprisoned, on a pretended suspicion of high treason; you yourself committed me, first to Tothill-fields Bridewell, and next to Cold-bath-fields, and on both your commitments you positively averred that I was charged on oath. I do not accuse you of writing an untruth, because as yet I cannot ascertain that some perjurer may not have done as you have asserted.

Sir NATHANIEL here rose from his seat at the desk, and walked towards the fire-place.

Mr. E. jun. continued.—By the warrants of Lord Sidmouth and yourself I was seized, and have—

Sir N.—You are quite mistaken. I issued no warrant for your arrest.

Mr. E. jun.—Let me proceed. I believe you are not implicated in my arrest; but after we were arrested, it was by means of your commitments that my father and myself were held until the passing of the Suspension Bill. Lord Sidmouth was then enabled to take advantage of your services. I am entitled to trace all my sufferings to you. Had you not agreed to countenance his Lordship's proceedings, by averring in your commitments that I was charged on oath, I should have enjoyed my liberty, at least till the Legislature had annihilated the personal safety of the whole people. Nay, I am of opinion we could not with any decorum have been seized at all, had it not been through the paltry contrivance of arresting us with the leaders of the alleged Spa-fields plot. As it is, we have been oppressed by a flagitious conspiracy without precedent. I demand that you inform me who appeared before you and charged me on oath with high treason. If I have not that information, I will never compromise my innocence by entering into any acknowledgments which can be construed in any manner to my dishonour.

Sir NATHANIEL here intimated that he was responsible for whatever he might have done.

Mr. E. jun. resumed.—I am yet young; but I have resolved never to wear the badge of ignominy. I have been nearly a twelvemonth secretly imprisoned through your instrumentality. You have deliberately and repeatedly put your hand to an assertion that some person has made oath before you to an extent which involves me in the charge of high treason. You know best whether your assertion is true: I will not suspect you of falsehood, unless you attempt to screen this supposed person from the penalties of the law. I have made every effort consistent with my sense of political duty to obtain my deliverance from unmerited incarceration. Every avenue to liberty was stopped. I have been calumniated in all modes, and in all places,—by the meanest hirelings of the most exalted suborners,—by some who shall be rendered amenable to the law,—by others in the Senate * * * Having endured all these wrongs, I am not of a temper that would teach me to sacrifice my reputation for the sake of an enlargement under such conditions as are now insolently offered. I insist upon being brought to trial for the offence imputed to me, or being liberated honourably without stain of suspicion. I cannot comprehend why I should enjoy my liberty more conditionally than any other Englishman. I will not submit to such degradation.

Sir NATHANIEL, who had listened with evident displeasure, now stated that his commission did not extend to any consideration beyond the present offer, and that he would not treat on any other subject.

Mr. E. jun.—The subject, Sir, is my present situation. I am now in custody on suspicion of high treason, and I will not stoop to accept of any conditional enlargement without a renunciation of that groundless suspicion. You, Sir Nathaniel, have again and again put your hand and seal to a solemn legal declaration, that some person has appeared before you and accused me of high treason. Bring that person forth, or I must conclude that you—

Mr. Day, at this juncture, interposed between Sir Nathaniel Conant and Mr. Evans, jun. lifting up his arm and exclaiming, "I will not allow you to go on. I have just heard your father grossly insult Sir Nathaniel, and I will not allow his son to do the same." Mr. E. jun., somewhat surprised at the interposition, bade him lower his arm and stand off, adding, that his interference only tended to place Sir Nathaniel in the unpleasant situation of admitting that his actions would not bear recital without conveying reproach. Mr. E. jun., was proceeding with Sir Nathaniel, when Mr. Evans re-entered the office attended by the turnkey. Sir Nathaniel immediately exclaimed, "Take him away!" Mr. Evans echoed, "Who'll take him away?" Mr. E. jun. advised his father to depart from such a scene, and they quitted the office in the custody of Mr. Walter. Mr. E. on passing the staircase, animated by his own warmth of disposition, vehemently arraigned the proceedings of the day as a wanton and designed insult, superadded to the cowardly and hypocritical falsehoods fabricated against his character.

Tuesday evening, between four and five o'clock, the two EVANSES, father and son, were liberated by special order from Lord SIDMOUTH, together with a Mr. BENBOW, who had been confined under a similar charge, and who, we believe, is a shoemaker, and resided formerly at Manchester. Mrs. EVANS, who has been in the daily habit of visiting her son and husband, went on Tuesday to Horse-monger-lane prison, and at four o'clock, when she came away, had not the slightest notion that either of them would be liberated; but a very short time after she had arrived at home, both her husband and her son, who had been confined about 50 weeks, returned. We understand, that a very short time after four o'clock a King's Messenger arrived at Horse-monger-lane Prison, with official orders from Lord SIDMOUTH to liberate the State Prisoners, and directed to the Governor of the gaol. The Governor in person then went to the two EVANSES, and formally delivered the orders he had received. These orders were immediately complied with, and they quitted the prison. An action, it is stated, is to be immediately instituted against Sir N. CONANT. Young Mr. EVANS is to conduct his own cause, in imitation of Mr. WOOLER and Mr. HONE."—*Daily paper.*

The DUKE of SUSSEX and the THEOLOGICAL REFORMERS.

[From the Ulster Register.]

CELEBRATION OF THE TRI-CENTARY OF THE REFORMATION,—HELD DEC. 31, AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

We trust (as long as we are able to be the Proprietors of a Free Press) we shall ever be found the fearless Advocates of Civil and Religious Liberty. We should deem all our past labours very unprofitable and very unworthy indeed, if we could be silent on the present most important occasion—important to every denomination of Christians in the British empire, and peculiarly so to that portion of the population of this country, whose misfortune or good fortune it is to profess a religion different from that which is professed by the celebrators of the Tricentenary of the Reformation.

Before we proceed to give our opinion of the proceedings at the London Tavern on the 31st ult. we feel it our duty to call the reader's attention to the fair and proper definition of "Religious Liberty;" because we should greatly lament indeed, if in our zeal for so sacred a cause, we should be led into an unintentional violation of its most sacred principles.

Our readers will anticipate that we must have been a good deal dazzled by an assembly of Christians collected, with the Duke of SUSSEX at their head, for the purpose of putting on record sentiments and principles calculated to promote the cause of Religious Liberty. That this was the object of the Meeting we should hope; that it was not the effect we most sincerely lament.—We cannot conceive any Meeting more substantially hostile to the principles of Religious Liberty than that which, on the 31st ult. was headed by the Duke of Sussex—scarcely can we contemplate the religious monopoly of Lord Sidmouth in a more odious station—scarcely can we picture to our imagination the most trading fanatic more highly elevated in a convention of religious and political bigots than our Noble Duke, when celebrating his anniversary of the Tricentenary of the Reformation. Perhaps we do not understand in what Religious Liberty consists—perhaps Religious Liberty consists in the power of abusing every religious opinion that does not correspond with our own—perhaps the Catholic portion of our countrymen are fair game for the advocates of Religious Liberty to hunt down, as their liberal and enlightened sentiments may dictate—perhaps that religion which three-fourths of Europe now profess is a damnable and heretical idolatry, and that all the wise men in the world are to be found in the London Tavern on the 31st inst. the true Apostles of Light, and authentic Disseminators of Christianity.

Is it thus the year 1817 is to close? Is it thus the light of the Reformation is to be shed over the darkness of the British Empire? Is it thus that the Advocates of Religious Liberty are to recommend its sacred, and we will say, notwithstanding this meeting, its inviolable principles? Are we to be told by the Duke of Sussex, that the religious attachments of eighteen hundred years are to be denounced as idolatrous and unchristian offerings to the Almighty; and that the whole Catholic world is to be consigned over to the arm of persecution? Is this to be the Religious Liberty of which the Duke of Sussex is to be the patron?—Instead of such a meeting being called the Tricentenary of the Reformation, the Noble Duke should have styled it a meeting of the No-papery Party, in the true and just sense of that odious and disgusting title. What is Religious Liberty? What is its true and proper definition? It is this; and we call upon the Duke of Sussex, and all the parsons that surrounded him, to contradict us, before the tribunal of common sense. To be religiously liberal is to respect the conscientious feelings of every Christian persuasion.—What would that Noble Duke think of an assembly of Catholic Bishops and Priests, with a Cardinal at their head—(we say a Cardinal, because we have heard it was a Cardinal that married the Noble Duke to Lady Augusta Murray)—what would his Royal Highness say, if those Catholic Bishops and Priests thus assembled entered into a series of resolutions, complimentary to the unity and consistency and numbers of the Catholic persuasion—monopolizing all the attributes of Christianity, and denouncing as insolent and insufferable innovations all those various sectaries who have thought proper to dissent from the Church of Rome? Would not the Duke of Sussex, and his chosen *corps ecclésiastique*, consider such an assembly a monstrous and unchristian-like convention of human beings, without charity or mercy for their fallible but conscientious fellow-crea-

tures? In what does such an assembly differ from the assembly, whose proceedings it will be our painful duty this day to review? Let the Duke of Sussex point out the difference, for we can not. We did hope that illustrious personage would not lend his political name (a name too acquired by the advocacy of a different sentiment) to a religious crusade against the conscientious conviction of his Catholic countrymen. If he did, it would only end in his own everlasting disgrace, and in the propagation of the principles and opinions he endeavoured to extinguish.

Will the Duke of Sussex and his religious brethren say, because the Established Church of England have had the good fortune, (aided by circumstances which they never contemplated) to restore the Pope and the Bourbons and the Spanish Monarch, and all that train of authority which it was the object of the Revolution to limit and controul,—will he say, that for such a reason the tocsin of religious hostility is to be rung by his Royal Highness and his assembled parsons, and the whole Catholic population of the British Empire is to be denounced, nay, not only the living, but the dead, not only the present, but past generations, are to be denounced, as an idolatrous and persecuting race, which no light can illumine, no reason can redeem?

Who restored the Bourbons? Who restored the Spanish Bigot? Who encourages the crusade against South America's liberty? Who protected the villains that shed the Protestants' blood in the South of France? Who at this moment presumes to consecrate with the title of the Constitution, those infamous and unprincipled and illiberal disabilities, under which the Catholics of the British Empire now labour? Who?—that very Established Church Government which professes the Reformed Religious Principles of the Tri-centenary Celebrators. These are the champions of Religious Liberty, to whom the Duke of Sussex may look as the restorers of the Pope, the Bourbons, and the Spanish Inquisition. Are these his Royal Highness's reasons why the conscientious feelings of the Catholics of England and Scotland and Ireland are to be insulted by the denouncing resolutions of the Parsons of the London Tavern?

But to these resolutions,—we have only time to insert a few of the principal,—enough, however, to show the temper of the meeting.

Our Magazine will be read when the Parsons who flourished on the 31st are mouldering in the grave; and therefore it is our incumbent duty to lay before our readers an impartial view of the extraordinary transactions which took place on this very important occasion;—a Mr. Bowles (is it the celebrated John Bowles, whom Cobbett has put his stamp upon?) made an eloquent and impressive speech on this occasion. He drew a glowing picture of the beneficial effects of the Reformation to the liberties of mankind—he forgot, however, to allude to Ireland;—he gave an affecting account of the saint-like labours of Luther, and, at the moment he was himself applying the faggot, he complimented the Noble Duke in the Chair, that no new fires would be lighted, while the family of Hanover sat on the British Throne. Parson Bowles then concluded, with a very pious and liberal resolution, to the following effect:—

“That this Meeting could not enumerate all those evils which flowed from that abundant source. But that the Scriptures were forbidden—that their sacred truths were displaced by corrupt traditions—and simple, true, and spiritual worship by superstitious forms—that Crusades were substituted for the peace-announcing Gospel—ignorance for knowledge—and persecution for good-will to men. That priests, operating by their dogmas on the fears and on the hopes of the deluded and untought, exclusively amassed both wealth and power—that *absolutions and indulgences, purchaseable from them, encouraged crimes; that admission, even into heaven, was made dependant on their dear-bought masses and their prayers*—that the people groaned in wretchedness, and that Monarchs trembled on their thrones—and that a domination, interested, arbitrary, and injurious, extended over the fortunes, the intellect, and consciences of men.”

Are any of your readers (and we don't care what his religion is) prepared to say, after reading this very christian-like and benevolent resolution, that Parson Bowles does not deserve three cheers from any advocate of Religious Liberty!—The number of lies that Parson Bowles contrives to crowd into the resolution we have quoted, is highly creditable to his talents and industry; yet this same Parson will tell us, that his heart is influenced by the pure spirit of Christian charity. Every man who knows any thing of the Catholic Religion, or its very Learned Professors, knows, that Parson Bowles is a gross religious libeller, when he tells the world that “the Catholic Laity are forbidden to read

the Scriptures—that the forms of their worship are superstitious—that absolutions and indulgences are purchaseable—that admission into Heaven is made dependent on their *dear bought masses and prayers*.” So said Parson Bowles; and the Duke of Sussex, in his high pontifical chair, most liberally cried *amen* to all this cool and abandoned libel on the religion of four-fifths of Irishmen and three fourths of Europe. Where was the Noble Duke's philosophy? Where was his religious liberality which vindicated the Catholic four years back, when Parson Bowles was uttering this slanderous, malignant and odious falsehood? Oh! could the Noble Duke have cast his eyes on the shades of Voltaire and Rousseau; on Bolingbroke, and Gibbon and his favourite Hume; what a smile would those philosophers have cast on the scene that was passing! Oh! ye Christians, (might those deists have exclaimed) is it thus you preach the benevolence of Christianity! Protestants, in the spirit of religious freedom, abusing and defaming the conscientious feelings of their Catholic fellow-subjects! You have talked of Christian charity, and Christian beneficence, and Christian forgiveness; yet what do we behold? Christians denouncing Christians, and a member of the Royal Family of England presiding in an assembly which labours to render a large portion of British subjects odious to their King, and to the laws, and their Protestant fellow-subjects. We shall pass on to the 10th resolution:—

“That without conferring any excessive praise on Luther, Melancthon, Zuinglius, Calvin, and the band of brethren who originated and prompted this beneficent event, and without applauding all their conduct, or all the doctrines which they taught, this meeting must regard them as great among the greatest of mankind—must recollect with astonishment and admiration, their talents, their industry, their zeal; and must commend to their children, and their children's children, an imitation of their dauntless courage, their steady perseverance, and that *unintimidable* obedience to the dictates of their consciences, which they nobly displayed.”

Will the Duke of Sussex pretend to say, that there are no illustrious names in the Catholic Church who have sacrificed every worldly consideration to the dictates of conscience? We are far, very far indeed, from saying, that the finest examples of human fortitude are not to be found in the cause of Protestantism and Presbyterianism too; but will not the Parsons at the London Tavern allow, that there were some martyrs of as great learning and talent as they can boast to be found in the records of Catholic persecution? If so, why not give the credit to conscience, which conscience should ever command? Why seek for Luther and Melancthon and Zuinglius and Calvin, those praises and that homage which you deny to men who have equally been the victims of their conscientious feelings? Again may the Deist interpose, and say to the Duke of Sussex, why condemn the martyr to transubstantiation, when you deify the martyr to the creed of Athanasius? Does the Duke of Sussex think every man damned who does not think with St. Athanasius? Some of his favourite martyrs of the Reformation were of this opinion.

After a few more resolutions reiterating the principles of those we have already quoted, the learned and Christian assembly conclude the benevolent work of the day, by disclaiming all illiberal sentiment towards their Catholic Brethren! The Resolution is as follows:—

“That whilst this Meeting thus celebrate that Reformation, whose influence they desire should be co-extensive with the globe, they seek for that extension only by the energy of argument, and through the force of truth; and, towards Roman Catholics, they disclaim all sentiments which Christian charity could censure, or religious freedom would condemn.”

After the resolutions we have quoted, and on which we have freely observed, we do not think our readers can well hold their muscles when they read this all-saying resolution of *brotherly love*. Had the Duke of Sussex stood up in his place, and said of the Catholics of the British Empire, that they and their ancestors were a race of ignorant, superstitious, priest-ridden fanatics—that they were the victims of a system of delusion, and the instruments of a system of persecution, and after all these very pretty compliments, if his Royal Highness were to put his hand on his heart and profess the warmest anxiety for religious liberty, what greater absurdity is this than the 16th resolution of the Christian Parsons assembled at the London Tavern? Sincerely do we lament this shameful proceeding. We trust we will not see counteracting assemblies in the Catholic portion of Europe, and Christians thus pelting each other with their Bibles, instead of ministering to each other's wants, healing each other's wounds, and paying reciprocal respect to those feelings of con-

science by which every honest man of every persuasion should be directed. Thank God! the town in which we live cannot be influenced by such examples. The whole Royal Family assembled (virtuous, and religious, and chaste as they are) would not bring together an assembly of Irish Protestants in the town of Belfast, who would, in imitation of the London Parsons, denounce the religious faith of their Catholic fellow-subjects.

We have felt it our duty to be as unequivocal as possible, in the expression of our opinion on the general merits of this assembly of Protestant Clergymen. Of many of the sentiments delivered on this occasion we cannot but approve, in common with every liberal mind; and we are at a loss to reconcile the sentiments of liberality in one sentence with those of the most unqualified illiberality in another. That the Duke of Sussex should be the patron of any meeting reflecting so cruelly and unwarrantably on men who had no opportunity of defending themselves, we cannot account for. His Royal Highness tells us he sketched the outlines of all the resolutions, and therefore of those we so much reprobate. We regret this fact, because we think it sullies the brightness of his political name; and we trust *his better reflection will say*, that true religious freedom can never be found in that bosom which would not pay equal respect to the conscientious feelings of every fellow-creature. To us, it is immaterial who violates the principles of Religious Liberty—whether to Princes, or Dukes, or Lords, or Baronets, we shall always write and speak with equal fearlessness in the cause of truth and justice.

CITY.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall.

Mr. NASH moved a Vote of Thanks to the Rev. Mr. Cory, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, for his Sermon, preached at St. Lawrence's Church, on the 11th instant, with a request that he would print the same, and send a copy to each Member; upon which a discussion took place upon the general propriety of printing Sermons; and upon a suggestion of some Members, the original motion for a Vote of Thanks was withdrawn; and one agreed to in the first instance, requesting the Sermon to be printed and distributed as usual.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

Mr. J. CROOK stated to the Court, on the part of the Committee, that the Report which was in preparation, with regard to the immense number of distressed Seamen, and the alarming state of mendicity in the metropolis, was not yet completed. It was discovered, in the course of the inquiry, that the misery was greater than had been at first imagined.—The Report, he promised, should be ready on the next Court day.

LOLD MAYOR'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Court proceeded in the consideration of the Report of the City Lands Committee, upon the Petition of the Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household, in relation to the usual entertainment not having been provided for them at the Sessions; and after considerable discussion, the Court came to a resolution, that a liberal annual allowance being made to the several Lord Mayors, to enable them to support the dignity of the office, the expenses of the Sword Bearer's table ought to be borne by the Lord Mayor for the time being.

STATE OF NEWGATE.

Sessions House, Old Bailey, London, Jan. 19.

To the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, and other his Majesty's Justices, presiding at the Court of Sessions now holden at the Old Bailey.

We, the Grand Jury of the City of London, having reported the several bills of indictment presented to us in due form, and being informed by the proper Officer that no others are forthcoming, do wait upon the Court for the purpose of receiving our discharge; at the same time, we wish to observe the great pleasure we have derived, in perceiving that no bill has been found by us for murder, nor any one of a crime of a peculiarly atrocious nature;—a circumstance very gratifying to the Jury.

In the progress of our duty we visited the prison of Newgate, and especially directed our attention to the state of that prison; and we lament to record, that from the great influx of prisoners, it is hardly possible to keep them in a state of wholesome cleanliness, a circumstance we deeply deplore, as putting together all descriptions of offenders, an evil easily obviated in the opinion of the Jury (and in which opinion they are borne out by Mr. Brown, the keeper of the prison), if more space could be allotted, whereby a classification of the prisoners might be effected, to the evident improvement of their health, comfort, and morals.

The vast number of juvenile depredators in confinement, and the melancholy circumstance of four being under sentence of death in the condemned cells, and in irons, the youngest only nine years of age, and the oldest 12, connected with the circumstance of very many of them previous to trial associating with the profligate, hardened, and abandoned, presents to us the idea of the improbability of a reform, which a more judicious and attentive confinement might produce.

The deplorable situation of the male prisoners; with respect to clothing, particularly the juvenile part, made a melancholy impression on our minds. Many were without shoes or stockings, others without shirts, and one almost in a state of nakedness—circumstances we earnestly recommend to the consideration of those who arrange and manage the general business of the prison; and we are of opinion that the general health of the prisoners of both sexes would be materially improved, if an allowance of soap was granted for that purpose.

In visiting the Infirmary, the Grand Jury feel great pleasure in announcing that every necessary attention appears to have been paid to the sick, and those in a convalescent state, and to the general health of the prisoners.

We further beg leave to state to the Court the gratifying pleasure we received in witnessing the exertions of Mrs. Fry and the Ladies who so kindly assist her in attending to and instructing the female prisoners, whose reformed deportment, and cheerful acquiescence to their wishes, demonstrated with a force no language can describe the affection these unfortunate women entertain for these humane, intelligent, and active females.

JOHN GANN, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

LAW.

"As if from a rubbish cart a continually increasing and ever shapeless mass of LAW is from time to time shot down upon the heads of the people; and out of this rubbish, and at his peril, is each man left to pick out what belongs to him. Thus, in pouring forth Law, does the Government, as it is written, *rain down snares.*"—BENTHAM.

SERJEANT'S INN HALL.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

HODGSON GENT. V. SCARLETT, ESQ.

It will be recollected this was an action brought by an Attorney in the North of England, against Mr. Scarlett, to recover a compensation in damages for certain slanderous expressions used by him reflecting on the plaintiff's conduct as an Attorney, in an address to the Jury in another cause in which the plaintiff was concerned. It appeared that the defendant, in his address to the Jury, in commenting on the plaintiff's conduct, described him as deserving the character of a wicked and fraudulent Attorney. For these expressions, thus used, the present plaintiff brought his action; and the cause came on to be tried before Mr. Baron Woulf. The plaintiff's Counsel opened the cause, and was proceeding to prove his case, when the Learned Judge stopped him, and declared his opinion that the action was not maintainable, and upon that declaration the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Mr. Raine, last term, obtained a rule, calling on the defendant to shew cause why there should not be a new trial granted.

Mr. TOPPING and Mr. Serjeant HURLOCK this day shewed cause against the rule; and Mr. RAINE and Mr. RICHARDSON supported it.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, after hearing the arguments on both sides, declared that a Counsel was not liable to an action for words used by him in the course of a cause, if the words so used were pertinent to the cause at issue. In the present case they were so; they were used in reference to the conduct of the plaintiff in another cause, out of which the present action originated. They were not random expressions, but were uttered by the

Learned Counsel with probable foundation, as he uttered them from the instructions contained in his brief. The freedom of expression must necessarily be allowed to Gentlemen at the Bar, for the purposes of justice. Words used in argument, if pertinent and applicable to the case, were not actionable, unless it could be proved they were used from previous malice. It had been held that words sworn in an affidavit in any cause, or contained in any petition to Parliament, were not actionable, because uttered in a Court engaged in investigating the subject to which they alluded. On one occasion it was made a question whether the printing such petitions for the use of Members was justifiable, when it was held that it was so.—In the present case their Lordships were unanimously of opinion the action was not maintainable, and that it would be useless to send it for a new trial. The rule nisi, which Mr. Raine had obtained, was therefore discharged.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Friday, Jan. 23.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that a Lady, named Maria Philippa Dobbins, who was in custody for contempt in neglecting to obey a writ of Habeas Corpus, directing her to produce the body of her child, in order to its being delivered over to its father, should be now brought up to answer for her contempt.

Mrs. Dobbins, who is an interesting young woman, apparently about 24 or 25 years of age, soon appeared on the floor of the Court.

Mr. RICHARDSON said, the Lady being now in custody for contempt of Court, he might now proceed to move her immediate commitment, but he had no instruction to do so, if Mrs. Dobbins would undertake, on a day now to be named, to appear before one of their Lordships at chambers and produce the child.

Mrs. Dobbins's COUNSEL said, his client would undertake to do this, and Monday was the day fixed.

Mr. Justice BAXLEY—Mrs. Dobbins understands that she is to appear on that day with the child.

Mrs. Dobbins—My Lord, I shall certainly not appear with my child.

COUNSEL—My Lord, Mrs. Dobbins does not understand you. Will your Lordship permit me to speak to her.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—The Court can scarcely shut its ears to this declaration of further contumacy and disobedience.

Mrs. Dobbins—My Lord, I understand your Lordship perfectly. I beg pardon of the Court for any apparent contempt of its orders; but I cannot give up my child to such a father. I have bail ready.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Then you must be sworn, to answer interrogatories as to the cause of your contempt. You are out on your recognizances, and will not be committed.

Mrs. Dobbins was then sworn to answer on interrogatories, and, bowing to the Court, retired.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. BOLLAND applied to the Court for a criminal information against Robert Daw. He made this application at the instance of Mr. Ansley, the Senior Magistrate of the town of Reading. Some time ago, a man of the name of Allen was tried for embezzling the property of his employers. Mr. Ansley was the presiding Magistrate. Allen was found guilty, but on account of his previous good character, he was only sentenced to a short imprisonment, and to be whipped in the early part of it. He was accordingly committed. In the first week of his imprisonment, however, the Surgeon of the prison reported, that Allen was too ill to undergo the whipping. It was accordingly deferred for some time, and when he was flogged, the Gaoler had directions from Mr. Ansley to inflict the punishment in the most gentle manner; which directions were accordingly attended to. Some time after, Allen died; and Daw then thought proper to circulate the most libellous reports respecting Mr. Ansley. He wrote a letter to a Gentleman, in which, amongst other expressions, were the following:—"I have just been to poor Allen's house, and find it is as I thought. Ansley was the cause of his death—can he sleep on it—yes; the blood of Christ cleanses from all sin, &c." The remainder of the letter was in the same style.—The Court granted a rule to shew cause.

POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

After the Court had gone through the Bar, a young man of decent appearance presented himself on the floor, and expressed a wish to address their Lordships.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH enquired his name and the object of his address—to which he replied—

My Lord, my name is John Roberts, I have been confined in Lancashire Gaol for some time under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and have recently been discharged upon my own recognizance of 100*l.*, by which recognizance I am bound to attend in the Court of King's Bench on the first day of the present Term, and from day to day during the Term, to answer such matters and things as may be alleged against me on the part of his Majesty, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to continue in full force; I appear here accordingly, and wish to know what your Lordship has to say against me?

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—I have nothing to say to you; it is you are to say and me to hear.

Roberts—I hope your Lordship will tell me what to do?

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—No, you must tell me what you want; I am a Judge, and not Counsel.

Roberts—My Lord, my recognizance is to appear.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Well, and you have appeared and discharged your duty; you have done all you have to do. Call the peremptory.

Another man then presented himself, and said, my Lord, my name is Gill, I also have been confined under the Suspension Act, and liberated on a recognizance, calling on me, under forfeiture of 100*l.* to appear in this Court on the first day of Term, and from day to day during the said Term, and not to depart the Court without leave; he wished to know what he was to do?

The Court answered him in the same terms as the last applicant, and again directed the Clerk to proceed with the Peremptory Paper. This, however, was prevented by another person stepping forward and addressing their Lordships.

My Lord, —My name is Johnson; I came from Exeter Gaol; I am also discharged under a recognizance to appear in this Court from day to day during the Term. I have accordingly appeared, and wish to learn from your Lordship whether I must continue to present myself here daily during the Term.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—You need not appear here any more till you are called on to do so.

Mr. Johnson—My Lord, this will not satisfy me; my recognizance says I must attend from day to day.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Do you wish to have this recognizance discharged? If you do, you must make an affidavit.

Mr. Johnson—Will your Lordship say, if I make such affidavit I shall be discharged.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—I will say nothing till I know what appears on your affidavit.

Francis Ward then stepped forward—My Lord, I have to apply under similar circumstances—I have an affidavit.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—We have already given an answer to you individually and collectively. Go on with the peremptory.

John Knight—My Lord, I live at Manchester, and was liberated from Worcester Gaol on the 1st of January, 1818; on a recognizance, calling on me to attend here from day to day. I have now attended, and wish to be dismissed as soon as possible.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—You may go, now you have appeared, and have nothing more to do till you have notice.

Mr. Knight—But, my Lord, that does not satisfy me. I may be called on to attend again the very instant I get back to Manchester. I may go out of town to-morrow, and be called back the day after. I am not satisfied. This will neither suit my finances nor my business.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—We can say nothing further to you.—The Court cannot assist you.

Samuel Drummond—My Lords, I come from Manchester under similar circumstances. I have now appeared—am I, in consequence, to consider this recognizance as null and void? If it is so, I shall now depart, and trouble you with no further questions.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—We are not now called on to give an opinion. When something is done upon these recognizances, then we will give an opinion. We have noticed your appearance now, and should you in future be called on, we shall take that circumstance into consideration. You are now at liberty to leave the Court. The Court has repeatedly told you, that you need not attend again, without notice. We can do nothing more for you.

F. Ward again presented himself.—My Lord, I have an affidavit, and wish to make a motion. I wish to have this recognizance discharged, or immediately be brought to trial. I have no means of living in town, nor have I money to pay my way back to my home. I borrowed money to come to town.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—We have already answered you. We cannot waste the public time. Proceed with the Peremptory Paper.

The Peremptory Paper was then called over, and their Lordships rose to leave the Court. Several of the persons who had previously addressed the Court pressed forward, but Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Justice Abbott, and Mr. Justice Holroyd, left the Court.

Mr. Justice Bayley being the last of their Lordships, *F. Ward* again addressed his Lordship—My Lord, here's my affidavit; am I to understand that I am discharged from further attendance?

Mr. Justice BAYLEY read the affidavit, and having done so, observed—I have read your affidavit, and think the wisest thing you can do is to go home again.

Ward—Do I now understand that my affidavit is received? If it is, I move that my recognizance be discharged, or that I be brought immediately to trial.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—I have before told you the Court cannot do this for you. If you ask me for advice, I again say, you had better go home about your business.

Mr. *Johnson* again presented himself, and said, they would all attend again, when they would come better prepared.

OLD BAILEY.

On Saturday week four prisoners were tried, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. *W. Kelly* and *T. Spicer*, two boys, one only 15, the other 17 years of age, for uttering a 5*l.* note, purporting to be that of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. *Kelly*, who had been arraigned on Friday, and pleaded guilty, but was sent back to re-consider the plea, again pleaded guilty, and persisted in it, notwithstanding the COMMON SERJEANT warned him that he would derive no advantage from it. The *Prisoner* said, "How can I plead not guilty, my Lord, when I know that I am guilty? but *Spicer* is innocent."—*Spicer* pleaded not guilty, and was put on his trial. Verdict, *Guilty*, *Death*.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

D. Evans was on Tuesday re-examined on a charge of murdering his wife, in *Falconberg-court*, *Chob.* The only additional evidence to that which we have already laid before our readers was that of *Mary Jones*, who proved that he assisted in laying out the deceased, whose head was much beaten, and one of her ear-rings broken out, which the prisoner said happened in consequence of her being drunk, and beating herself on the floor, besides the blows he struck her; and *Charlotte Powell*, who keeps a public-house at the corner of the court, proved, that hearing some persons say that *Evans's* wife was very ill, and others that she was dead, she went over and asked him about her; to which he answered, that she was better, and said something about the Doctor's having been, or was coming, to see her. The prisoner appeared very ill, having scarcely taken any food; and it is doubted whether he will live to undergo his trial.—He was fully committed.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO A POOR CHIMNEY SWEEP.—On Monday, one of *Davis's* (*Theobald's-road*) boys came to sweep the chimney of — *Rockall*, green-grocer, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury. He had no one to assist him; shortly afterwards *Rockall* and his wife were alarmed by the crying of the boy, who said he was fixed in the chimney. *Rockall* in vain endeavoured to find out where he was in the flue. After breaking it open in several places, the boy cried out murder, and that he was dying. *Rockall* ran after *Davis*, who was not at home; and then, with no more success, to another chimney-sweeper. *Davis* at length came himself, and after destroying great part of the chimney, and putting the owner to more than 2*l.* expence, extricated the boy, who was nearly exhausted. The boy was confined in the flue upwards of an hour, in imminent danger.

On Saturday week, as *J. Jones*, Esq. was coming to town in a postchaise from his country residence at *Esher*, he fell back and expired.

On Wednesday, an Inquest was held at *Bethnal-green*, on the body of *Mary Wilson*, a young woman, who, from the evidence, took poison, on account of her landlord having served on her a distress warrant for rent.—She admitted to the surgeon who attended her that she had taken poison. Verdict—Insanity.

About five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, near the five mile stone on the Harrow-road, a waggon heavily laden stopped for some time, in which interval a fine boy, about four years of age, being at play, unperceived by any person, twisted the iron chain at the tail of the waggon, which passed between the spokes of one of the wheels, round his neck. The waggoner drove on his team, when the unfortunate child's head was completely severed from its body.

On Monday night *Kennington Chapel* was broken into, and robbed of the communion plate, prayer-books, &c.

BIRTHS.

On Friday week, at *Lambton-Hall*, *Durham*, of a son and heir, *Lady Louisa Lambton*, the lady of *J. G. Lambton*, Esq. M.P. and eldest daughter of *Earl Grey*.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, *Mrs. Henry Elmes*, of *College-Hill*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st, at *Christ Church*, *Spital-fields*, the *Rev. John Hemming*, of *Kimbolton*, A.M. F.W.S. to *Mary*, daughter of the late *John Symonds*, of *Kidderminster*, Esq.

Jan. 16, *Alex. Stewart*, Esq. of *Finsbury-square*, to *Agnes*, eldest daughter of *Wm. Logan*, Esq. of *Queen-street*.

Jan. 21, *Christ. Alderson*, Esq. of *Five Elms House*, *Homerton*, to *Mrs. White*, widow of *Lieut. Colonel White*.

Jan. 21, *Blackall Simonds*, Esq. of *Reading*, to *Emma Jane*, eldest daughter of *Thos. Osborne*, Esq. of *Cumberland-street*.

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 12th instant, at his house in *Lower Belgrave-place*, *Pimlico*, *Mr. Wm. Silk*, who (says a Correspondent) for fifty years served his country as a soldier and an officer, and whose memory will ever be respected by all who knew him.

On Thursday morning, *Sarah*, the wife of *Mr. John Wyatt*, *Hatton Garden*.

On the 7th inst. aged 74, *Mr. Thomas Cook*, an Engraver of considerable merit in the line manner. He devoted 12 or 13 years of his life to re-engraving the works of *Hogarth*, which would have turned to very good account, but for the bankruptcy of the parties with whom he was connected. This event darkened his declining years. He has left a Son, *Mr. Henry Cook*, who promises to become a clever Engraver. A Portrait of *Charles I.*, which he has engraved, possesses considerable merit.

Jan. 11, in the Cloisters, *Westminster Abbey*, *Hannah*, the wife of the *Rev. R. Lendon*, A.M. Rector of *St. Edmund the King*, *Lombard-street*.

Jan. 14, at *Beckingham*, *Kent*, in his 85th year, *Joseph Cator*, Esq.

Jan. 16, at *Windsor*, *Cordall Powell*, Esq. First Clerk of his Majesty's Spicery.

Jan. 17, at *Higham-hill*, *Walthamstow*, in his 60th year, *John Branton*, Esq. late of *Aldersgate-street*.

Jan. 18, in *Bloomsbury-square*, *Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes*, Assistant Deputy Adjutant-General, *Royal Artillery*.

Mr. Hanwell, of *Chancery-lane*, went on Wednesday afternoon on a visit of condolence to a friend at *Newington Butts*, and on his return, about nine o'clock, in passing the *Magdalen Asylum*, in *Blackfriars-road*, he dropped down, and instantly expired.

On Tuesday, suddenly, *Mr. John Darwson*, at his house in *Crown-court*, *Triquity-lane*, late of *Chester*, in his 30th year. He was in perfect health on Monday, and ate a hearty dinner.

Jan. 9, *Mrs. King*, wife of *Mr. King*, of *Cranhill*, near *Wantage*; and on the following night, *Mr. King*, husband of the above. *Mr. King* had been for some time unwell with a nervous disorder, when his wife was attacked with a paralytic stroke two or three days previous to her death, and the attendants excluded him from the sick room as much as they possibly could. On the morning of her death they were desirous to withhold the information from him until some one appeared who would break it to him with caution; and on his inquiring after her health, he received for answer, "she is easy now;" not satisfied with this reply, he brushed hastily past a servant who was entering her chamber, and advancing to the bed-side, laid his hand on the cold forehead of his wife; the shock communicated by the sudden certainty of his loss was too mighty for his faculties, and he fell senseless to the ground; he was conveyed in this state from the room, and lingered until the following night, when he expired.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 527. SUNDAY, FEB. 1, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

PÖRE.

No. 512.

THE SPEECH.

"SPEECH," saith a modern Statesman, "was given to man to conceal his thoughts." The Duke of MARRBOROUGH seems to have acted upon this opinion, when he put out the candles one evening before he conversed with an Envoy; and so much has it been in vogue instinctively, that pure openness of speaking on the part of a single Statesman has been known to baffle the views of all the rest; for they could not but conclude, as a matter of course, that he meant something different from what he said; and so took measures to intercept him in the usual bye-ways; while he was pursuing his unobstructed journey along the road.

But even speech itself, though a concealment according to these gentlemen, was sometimes found insufficient for the purpose without the aid of other concealments. Statesmen, not always being able to put out the candles, did not chuse to have their faces perused or their memories exercised while speaking; and CHARLES the Second, we believe, was the first English prince who delivered his Speech from a written paper, being ashamed, he said, to look his people any more in the face while asking them for money. His successors adopted his mode; and as the political object of the gift of speech could not but be specially called into play on some of these occasions, the Speech, emphatically so called, is very apt to be a most complete specimen of it, particularly as the professed object, then more than at any other time, is to speak the whole sum and substance of the thoughts of Government.

"Speech is given to man to conceal his thoughts." The Speech from the throne "ought," as Lord FOLKESTONE observed, "to be a full Exposition of the State of the Nation." It ought to tell us what is our actual state, foreign and domestic,—our relations with the principal foreign governments, our financial and moral concerns, our successes and our difficulties, our circumstances just past, actually present, and just about to come; and in order to tell us something of all these, it ought to give us as many items and actual details as are consistent with a general sketch,—all such, at any rate, as shall prevent it from being a more vague succession of Ministerial opinions, and confidences, and omissions; so that, although the advisers of the reigning prince should always be responsible for its contents, the prince himself should really have a personal communication through it with his subjects, and appear before them, truly and openly, in order to give them his own account of things, to state to them his own opinions, and to interchange with them candid and honourable sympathies on the state of affairs, favourable or not.

Now recollect all the important subjects, retrospective

or prospective, that have arisen during the recess of Parliament,—the prosecutions in all parts of the country, the imprisonments in all parts, the extraordinary failures of proof against the alleged criminals, the wretched distresses for which subscriptions are again coming forth, the delicate situation of the funds, the state of France, the money concerns with Austria and other powers, the quarrel between Spain and Portugal, or rather the greater one between Spain and the South Americans, the relations with North America, the policy of Russia, the disposition of the Barbary Powers, whether or not they have chosen to remember the lesson we taught them, &c. &c. &c. recollect all this, and see how much of it there is in the following "Speech from the Throne," which was read by the LORD CHANCELLOR from the Woolsack:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The Prince Regent is persuaded, that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte. Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects the most cordial assurances both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, and of their sympathy with his parental sorrow; and, amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which this sad event must have had on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

"We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince Regent continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

"His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity has not been disappointed.

The Improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every branch of our domestic Industry, and the present state of Public Credit, afford abundant proof that the difficulties under which the Country was labouring were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

"So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves, for the purpose of fomenting a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason; and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation, that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the Country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the Magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the People.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Prince Regent has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention the state of the Public Income and Expenditure; and he is most happy in being able to acquaint you, that, since you were last assembled in Parliament, the Revenue has been in a state of progressive Improvement in its most important Branches.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded Treaties with the Courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. His Royal Highness has directed that a Copy of the former Treaty should be immediately laid before; and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter Treaty, as soon as the Ratification of it shall have been exchanged. In

these Negotiations it has been his Royal Highness's endeavour, as far as circumstances would permit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagement into which he has entered for that purpose.

"The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church, when compared with the increased and increasing population of the Country. His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed, as he has no doubt you are, with a just sense of the many blessings which this Country, by the favour of Divine Providence, has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the People are the most sure and firm foundation of National Prosperity."

Now if there is any exposition of the state of the nation here, then is the margin round this page of the *Examiner* covered with all the items of our expenditure, aye, and with portraits, in illumination, of all the princes of Europe, like an old royal manuscript. What do we learn of any actual circumstances or questions between us and the Foreign Powers, by being told of their "strong assurances" of friendliness? What of the grounds of confidence in the stability of our resources, in the mere expression of that confidence? What of improvements of our condition, and defeat of the machinations of the disaffected, in the mere use of such terms? What of the state of public income and of the current expenditure, in a mere recommendation of them to attention? What again, of our political relations with the great number of Foreign Powers in the mere delivery of a treaty with Spain and Portugal on the subject of the Slave Trade? What of France, North and South America, our Military Establishment, the Poor Laws, &c. and a world of other things to be accounted for, in the recommendation of the subject of church-building! This is indeed the asking for bread and receiving a stone!

But enough of this inefficient and wishy-washy Speech, as Lord Folkestone called it. It is another remarkable specimen of the inferiority of the Ministers to the increased intellect of the nation, and of their total inability to meet it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, JAN. 10.—We have already spoken of a loan of three millions sterling which our Government proposes to raise in London. According to the official scale of regulations for this loan, which is now before us, the conditions are such as to afford an interest of 3 1-3d per cent.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 20.—It is now said that the meeting of the Sovereigns will take place at Dusseldorf, and not at Prague, as the political journals had erroneously announced.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JAN. 9.—The Government has published official accounts of the events which preceded the capture of the traitor Minn. These authentic details are the best answers that can be given to those foreign writers who propagate with culpable ardour the most absurd relations, in the hope of perverting public opinion, and troubling the peace of the world.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

"They are CORRUPT, and speak wickedly concerning Oppression: they speak loftily.
"Behold, these are the Ungodly, who prosper in the world; they increase in riches."—*Psalms 73 v. 8 and 12.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

This day being appointed for opening the Session, the Lords Commissioners (the Lords Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Westmorland) took their places at three o'clock; when the Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, was sent to the House of Commons, to demand the attendance of that House. The Speaker accordingly, accompanied by about 60 Members, forthwith appeared at the Bar; when the Prince Regent's Speech was read; for which see the front page.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

Lord HOLLAND, satisfied that a moment ought not to be lost in restoring those invaluable privileges to the people of which they had been deprived, should without delay introduce a Bill for the purpose, unless Ministers meant immediately to repeal the Suspension Bill.

Lord LIVERPOOL answered, that such was the intention of Ministers.

ADDRESS TO THE REGENT.

The Earl of AYLESFORD moved an Address to the Regent, which was as usual merely an echo of the Speech.—Lord SELSEA seconded the motion.

Earl STANHOPE (a son, we suppose, of the late patriotic Nobleman of that name) observed that the country was much indebted to Ministers, who had steered the vessel of the State happily into port. He had however heard with much pain a report of the withdrawing the Allied troops from France. If, as had been alleged, the people of France bestowed their affections on the Bourbons, why not release Bonaparte from St. Helena? This they would not do; and what was the inference? Why, that the Bourbons, who had been twice expelled from the throne, could only be kept there by foreign bayonets, by which they had been replaced upon it. France had been twice conquered, and the conquerors had a right to divide the country, if they pleased; they had deemed it proper to put up Louis XVIII. which they had an undoubted right to do; but if he was not supported by a foreign force, a new revolution would arise, and we should be plunged into a new war, which would end in our utter destruction. The Allied troops, therefore, instead of being withdrawn, should be kept in France the full term prescribed by the Treaty, or even longer, if necessary. He implored Ministers, to look to this, and not to suffer the cry for Economy and Reform to injure the best interests of the nation. As for Reform, he thought it ought to be applied solely to the municipal laws and the municipal administration.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN, after alluding to the death of the Princess as a great calamity which had affected all ranks and conditions,—adverted to the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and to the conduct of Ministers in reference to that measure. Events had proved, that the ordinary laws would have been quite sufficient to have met all the evils in question, for in fact the schemes of the disaffected had been put down by those laws. Instead of the people in general being disposed towards the disaffected, it was proved that wherever they appeared, the country-people manifested the greatest alarm. He protested against the measures introduced last Session, and he contemplated the repeal of the Suspension Act with pleasure. It was only to that part of the Address which appeared to approve of that measure that he objected.

Lord LIVERPOOL was ready to prove, at the proper time, that all the precautionary measures adopted by Ministers were called for by the necessity of the case. With respect to what had fallen from his Noble Friend (Earl Stanhope) in a speech of great ability, he had only to remark, that the great policy of the country was to maintain Peace, which could only be done by a strict adherence to the engagements into which the nation had entered. He did not join in the opinion expressed respecting the Bourbons and the people of France. On the contrary, his impressions were of an opposite nature. There was nothing in the state of the Continent to warrant the Noble Lord's apprehensions. The well-known disposition of all the Continental Powers also afforded the best augury for the preservation of Peace.

The Address was unanimously agreed to; and after some further business, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

REPEAL OF THE SUSPENSION ACT.

The Bill brought in by Lord SIMONDS was read a first time, and (the standing orders being suspended for the purpose) his Lordship moved the second reading.

Lord HOLLAND said, that Ministers, in proposing the present measure, had done more than he expected from them; but he must ever assert, that the Act now about to be repealed had been one of the greatest calamities to the nation. Believing as he did that their Lordships last Session had proceeded on garbled and unfair evidence, he should not be satisfied with the mere repeal of the Act. Inquiry should certainly be instituted; for the right which had been suspended was not one which Parliament had granted: the Personal Liberty of the People was no concession: it was a right antecedent to any statute, and equal to the right of the King to sit on the throne. Overwhelming necessity alone could justify its suspension; and it was their peculiar duty to guard against all encroachments.—The late prosecutions for the parodies, though he did not admire the taste of such production, evinced marks of hypocrisy he had never before witnessed. There was not one so weak as to believe that any such prosecutions would have taken place, had the parodist's object been to ridicule the opponents of Ministers. Many such parodies, even of the most disgusting nature, had been totally unnoticed by the Crown; it was therefore impossible not to despise the hypocritical pretences under which the late prosecutions had been brought forward; and Ministers must endure the obvious consequences of such partial conduct.

Lord SIMONDS observed, that their Lordships Report of last Session was a sufficient answer to the argument of the Noble Lord, that the Suspension Act was totally uncalled for. There never was a greater contrast exhibited by the country, than that which the comparison of its present state with that of last year afforded; and he would prove at the proper time, that the Suspension Act had mainly contributed to this happy result. As to the charge against Ministers for having prosecuted the parodies, they had done so, not from hypocritical motives, but because they saw, in the progress of disaffection, that the same means were used to alienate the affections of the people from their Government as had been resorted to, with such fatal success, in another country—he meant, a continued attempt to sap the foundations of Religion and Morals, and to render contemptible in the eyes of the people every thing that was sacred and established.—The further continuation of the Suspension Act was not required by the circumstances of the country, and Ministers made haste to call for its repeal: not that there was an absence of all disposition to disturb the public peace, for there was a sufficient number of daring and unprincipled individuals, both in and out of the metropolis, who were ready to seize every opportunity to excite to disaffection and disturbance. But the means of evil in the hands of these men were so abated, that they might now be left to the ordinary powers of the law.—He had endeavoured to discharge a most painful and difficult duty temperately and firmly, and had always well weighed what came before him.

The Bill was then read a second and a third time, engrossed, and sent to the Commons.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

Before the House adjourned, Lord LIVERPOOL gave notice, that his Noble Colleague would on Monday lay before their Lordships certain Papers relative to the internal state of the country.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Lord COCHRANE gave notice of an early motion respecting giving Relief to the Distressed Seamen by means of the Droits of Admiralty. (His Lordship had previously asked, whether the Admiralty intended to apply any portion of these Droits to the subject, and had been answered by Mr. DUNDAS, that he had no communication to make.)

General THORNTON gave notice, that on the 7th February he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act of Charles II. declaring the Catholic Religion idolatrous!

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

The SPEAKER having read the Speech of the Prince Regent, Mr. WOODHOUSE dilated in praise of it, in a speech of some length, in which he observed, that the marks of prosperity were

now every where discernible—there was a perfect restoration of content, and the hateful seeds of disaffection were banished from the land.—He concluded with moving the usual Address to the Throne.

Mr. WINDHAM QUIN followed in the same strain, and seconded the motion.

Lord ALTHORP approved of the Address; but he took the opportunity of adverting to the trial of Mr. Hone; for though no man could approve of those parodies of sacred subjects, yet he had been guilty of no legal offence; and after the first acquittal, why were the prosecutions persevered in? Such proceedings could only have the effect of destroying the confidence of the country in the trial by Jury.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that as he had felt it to be his duty to prosecute the first parody, so, on the same principle, he felt it his duty to prosecute all. There was no resentment against the individual, except what his crime had excited. All the publications were equally offensive. One verdict on one libel could not convince him that the defendant was not guilty on the other two. He had acted throughout according to his bounden duty.

Sir S. ROMILLY agreed with the Address. Adverting to the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he remarked on the proceedings at Manchester, at Derby, and in Scotland.—observing, that all the legal evidence in these transactions had ended to overthrow the evidence on which the House had acted last Session. According to the Report of the Secret Committees, an atrocious conspiracy had existed, and Manchester in particular was to be made a Moscow. How had these desperate conspirators been dealt with? At the Assizes the Crown Officer said he had no evidence against them—every thing was tranquil, and Ministers wished to show clemency! If however there had been any truth in the Secret Reports, were such conspirators deserving of clemency? Yet, though the country was thus declared to be tranquil, many against whom there was insufficient evidence were imprisoned under the Suspension Act; so that it should seem that those against whom there was the strongest case were discharged, and those against whom there was the weakest, were kept in prison! As to the Derby proceedings, those who suffered there had certainly been guilty of a capital crime, whether treason or no. But these very proceedings pronounced the full condemnation of the Suspension Act; for those crimes were not prevented by it; and he on his conscience believed, from the information he had received, that the whole of that insurrection was the work of the persons sent by Government—not indeed for that specific purpose, but as emissaries of sedition from Clubs that had never existed! The Crown Lawyers, however, took special care that it should not be ascertained how far this information was correct, by leaving all the previous proceedings in obscurity. Sir Samuel then alluded to Hone's trials. The late Attorney-General, he said, had in that House declared, that he had received a copy of one of those terrible Parodies, but that it was so monstrously blasphemous, he could never consent to read any thing so shocking—(Much laughing)—and yet the present Attorney-General had caused this shocking blasphemy to be circulated among thousands, to be reprinted, and to go down to posterity; and this too after they had been suppressed by the defendant!—Publications, however, of this sort were, in his opinion, highly reprehensible: they tended to detract from the reverence due to sacred subjects, which those persons who had the misfortune not to believe in the doctrines of Christianity, were still bound to hold in respect. But if the Attorney-General was bound to prosecute all Parodies, he should look about him! He was driven to believe, that the Prosecutions were persevered in to bring the verdicts of Juries on trials for libel into discredit; for it was probably imagined, that if a prejudice could possibly be excited in the minds of religious sects against the trial by Jury, the public mind might be prepared for its overthrow. The public feeling, however, was quite in favour of the acquittals, and all such expectations had happily been disappointed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL denied that the men confined at Lancaster were the persons alluded to in the Secret Report, as being engaged in the conspiracy for the destruction of Manchester: they were only charged with a misdemeanour. As to the Derby trial, a more satisfactory one had never taken place—(Hear, hear!)—nor one in which the clemency of Government had been more fully shown! As to the trials of Mr. Hone, there were three distinct libels; and if a man had been indicted for three separate murders, would his acquittal on one of them have proved the injustice of proceeding with the others?—(Hear, hear!)

Lord FOLKSTONE was still of opinion, that the persons lately discharged were the same as those formerly charged with the intended destruction of Manchester. With respect to the Derby trials, who that attended to them but must be convinced, *that the Treason which was proved was the treason of Oliver?—was the production of the Agent of Government—Lord Sidmouth's Agent—Oliver!* The feelings of those who consigned his victims to punishment, he did not envy.—Mr. Hone's trials proved one of two things,—a spirit of persecution against the individual, or a marked evidence of imbecility on the part of Ministers. The late scenes at the King's Bench gave a finish to the picture of degradation. Lord Folkstone made several other strong observations on various topics, and concluded with remarking, that he objected to the whole tenor of the Speech, miserably inadequate as it was to the wants and interests and wishes of the people, at a moment when their liberties were at the feet of Ministers. The Speech, instead of being a full exposition of the state of the nation, was altogether a *wishy-washy* communication!—Our ancestors took another course.—The scene of sorrow lately exhibited throughout the country went utterly to falsify the charge brought against the people of disaffection to the House of Brunswick; the scene indeed deprived description of its power: it had seemed as if the country had been visited with the last great plague of Egypt, and that the eldest born in every house lay dead within its doors! (*Hear, hear!*) It was not to be overlooked, that in every Address of Condolence, the private and public virtues of the Deceased had been specifically adverted to:—if therefore there should exist in this country any enemies to any Branch of the House of Brunswick,—if any part of the community are discontented with their conduct,—let that Branch look to itself for the cause of the hostility!

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought the present was not the time for the discussion of many of the topics introduced: but he must protest against the attack made on the laws of the country, which tended to bring the Courts of Justice into contempt. It had been alleged that the persons found guilty at Derby owed their crime and punishment to the machinations of the Agents of Government. Such a charge tended to the total subversion of all order in society, and it was *wholly unfounded*. There was not the slightest proof that Mr. Oliver had any connection whatever with the crimes of the prisoners. If any such connexion could have been proved, Mr. Oliver was, near the place of trial, and might have been called by the Prisoners*, had they chosen to do so.—When the time came for discussion, Ministers would not shrink from due inquiry; he would then prove that they had acted an honest part, that they had done only their duty, and that they had carried the country through much difficulty and danger to its present tranquil and prosperous state. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. BENNET was prepared to prove, notwithstanding these confident assertions, that the greater part of the disaffection alluded to was the work of the paid Emissaries of Ministers.

Mr. BROUGHAM made a few remarks.

Lord COCHRANE thought the Address very dissatisfactory. Where was the proof of the prosperity talked of in the Speech? Was it to be found in the deficient revenue—in crowded work-houses, in streets thronged with distressed seamen, in the enormous amount of poor rates,—in the misery, in short, that universally prevailed? All this was occasioned by the delinquency of Ministers. And what was the atonement presented? Why, a recommendation to build more Churches! It was indeed in all ages the practice of Sinners to build churches. But they had better enlarge the jails or build alms-houses, in which the poor might seek a refuge from starvation. Their allegation of *Prosperity* was truly a mockery of the public understanding. In no nation in Europe, not even in Spain, was there such a portion of suffering as in this country.

The Address was then unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

ADDRESS TO THE REGENT.

Lord MILNER expressed his great satisfaction at that part of the Regent's Speech which related to the increase in the number of Churches, of which there were great deficiency. If the public purse were to be called upon, he thought it right that some

* The Prisoners did not call *Mister Oliver*, my Lord, for this plain reason: they had pleaded *Not Guilty*: how then could they call on your Lordship's Spy to show that they had been *seduc'd* by him into *Guilt*?—Will not the dying words of the wretched sufferers,—“IT IS ALL OLIVER AND THE GOVERNMENT,”—ring in the ears of some in their last moments?—*Exam.*

inquiry should be instituted into the affairs of the Church Establishment, to see what modes of relief therein could with propriety be made available for so desirable an object. In the building of the Churches, great attention should be paid to the accommodation of the lower orders, who were now slightly attended to in many parish churches.

Mr. CURWEN said, they were told of the flourishing state of the country, yet thousands were still wanting bread, the Poor Rates would most likely increase next year, and trade was at a low ebb! Look too at Ireland. Here the deficit in our finances was about 8 millions, and there he believed it was four. Nothing short of looking stedfastly at our embarrassments could save the country.

The report on the Address was agreed to.

ADDRESSES OF CONDOLENCE TO THE QUEEN, &c.

Lord CASTLEREAGH hoped that the Addresses of Condolence on the late tragical events would meet with the unanimous concurrence of the House. The unexpected death of a Mother and her Child, under the most affecting circumstances, was a subject of deep interest even in private life. How much, then, must these feelings be aggravated by the consideration of the high station and prospects of the illustrious individual whose lamented death now called for condolence? Her recent marriage to the man of her choice, under most auspicious circumstances, formed a painful contrast to her sudden and untimely end. But it was painful and unnecessary to dwell on the subject. Though they might have no precedent for their direction in this case, for any condolence beyond the throne, yet they were warranted in addressing that illustrious individual whose fate had been so intimately connected with that of our beloved Princess. The bright prospects held out from the happy union of Prince Leopold with the Princess Charlotte were such as could rarely occur. Their rare virtues reflected dignity on their exalted station; and the sorrow excited by the fatal overthrow of hopes so justly entertained, was not more general in this country than in every foreign state. He therefore proposed that a Message of Condolence be sent to her Majesty, &c. &c.

Mr. CALCRAFT observed, that he should be wanting in duty to himself and to the public, if he did not oppose this motion! He would use no harsh words, nor would he enter on any explanation; but he was compelled to express his marked dissent!—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Lord CASTLEREAGH remarked, that as there was no reason given, he could have no reply to make.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR also expressed his strong dissent to the motion.

The Motion was put. There was a general cry of “Aye” from the Treasury Bench, and of “No” from the other side.

The SPEAKER—“I think the ayes have it.”

It was then ordered that Colonel Desborough should present the Address to her Majesty, and the Address to the Prince Cobourg was then agreed to unanimously, Mr. CALCRAFT and Mr. BROUGHAM both giving their warm assent to it.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir F. BURDETT observed, that Ministers by their coercive measures had attempted to set aside the demand for Parliamentary Reform, made last Session by a million of persons. All the unconstitutional measures taken by Ministers resulted from this strong and explicit declaration of popular sentiment. They must not, however, imagine that the people of England would be frightened either into a belief of the excellence or into an acquiescence in the integrity of that House. The Petition he held in his hand was subscribed by 20 persons, the number allowed to assemble under the severest legislative acts. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus was, indeed, to be repealed, but that could neither afford much exultation as to the present, nor great confidence respecting the future. The Habeas Corpus was intended to prevent the tyrannical exertion of arbitrary power; but, being set aside on the most frivolous pretences, it only presented a dangerous ground of confidence. Indeed, it might as well be obliterated from the statute-book, not only because it proved useless in the only times when it was intended to operate, but because under the cover of the suspension of this Act, powers were conferred on Ministers which had been unknown before the reign of Charles the Second, when the Habeas Corpus passed. But, in small numbers, such as subscribed this petition, the people could always meet, without affording a pretext for the infamous measures which Ministers always adopted to counteract the wishes and the interests of the people. Was it to be imagined that this was the time when the people could be silent on the subject of reform?—Was it when sedition was excited for the

purpose of resisting Reform—was it when spies and informers were hired to instigate men to crimes, for which they were led to the scaffold and executed as traitors—was it at such a time that the people could remain silent on the great subject of Reform in that House? A representation of the people in that House was the only security for the enjoyment of liberty and the administration of justice. From the want of that representation proceeded all the interior and minor grievances which formed subjects of complaint throughout the country. He took the opportunity of making these observations now, when presenting the Petition he held in his hand, from 20 inhabitants of Bath, but he would not be precluded from bringing the subject fully and distinctly before the House on a future day.

The Petition was then read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.—Eight similar petitions from the same place were afterwards laid on the table.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION REPEAL BILL.

This Bill having been read a first and second time, on the motion for its being committed,

Lord FOLKSTONE observed, that the repeal of the Suspension was not enough; something was due to those persons who had suffered under its operation. It seemed to him that those discharged under recognizances had been unjustly treated: accusations on oath could alone justify such measures.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, if the taking these recognizances was illegal, there was power in the Courts to investigate the matter and discharge the individuals. It was a law question.

Lord CASTLEREAGH gave a similar opinion.

Mr. BROUGHAM also thought it was a law question; but the present consideration was as to the requiring recognizances at the option of Government.

Sir S. ROMILLY observed, that the country had existed nearly twelve months under the tyranny of this dreadful statute. When did the suspension become unnecessary? Was it a day, a week, a month, before the meeting of Parliament? Since June there existed not a shadow of pretext for its continuation. Let it be duly remarked, that it was in June that the conduct of certain Spies and emissaries of Government was exposed: from that time we have ceased to hear of the movements of the discontented.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. B. BARNUM said that Ministers had all along acted under an imperative sense of public duty. As to a certain individual (Oliver) he had no difficulty in asserting, in opposition to all clamour, that that person had done no mischief whatever; but, on the contrary, he had done great service, by disclosing conspiracies at which he had only incidentally and accidentally been present! For surely little weight could be attached to the declarations of the unfortunate men dying at Derby, as they had been fully disproved by their own previous statements. The real cause of the tranquillity since June was to be found in the Suspension Law.

Mr. TIERNEY remarked, that Government were pledged to show the country that danger had existed to the very last hour previous to the repeal of the Act—and that the conduct of their spies had not in one instance produced any sort of mischief.

The Bill having proceeded, and on the motion for its third reading,

Lord FOLKSTONE moved, that all persons bound by recognizances should be discharged from them.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that this would place the House in a very awkward situation; for it would be legislating on a question which remained to be discussed in a Court of law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was far from supposing that recognizances were illegal. The motion was unnecessary.

Mr. BROUGHAM called upon his Learned Friend to say, whether the Court of King's Bench would not refuse redress, on the ground, that the recognizances were voluntarily entered into? Government had said, you must remain in prison or give recognizances; and the prisoners yielded.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, the Court would not refuse on such ground. The whole question was, whether the recognizances were legal in the present case.

Sir S. ROMILLY maintained that the House was bound to adopt the proposition.

After some further conversation, Lord FOLKSTONE withdrew his motion, on an express declaration of the Attorney-General, that the recognizances given by the liberated persons would all be discharged.—The Bill was then passed.

OPPRESSIONS UNDER THE SUSPENSION LAW.

Lord FOLKSTONE presented a Petition from Francis Ward, confined under the Suspension Law. It stated that he was a Not-

tingham lace-maker; that he had a wife, four children, and an aged mother to support; that the Officers who entered his house would not show their warrant, or even read it; that they admitted there was nothing of what they searched for in his house; that he (the Petitioner) had resisted the entrance of the Officers into his house, from respect to a rule laid down by no less a personage than Jesus Christ, which prescribed, that *in doing well he should feel no fear*. He had applied in vain for redress at the Police-Office. He was afterwards sent to a vile dungeon, where he had a damp bed, and was almost suffocated by a sulphureous smell.—Here Lord F. remarked, that perhaps he could save the House the trouble of hearing the whole of the petition, the object of which was to complain of the treatment he had experienced. He meant to move for a Committee of Inquiry on the subject.

Mr. BENNET observed, that he himself was ready to prove, that the most barbarous, cruel, and inhuman treatment, had been exercised under the Suspension Act—such as thrusting men into impure cells, loading with irons, and other abuses. They were bound to inquire into the bitter grievances of Englishmen.—(Hear, hear!)

Lord CASTLEREAGH hoped that notice of such a motion would be given; upon which Lord FOLKSTONE said, he would on this day se'nnight move for a Committee of Inquiry on the subject.

BANK OF ENGLAND—CASH RESTRICTION.

Mr. GRENFELL, among other questions, asked whether the resumption of Cash Payments would take place on the 5th of July next, the time appointed by Law?

Mr. VANSITTART observed, that he knew of nothing in the state of public affairs which would render it expedient to continue the Restriction longer than the appointed time, and the Bank had made ample provision. At the same time, there was certain financial measures about to be adopted by Foreign Courts, which might make it necessary for an application to Parliament for its opinion, as to the policy of resuming Cash Payments at the time specified.

Mr. TIERNEY could not understand the Right Hon. Gentleman, who did not in fact appear to have a single clear idea on the subject.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

SHERIFFS for 1818.

Bedfordshire—John Pedley, Esq. of Eaton Bray.
Berkshire—Robert Palmer, Esq. of Holme Park.
Buckinghamshire—George Hassell, Esq. of Cholesbury.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Postponed.
Cheshire—Henry Hervey Aston, Esq. of Aston.
Cumberland—William Hartley, Esq. of Rose Hill.
Derbyshire—John Charles Girardot, Esq. of Allestree.
Devonshire—Sir Wm. Templer Pole, Bart. of Shute.
Dorsetshire—Disney John Disney, Esq. of Corsembe.
Essex—John Theophilus Danbez, Esq. of Layton.
Gloucestershire—David Ricardo, Esq. of Gatecomb Park.
Herefordshire—John Williams, Esq. of Willcroft.
Hertfordshire—George Palmer, Esq. of Much Hadham.
Kent—William Henry Baldock, Esq. of Petham.
Leicestershire—Sir George Robinson, Bart. of Stretton.
Lincolnshire—J. Charles Lucas Calcraft, Esq. of Ancaster.
Monmouthshire—Nathaniel Wells, Esq. of Piercefield.
Norfolk—Edward Lombe, Esq. of Great Melton.
Northamptonshire—John Booth, Esq. of Glendon.
Northumberland—R. Launcelot Allgood, Esq. of Nunwick.
Nottinghamshire—Henry Walker, Esq. of Ellyth.
Oxfordshire—Philip Lybbe Powis, Esq. of Hardwicke.
Rutlandshire—Robert Peach, Esq. of Loddington.
Shropshire—Thomas Batfield, Esq. of Hopton Court.
Somersetshire—John Everett, Esq. of Hail.
Staffordshire—E. T. Nicholls, Esq. of Salsbury Park.
Southampton—Richard Goodlad, Esq. of Hillyace.
Suffolk—Charles Rogers, Esq. of Widdowstone.
Sussex—Henry Peters, Esq. of Betchworth Castle.
Sussex—John King, Esq. of Loxwood.
Warwickshire—Robert Viner, Esq. of Eathrop.
Wiltshire—Alexander Powell, Esq. of Hurdout-house.
Worcestershire—Samuel Wall, Esq. of Worcester.
Yorkshire—John Yorke, Esq. of Richmond.

Prince of Wales—Court II.

Cornwall—Francis Harbottle, Esq. of Trebartha-hall.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

A CIRCUMSTANCE is said to have occurred, which renders the air of willing friendship and "perfect harmony" between the Government and the United States doubly awkward on our part. "We learn," says the *Chronicle*, that the United States have actually dispatched a frigate round into the Pacific Ocean, to take possession of the river Columbia, a British station, where there is a small colony of settlers, with a fort upon which the British flag flies. It was originally taken possession of by VANCOUVER in his MAJESTY'S name; and that British-American subjects have long occupied posts on the heads of the Columbia, and the rivers flowing from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, is well known; and that they had, previously to the discoveries of Messrs. LEWIS and CLARKE (particularly by the expedition of Sir ALEXANDER M'KENZIE), explored the whole country, but they had made no establishment on the coast, till 1813. In that year, previous to the arrival of the Racoon, their traders from the interior made an arrangement with some citizens of the United States, who had established themselves at the mouth of the Columbia, by which they purchased their goods and post, and were found in possession by Captain BLACK, of the Racoon, who again declared his MAJESTY'S title to the settlement by the right of original discovery, and on this repeated the solemnities before made use of by VANCOUVER, and the other British navigators who had visited the spot. This is, in fact, a revival of the Nootka Sound question, the claim made by the United States arising solely from the purchase of Louisiana from Spain, and which, by their construction, would put an end to our projected expedition to the North Pole, since, if discovered, they would claim possession of the whole of it! What must be the mortified feelings of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, on reflecting that the system which he has countenanced, as pursued by the followers of the immortal Mr. PITT, have brought us to a condition to wink at such indignities!"

It appears however, even by this statement, that there are disputable points in the business, especially from Captain BLACK's having thought it necessary to take the steps he did. But disputable or not as a question of words, we doubt whether any other contest would take place. We have lately stated our opinion on the present state of feeling towards the United States. The latter have the advantage of us, purely because they are on the right side of a number of questions, which the European Governments are afraid to agitate.

The Suspension Bill has been repealed, and in such a hurry, that some Members who intended to express their opinions on the repeal, and had come down to the House (one of them at least) before the usual hour for entering upon business, found that the subject had been gone into some time. The reason was readily perceived. In other respects, this hurry has been the least unbefitting proceeding connected with it; but the fact is, that Ministers feel themselves alarmed at the few proofs and the many punishments which the alleged offences that give rise to the

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Raine, Phoenix Brewery, Bagnigge Wells, brewer.
S. P. Ogden, Leicester, hosier.

J. Buckley, Lawrence-lane, warehouseman. Attorney, Mr. Wilde, Warwick-square.
J. Croxther, Huddersfield, wood-turner. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Exchange-Office.
W. B. Turner, Huddersfield, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
T. Jones, Hamlet of Deritend, Warwickshire, picture-frame-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Alex. Holme, New-Inn, Birmingham.
W. and P. Irving, Liverpool, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Bower, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
W. Davies, Neston, Chester, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Wright and Cole, Temple.
J. Snuggs, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, mercer. Attorney, Mr. Spottiswoode, Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street.
G. Wall, Bromyard, Herefordshire, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.
G. Masters, Langston, Monmouthshire, dealer. Attorney, Mr. King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.
S. Mitchell, Dorking, Surrey, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. West, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
E. Grace, Seaton Cottage, Northumberland, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow Church-yard.
B. B. North, Manchester, factor. Attornies, Messrs. Harvey and Bennell, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.
G. Oddy, Silver-street, Golden-square, soap-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Eritt and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minories.
W. H. Cox, Broad-street, warehouseman. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co. Frederick's-place, Old-Jewry.
G. Wagstaff, Dirsting, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
R. Feather, Romford, Essex, carpenter. Attornies, Messrs. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street.
J. Upson, Park-street, Southwark, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Chapman, Stevens, and Wood, St. Thomas Apostle.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. B. was received;—so is CHRISTIANUS and W. B.

We scarcely perceive the drift of the Letter on **VISITORS**.

A Writer to the Editor has addressed him by the Christian name of HENRY. This is *one* of his names certainly, but not the one he generally goes by; and he mentions this apparently trifling circumstance, because an ignorance of it, he has reason to believe, has often made him responsible for actions and opinions, for which he is not at all so, whether bad or good.

Suspension-Bill have produced; nor have we any doubt, that the single circumstance of the Messrs. EVANS' having held out as they did the other day, contributed to put fresh alarm into their hurry. Lord FOLKSTONE, however, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. BRAND, and others, were not so anticipated in point of time, but that they arrived soon enough to prevent the monster carrying off with it a little surreptitious fang which was to be left undrawn;—we mean the pretended power of the Secretary of State to make people enter into recognizances—such recognizances as the Messrs. EVANS triumphantly refused. It was argued on this, as on an occasion elsewhere, that there was no intention of calling upon the persons concerned, and that they had even been given to understand that their recognizances would be discharged;—a blessed piece of information, which nevertheless, it seems, did not satisfy some of these wilful and extraordinary human beings, with their unaccountable objections to a long secret imprisonment and a grin from a crown lawyer at the end of it! The truth is, individuals are no longer to be trifled with in this manner. They chuse to think, to act, and what seems worse than all to the oligarchists, to speak for themselves; and the oligarchists have found out, that let the humblest of them, who have spirit and good sense, get but one mode of being heard,—one atom of constitutional ground to stand upon,—and their oppressors must either give in, or proclaim the overthrow and usurpation of the Constitution at once *vi et armis*. The recognizances were abandoned.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, professing to give "a distinct answer" on the subject, now informs the country, that although the Bank has made ample preparation for the resumption of its cash payments, it *may* be necessary to restrain them longer, on account of "certain extraordinary financial measures of other countries;" which extraordinary measures he does not explain. The distinctness of Mr. VANSITTART's answer is equal to the clearness of the atmosphere we all breathe, and to the general beauty of the prospect. According to a daily paper, the Bank is really prepared to resume its payments, but the Government will not let it; that is to say, the Government cannot, owing to its own inability; and yet we hear of more Loans to Foreign Powers; and sums of money are paid by the people to such beings as FERDINAND of Spain, to remunerate him for leaving off, or promising to leave off, the traffic in human flesh. Ministers are now acting the part of an old wilful spendthrift, who has contrived to outbid his neighbour by waste and get rid of him by good luck; and so is tempted by his vanity as well as bad habits to run into fresh ostentations expenses; and refuses to look at his accounts except for the purpose of putting off their settlement, and seeing how far he can do so by racking his tenants who are also his creditors.

ARBITRARY IMPRISONMENTS!—There is to be a public Meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern to-morrow morning, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT in the Chair, for the purpose of opening a general subscription for the assistance of the Messrs. EVANS, Mr. BENBOW, and such other sufferers under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, as shall appear to a Committee entitled to public approbation for their resistance to ministerial persecution.—This is a highly proper proceeding.

SLAVE TRADE.—The Treaty with Spain contains the following articles:—

Article III.—His Britannic Majesty engages to pay in London, on the 20th of February, 1818, the sum of four hundred thousand pounds sterling, to such persons as his Catholic Majesty shall appoint to receive the same.

Art. IV.—The said sum of four hundred thousand pounds sterling is to be considered as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty engaged in this traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; as also for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said traffic.

Is not this a very strange business; and would it surprise any one to find, that the whole of this affair was merely a pretext to supply Spain with money to aid in the subjugation of the South Americans? We have more than suspicions.

The proposed basis for the military contingent of the States of Germany, which subject was taken into consideration by the Diet on the 19th ult., requires a levy of 2 per cent. on the population of that great country—we presume the *male* part of it is here alluded to. The gross population of Germany is about 30,000,000, of which 6,000,000 will be nearly the number of males capable of bearing arms. Two in every hundred of these would constitute an army of 120,000 men, the exact amount of force which it was stated the Army of the Confederation was designed to muster.

LORD COCHRANE.—The reader will see in another part of the paper a letter from B., who complained last week of certain proceedings of the Committee of the Distressed Seamen. The writer having been mistaken respecting Lord COCHRANE, he hastened to make every reparation in his power to that gallant Officer, who has, we understand, with the generosity which belongs to his character, expressed his entire satisfaction at the explanation. The letter of B. will perhaps be as satisfactory to W. W.—To J. W., who has sent a letter in which he denies all the other statements of B., we can only say, that B. again vouches for their accuracy.

The marriage of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE with the Princess of HESSE is said to be fixed for the 24th of February. Their Highnesses, as we stated some days since, will soon after come to England, to pass the summer. *Courier*.

"A fine statue of the late Right Hon. WM. PITT will shortly be placed in the Bank of England. The figure is cut by an eminent sculptor in a sitting posture, and the likeness and character are singularly striking. This mark of respect to the memory of that distinguished statesman has been paid for by private subscription."—*Courier*.—The Bank has good reason to be grateful to Mr. PITT. His system has filled its coffers, though at the public cost.

The Court Mourning expires this day; which those who do not like such dull appearances will be very glad of.

FORGED BANK NOTES.—Mr. RANSON's case has not yet been settled even in its first stage. It will of course be brought before the proper Court; and the public will be benefited by his determination to bring the matter to a final issue.—How do the public know that Notes marked as "forged" are really forged? Who are now the judges? Why, an interested party. It is quite idle to talk of the "honour" of a great public body. Public bodies never feel shame. They merely consult their own interest, as a body. And if by any possible chance a set of men should feel shame from any unlucky exposure, the portion of it which falls to the lot of each individual is so small, that it can be very well borne. Further notice will, of course, be taken of this case at the proper time.

The Hon. CHARLES LAMBE has resigned his post as a Member of the Sub-Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, and is succeeded by Lord YARMOUTH.

ANTWERP LOAN.—It is confidently whispered from Paris, where a certain Great Lawyer has lately been, that this money-changing transaction, or rather reversionary bargain, subject to the lives of three high Personages, (in which some of our first characters were concerned) is about to meet the public eye.—All the world knows, that in the year 1790 a Princely Loan was effected in Antwerp and Paris, and that a certain portion of that Loan was received by the subscribing parties. The principal sum is said to have been Three Hundred Thousand Pounds; and we are credibly informed, that One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds were bona fide paid by the Contractors in those Cities. Two of the agents were guillotined in Paris, and one shot himself in Westminster, after having corresponded with a well-known Scotch Lawyer.—We do know, that a pamphlet was published by the late Mr. STOCKDALE, bookseller, in Piccadilly, with the view, and indeed the declared object, of invalidating the very supposition that such a Loan could have been attempted. We believe the following expression was used in that ministerial brochure:—That such a Loan would be a *gigantic piece of swindling*. Time, which unravels most things, will unravel this; and we shall probably have it in our power to satisfy our readers, and the nation at large, as to the reality of the fact.

MR. HONE.—"It may not be inexpedient to remind our countrymen that they have done nothing to shew their appreciation of his extraordinary talents, or the good which he has, in his singular defence, rendered to the country by upholding the most valuable of its privileges,—the freedom of the press. A subscription should certainly be set on foot in this city for him. We care not who begins it, but we say for ourselves that we will contribute to it TEN POUNDS, in whatever quarter it may originate. Some of our contemporaries, we are sure, would heartily join us. We appeal, however, not to the press, but the public.—Every man in society is indebted to Mr. HONE, and his obligation should be acknowledged, not, to be sure, in the way in which Lord DARLINGTON, Lord SEFTON, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and others, have, in their contributions of 100 Guineas, recognised it, but in such a way, and under such circumstances as their stations and finances may admit. If any individual should think proper to deposit his subscription, whether it may be in pounds or shillings, with us, it shall be duly acknowledged and as regularly transmitted to the Committee appointed to manage the subscription. Our letter-box is open to those who may not wish to have their names or persons known."—*The Freeman's Journal*—Dublin.

CAPE BRETON.—We see by a paper published in this island,—the *Acadian Recorder*,—that certain acts of the government have called forth a remonstrance from the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Sydney and its vicinity, in an address to the President, Colonel HERBERT. In this address, various heavy grievances are detailed, in very strong language; and it concludes with a hope, that the unauthorized ordinances will be revoked, and the Legislature required by the King's command be immediately formed.—Whether these complaints have been met and redressed, we know not; but we are disposed to think, that the peace and well-being of the Colony will not be much forwarded by Governor AINSLIE, if we may judge of his wisdom and virtue from his conduct at Grenada and Dominica. How this person, indeed, obtained the government of this island, after being deemed unfit to remain in the above commands, is quite inexplicable to us. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to trace the high interest,—for such surely it must have been,—which could have procured for him any such appointment, after the exposures which have taken place.

It is said, in the Rue de la Harpe, resides, it is said, in the Rue de la Harpe, an assumed name.

The *Morning Post* says, "That the Archduchess of PARMA, wife to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, is expected to visit this country in the course of next Summer.

Man is prone to perpetuate his name. To this end our Minister, or some one in desperate circumstances, has hit on *Hamlet's* expedient—"There's hope a great man's memory may outlive his life half a year; but by'r lady, he must build CHURCHES then."

THE RUSSIAN SUWARROW.—A Russian biographical account of SUWARROW contains some singular and curious details. Though the general cruelty of his disposition was evinced by the horrible massacres of OCZAKOFF, ISMAILOFF, and PRAGA, (where 60,000 Poles are said to have been sacrificed to his vengeance); yet he sometimes showed a more peculiar ardour of ferocity. To the French, in particular, he bore a sort of fanatical hatred—a rage of detestation. A proof of this passion was even exhibited in exercising his men. In commanding them to make a charge with the bayonet, they were to understand his directions in three different ways, according to the nation which they were supposed to combat. When he gave the word *march against the Prussians*, they charged straight forward with the point of the bayonet—*against the Poles*, they rapidly repeated the thrust—*against the execrable French*, they turned round their bayonets after the second thrust, to enlarge the wound. Original in every thing, and even affecting originality, this semi-barbarian sometimes appeared wrapped up in a sheep's skin, like a Cossack, and at other times covered with crosses, with badges of Orders, and portraits, which he had received. These latter ornaments, joined to his little grim countenance and his lank figure, gave him more the appearance of an Italian *charlatan* than the General of an army. Although he gave the world reason to suspect his sanity, yet, from sharing their dangers, their fatigues, and their frugal fare, he was always the idol of his soldiers. The anecdote of his quelling a mutiny among his troops in crossing the Alps is well known. His soldiers, overwhelmed with fatigues, and dispirited with hardships, no longer obeyed his voice, or observed their usual discipline. He ordered a ditch to be dug, and stretching himself in it, cried out to his mutinous soldiers, "Cover me up with earth, you General desires here to be interred, since you abandon him." They all threw themselves at his feet, and followed him with devotion and enthusiasm. The Emperor ALEXANDER has caused a statue to be erected to his name, and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has pronounced a public eulogium on his memory; but such honours will not remove the stain of capricious ferocity from his character, or induce history to paint him in any other colours than those of a fortunate military madman, or an enterprising savage.—*Ghent paper*.

In reply to a Correspondent signing himself "Coffee," we are sent the following, under the signature of "Tea":—"In perusing your Paper of Sunday week, I perceived an article under the special title of "*A Caution*," from a Correspondent signed "*Coffee*," stating, he had ordered a quantity of moist sugar to be sent to his lodgings from a Grocer's, in Blackfriar's-road, which he states was marked 9d. in the window, he refused, unless other goods were included in the purchase. That a stranger did order two pounds of moist sugar, to be sent to Walworth, is certain, which he might have out of the window or any part of the warehouse, if he thought proper to carry it home; but it is hardly reasonable to expect a Grocer should send his porter with two pounds of moist sugar (upon which he had no more than 1½d. profit) one mile and back, to any one that was not a known customer. This trade of "*Coffee*," shews he is as little acquainted with truth as with trade, and less with the use than the abuse of the Press, which I consider the guard and invaluable right of every Englishman."



We have authority for saying, that Mr. BROUGHAM is the Gentleman who has been called upon by the independent interest in Westmoreland, to represent them in the next Parliament.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The subject which suggested the beautiful Sonnet, in a late number, signed "Ghrastes," produced also the enclosed from another pen, which, if you deem it worthy insertion, is at your service. H. S.

OZYMANDIAS.

In Egypt's sandy silence, all alone,
Stands a gigantic Leg, which far off throws
The only shadow that the Desert knows:—
"I am great OZYMANDIAS," saith the stone,
"The King of Kings; this mighty City shows
The wonders of my hand."—The City's gone,—
Nought but the Leg remaining to disclose
The site of this forgotten Babylon.
We wonder,—and some Hunter may express
Wonder like ours, when thro' the wilderness
Where London stood, holding the Wolf in chase,
He meets some fragment huge, and stops to guess
What powerful but unrecorded race
Once dwelt in that annihilated place.

THE CROWN AND SCEPTRE.

1.
A Painter, giving no offence,
Drew the Fifth EDWARD's State,
And placed the Crown a little above
The Royal Infant's pate.
2.
The same design'd our Second JAMES,
When he had left the land,
And drew the Sceptre just below
The Royal Exile's hand.
3.
Bât growing vain from such success
He sketched a madman's whim.
A Man with Sceptre and with Crown,
Half come, half leaving him.
4.
Wherein the Sceptre seem'd to hang
By a magnetic thread;
The Crown, an Island severed clean
From its Continent the Head.
5.
(So drawn the belly and the limbs
In Æsop's Fables see;
So too in Stephens' title-page
The branches and the tree.)
6.
Too true, the Knave had lost his wits,
For he inscribed the page,
"EDWARD in unperforming youth,
"JAMES in fulfilling age."

BANKRUPT SYSTEM.

MR. EXAMINER,—The notice you took in your last Paper of a circumstance mentioned at the conclusion of my book, on the Administration of the Bankrupt Laws, claims my attention: the statement is correct in substance, but differing in some immaterial points.

You of course was aware that presents had been made

me, besides, at different times, by some Gentlemen in the Bankrupt Department, in BANK PAPER and other value, to the amount of about *three pounds*. These were delivered with expressions of feeling and kindness, that called forth my sincerest gratitude. It does not become a suppliant to ascribe motives to favours conferred. However differing in quality and value, both came to me through the same channel, and had their respective operation and effect.

I am aware that the mention in the Pamphlet of the present of *writing-paper* may, by some, be placed to prejudice: I would beg of those, to have the liberality to allow me a rank amongst human beings; and to consider what feelings, *twelve years* of *illegal* and very *intemperate* proceedings against them, would be likely to produce in their minds! I am warranted in using the word *illegal* by the admission of the Lord Chancellor himself, and no one who knows the case will question the *intemperance* of the proceedings against me.

It has never been a passion with me to meddle with party or politics. I have rather wished to go on quietly, satisfied with the laws the Legislature, in its wisdom, has enacted. I will, however, now venture to say I derive some comfort from contemplating the conclusion of the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday last, that "THE RELIGIOUS AND MORAL HABITS OF THE PEOPLE ARE THE MOST SURE AND FIRM FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY." This, Sir, is my political Creed, and has ever been the ruling principle of my conduct, from a conviction that religious and moral habits could never be against law, and that one great object of the law was to protect those habits; and recommended now from the highest authority, there is great hope that the maxim will be deeply imprinted on every mind; when it may be expected that truth, equity, and justice, will receive a due observance from the *highest* to the *lowest* orders amongst us; and then, Sir, I may at length get out of my *old piteful strains*, and tell you, at a future time, how securely and peacefully I am jogging on to the end of the stage, under the protection of our *revered old English Constitution*.—Your old Correspondent and faithful servant,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Jan. 30, 1818.

TRIAL BY COMBAT.

SIR,—As the subject of Trial by Combat is at present a matter of very general discussion, I beg to point out where yourself or your readers may obtain full information on the point.

Glanville, lib. 14. cap. 1.—Glanville, lib. 2. cap. 3, 4, 5.
Bracton, cap. 22. lib. 3. tract 2, fo. 140.
Horn's Mirror of Justice, lib. 3. cap. Dis exceptioni in fine
, and cap. Juramentum duelli.
Dyer, fo. 301. mm. 41, 42.
Coke on Litt. fo. 294. b. Origines Judicales, fo. 65.
Spelman's Glossary at large, verbo, campus.
Britton, cap. 22.
Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 7. and lib. 3. c. 3.

The last trial by combat was admitted 6. Car. I. between Donold Lord Rey or Rhee, appellant, and David Ramsay, Esq. defendant, in the painted Chamber at Westminster, before Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord High Constable, Thomas Earl of Arundel, Earl Marshall, with other Lords, when, after the Court had met several times, and Bill Answer, and Replication, put in by the Parties, and Counsel heard, with other formalities, it was at last determined that the matter should be referred to the King's will and pleasure, whose favour inclined to Ramsay. I am, Sir, yours,
DYMORE.

N. B. This appears to be a precedent by which the present difficult case may be settled.

ON THE PRACTICE OF PUNNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I am a constant reader of the *Examiner*, and having recently had the pleasure of witnessing the good effects of some of your seasonable addresses to the public, in the revival of old usages with new interest, the diffusion of innocent mirth and open-hearted hilarity, I am inclined to hope, that good writing may do more towards the correction of bad habits of thinking and acting, than my observations upon society had hitherto led me to believe.

When you have leisure from teaching the world to think and to feel in matters of vital importance to the community, I beg to recommend to your notice a minor evil, which, by poisoning the springs of taste and knowledge, by bringing forward the flippant, and throwing back the reflective speaker, tends to embitter and destroy all the profit and pleasure of conversation: I allude to the vice of Punning. It is my fate to mix familiarly with a knot of individuals, each of them capable of sustaining a part in rational discourse, and of bringing to the intellectual conflict minds armed with vigour, and stored with learning; who, nevertheless, meet together to fritter away time, patience, and attention, with a series of unconnected quibbles and conceits. Their talk is not narrative, for nothing is related; not demonstrative, for nothing is maintained; not didactic, for nothing can be learned; not argumentative, for nothing can be proved; not confidential, for nothing is believed. Instead of the rich web of fancy glowing with the vivid creations of lively and intelligent minds, the hearers are presented with a motley intermixture of shreds of wit and patches of conceit—a chequer-work of incongruous images—the very orts and leavings of the “Feast of Reason”—the dregs and scum of science and literature. If I relate to this group of punsters the most affecting circumstance, I am heard with impatience and inattention, till I chance, unwittingly, to utter a word susceptible of a double or triple interpretation. The mischievous spark of folly is applied, the moral interest of my tale is undermined, and a loud report of laughter announces the explosion of folly. One of our eminent writers gave thanks that his name was not liable to a pun. Would that all pun-provoking cognominations might be changed by Act of Parliament! I shudder at the mention of an individual, whose “addition” may be likened to anything in heaven and earth, and had rather go without a meal than sit down with any of my furlishers of old jests to a dinner of *tongue, brains, calve’s head, goose*, &c. But what security can the most carefully constructed bill of fare afford me? If there are chicken at table, I am insultingly asked if I am a *foul-feeder*: the table-cloth is disgraced for an allusion to *Greece*; and when I call for beer, the most *lugubre* associations are produced. My dumb-waiter is condemned, because it will not answer; and when the salad appears, I am congealed with “*Let us endeavour to do without salary*.”

The Genius of Onkography frowns in vain: puns are by the laws of custom entitled to claim entrance into the sensorium, either by the eye or ear; but when a pseudo-pun (“for indeed there are counterfeits abroad, and it behoves men to be careful”) is perceptible to neither sense, when read it cannot be seen, and when heard it cannot be understood, to avoid the horror of an explanation, I find myself obliged to perjure myself by laughing in ignorance and very sadness, and thus sanction the practice I would fain abolish.

But, Mr. Examiner, shall I tell you all? What I have related is not the worst. It is little to hunger for the bread of wisdom, and be fed with the husks of folly: it is little to thirst for the Castalian fount, and see its waters idly wasted in sport or malice: it is little to seek for the interchange of souls, and find only the reciprocation of

nonsense. All this I might endure, and patient suffering might purify and ennoble my nature; but—shall I confess it to you?—I, even I, who address these lamentations to you in the bitterness of my spirit, I am myself infected with the contagion of punning! Graceless and open-eyed sinner as I am, in spite of all my “compunctious visitings” of better taste, I find myself, like the brutalized companions of Ulysses, debased and perverted from my former self. I lose by degrees all my reverence for plain sense and singleness of mind, and am the very thing I hate and wonder at. Let me entreat you, Mr. Examiner, to aid me with your advice. Set forth, in strong colours, the enormity I have but feebly shadowed out. Spare not the cantory of satire to stop the gangrene of false wit. Be severe upon my friends, and treat me as ill as you please. My name is so obscure, that it would add no weight to my request; but it may interest you to know, I am the *author*, not *translator*, of a dramatic piece called *Disguises*, in which all that you praised was mine, and all that you condemned was added by the Manager. My case is desperate, for this is the only letter, without a pun, which has for many weeks been written by your humble servant.

N.

FINE ARTS.

CAST FROM THE MOSES OF MICHAEL ANGELO, IN THE MEWS GALLERY.

THE professional character of MICHAEL ANGELO has ever been proverbial for austere greatness of style. Independently of the concurrent testimony of nearly all Artists and Writers on Art, the exalted opinion entertained of him by RAFFAELLE would be almost a sufficient evidence of the greatness of his character. RAFFAELLE thanked God for having been born in an age which boasted of such a man. But the improving effect which the sight of his works had upon the theory and practice of RAFFAELLE, is still more corroboratory of the justness of the general estimation of MICHAEL ANGELO's stupendous powers.—Until RAFFAELLE's genius was invigorated and additionally enlightened by that of his illustrious competitor, his style of Painting was comparatively tame. It had great grace, but little or nothing of grandeur. It was highly pleasing, but not powerful. It was much in the style of his Master PERUGINO, though more elegant. But the effect produced on it by M. ANGELO's genius was instantaneous and immense. This intellectual sun awakened his finer powers into glorious action, and expanded the latent seeds and buds of his genius into the most perfect productions that have ever appeared in the regions of Painting. That small part, then, of the public, and those Artists whose taste is improved to the highest reli-b, have now, in the *Mews Gallery*, an opportunity of enjoying it in a more eminent degree than ever, as far as that relish has been derived from good copies of the works of this grand and inspiring Master; for of his original productions there is, we believe, not one in this country, abounding as it does in so many of the best of other celebrated Geniuses of the Continent.* Here is an exact Cast from one of his most famous Sculptures, a figure of the great Jewish Leader *Moses*, and chiseled by M. ANGELO for his intended monument to Pope JULIUS II. The view of it is almost as gratifying as if it was the original, as the mode in which a fine plaster Cast is executed, renders it without a fractional difference the same in its forms and surface as the original. The figure is colossal, and being in the same place with Casts from the celebrated colossal figure of *Achilles*, and two of the *Elgin Marbles*, all after PHIDIAS, serves, though the

* His pictures are mostly immoveable, as they are almost all in Fresco.

subjects are so different, to convey some idea of the comparative styles of Sculpture, as practised by two of the greatest, if not the greatest, Statuaries of ancient and modern times. In comparing this and other figures of the great Florentine Artist with the performances of the Greeks, the latter appear a sublimer and more refined race. MICHAEL ANGELO's have all that can be given by anatomical knowledge, athletic form, and vigour of action; the Greeks have all these excellencies, with more perfection of shape and intellectuality. Vehemence of action, strength of marking, and anatomical knowledge, are the principles of the former: all the requisite energies of body, and a nobler and more refined temperament of mind, those of the latter. MICHAEL ANGELO's are admirable specimens of his species; those of the ancients are the best. We admire his; theirs we love as well as admire. We would wish to live with such beings as were sculptured by the ancients, as objects of affection or of reverence: we would rather retire from MICHAEL ANGELO's, as objects of awe. With all this great Artist's just claims to sublimity, he is considered, even by his greatest admirers, to have sometimes carried his energy into "caricature and caprice;"—and even in this justly famous figure of *Moses*, which is one of his finest, we are doubtful whether it would not as well represent a defying, athletic, well-robed, and well-bearded pugilist, as the Hebrew Ruler and Lawgiver; for to the venerable effect of the flowing beard, and the robe that, hanging from behind, falls over the knees, to the look of authority and of a lofty self-possession, are connected a sternness and a muscular tension and strength, that are induced by the bodily habits of porters and prize-fighters. This strength, in union with correct form, gives the effect of grandeur, inasmuch as immense power always communicates an emotion of the terrible; which is a constituent of the sublime.

R. H.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

There was a private view, yesterday, of the works of British Artists, which are to be publicly exhibited tomorrow, at the Gallery of this Institution. That the visitors will find ample enjoyment may well be imagined, when it is stated that there are Paintings from the hands of Messrs. ALSTON, ALLAN, COLLINS, COOPER, CONSTABLE, FRADFLE, HOFFLAND, HARLOWE, JACKSON, WESTALL, WILKIE, and many others. Details in future Numbers.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 39.

The Revolt of Islam.—a Poem,—by Percy Bysshe Shelley.—London: C. and J. Ollier.

THIS is an extraordinary production. The ignorant will not understand it; the idle will not take the pains to get acquainted with it; even the intelligent will be startled at first with its air of mysticism and wildness; the livelier man of the world will shake his head at it good naturedly; the sulkier one will cry out against it; the bigot will be shocked, terrified, and enraged, and fall to proving all that is said against himself; the negatively virtuous will re-ent the little quarter that is given to mere custom; the slaves of bad customs or bad passions of any sort will either seize their weapons against it, trembling with rage or conscious worthlessness, or hope to let it quietly pass by, as an enthusiasm that must end in air; finally, the hopeless, if they are ill-tempered, will envy its hopefulness,—if good tempered, will sorrowfully anticipate its disappointment,—both from self-love, though of two different sorts;—but

we will venture to say, that the intelligent and the good, who are yet healthy-minded, and who have not been so far blinded by fear and self-love as to confound superstition with desert, anger and hatred with firmness, or despondency with knowledge, will find themselves amply repaid by breaking through the outer shell of this production, even if it be with the single reflection, that so much ardour for the happy virtues, and so much power to recommend them, have united in the same person. To will them with hope indeed is to create them; and to extend that will is the object of the writer before us.

The story of the "Revolt of Islam" is this: The poet, rising from "visions of despair" occasioned by the late triumphs over the progress of mankind, goes meditating by the sea-shore, and after an awful and prophetic tempest, suddenly sees in the air the extraordinary spectacle of a combat between a serpent and an eagle:—

The Serpent's mailed and many-coloured skin
Shone through the plumes its coils were twined within
By many a swollen and knotted fold; and high
And far, the neck, receding light and thin,
Sustained a crested head, which warily
Shifted and glanced before the Eagle's stedfast eye.

The Serpent is defeated, and falls into the sea, from whence he is received into the bosom of a beautiful woman who sits lamenting upon the shore. She invites the poet to go somewhere across the sea with them in a boat. He consents, more in fear for her than for himself; and in the course of the voyage she tells him that the Serpent and the Eagle are the Powers of Good and Evil, who combat with each other at intervals; that the Serpent or Power of Good has again been defeated; and that she herself is his selected companion, whom in his more radiant shape he appeared to once at night, and announced his having fallen in love with. The Serpent all this while lies still, recovering from the effects of the combat; and at last the voyagers come to a magnificent temple beyond the polar ocean, in which

There sat on many a sapphire throne
The Great, who had departed from mankind,
A mighty Senate;—some, whose white hair shone
Like mountain snow, mild, beautiful, and blind.
Some female forms, whose gestures beamed with mind;
And ardent youths,—and children bright and fair;
And some had lyres, whose strings were intertwined
With pale and clinging flames, which ever there
Waked faint yet thrilling sounds that pierced the chrysal air.

A magic and obscure circumstance then takes place, the result of which is, that the woman and serpent are seen no more, but that a cloud opens asunder, and a bright and beautiful shape, which seems compounded of both, is beheld sitting on a throne,—a circumstance apparently imitated from Milton:

Wonder and joy a passing faintness threw
Over my brow—a hand supported me,
Whose touch was magic strength: *an eye of blue*
Looked into mine, like moonlight, soothingly;
And a voice said—Thou must a listener be
This day—two mighty Spirits now return,
Like birds of calm from the world's raging sea;
They pour fresh light from Hope's immortal urn,
A tale of human power,—despair not—list and learn!
I looked, and lo! one stood forth eloquently;
His eyes were dark and deep, and the clear brow
Which shadowed them was like the morning sky,
The cloudless Heaven of Spring, when in their flow
Through the bright air, the soft winds as they blow,
Wake the green world.

Beneath the darkness of his outspread hair
He stood thus beautiful: but there was one
Who sat beside him like his shadow there,
And held his hand—far lovelier—she was known
To be thus fair by the few lines alone
Which through her floating locks and gathered cloaks,
Glances of soul-dissolving glory shone.

This is a fine Grecian feeling, of what may be called the sentiment of shape. The two strangers are the hero and heroine of the poem; and here the more human part of the story commences. *Laon*, the hero, relates it. He was an ardent and speculative youth, born in modern Greece; and grew up with great admiration of the beauties and kindnesses of external nature, and a great horror of the superstitions and other oppressions with which his country and mankind in general were afflicted. A beautiful female orphan under the care of his parents shared these feelings with him; and a mutual love was the consequence. She even speculated upon taking some extraordinary though gentle step to deliver the world from its thralldom; when she was torn away from him by some slaves of the Grand Turk's Seraglio; and he himself, for endeavouring to rescue her, and for taking that opportunity of proclaiming freedom, was shut up in a prison in a rock, where his senses forsook him. The effect of the circumstance however is not lost. He is delivered from his dungeon by an old man, and after a second but milder insanity, is informed by his preserver, that the people had been awakened to new ideas, and that there was a maiden who went about exciting them to a bloodless freedom. It was his love *Cythna*, after having been made a victim of the tyrant's lust; and having been likewise imprisoned, and robbed of her senses. A considerable interval elapses while *Laon* recovers his reason; but on so doing, and hearing of the exploits of her whom he justly supposed to be his lovely friend, he takes leave of the old man, and journeys for Constantinople or the Golden City, where he finds the people risen, the tyrant fallen, and *Cythna* the predominant spirit of the change. He goes with others to the palace, and sees the "sceptered wretch" sitting silent and sullen on the footstool of his throne,—

Alone, but for one child, who led before him
A graceful dance:—weeping and murmuring
Mid her sad task of unregarded love,
That to no smiles it might his speechless sadness move.

She clasps the tyrant's feet, and then stands up when the strangers come nigh;—

Her lips and cheeks seemed very pale and wan,
But on her forehead, and within her eye
Lay beauty, which makes hearts that feed thereon
Sick with excess of sweetness; on the throne
She leaned; the King, with gathered brow and lips
Wreathed by long scorn, did only sneer and frown
With hue like that when some great painter dips
His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse.

Laon saves his life from the fury of the crowd; a festival is held at which *Cythna* presides like a visible angel, and every thing seems happiness and security. The Revolters however are suddenly assailed by the allies of the tyrant; and the fortune of the contest is changed. *Cythna* reaches *Laon* through the lost battle on a huge black Tartarian horse, "whose path makes a solitude;" and they fly to a distance through a desolate village, in the dwellings of which the flames and human beings were now dead:—

But the wide sky,
Flooded with lightning, was ribbed overhead
By the black rafters; and around did lie
Women, and babes, and men, slaughtered confusedly.

The only survivor is a female, who has gone mad, and fancies herself the Plague. The description of her desperate laughter and actions is appalling, though not without a tendency, we think, to something overwrought and artificial. When the travellers arrive at a place of rest, *Cythna* tells *Laon* her adventures. They have been briefly alluded to, and include a finely-fancied and pathetic account of a child which she had in her dungeon, and which was taken from her. *Laon* goes out from the retreat occasionally to get food and intelligence, and finds that Re-

venge, and subsequently Pestilence and Famine, have been making terrible havoc in the city. The tyrant and his slaves, in their terror, make frightened addresses to heaven, and a priest advises them to expiate its "vengeance" by sacrificing *Laon* and *Cythna*. He accordingly dispatches numbers to hunt them out; upon which *Laon* comes forward disguised, and offers to give up the man provided the woman be spared. They take an oath to do so, and he declares himself; but it is then declared impious to have made the oath; and at last, *Cythna* comes voluntarily forward, and shares the funeral pyre with her beloved friend, from which they find themselves suddenly sailing on a beautiful sea to the Paradise in which the Spirit of Good resides, where *Cythna* meets with her child who had died of the plague; and the poem concludes.

We gave the fine description of the preparation for the sacrifice last week; we shall pursue our criticism next, with further extracts, an account of the particular views of the author, and a summary of the poetical character of the work in general.

MR. HAZLITT'S LECTURES.

Mr. HAZLITT on Thursday gave his Third Lecture at the Surrey Institution. It was "on Shakespear and Milton." There was again a crowded, and, we may venture to affirm, a well-satisfied audience. A man of even common talents would readily be listened to on such an inspiring topic; and that Mr. H. deserved the attention of his hearers, let the following eloquent passage from his Lecture show:—it is a description of the bliss and misery experienced by our first Parents:—

—Of Adam and Eve it has been said, that the ordinary reader can feel little interest in them, because they have none of the passions, pursuits, or even relations of human life, except that of man and wife, the least interesting of all others, if not to the parties concerned, at least to the bystanders. The preference has on this account been given to Homer, who, it is said, has left very vivid and infinitely diversified pictures of all the passions and affections, public and private, incident to human nature, the relations of son and brother, parent, friend, citizen, and many others. Longinus preferred the *Iliad* to the *Odyssey*, on account of the greater number of battles it contains. But I can neither agree to his criticism, nor assent to the present objection. It is true there is little action in this part of Milton's poem; but there is much repose and more enjoyment. There are none of the every-day occurrences, contentions, disputes, wars, fightings, feuds, jealousies, trades, professions, liveries, and common handicrafts of life;—"no kind of traffic; letters are not known; no use of service, riches, poverty, contract, succession, bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard none; no occupation, no treason, felony, sword, pike, knife, gun, nor need of any engine!" So much the better; thank Heaven, all these were yet to come. But still the die was cast, and in them our doom was sealed. In them,—

"The generations were prepared; the pangs,
The internal pangs, were ready; the dread strife
Of poor humanity's afflicted will,
Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny."

In their first false step we trace all our future woe, with loss of Eden. But there was a short and precious interval between; like the first blush of morning before the day is overcast with tempest, the dawn of the world, the birth of nature from the "unapparent deep," with its first dews and freshness on its cheek, breathing odours. There was the first delicious taste of life, and on them depended all that was to come of it. In them hung trembling all our hopes and fears. They were as yet alone in the world, in the eye of nature, wondering at their new being, full of enjoyment and

enraptured with one another; with the voice of their Maker walking in the garden; and ministering angels attendant on their steps, winged messengers from Heaven like rosy clouds descending in their sight. Nature played around them her virgin fancies wild, and spread for them a repast where no crude surfeit reigned. Was there nothing in this scene which God and Nature alone witnessed to interest a modern critic? What need was there of action, where the heart was full of bliss and innocence without it? They had nothing to do but feel their own happiness, and "know to know no more." "They toiled not, neither did they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." All things seem clothed with fresh beauty, and to acquire fresh sweetness in their sight. They tasted as it were for themselves and us of all that there ever was pure in human bliss. "In them the burthen of the mystery, the heavy and the weary weight of all this unintelligible world, is lightened."—They stood awhile perfect; but they afterwards fell, and were driven out of Paradise, tasting the first fruits of bitterness as they had of bliss. But their pangs were such as a pure spirit might feel at the sight; their "tears such as angels weep." The pathos is of that mild contemplative kind which arises from regret for the loss of happiness, and resignation to inevitable fate. There is none of the fierceness of intemperate passion, none of the agony of mind and turbulence of expression, which is the result of the habitual struggles of the will with circumstances, irritated by repeated disappointments, and constantly setting its desires most intensely on that which there is an impossibility of attaining. This would have destroyed the beauty of the whole picture. They had received their unlooked-for happiness as a free gift from their Creator's hands, and they submitted to its loss, not without sorrow, but without impious and stubborn repining.

In either hand the hast'ning angel caught
Our ling'ring parents; and to th' eastern gate
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the subjected plain; then disappear'd.
They looking back, all th' eastern side beheld
Of Paradise, so late their happy seat,
Wav'd over by that flaming brand, the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms:
Some natural tears they dropp'd, but wip'd them soon;
The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide."

ABUSE OF THE PRESS—THE OBSERVER.

The *Nottingham Review*,—a paper always active in the cause of Liberty,—is before us, containing an article under the head of "The Trials at Derby," which should be perused by every Legislator, who, before he gives his final judgment on the conduct of Ministers, wishes to make himself master of that part of the question between the people and their rulers, which relates to those misguided and unhappy men, who, seduced as much by the Agents of Government as their own distresses, pursued a line of action equally absurd, reprehensible, and fatal.

The article we allude to is much too long for insertion in our paper; yet we must notice one or two points in it, that more immediately relate to the press,—an engine which is but too often used to promote the evil ends of selfish and abandoned individuals.

There is a paper in London called the *Observer*, which has a considerable circulation among the lower orders, as well from its being cheaper than many other weekly papers, as from its containing such lengthened details of accidents, offences, police news, and other intelligence of the kind, as may be supposed suited to the tastes of the humbler class of shopkeepers and the frequenters of public houses. This paper, however, would be perfectly harmless, and even useful in its way, if it confined itself to such topics; but it occasionally takes a higher flight; and whenever it thus

ventures out of its proper element, it is almost always sure to exhibit its ignorance, its meanness, and its dislike to the cause of the people.

It appears from the *Nottingham Review*, that the *Observer* some time back contained "a string of falsehoods on what it termed the late insurrection at Pentridge, of a nature so malignant and base, that the attempt to follow it in all its mazes seems a task almost as difficult as that of cleansing the Augean Stable." The *Nottingham* paper goes on to give proof, that it does not bring this heavy charge against the *Observer* without great reason. It proves, that many of the "facts" which that paper put forth respecting the matter in question (and for which it "pledged itself for the truth of every particular") not only were not true, but could not possibly be true; and it concludes its judicious exposure by the insertion of a letter written by FRANCIS WARD, one of the unfortunate men lately confined under the Suspension Act, which he had written to the Conductor of the *Observer*, in answer to the falsehoods put forth in that paper against him and other of his fellow-sufferers,—but which that "Tool of Government," as the *Nottingham* Editor very justly concluded him to be, was absolutely mean enough and unjust enough to decline inserting!

Can there possibly be any thing more odious than such conduct? The *Observer*, it must be allowed, seldom aims its shafts at any of the "higher or privileged orders;" but let a poor creature, like ELIZA FENNING, be deprived of life on doubtful evidence, or an unfortunate man, like FRANCIS WOOD, lose his liberty on evidence still worse,—Oh, how the Conductor of the *Observer* hastens with its dirty supply of ink, to assist in blackening the memory of the dead, or in adding to the misfortunes of the living!

Such is the conduct of "one of the best Weekly Papers printed in London,"—as the Proprietor of the *Observer*, in his paid-for puffs in the provincial papers, modestly says of his own work!—And yet this is the very Newspaper, which the consistent Mr. COBBETT is repeatedly advising his readers to read in company with his own *Register*! Yes; strange, most strange as this is, it is absolutely true. Mr. COBBETT, the denouncer of Government and the champion of the oppressed people, begs all his readers to take in the *Observer*, the Proprietor of which openly boasts of the favours he receives from Government,* and takes abundant pains to hold up as agitators and traitors those very persons whom Mr. COBBETT avers are basely slandered and foully oppressed! The consistent politician can see no other paper so worthy of being perused by his admirers as the ministerial *Observer*, for which he passes by all the other weekly prints, some of which (like the *Englishman* for instance) are on the same plan as the *Observer*, and much more correctly edited, and others even advocate the same good cause, which Mr. COBBETT would make us believe he has so much at heart. To be sure, nothing can be more repulsive and more worthless than this.

Those papers who do the *Examiner* the honour to copy occasionally from its columns, will probably think that this conduct of the *Observer* and its Patron merits exposure. There is indeed a good deal of mystery in this strange union, which exposure may develop. The Reporter for the *Observer*, it came out on the trial of Mr. Watson, expected to be remunerated by Government, for his labours on a particular occasion—the *Observer* is a very loyal and slanderous paper,—and Mr. COBBETT, while he labours to depreciate Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and other consistent

* See a long advertisement from the Conductor, in which he boasts of the advantages obtained by the Proprietors, "who held local situations under his Majesty's Government,"—and dilates on his "unequivocal loyalty to the Brunswick family."—At this very time, we believe, this low trader was himself the principal retail vender of Mr. Cobbett's cheap *Register*!—*Examiner*.

friends of Reform, recommends the said *Observer*.—All this is at least somewhat remarkable. And as, next to stoutly advocating the cause of Liberty and Truth, ranks the utility of exposing the vulgar and malignant arts of the enemies of both, it appears to us a duty to speak out on such matters, and to invite all those who respect their calling as Journalists to echo the warning cry.

THE DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

On Friday a numerous Meeting of the Gentlemen who have been engaged in dispensing relief to the distressed Seamen, took place at the King's Head, in the Poultry, for the purpose of discussing the question of the ultimate disposal of those claimants upon the Public bounty.

The LORD MAYOR, on taking the Chair, rejoiced to have this opportunity of declaring, that within a very short time those wretched-looking beings, who added to the number of afflicting objects in the streets of London, would be disposed of beyond the probability of a relapse into their unhappy condition.

The SECRETARY observed, in reply to some observations, that there did not appear to him to be ground either for suspecting the integrity of the poor fellows, or for giving them the name of beggars. The Committee had done nothing to confirm that imputation, which had, he thought, been erroneously applied. Their wants proceeded, it was pretty generally known, from unavoidable circumstances. They were not vagrants; the Committee were called upon to prevent them from being made so; and it was a fact that they were generally men of good character. The present prospect was certainly a pleasing one, for it presented the means of restoring those who were qualified to act to the former comfort and independence of their condition. He did not think there was a redundancy of seamen; but if there were, it would be unjust that those upon whose interests the Committee was employed should suffer for the general body. (*Applause.*)

The statement laid before the Meeting comprehended the following important facts:—

There are now in the River six ships for the use of the healthy seamen and one hospital ship. They are capable of receiving 1400 men.—One thousand and forty-one have been already received on board.—One hundred and ninety-seven of those have been disposed of effectually—some in merchant's service and others in the navy. There are in attendance upon the sick, a Physician, a Surgeon, and two Assistant Surgeons, paid by the Committee.—One Physician, Dr. Rankin, of the East India Company's service, attends gratuitously.—There are now on board 859, all of whom, with the exception of about ten, have been serving in the navy.—The men certainly fit for service do not amount to less than 500.—But four deaths have taken place since the ships were fitted out for the reception of the men.—About 120 have been cured of the itch.—Those applicants for relief whom it was impossible to accommodate at the commencement, were supplied with 3d. each and a fourth part of a quarter loaf every day.

Orders have been given for several days past to the Officer of the Abundance receiving ship, to take all seamen who apply on board for examination.

If any seaman afflicted with an infectious disease applies, he receives adequate relief, but is not suffered to have any intercourse with the men on board the vessels.

Among the applicants were, 59 foreigners, and 58 men of colour; and those who are not acceptable in their own country, on account of having fought for England, are considered as Englishmen.

The statement in a Sunday Paper*, that a black man had been denied relief on his application, and some comments on the cruelty stated to have accompanied this refusal, were pronounced gross and unfounded calumnies; and it was stated as the opinion of many, that all who are able to engage will be disposed of in about six weeks.

A Resolution was passed, signifying that the number stated above were received on board the ships fitted up for the purpose,

* *The Examiner* is the Paper alluded to. The statements which are thus complained of were contained in a Letter to the Editor, furnished by a respectable Gentleman, who had taken a strong interest in favour of the unhappy men. It will be seen, by the following communication from the same writer, that he vouches for the truth of his general account, while he makes a manly apology to Lord Cochrane for a mistake he had been led into by meeting that gallant and patriotic Officer,

and appointing the 14th of February as the last day of admission, except to those who labour under bodily defect or infirmity.

It was also determined to apply to the Admiralty to grant relief to such of the Seamen as were unfit for service.—A Select Committee was then appointed to consider those several Resolutions and report thereon.

The expenses attending the plan amount to upwards of 800l. a week.

LORD COCHRANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I have now the task of correcting a very cruel mistake, into which a man of a cooler head could not perhaps have fallen; but, at the same time, let it be recollected, that when a mistake is discovered, nothing can be more plain than the way to have avoided it.

In your last paper I unfortunately, but undoubtedly, asserted, that Lord Cochrane came down to the Committee for the Relief of Destitute Seamen, to support that Committee and not to serve the starving men; whereas Lord Cochrane *never was there at all*. I know not in what terms sufficiently to apologise to you and your readers, much less to his Lordship himself, when I declare, that, in so important a matter, *I was mistaken in the person*, though the facts were as I stated: a strange coincidence of circumstances deceived me: it was another Nobleman, who examined the Swede that turned pale, and who had made his appearance at the Board that morning for the first time.

That an indifferent person coming there under a prejudice (which the Placards issued by the Lord Mayor had excited) against the miserable applicants, as impostors and worthless men, should oppose sheltering or feeding any, until *proved* to be *deserving*, would scarcely, after what I had seen, have attracted my attention; but that Lord Cochrane, whose heart I had been taught to consider as no less feeling than brave, should act so,—that the sailors' friend, Lord Cochrane, should desert them in the hour of their distress, I could not bear: I ought to have doubted the evidence of my senses.

I have since seen Lord Cochrane for the first time in my life. On the very evening, when I received a note apprizing me of the mistake, and that, to my great astonishment, Lord Cochrane had never been at the Committee at all, I thought it would be the most manly way of proceeding to go to his Lordship, feeling confident in my own rectitude of heart and his Lordship's nobleness of character. I told a plain unvarnished tale, and found in Lord Cochrane all that I had expected. His courage being above suspicion, he made no parade of it by demanding public reparation; his Lordship judged by himself that I should give it without a threat; and here, Sir, I do it to the best of my power, with more pleasurable satisfaction, that *I was mistaken*, than of mortification at exposing my own precipitancy.

B.

LAW.

"As if from a rubbish cart a continually increasing and ever shapeless mass of LAW is from time to time shot down upon the heads of the people; and out of this rubbish, and at his peril, is each man left to pick out what belongs to him. Thus, in pouring forth Law, does the Government, as it is written, *rain down snares*."—BENTHAM.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION ACT.

After the Peremptory Paper had been disposed of, Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, if there was any person present who had any motion to submit to the Court, they had better take this opportunity of doing it.

Mr. Johnston stepped forward and said, My Lord, I thank you

for giving me this opportunity. I came yesterday unprepared; I had not ten pounds to throw away on Counsel. I went to Lord Sidmouth's office, but could get no redress. I came to your Lordship, but your Lordship told me you were not a Counsel, but a Judge.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH here interrupted him, and desired he would leave irrelevant matter and come to his motion, if he had any to make.

Mr. Johnston—Then, my Lord, I have to move that my recognizance be discharged, or that I be brought to trial forthwith.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH enquired if there was any recognizance in the name of Johnston returned to the Court.

Mr. Daltry said there was, and read the recognizance, by the terms of which the defendant was called on to appear in Court on the first day of the Term, and from day to day during the Term.

Mr. Johnston—I thought myself bound to appear.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—You have appeared, and need not appear again without notice.

Mr. Johnston—Will your Lordship hear my affidavit, in order to my being brought to trial.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—I have no power to bring you to trial.

Mr. Johnston—Then discharge my recognizance.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—Is there any thing in your affidavit which says your recognizance was illegally taken.

Mr. Johnston—Certainly not, my Lord.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Then you ask two things; to be brought to trial—that the Court can't do for you; to have your recognizance discharged—to that you have no right, as you say it was not illegally taken.

Mr. Johnston—Then I must continue here from day to day. I cannot return to my family with this burthen hanging over me; and I must beg of your Lordship to supply me with the means of living comfortably for the time I am obliged to dance attendance in town.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—To ask the Court to make you comfortable is rather too much. We can't do that, and you have no right to ask it.

Mr. Johnston—My Lord, my case is hard.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—You have had your answer; we cannot help you.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—My Lord, I have only one word to say; I have had no notice of this application, and have only to state, I have every reason to believe, that not only this gentleman, but all the other persons at Manchester, had notice that they would not be called on to appear, and therefore need not.

Mr. Johnston—My Lord, I do not contradict what the Attorney General says.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Then there is an end of the matter.

Mr. Johnston—My Lord, I hope your Lordship will hear me; I wish to state what sort of notice we received.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—You have had your answer; we can hear no more. If this course is to be adopted, there will be an end of all decorum.

Mr. Johnston—Then I suppose, my Lord, I must submit and bear it.

John Roberts—My Lord, I think I ought to have my recognizance set aside, or be brought to trial. I have been confined illegally, and my letters stopped.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—There are not any grounds for setting aside your recognizance.

Roberts—My Lord, I ask to be put to trial, or to have my affidavit read.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD—We cannot order your trial; nor can we read what we have nothing to do with.

Samuel Drummond—My Lord, I have the same complaint to make; what notice did Lord Sidmouth give? would he say our recognizances should end?

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—Do you say the recognizances were obtained illegally?

Drummond—No, my Lord; but we say our imprisonment was illegal; read my affidavit.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT—That we cannot do. We set here to do justice. Our time is the time of the Public; and we must not waste it in reading that with which we have nothing to do.

Another person was about to rise, when Mr. Serjeant PELL said, my Lords, I am in the next new trial, and I must now move that your Lordship's notes be read.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD proceeded to read his notes, which stopped all further proceedings on this subject.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION ACT.

When the Judges were about to retire, a man, stating his name to be *W. Clift*, said that he was one of the unfortunate men who had come from Manchester in order to appear in Court from day to day, as his recognizance required; and he entreated the Court that some day might be appointed on which he should answer any charge that should be preferred against him; or, in failure of such charge, that he should be suffered to return home without the danger of incurring any penalty in consequence of his not appearing every day during term in Court. He assured their Lordships that he was in great distress, and begged the advice of the Court.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—If there be any ground in your affidavit to prove that your recognizance was illegally obtained, you may state it to the Court, which will then give you redress.

Clift—My Lord, at the same time I entered into this recognizance, I was told by Dr. Cooke that I might as well enter into it then, for if I remained in prison six months longer, I should then be obliged to sign it; and having been confined 22 weeks in a lonesome cell, I thought proper to comply.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—Did you not receive notice that it was not requisite to come to town?

William Clift—No, my Lord. Will your Lordship give me leave to return home?

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—We cannot destroy your recognizance.

—Roberts made an application similar to the foregoing; but in the course of his address used expressions so warm, as to require the interference of the Court to check him.

F. Ward inquired whether he should be liable to penalty if he returned home. But upon being asked by the Court, whether he had any motion to make, he replied, that it appeared astonishing to him, that he should be bound to appear there, and yet that the Court could not decide on his case!

Thursday, Jan. 28.

APPEAL OF MURDER.—ASHEORD v. THORNTON.

Mr. CLARK stated that W. Ashford, the appellant, was in Court, and ready to put in his rejoinder to the defendant's replication.

The rejoinder was accordingly put in and read. It was short, and only stated that the replication put in by the defendant, and the facts stated in it, were wholly insufficient to answer the plea; that the appellant humbly submitted he was not bound by law to answer the defendant in his claim of wager of battle; that he was not bound by law to answer the facts of the defendant's replication; and therefore he prayed that their Lordships would pronounce the defendant not entitled to his wager of battle.

Mr. READER, on the part of the defendant, said, his client was now prepared to join in demurrer with the appellant.

Mr. CLARK prayed that their Lordships would appoint a day for arguing the question of demurrer.

The Court, after some consultation, fixed Friday, the 6th of February.

OLD BAILEY.

On Tuesday the Sessions ended; when sentence of death was passed on C. Wood and J. Vale, for horse stealing; J. Bennett, for stealing goods in a dwelling house; Mary Alder, Ann Jones, Laurence Dealy, Mary Gildersleeves, H. Hall, M. Sullivan, J. Lucas, and W. Green, for like offences; J. Thompson, for stealing privately; Ann Cale and J. Farmer, for a like offence; M. Daniels and J. Smith, for house-breaking in the day time; and C. Russell, for a like offence; J. Norton, D. Stockwell, W. Grace, and C. Sims, for various burglaries; G. Scott and I. Chapman, for a highway robbery; W. White, J. Read, and T. Casey, for sheep-stealing; Wm. Kelly and T. Spicer, (the two boys) for forgery; W. H. Rawlinson and J. Rawlinson, for stealing on the River; and Rose O'Hara, Margaret Humphreys, and Hannah Brian, for a highway-robbery.

Eleven were ordered to be transported for life, viz. J. Dicks, Elizabeth Double, W. Edwards, J. Pickett, P. Wood, J. Hughes, J. Thomason, J. Collins, W. Smith, R. Knowles, and W. Barnaby.—Fifteen for 14 years, viz. C. W. Winkfield, W. Smith, J. Alder, Sarah Wilson, T. Watson, Louisa Kemble, Catherine Brown, W. Nichols, W. Belcher, T. Lawrence, J. Hearn, W. Benham, Ann Pilkington, Mary Gillis, and J. Lodge; and 60 for seven years.—Ten were sentenced for imprisonment in the House of Correction for London, 32 in that for Middlesex, and

16 in Newgate, for various periods. Among these are Messrs. O'Callaghan, Phelan, and Newbold, for the late duel, who are to be imprisoned three months; 12 to be privately, and two publicly whipped; six judgments were respited, four were fined 1s. each and discharged, and 29 were delivered by Proclamation. The Sessions were then adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th of February next.—The case of W. Baillie and R. Spencer, capitally convicted, is reserved for the opinion of the 12 Judges.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Tuesday, Mr. Ranson, of Judd-place, Somers'-town, was brought up from Cold-bath-fields Prison, to this Office for re-examination, on a charge of detaining a forged Bank of England note without lawful excuse, when the Solicitor for the Bank requested the examination might be postponed till Friday, that he might take the orders of the Court of Directors on the prosecution. Mr. Ranson declared it was his unaltered determination to abide all the consequences of a prosecution, that this question, so seriously affecting the interests of the community at large, should be legally settled.—Mr. BAKER observed, from the respectability of Mr. Ranson and the nature of the case, that he was ready to take bail, which was immediately given by Mr. Ranson in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.

On Friday, Mr. Ranson, the engraver, who stands charged with holding a forged note without lawful excuse, underwent a third examination.—The MAGISTRATE observed, that independent of an indictment upon the statute, it was his opinion that Mr. R. was liable to an indictment for a misdemeanour, in withholding the note from the Bank.—The defendant's Solicitor observed, that in giving up the note, his client would compromise the right upon which he stood.—Mr. Westwood said, that it was his duty to request that Mr. R. be remanded for a week. He had come there under an impression that the defendant would have given up the note. He had communicated such to the Bank, and it would be for him to receive further instructions upon the case.—The MAGISTRATE stated, that under these peculiar circumstances the case should stand over.—Mr. Ranson returned thanks to Mr. Baker, for his upright and manly conduct throughout the whole of the business.

SHADWELL.

On Friday a poor young woman applied for redress, having a child about ten months old in her arms, whose face was mangled in a dreadful manner. It appeared that the young woman was married to the son of the woman who inflicted the wound; from what cause she could not tell, she had some dislike towards the child, and was always ill-using it. On Thursday she was making a fire, and the child was standing playing with something, when she took up the poker, which she thrust at the child's head; it perforated the flesh on the cheek bone, just below the eye, and went to a considerable depth; on her pulling the poker out again it tore the flesh in a terrible manner. She instantly took it to a surgeon, who dressed the wound, and said it was in a dangerous condition, and if it had happened to be a little higher up it would have been the cause of instant death.—The Magistrate granted a warrant for her apprehension.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On the 15th June, 1817, Mr. Anderson, fourth Officer of the ship Charles Grant, was swimming, accompanied by a Quarter-master and a fore-castle-man. Mr. A. swam towards a Portuguese frigate, and he was followed by the two men. As they approached the frigate, Mr. A. was heard to say, "Don't drown me." On this exclamation the Quarter-master turned round, and, to his unspeakable horror saw an immense shark darting at Mr. Anderson; he immediately exerted his whole strength for his own safety, and succeeded in getting on board the frigate. The alarm was given, and the boats instantly lowered into the water, but unfortunately without preventing the fatal catastrophe. The shark passed Mr. Anderson, then turned round and took him under water, which was immediately discoloured by his blood. He rose again, but was then attacked by five or six more of those voracious animals, and he was gone in an instant. One shark was observed to be making after the fore-castle-man, on which a sentry on board the frigate, with great presence of mind, levelled his musket, and shot the fish, thereby preserving the life of the sailor; the next day a large shark was caught measuring upwards of twelve feet.—*Bombay Courier.*

Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, as Mr. Morley, of Battle-bridge, was returning home from the Theatre, along Drury-lane, he was attacked, at Middlesex-court, by five fellows, who knocked him down, kicked him violently, and robbed him of a silver watch, a silk handkerchief, 10*s.* in silver, and his hat.

Saturday evening, a female infant, apparently about a month old, was found at the door of Mr. Best, of Milman-street, near Brunswick-square. The poor infant was in a rush basket, and was dressed in a calico shift, a cap, and flannel bedgown, and wrapped in an old blanket. There was a note suspended from the child's neck, on which was written—"Poor Maria Thompson." The child was taken to the Work-house in Gray's Inn-lane.

Thursday evening about seven o'clock, as Miss Eliza Porter was passing along Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, she was met by two fellows, who followed her until she came to the corner of George-street, when one of them suddenly struck her a blow across the head, and at the same moment her veil, and a small basket she carried in her hand, were snatched from her; the thieves ran down George-street. The basket contained a steel purse with a one pound note, and 12*s.* in silver. Many robberies have lately been committed on this spot.

On Friday morning the neighbourhood of Charlton-street, Mary-le-bone, was much alarmed by a loud and violent screaming, proceeding from the house of Mr. Compton, a cabinet-maker. A great crowd collected, who were on the point of breaking open the door, when Mr. Compton came home. On entering he found his wife (an infirm woman about 60 years old) tied down in a chair, by his daughter, who was standing over her with a flat iron, with which she had beat her violently about the head. Mrs. C. on being released fainted away. A surgeon was sent for; and the unnatural daughter, who is 23 years of age, was given into custody. She was committed to prison.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 31, at St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, by the Rev. Dr. Ransdolph, Mr. Henry Mills, of Great Winchester-street, to Miss Loftus, of Tavistock-street.

Jan. 8, Bab. Charrier, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Catherine, second daughter of the late N. Sartarelli, Esq. of Kensington House, Middlesex.

Jan. 18, at Exeter, Mr. Jas. Richards, cooper, aged 22, to Miss Stone, a damsel of seventy-two.—The bride was conveyed to the church in a sedan chair, the better to conceal her maiden blushes.

Jan. 23, at Bath, Rear-Admiral Macnamara, to the Hon. Mrs. Carleton, widow of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel G. Carleton.

Jan. 24, the Baron Etienne De Pully, of the Chateau de Neuville, near Pontoise, to Miss Elizabeth Norton, of Sloane-street.

On Thursday, James Sadler, Esq. of Weyhill, to Miss Kibblewhite, of Liddiard, near Wootton Bassett, sister to one of the late Representatives for that rotten Borough.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27, at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, John James Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn. So anxious was his Lordship to prevent the anxieties of his friends, that he forbade his domestics ever alluding to his illness in the slightest way. To prevent the parade of physicians attending him at his country seat, he came to town to meet them three times a week. The complaint existed in the stomach, said to be attended by an enlargement of the liver. He was in his 64th year.

Early on Wednesday morning, at his house in Devonshire-place, General Morse. His Lady died a few weeks ago.

On Thursday, in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart. Receiver-General of the Droits of Admiralty, Director of the South Sea House, &c.

Jan. 21, at Saville Green, near Halifax, aged 59, John Rhodes, Esq. banker. Mr. Rhodes sat down to breakfast in apparent health; he retired hastily from the table, on account of a crumb of bread irritating the windpipe, which induced a fit of coughing, the violence of which broke a blood-vessel in his lungs, and in half an hour he was a corpse!

Jan. 22, Anne, wife of Charles Lukin, Esq. of Leigh-street, Brunswick-square.

Dec. 25, at Broughton, near Preston, aged 101, Mrs. Susan Mayor.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 513.

ON THE INTELLECTUAL INFERIORITY OF PARLIAMENT TO THE DEMANDS OF THE AGE.

THE Parliament has met again; and again have people been struck with a conviction which has been rapidly growing upon the community of late; we mean, the great inferiority of that Assembly to what should be expected of it in point of intellect as well as integrity. It satisfies none of the best qualities of the observers. By far the greater part of the House of Commons are known to be corruptly chosen; and the minds neither of them, nor of the Peers who return them, are at all such as to make up for this outrage upon decency. Their reflections and speeches are dull; their arguments neither good nor new; their information confined in small and partial spheres, and additionally cramped by the falsest notions of self-interest. When they first assemble, it is curious to see how completely their observations have been anticipated by the newspapers, and made in a better manner; and they go on in the same dogged way from beginning to end, blinking the real question if they are on the defensive side, and often avoiding it even on the other from a common sense of interest. It is a mere waste of time to confute them. It might have been otherwise once; but it is no longer necessary. The community see through their bad arguments in knowing their actual condition; for they know they cannot palter with it; it is *Do so*, or *go out*. There may be a few independent individuals, and there may be a few more individuals working their way up into independence, or into ambitious or even patriotic action; but the majority—the great majority, are clearly a very dull, interested, and contented set, who content nobody else; and the public are as sick of them, as of an old prosing and pretending gentleman in a coffee-room.

That there are clever men in Parliament nobody will deny. The names of Lord HOLLAND alone in the upper House, and of BRUGHAM, BURDETT, FOLKSTONE, TIERNEY, and CANNING, in the lower, are sufficient to shew it. Lord WELLESLEY and Lord GREY are intelligent men; and so seems Lord BATHURST, in spite of his want of proper taste and magnanimity in joking about the captive NAPoleon. In Lord GRENVILLE, we must own, we never could discover any thing but a heavy and formal aristocracy, gifted with much diplomacy of talking. Lord STANHOPE, a shrewd and original head, is unfortunately gone, and has left a successor, who seems in haste to shew himself his direct opposite, in eccentricity, opinion, wit, knowledge, and every thing else. CURRAN, another shrewd and clever man, has gone too; but Ireland, scandalously treated Ireland, still furnishes more than her

due share of talent in this as in other respects, while GRATTAN and PLUNKETT survive.

But some of the best speakers in the House are not those which speak oftenest; and the cause of this is the same which prevents the herd of common-place men from speaking at all. It is the unnatural ascendancy of common-place itself. A few men, who are the representatives of the oligarchy of Boroughmongers, and who at once govern and serve them, carry every measure they please; that is not calculated to disturb the usurpers themselves; and as the clever men in the House cannot, for very shame and indignation, but come forward now and then to express their feelings, so the multitude of minds who are akin to the ruling powers have neither the ability nor the necessity to say any thing but Aye and No. The rulers themselves would say as little, if their very office did not compel them to talk.

We have heard it said, that there are many clever men in the House among those who never speak; and when we inquire further on the subject, we find that such and such a gentleman is very pleasant at table; that another is the author of some anonymous pamphlet; that a third is an elegant scholar, and was in high reputation at Eton or St. John's; that a fourth is shrewdly suspected of being the writer of some verses in the Anti-Jacobin, or the Odes for the Laureatship; that a fifth enjoys the admiration of Higgins or Tomkins, both of them very eminent with each other; and that a sixth is so, very clever—Good God! how very clever he is!

Now we are not disposed to deny the merits of these gentlemen in their way. We are admirers of elegant scholarship, and still more of pleasant companionship; and it would be hard if corruption had so corrupted even the yeas and nays retainers of Ministers, as to do away all the effects of education, and of that really wiser time of life when some little degree of sentiment or enthusiasm was mingled with their speculations. But it is easy for people to be all which these well educated persons are understood to be, with the help of a little early acquired taste. They are still far from what the times and the public intellect require; and can muster up so little original talent as well as independence among them, that a single sturdy English writer (COBBETT), in spite of the nonsense he talks about the learned languages, from knowing nothing about them, is enabled to talk it with the more effect on account of the really poor figure which these elegant gentlemen cut.

This is one class of the retainers of corruption; and it may be observed of them generally, that they are just informed and learned enough to be worldly wise, and ornament a little the dullness of their masters;—in other words, they are just accomplished enough to be livery servants to a more cunning or peremptory ignorance, and just clever enough to bully their own minds into a notion that they are successful and happy, when they feel and carry in their very faces that they are otherwise. Their scholarship, whatever words it may understand, is ignorant of the best meaning of them; it has no sentiment, no percep-

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

CASH PAYMENTS.

Lord LAUDERDALE moved for various financial accounts respecting the Public Debt and Revenue, and the issue of Bank Notes, preparatory to the important discussion which must shortly come on.

Lord KING thought that there was much to alarm the country in the avowal respecting the Bank restriction being continued. Nothing, in his opinion, could go on right till cash payments were resumed.

Lord LIVERPOOL was ready to repeat, that it was for the interest of the country that the Bank should resume its payments in cash. He, in fact, knew of nothing in the state of affairs which could prevent the resumption: but he was also bound to say, that circumstances might arise on the Continent, which might make it necessary for the House to consider how far such resumption would be advantageous to the country.

Lord LAUDERDALE thought that the Noble Earl's declaration was most dangerous. A full investigation was necessary, and the Bank Directors should be examined; for it now appeared that the resumption of cash payments no longer depended on the wisdom of Parliament, but on measures which any Continental Despot might pursue.—The motions were carried.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord SIDMOUTH moved that the various papers laid on the table respecting the State of the Country should be referred to a Secret Committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was of opinion that the Noble Secretary should state his reasons which induced him to propose a secret investigation.

Lord SIDMOUTH said, that the object was to show what had been the State of the Country since the last Secret Report, and how Ministers had executed the powers granted to them.

Lord CARNARVON observed, that the House must not delude itself by consenting to go into an inquiry upon information furnished by the Ministers only: the Committee should have the power to call for other evidence and to examine other facts. A Report grounded on partial evidence, would be a mere mockery. After all that had been witnessed, there was too much reason to believe that the Servants of Government had themselves excited the disturbances that had occurred; and before a Bill of Indemnity was passed, they ought to be well satisfied on this head—(Hear, hear!)—If their Lordships should preclude all those from indemnity, who had languished in secret dungeons and groaned under the weight of fetters, merely on the Report of a Secret Committee, they would not be doing their duty; and he now entered his protest against entering on any inquiry into the conduct of Ministers with evidence of their own procuring, and thus making them their own accusers, witnesses, and judges!

Lord LIVERPOOL said, the only question was, whether they should follow the invariable usage on such occasions. It would be for the House to determine whether it would act on the representations of the Secret Committee, or order any further measures.

The question for referring the Papers to a Secret Committee was carried, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

SECRET COMMITTEE.

The Secret Committee was chosen by ballot in the usual way: the Members were, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis Camden, the Duke of Montrose, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Liverpool, Earl Powis, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Grenville, and Lord Redesdale.

Earl GROSVENOR remarked, that the Committee should have the power to probe matters to the quick, by sending for papers, persons, and records, in aid of their inquiries. For his part, he was persuaded that all the late acts of treason and disturbance might be traced to the hired Agents of Government; and it was their Lordships duty to inquire into the conduct of such persons, who had seduced others only to betray them. He therefore moved that the Secret Committee should have the power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Lord LIVERPOOL contended that there was no reason for departing from the usual course on such occasions. As to the Agents of Government, he had no doubt it would finally appear that their services were not of the nature imagined by the Noble Lord; but that question was not now before the House.

Earl Grosvenor's motion was negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

tion of the soul of beauty, no elevation. The very best which it has done for them is to polish a joke; and even this talent, besides being confined to but one or two, seems to have been spent together with the animal spirits of youth. It is curious to observe, either what an inferior man CANNING is to his Antijacobin days, or how impossible he finds it to be free and jocose under the dispensation of his dull and powerful friends.

In truth, the schools from which these more elegant retainers of stupidity issue forth, are very bad ones both for patriotism and genius. We allude to such as Eton and Westminster, where a system is carried on, with the countenance of the masters, calculated, under pretence of fitting the future men for the world, to render them nothing but alternate slaves and tyrants. Fit them for one sort of world it does, but only such a world as is most unfit for a generous youth to enter; a world, which sordid and violent minds have first made what it is, and then must spoil the better wisdom of youth in order to maintain.

[To be concluded in our next.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 2.—Baron Muffling, a Prussian General Officer, forming part of the Staff of the Duke of Wellington in the campaign of 1815, has arrived at Paris.

One of the Secretaries of the Spanish Ambassador at London passed, within a few days, through Bayonne, on his way to Madrid, to communicate the official intelligence of Mina, with other circumstances already known.

ITALY.

GENOA, JAN. 15.—The Vice-Consul of Sardinia, at Algiers, has arrived here, who relates the following facts:—A Sardinian brig had been captured and carried into Algiers, under the pretence that her papers were not regular. The Vice-Consul protested against the capture, and proceeded to the Palace of the Dey with his colleagues, the other Consuls. The Dey received them sword in hand, surrounded by his Guards.—The English Consul presented himself at the same time, to complain of acts of violence which had been committed upon his son and his two nieces. They had been stopped in the street; the young man had been thrown into a dungeon, and the two ladies had been conveyed to the seraglio of the Dey, where Turkish dresses had been given to them. The Dey, in a fury, ordered his Captain of the Guards to bring in the young Englishman, whose head was cut off in the presence of his father. The bleeding head was exposed at the gate of the Palace, and the English Consul withdrew trembling. The Sardinian Vice-Consul received no other answer to his representation, than an order immediately to quit Algiers, and they took from him his daughter by force. We have some difficulty in giving credit to this horrible statement.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Bill for the repeal of the Act of last Session, entitled an Act for the Repeal of the Habeas Corpus Act.—Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 2.

Lord SIDMOUTH laid on the table various papers relative to the State of the Country, and to the transactions which had taken place since the 2d of last August.—Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 6.

The House, after forwarding some business, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN NEWGATE.

Mr. BENNET moved, that there should be laid before the House, a return of the number of persons, male and female, now under sentence of death in Newgate, distinguishing their ages, the dates of their sentences, and the crimes of which they were convicted. He was induced to make this motion, in consequence of there being at this moment 65 or 66 persons under sentence of death in the gaol in question; and from his having understood from his Majesty's Ministers, during the last Session, that an arrangement would be made for reporting the persons convicted in one Session before the other commenced. The situation of the unhappy persons to whom he alluded was truly miserable, and their treatment more than inhuman. They were confined together in cells, nine feet five inches long, by seven feet wide; and in these places they were shut up 16 hours out of the four-and-twenty. They were all mixed together indiscriminately, the young with the old, and thus the young had the opportunity of learning nothing but the trade of preying upon their fellow-creatures. He could not help thinking that the House had a right to expect that his Majesty's Ministers would have attended to their pledge. If there was not room sufficient in the gaol for the accommodation of its inmates, application should be made to Parliament on the subject.

Alderman ATKINS said, it was extremely to be regretted that the condemned cells in Newgate were only calculated for forty persons. It never was anticipated that there would be occasion for more accommodation.

Mr. BENNET stated, that the Recorder had been ready for some time with his last report; the delay took place on the part of his Majesty's Government.—The motion was then put and carried.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Mr. BENNET presented a Petition from *Mr. Lenbow*, a person apprehended under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and confined for eight months in Coldbath-fields prison, praying for redress. The Hon. Gentleman stated the substance of the Petition. The Petitioner was one of those persons who had been dragged without guilt, and thrust into prison by his Majesty's Ministers. He said without guilt, because he took it for granted, from the experience they had of those gentlemen's mercy, that if he were guilty he would have been brought to trial. When this person was examined before Lord Sidmouth, that Noble Lord promised, that he should have a fair trial; that he should have Counsel assigned him, and be furnished with a copy of the indictment against him, and a list of witnesses. This pledge had, however, never been redeemed; and he, along with others—a thing unprecedented, he believed, in an English Court of Justice—were now found entreating to be tried for High Treason, the crime with which they were charged! While in prison the letters of his wife were suppressed, and, in fact, every species of oppression was heaped upon him. His poverty was such, that he was under the necessity of asking for clothes of his gaoler, who insulted him by offering him the clothes apportioned to felons. The Petitioner was one of those who had refused to enter into recognizance on the 1st of January, and who was discharged on the 20th of the same month without recognizance. If it were just to call for his recognizance on the 1st, it was equally just to make the same demand on the 20th. The demand, however, was not made, and hence, he inferred an admission of its injustice.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 2.

At four o'clock there were not Members enough present to form a House.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

On the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH the Finance Committee was re-appointed, the same as last year.

Several Bank papers were ordered, on the motion of Mr. GRENFELL, who contended that till the cash payments were resumed the utmost confusion must prevail, and the longer the matter was deferred, the greater would be the difficulty and the more alarming the convulsion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought up the papers containing information respecting the internal state of the country.

Mr. BROUGHAM wished to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could now give him any information whether the papers respecting the income-tax had been destroyed or not.

Mr. VANSITTART said, orders had been sent to the different collectors to destroy them all, except such as were necessary to recover the arrears; and he believed they had been destroyed.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he understood that copies had been kept, though the originals had been destroyed; and that was just as bad as if the originals had been kept.

Mr. VANSITTART said, the orders sent were to destroy both copies and originals.

EX-OFFICIO PROSECUTIONS—MR. HONE.

Mr. W. SMITH moved for an account of the sums received from Mr. Hone at the Crown-office for copies of the ex-officio informations filed against him, &c. &c. He did this in order to procure the most authentic information in order to ground on it a future proceeding. As to Mr. Hone, he had no knowledge of him until he made his defence; but in common with others, he had admired the skill and fortitude with which he had defended himself. As to the Parodies, they were highly reprehensible. Mr. Hone, however, was praiseworthy in stopping the sale of them, as soon as he knew that the public opinion was against them. For his part, he did not think they were of a nature fit to be taken notice of in a Court of Justice. Mr. Hone complained of nothing but the state of the law. From the Attorney-General, and the Master of the Crown Office, he had received every polite attention; neither did he complain of Lord Ellenborough, for refusing to order him copies of the informations, because he (Hone) believed they were withheld from him according to law. This was, however, the only way in which he (Mr. Smith) could bring the subject regularly before the House, so as to call their attention to the state of the law on it.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that the Chief Justice had no right or power to order Mr. Hone to receive copies of the informations. The fees for copies were precisely the same in indictments, as in informations, and had continued the same since 1693, with the exception of the additions made from time to time in consequence of the Stamp Acts. If more had been demanded from Mr. Hone than others, that would have been a reason for this motion, which did not appear necessary, because no more information would be obtained by it than what every one knew, namely, that the fees went to the Officer of the Court, and not to the Master of the Crown-office; and that there had been no alteration in them since 1693. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Sir F. BURDETT thought no objection had been raised to the motion of the Learned Gentleman, whose only argument was that nothing could be gained by it beyond what every one knew. But the object of it was to bring the subject regularly before the House. While on his legs he could not help noticing the multiplied legal expences in consequence of stamps, and he hoped the Hon. Member would also bring that intolerable grievance before the House.

Mr. W. SMITH said, the reason he had put Mr. Hone's name into the motion, instead of making it a general one, was, that Mr. H.'s case was the strongest instance of intolerable injustice. His fees amounted to 9^l. before he could get copies of the informations, and he was obliged to sell part of his property at a great loss, in order to raise that sum. He (Mr. S.) had chosen this course as the most Parliamentary way of bring the subject before the House.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said the trial was allowed on all sides to have been conducted according to law; and Mr. Hone had not been called on to pay more than any other defendant. He (Lord C.) thought a direct negative was a better mode of meeting the motion than by the previous question.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, the Noble Lord had mistaken the object of the motion, which was only to shew the amount of fees, with a view to the establishing some legislative enquiry on the subject. For this purpose, it was wished to shew the House the amount of fees and stamps on each sheet of the informations, which could not be done by a general motion. That might be shewn in five or six other instances if they chose.

Mr. BATHURST said, every defendant had a right personally to inspect the informations against him without any fees. He opposed this motion, because it was made with a view to bring forward a particular case, and not remedy a generally-complained-of evil. For his own part, he was only astonished that the fees were so small, considering the expences of stamps required by the necessities of the times.

Lord FOLKSTONE said, that whenever a general motion was made on his side of the House, they were always called upon to state a particular case of grievance. It had been said, Mr. Hone might have perused the informations; but if he did not mistake, Mr. Hone was then a prisoner in the King's Bench without bail for the informations.

Mr. W. SMITH, when the motion was about to be put, withdrew it, in order to bring it forward in a general shape.

The Irish Grand Jury Prosecution Bill was passed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. W. SMITH, understanding there was no objection to the motion which he brought forward the preceding evening, if framed generally, would now merely move for an Account of Monies received by the Clerk of the Crown Office for Fees demanded from Persons applying for Copies of Informations.—Agreed to.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Bath, praying that they may annually elect Members to Parliament.—Laid on the table.

Mr. C. WYNNE brought in a Bill to alter and amend the Laws relating to Elections, particularly the taking of Polls; his object being to shorten the time of polling, prohibiting the wearing of cockades, &c.

SUPPLY.

Mr. VANSITTART moved the House to go into a Committee of Supply.

Sir G. WARRENDER thought it unnecessary to go into detail on the subject of the Votes for the Naval Service. He should merely advert to the Sixth Report of the Committee of Enquiry, which was laid before the House last Session, and on which the Estimates were founded. The sum now demanded would be somewhat increased. Last year the number of Seamen was estimated at 19,000, but in consequence of the necessity for an increased number for foreign service, particularly South America, there would also be a small increase for Ordnance Service.

It was then resolved, that 20,000 Seamen be granted, and that a sum of 611,000*l.* for the wages of those Seamen. Also that a sum of 550,000*l.* for wear and tear, and 520,000*l.* for victualling, and for ordnance 91,000*l.* for the same period.

Mr. VANSITTART then stated, that it would be necessary to call on the Committee to vote a sum to replace two several Votes for 24 millions—18 millions—and nine millions of which Votes, Exchequer Bills, to a certain amount, were outstanding, which, in amount, was considerably less than last Session, or could be expected. It had been stated by an Hon. Friend, that the amount calculated to be outstanding on the 5th of January, 1818, might be about 60 millions. Now the fact was, that the whole amount outstanding was about 56 millions and a half. The Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to make some further statements in respect to the debt, but they were delivered in so low a tone, that it was impossible to collect them correctly. He concluded with proposing a Vote of 25,000,000*l.* to pay off outstanding Exchequer Bills.

The motion was then agreed to.

A conversation took place. Mr. TIERNEY having asked what Exchequer Bills were outstanding as applicable to the revenue,

Mr. VANSITTART said, about one million.

The several sums of nine millions and six millions were then voted to pay off certain other outstanding Exchequer Bills.—The Report was then received.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. S. BOURNE moved for the appointment of a Committee to revise the Poor Laws. It was the opinion of the former Committee that time should be allowed to prepare and digest the same; and he would propose the same Members, with the exception of two, whose loss was of some moment. The one, Mr. Hall, who brought to the consideration of the subject an enlightened and well-informed mind, and whose loss would be felt by the Committee. The other, Mr. Rose, whose able and active mind was at all times devoted to the service of his country, particularly the last of his public acts, the Bill for Saving Banks.—He then moved for the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. CURWEN contended, that a radical change in the system of the Poor Laws would be the only practical benefit to be derived to the country from the labours of the Committee. He was much afraid that no good would accrue to the public, unless the Committee could hit upon some expedient which would elevate the labouring classes in the scale of society.

Sir F. BURDETT did not mean to impute blame to the Committee, nor did he think the present one would do much good.

The fault lay not with them; the mischief lay in the present situation of the country; for, when there was no inducement on the part of those who employed the labourer to give him the price of his labour, the fault lay with the Government; who, from certain circumstances, did not make it their interest to employ their capital, and to give work to the industrious labourer. But, in truth, the heavy taxation was the cause of the evil of pauperism. He could well recollect, when he was a boy, that it was the boast of the labourer around his father's estate that none of his family had ever been a burthen to the parish.—The best remedy for the grievance of poverty, was, to reduce taxation, to abolish sinecures, pensions, and useless places. It was an admitted fact, that if the Government took all the money out of the pockets of the rich, they rendered it impossible for them to employ the labouring classes of their fellow subjects.

Lord CASTLEREAGH contended, that much good had already arisen from the last Report of the Committee; and notwithstanding the gloomy views of the Hon. Baronet, he would recommend the adoption of the motion, because he was convinced that there was nothing in the Poor Laws which might not be amended to advantage, and be turned to much practical benefit.

Mr. CALCRAFT agreed with the Hon. Baronet, that taxation was the main ingredient which formed the evil now complained of.

Lord CASTLEREAGH wished it to be understood, that Government would do all in their power to forward the labours of the Committee, and to give those labours full effect; but it was thought by them to be better to allow the business to be investigated by a Committee.

The Committee was then appointed.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved for a Secret Committee to whom the Papers laid on the table should be referred. In the course of his remarks, he said, in reply to questions previously put, that the mode of appointment usual on such occasions should be maintained; and that as to investing the Committee with power to examine persons, papers, and records, he could see no reason for such a measure. The Committee was not wanted to recommend any particular measure in relation to the conduct of Ministers. He did not hesitate to say, that a Bill of Indemnity might be deemed expedient; but it was not for that object a Committee was intended. Communications had doubtless been received, which it would be highly improper to make public. When the time arrived, Ministers would enter into a satisfactory explanation of the whole of their conduct; but their immediate object was, to give in a Committee an explanation of the State of the Country at and since the period of last Session, when the wisdom of Parliament found it necessary to resort to the vigorous measures which were then enacted. At the same time, he must observe, that there were even now a great number of dangerous men, working with activity for the destruction of social order and established authority; so that the country should not rest satisfied with a belief that there was a total freedom from internal danger.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. TIERNEY believed the truth was, that Ministers wished to keep the knowledge of the papers in the sealed bag altogether from the House. They now they had made out a strong case against themselves, in the mind of every honest man, by their conduct last Sessions, and they now wished to make a strong case, if they could, in their favour.—(Hear, hear!)—The Noble Lord's candour was great in admitting that Ministers might want a Bill of Indemnity! Without this great candour, the House might have suspected as much. Though the form of a ballot was to be gone through, the other side knew already every Member who was to compose the Secret Committee.—(Hear, hear!)—Notwithstanding all the reports circulated by Ministers about the burning of barracks, the smothering of soldiers, and other horrid atrocities, he now declared most solemnly, that he did not think there had been any one ground to justify the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—(Hear, hear!)—Before they ought to obtain a Bill of Indemnity, they should prove that not one individual had been deprived of his liberty without the most urgent necessity. If Ministers could justify their conduct about those infernal Scoundrels (Hear, hear!) their Spies, they might hope for something from the House, but not till then. He used strong language, but he could find no other words to express his abhorrence of a set of men, who mixed with the distressed people, and instigated them to crimes, for the purpose of informing against them! This proposal for a Secret Committee was a coarse juggle; Ministers wanted to be the judges of their own

conduct: they were afraid of some motion on the subject, so they put a bold front on the matter, and pretended to court inquiry, well knowing what the result would be!—All they sought for was an indemnity for their misconduct; they sent down a bag, and said, "there are our characters, impeach them who can."—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. B. BATHURST maintained, that experience had shown that the mode now recommended was the wisest and best that could be followed. The Suspension Act had restored the country to tranquillity, and Ministers, for doing their duty, ought not to be left to the resentment of those who differed with them. No matter whether the Conspirators had been persons of high or low rank: it was equally necessary that they should be put down. He denied that any of the disturbances that had taken place had been caused by the person named *Oliver*: on the contrary, that person had been the cause of preventing very great evils. Mr. *Oliver* had accidentally procured information, and had very properly given it to Government, who then directed him to continue his observations. This he had done; and was this more than ought to have been done?—(Hear!)—It was unfair to cast such imputations, and he would be always ready to defend Mr. *Oliver* against them!

Mr. F. N. DOUGLAS said, that Ministers were about to obtain a Committee to inquire into their conduct, which was to be composed of the criminals themselves!—(Hear, hear, and laughter.)—Why were Ministers afraid of laying their conduct openly before the House? The reason was, they dared not enter on a fair discussion of their conduct. Instead of such fair inquiry, a Bill of Indemnity was to be called for, which the House was to pass on the strength of another Green Bag! There was nothing like fair dealing in this line of action. Though *Oliver* might not have been the first cause of the disturbances, yet he thought that the seductions of that person had occasioned slight agitations to proceed to the lengths they had finally reached. It was highly reprehensible that such deluders should escape, while their poor dupes were sacrificed to the laws.

Sir S. ROMILLY contended that the House should be aware of the nature of the inquiry which was to take place. A Bill of Indemnity, it appeared, was to be called for, and therefore not a mere formal and delusive investigation, but ample and fair inquiry, was particularly necessary. By the appointment of a Committee, the accused persons would obtain a majority of their Judges. The tumults in the North had been put down by the ordinary operation of the laws, so that the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act could not have been the remedy there. The proceedings of last Session called for full atonement, which the House could only now make by a rigid inquiry. Individuals had suffered greatly, and the Constitution had suffered. The precedent might be fatal, in after times, to the liberty of the country. He should vote for inquiry—not secret and delusive inquiry, but open and public.

Mr. PHILIPS was of opinion, that nothing could more injure the House in the public opinion than the proposed measure. It was clear that all the plots had originated with Spies and Informers.

Mr. C. W. WYNN was of a different opinion, believing that the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act had rescued the country from great calamities. (Hear!)

Sir W. BURROUGHS observed, that the late events had, in his judgment, all shown the inutilty of the Suspension. Had *Oliver* been produced at Derby, it would have been seen that the rising had been only partial. There had been no sort of proof that a treasonable connexion had existed. How could Ministers justify themselves for dismissing men untried, who had been charged with the highest crimes? The late melancholy event had proved that there was no disaffection to the House of Brunswick in the country; but the feelings of general distress had been worked upon for the worst of purposes. The Constitution had been violated, and the injured were now to be debarred all redress: but he hoped the House would not allow of such acts of oppression.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT took blame to himself for having last year voted for the Suspension, as from what had since appeared, he was satisfied the measure was uncalled-for. He had indeed been most egregiously deceived in the business (Hear, hear!) but then Ministers themselves might also have been deceived!—The unfortunate sufferers had been the tools of designing men.

Col. ELLISON approved of the Suspension:—still, if Ministers could not afford a full justification of their conduct, he should not vote for a bill of indemnity.

Mr. SAVILLE and Mr. FORBES approved of the measures of Ministers.

Mr. BROUGHAM made some brief observations as to the formation of the Committee; and concluded with asking, whether the Noble Lord ought to be a Member of a Committee, which was to decide on his own conduct?

Mr. CANNING remarked, that unless the Noble Lord was voted into the Committee by a majority of the House, he could not form a part of it.

The House divided on the question of ballot—For it, 102.—Against it, 29.—Majority, 73.—Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 6.

Petitions were presented from Messrs. Knight and Haynes, of Manchester and Nottingham, praying for redress on account of unjust imprisonment and other ill treatment.—Ordered to lie on the table.

A Petition from Wellington, in Salop, signed by the principal inhabitants, against the employment of Climbing boys, in Sweeping Chimnies, was ordered to lie on the table.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. VANSITTART had to propose the usual and annual grants, and a further grant for replacing of Exchequer Bills, of 30 millions.

Mr. TIERNEY wished to know whether this sum would be sufficient, and whether the six millions to the Bank were to be paid in money?

Mr. VANSITTART said, that the payment to the Bank was to be made in money, not in bills.—(Hear!)—This would enable the Bank to support the commercial interests of the country. It was difficult to give a precise answer to the other question of the Hon. Gentleman.

Some conversation arose, in which Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that he regretted the prevailing disposition for vesting capital in funds abroad—and he was anxious that the country should seriously contemplate the possible consequences of placing too much confidence in foreign securities. (Hear, hear!) The resolutions were all agreed to.

THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

The Scrutineers brought up the List of Members chosen by ballot to form the Committee of Secrecy. The following were the names:—

Lord Milton, Lord George Cavendish, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Lascelles, Right Hon. C. Bathurst, Hon. W. Lamb, Sir A. Pigott, Sir W. Scott, Sir J. Nicholl, Mr. W. Wynn, the Solicitor-General, the Attorney-General, Mr. Canning, Mr. C. Yorke, Mr. W. Egerton, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. Peel, Sir Wm. Curtis, and Admiral Frank.

It was proposed, as Lord G. Cavendish could not possibly attend, that Mr. Tierney should be elected in his room; but this was negatived.

Mr. BROUGHAM protested against Lord Castlereagh's sitting on a Committee of the kind, as he might have to decide on questions in which he was personally concerned.

After some conversation, however, the question was decided as proposed by Ministers—and the Committee was arranged, seven being a quorum—to whom all secret papers were to be referred.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

B. Knight, Stafford, baker. Attorney, Mr. Gaskill, Gray's-inn.
 J. Jones, Billingsley, Home-Lacy, Herefordshire, corn-dealer.
 Attornies, Messrs. Dax, Son, and Stephenson, Doughty-street.
 J. Hanson, Southwick, Hampshire, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.
 G. J. Tye, Colchester, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Noy and Hardstone, Bell-court, Mincing-lane.
 T. and W. Baynton, Kidderminster, grocers. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh, Mason, and Housman, New Bridge-street.
 W. Strachan, Liverpool, smalt-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, King's-Bench-Walks, Temple.
 R. Calverley, Kegworth, Leicestershire, miller. Attorney, Mr. Berridge, Hatton-garden.
 W. Smith, Stone, Staffordshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh, Mason, and Housman, New Bridge-street.
 R. Barker, J. Barker, and J. Barker, Lane-end, Staffordshire, potters. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.
 S. Stephens, Dowgate-hill, warehouseman. Attorney, Mr. Parton, Cheapside.
 R. Bray, Gosport, haberdasher. Attornies, Messrs. Amory and Coles, Lothbury.

D. Pickard, Liverpool, coach-maker. Attorney, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
C. Jenden, Worthing, Sussex, saddler. Attorney, Mr. Reilly, Clement's-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. MacMichael, Bristol, merchant, from Feb. 17 to April 7.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Hix, Tydd St. Mary's, Lincolnshire, wool-buyer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Procter, Sheffield, optician. Attorney, Mr. Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

S. Rose, Swansea, Glamorganshire, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Price, Lincoln's-inn.

J. Ward, Milton Abbott, Devonshire, cattle-jobber. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.

B. Carter, New Woodstock, Oxford, ironmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Robinson and Hine, Charter-house-square.

J. Twohy, Plymouth, master-mariner. Attornies, Messrs. Darke, Church, and Darke, Chancery-lane.

T. Spencer, Manchester, commission-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Hard and Johnson, Inner Temple.

R. Cross, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New-inn.

M. Sheeres, Aldersgate-street, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Clutton and Carter, High-street, Southwark.

T. Kreue, Fulham, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Shuter, Millbank-street, Westminster.

S. Hurry, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, broker. Attorney, Mr. Buckle, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

J. S. S. Cooke, Golden-lane, cheesemonger. Attorney, Mr. Constable, Symond's-inn.

J. and S. Everitt, and E. Nash, Westminster-road, stable-keepers. Attorney, Mr. Boot, Clifford's-inn.

T. Champion, West-ham-abbey, Essex, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Argill, Whitechapel-road.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 81½ 80½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 80½ 80.

The letter of VERITAS, respecting the conduct of Governor AINSLIE and the CHIEF JUDGE at Cape Breton, shall appear in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

THE most extraordinary piece of news this week is concerning those incorrigible ruffians or miserable ignorant wretches (which you will) the Algerines. The Dey is said to have committed an atrocity, not unparalleled we fear, but certainly not witnessed by Europeans for many years. The first account came from Genoa, (see the Foreign Head) and it concludes with the following remark:—“We have some difficulty in giving credit to this horrible statement.”

This difficulty was naturally shared by every body else. Besides the exaggerations common to most stories at first, especially those of a fearful cast, it was thought impossible that the Dey could have conducted himself so outrageously just after the lesson he had received from our naval armament; and the feelings of our countrymen have since been relieved by other accounts from Frankfort and Genoa. The first, after copying the statement as it appeared in the French papers, adds in a strong contradictory manner;—

“The Dey received the Consuls surrounded by his guards, and with his sabre in his hand: but he fell into such a rage, that he threatened the English Consul to have his son's head cut off,

and to have it fixed up at the door of the hall of audience, if they troubled him any further. At the request of the terrified father, all the Consuls desisted for a moment. The next day the Sardinian Vice-Consul was ordered to leave Algiers.”—If the half of this is true, it is sufficient to excite the indignation of all Europe against those barbarians. The opinion is, that confirmation of these circumstances must be waited for.

The second Genoa account confines the insult to the Sardinian Ambassador and his niece, but is dated three days earlier than the original one. It is this:—

“Genoa, Jan. 12.

“The present Dey of ALGIERS exceeds in wickedness and arrogance all his predecessors.—A Genoese merchantman, lately captured by one of his corsairs, having been carried into the port of Algiers, the Sardinian Vice-Consul, Mr. CARON, considered it to be his duty to demand its release. Instead of paying just attention to this demand, the Dey ordered the cargo to be immediately put up to auction, caused the Consul to be conveyed on board the captured vessel, having previously had his niece seized and put into his harem. Mr. CARON has already arrived at Genoa, where he is put under quarantine.—Our Monarch is highly incensed at the inhuman conduct of the Dey, and has ordered the immediate equipment of some frigates and corvettes to obtain satisfaction.”

The following paragraph succeeds:—

“We learn from Constantinople, that the Deys of TUNIS and ALGIERS have concluded a treaty of peace under the guarantee of the GRAND SIGNIOR, and at the same time, in conjunction with the Dey of TRIPOLI, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Emperor of MOROCCO.”

Now twenty such alliances as these are not worth a rush, if the European Governments chose to behave themselves, and finally abate this atrocious nuisance. We make a show of punishment occasionally, and the last had certainly something in it; but we have taught these fellows before, and to no purpose. We should finish their studies for them. The truth, however, is, that there are several reasons why the European Governments do not like to deal in a summary manner with them, and all of them scandalous. One is, that they are jealous of each others' ultimate advantages in clearing the Barbary coast; a second, that the pirate system can be turned into means of annoyance against one another, as occasion suits; a third, that they are grossly ignorant of the real safe and good way of trading with Africa, and appear as if they were fairly cowed by the insolence of the pirates to the Consuls and the English residents; and a fourth, (which prevented the matter from being settled the other day), that they do not like to meddle with old institutions and arbitrary governments even in their most disgusting shape. Mr. BRUCE, the celebrated traveller, was once Consul at Algiers, and those who wish to get information on this and other such matters connected with Africa, and see the habitual and outrageous insolence and tyranny of DEYS and BEYS of all sorts towards Europeans, will do well to consult his works, particularly the first volume, and the curious correspondence between him and Lord HALIFAX in the Appendix to the Life.

Another Secret Committee has been chosen by ballot for the purpose of gravely opening a certain Green Bag, and recommending the Ministers, if found worthy, to a Bill of Indemnity. “It is one of the coarsest juggles,” to use the words of Mr. TIERNEX, “which has ever been played off upon mankind.” The whole system is indeed

a coarse and too visible juggle from beginning to end. Peers and other boroughmongers nominate the majority of the House, and barter and truck it with the Ministers. The Ministers, by means of *this* suspension of the Constitution, give themselves the power of carrying any other; they carried one accordingly the other day; and now they and their friends, with a mawkish Whig Lord or so brought in by way of seeming impartial, are going to examine their own accounts of the matter; they will hum and haw over them a due time, and then they come forward and state that they have a clear right to an indemnity, and they decree themselves one accordingly. There is no necessity of discussing such questions, as if in fact they were any questions at all. It is doing their grave impudence too much honour. They are already known most notoriously, by their fruits as well as themselves. The root of the evil is where we state it to be: and it is *that*,—it is *that*, we must discuss and destroy.

We were last night assured in the City, that regular accounts have been received from the Agents of Lloyd's at Genoa, bearing date the 23d. of January, eight days later than that of the intelligence relating to Algiers; that letters have also reached several merchants immediately connected with that city, and that through neither of the above channels has the slightest notice transpired of the circumstances in question.—Little doubt, we should hope, can thence be entertained, that the whole, or leading parts of the information, are unfounded.—*Courier*.—*Saturday*.

Paris Papers received yesterday state, that the Duke of WELLINGTON dined on Monday with Prince TALLEYRAND.

There have been rumours that the Lords LIVERPOOL and SIDMOUTH have had some differences with their Colleagues, and are about to retire from office. We give little credit to these rumours, though they are somewhat confidently asserted, and can only add, that we should feel deep regret if they had any solid foundation.—*Sun*, *Saturday*.

A private letter from Paris, in a Ghent Paper, says,—“That the flight of MAUBREUIL, who has escaped from the prison of Douay, has excited no surprise. People do not doubt but that his flight was facilitated, to avoid the scandal of his confessions. It is known, that he always persisted in his declarations, that very exalted personages had charged him with missions very hostile to the Ex-Imperial Family. The arrest of the gaoler is considered as an *inere* farce, which will lead to nothing.”

Prince FREDERIC JOSEPH LOUIS, of Hesse Hombourg, is in his 49th year, being born in July 1767. He commanded the Austrian Hussars with distinguished gallantry; and we learn from Officers that served with him, that he is an officer of great military merit. His union with our amiable Princess ELIZABETH is fixed; his Serene Highness will be introduced at the Prince's levee on Thursday next. The marriage will take place at Easter. The Princess ELIZABETH will have a marriage portion of 40,000*l.* and her annual income is 15,000*l.* a-year. Her intended consort is hereditary Prince, and the reigning Duke is in his 71st year.—Rumour says that a matrimonial negotiation is also on the *tapis* between his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE and a Princess of Denmark. We do not know which of the Ladies. The daughter of the present King is 25 years of age. The two daughters of the King's Uncle are both older, and are both widows.—*Morning Chronicle*.

There seems to be a mighty stir among all the Royal Old Maids and Old Bachelors. But what will it all produce?

The speeches at the Crown and Anchor will be read with much interest. Nothing can possibly justify the treatment which these “suspected persons” endured; and yet those who caused their sufferings, and who now shrink from the consequences, would wish us to believe that they possess lofty notions of justice and honour, and high feelings of humanity! Some of them, too, are very pious, go to church regularly, and talk of doing as they would be done by!—It stirs one's blood to contemplate such meanness, oppression, and hypocrisy.

A Meeting was held on Friday at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of raising a fund to assist in the building of additional Churches and Chapels throughout the kingdom. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was in the Chair.—Nearly the whole Bench of Bishops, and at least 25 lay Peers were present. A number of Resolutions were passed, and the Assembly separated.

The heavy fogs of Friday and yesterday, it is feared, have been the cause of many accidents. It was with difficulty that people found their way in the suburbs—and riding perhaps was full as dangerous as walking.

A Correspondent requests us to state (which we do with pleasure, though not in the habit of announcing works), that a very full and authentic Life of the late Mr. CURRAN, by his son, W. H. CURRAN, Esq. of the Irish Bar, will be shortly in the press. He adds, that the work, if properly treated, must possess great interest, inasmuch as “the particulars of the progress of that distinguished Irishman's mind and fortunes, and of his conduct on many most important and trying occasions, are as yet generally unknown.”

APSLEY-HOUSE.—Thirty thousand pounds was the sum paid by the Duke of WELLINGTON to his brother, the Marquis of WELLESLEY, for his residence in Piccadilly, including the furniture, to which his Grace has since added many superb additions of French manufacture. It was intended to have changed the name of Apsley-house to that of the new owner; but the Duke being told that there was a *Wellington-house* in every street, where dwelt a *linen-draper* or a *haberdasher*, he determined to preserve the old name by way of *distinction*.

BURLINGTON-HOUSE.—The extensive improvements and alterations in this magnificent mansion are nearly completed. The apartments in the principal building have been newly arranged, so as to form a *suite* of rooms unequalled in the metropolis. The east wing is already furnished, and has for some time been occupied by Mr. CHARLES CAVENDISH, the second son of Lord GEORGE. In front of the extensive wall towards Piccadilly are placed twelve large square *lanterns*, which are to be illuminated with gas, as are all the lamps in the interior of the court-yard.

A young Gentleman, whose name it appears is ST. GEORGE GREGG, has made a most successful *debut* on the Dublin stage, and is announced for a second appearance in the character of *Don Felix*, in the *Wonder*.

APPREHENSION OF MAJOR LOCKYER.—A letter from Newport, Isle of Wight, dated February 5, says,—“Yesterday was apprehended, at Portsmouth, Major LOCKYER, and brought here this morning before the Coroner, THOS. SEWELL, Esq. who committed him immediately to Winchester Jail, to take his trial at the next Assizes.—It will be recollected, that Major LOCKYER killed Mr. JOHN SUTTON, at West Cowes, in a duel. Major LOCKYER shot him through the heart the first fire; Mr. SUTTON never discharged his pistol, which was found on the half-cock lying near him, after Major LOCKYER and the two seconds had absconded, which they did together directly Mr. SUTTON fell. The day following, Mr. HAND, the second of Mr. SUTTON, was apprehended at Portsmouth, by the Constable of West Cowes; but Major LOCKYER, and Mr. REDESDALE, his second, had the address to deceive the Officer, and made their escape; and it was not till yesterday that LOCKYER was taken, but REDESDALE is still at large.”

The new sect, recently sprung up, under the denomination of PRIMITIVE METHODISTS, or by the vulgar and reproachful, the *Ranters*, have already gained so many proselytes to their cause in Loughborough, that they have purchased a piece of ground near the Unicorn Inn, at the bottom of Church-street, and have already begun to erect a commodious chapel thereon; which, to speak more minutely, is marked out in a parallelogram form, seventeen yards and a half by twelve yards and a half.—*Nottingham Review.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.

TO THE AUTHOR OF "THE REVOLT OF ISLAM."

O THOU bold Herald of aspirings high,
No prostituted Muse inspired thy story,
But human Love lent thee his wings to fly
Forward into a coming age of glory,
When Tyrannies and Superstitions hoary
Beneath the foot of Liberty shall lie,
And men shall turn from those oppressor's gory
To worship Peace, and Love, and Charity.
The heart that could conceive so bright a day,
Is proof that it may come;—therefore shall they
Who live on tears and darkness, steep each tooth
In poison'd gall to make that heart their prey;
But thou shalt smile and pity, giving thy youth
To glorious hopes, and all-defying Truth.

H.

NEGATA TENTAT ITER VIA.

Alas! this world was no meet place for thee!
Thy tender form play'd like a dream of light
Thro' the young days of childhood, pure and free;
Thy heedless bosom warding sorrow's blight.
And when the stern realities of life
Press'd on thy gentle mood, thou would'st have tried
(Too lovely as thou wert for earthly strife)
That rugged way, but Heaven the path denied.

Dec. 11, 1867.

ATHENAI8.

[These, though amiable verses, are not the ones we should have selected from the packet with which the young and fair author's friend favoured us; but a weekly paper is too often pressed for room, and the time he allowed us presses also. If it can be extended, as we hope it will, we shall indulge ourselves with a much superior extract.—*Exam.*]

LORD SIDMOUTH CHALLENGED BY MR. THISTLEWOOD.

In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday morning, the Attorney-General entered the Court, and took his usual seat. Soon after, Lord Sidmouth was seated on the Bench; and on Lord Ellenborough coming into Court, he, as usual, addressed the Attorney-General first. "Mr. Attorney-General, will you move?" The ATTORNEY-GENERAL addressed the Court as follows:—My Lords,—I am about to exhibit articles of the peace, to which the Noble Lord on the Bench must swear before I address your Lordships.

The Attorney-General then handed the articles to Lord Sidmouth, who being sworn, stated that the contents of them were true.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then proceeded:—My Lords, I am to move your Lordships to exhibit articles of the peace, on the part of my Lord Sidmouth, against a person of the name of Arthur Thistlewood. This application, my Lords, is made on the part of my Lord Sidmouth, and in these articles he states that he does not ex-

hibit any ill will or malice towards the person against whom they are exhibited, but he exhibits them for the preservation of his person from violence, which he apprehends. I shall state to your Lordships the act that has been done by this person on which the apprehension is founded—it is a letter sent to his Lordship, conveying a challenge to fight. My Lord Sidmouth has never seen this person actually write, but there is sufficient stated in the articles for believing that it has been sent by Arthur Thistlewood; but that there might be no doubt, the articles will be supported by the affidavit of a person who knows his hand-writing. It is necessary I should state, that some time ago Arthur Thistlewood was in custody in the Tower upon a charge of high treason, and whilst he was in custody, my Lord Sidmouth received a letter from him. That letter therefore he believes to have come from him, and the article states, that it was the same hand-writing as the present. He has also received several other letters, and he verily believes that the letter in question was sent by him, and he verily believes it to be the hand-writing of Arthur Thistlewood. I will read to your Lordship the letter in question; it is addressed to Lord Sidmouth, and it was received on the 3d of February, the day it bears date. It is dated from "40, Stanhope-street, Clare-market." Now many of the letters which his Lordship has received from this person since his discharge bear date from the same place. This letter is in these terms:—

"My Lord,—Having addressed you repeatedly, with a view to procure redress for the injuries I have received from you, as Secretary of State, and my applications receiving no answer, I am compelled to seek redress in another manner. I therefore demand that satisfaction which as an injured man I am entitled to receive at your hands. I leave the choice of sword or pistol to your Lordship, and place. As for time, I shall admit of no delay, and an immediate answer is expected.

"I am, my Lord, &c.

"ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD."

My Lord Sidmouth has felt, and if my opinion be taken, has most justly felt this proceeding a duty which he owes to the high station which he now fills in this country, and he has thought it right to take the steps which he has now taken for the protection of himself from violence; and not only with a consideration towards his own person, but as a duty which he owes to his office, and to all other persons who may have the honour hereafter to be placed in that most important station. I have stated thus much shortly, my Lords, as I have felt it my duty, and I now humbly move that these articles be exhibited, which will be verified by the affidavit I have spoken of.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Let the articles be read.

Mr. BARLOW then read the document.

ARTICLES OF THE PEACE—exhibited by the Right Hon. Henry Lord Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's Ministers, and Secretary of State for the Home Department, against Arthur Thistlewood, of Stanhope-street, Clare-market. And the said Right Hon. Lord Sidmouth states, that he does not exhibit these articles from any malice or ill will towards the said Arthur Thistlewood, but for the protection of himself from bodily injury. That in the month of April last, the above named Arthur Thistlewood was committed to the Tower of London on a charge of High Treason; and during the time he was in the Tower as aforesaid, he received a letter signed "Arthur Thistlewood," which he verily believed the said Arthur Thistlewood sent to him; and since the said Arthur Thistlewood has been discharged from the Tower, he has received several letters, dated from Stanhope-street, Clare-market, which he believes to be all of the same hand-writing; and that on the 3d day of February he received a certain letter, directed to him at his house at Clifford's place, which was in the same hand-writing as

the former letters he had received from the said Arthur Thistlewood, and which he verily believes was sent to this examinant by the said Arthur Thistlewood; which letter is to the tenor and effect following, that is to say, &c. [Here the articles set forth the above letter, read by the Attorney-General.] "And this examinant believes that the said last-mentioned letter conveys a challenge to provoke and excite this examinant to a breach of the peace. This examinant further swears, that he has had no intercourse or communication with the said Arthur Thistlewood, except in his character of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; nor does he know any other person of the name of Arthur Thistlewood, except the foresaid Arthur Thistlewood above-mentioned; and this examinant verily believes that the said Arthur Thistlewood meditates and intends to him some great bodily harm; and he is not induced to exhibit these articles from any malice or ill will, but for the preservation of his life or person from violence, which he apprehends from the said Arthur Thistlewood."

Mr. BARLOW (to Lord Sidmouth)—"My Lord, do you pray these articles to be exhibited not from malice or ill-will."

Lord SIDMOUTH—"I do."

Mr. BARLOW—"And for the preservation of your life and person from danger?"

Lord SIDMOUTH—"I do."

Here the affidavit of *Rose Butall, Esq.* was read, in which he certified that the hand-writing of the letter in question was the hand-writing of Arthur Thistlewood.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Let these articles be filed.

[In consequence of the above proceeding, the tipstiffs of the Court were immediately dispatched to apprehend the defendant.]

APPEAL OF MURDER.

The Court of King's Bench was occupied on Friday and yesterday with the case of *Ashford v. Thornton*. Mr. CHITTY's argument was very long, dry, and learned; and he urged, in conclusion, that their Lordships were not now trying the cause whether the defendant were or were not guilty, but merely ascertaining whether there was sufficient presumption against him to defeat the trial by battle: whether enough was not stated in the counter-plea to induce their Lordships to resort to the original constitutional mode of trial, instead of following a practice which all must deplore had ever been pursued. If the appellee were innocent, he would go down to his trial in the country with all the advantages of his innocence: if an *alibi* existed, he might prove it, and no doubt all prejudice, if it existed any where, would be banished from a Court of justice: the probability seemed rather to be, that a Jury on their oaths in a case of life or death, would be disposed to think favourably of an individual placed in the situation of the appellee. On all these grounds he submitted that the replication to the counter-plea was insufficient, and that the appellee ought not to be permitted to wage battle with the appellant, but must submit to the constitutional trial by the country.

Mr. TINDAL argued against the Demurrer, in reply to Mr. CHITTY. His argument contended, that the Appellor ought to take nothing by his writ, and that the Appellee should go *sine die*.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, on understanding that Mr. CHITTY would occupy more time than on Friday, ordered, that no further proceedings should be had till Thursday, the 16th of April.

Mr. READER moved to admit the Appellee to bail; but the Court, supposing that he had not bail ready, gave him leave to bring the question forward on another day, if he thought fit.

FINANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has sounded his bugle, as Mr. Tierney expresses it, as to the prosperous state of the country. On Wednesday, he asserted that there was a real reduction of the Debt in the last year, amounting to near three millions. I shall show what these sort of assertions are worth, at a time when the accounts are not laid before the public.

It has long been the practice of Ministers, at the commencement of the Session, to make a kind of off-hand statement of this sort, respecting the Finances of the country, in which a great deal more is assumed than is ever proved; it serves, however, to give a tone to many persons who, from various causes, are willing either to be deceived themselves, or to deceive others. To the supporters of Ministers it gives the cue, and points out the course they are expected to follow. Of this kind was the speech of Mr. Vansittart on Wednesday evening. Mr. V. recommended the comparing the results of two following years; this was, he said, a fair way of ascertaining the increase or decrease of the National Debt. I agree with him for once, and adopt his advice. I will also render him another service, by bringing to his recollection some of the assertions made at the commencement of the last Session, and by opposing to them the facts which he himself furnished.

On the first day of the Session, Lord Valletort, who was on that occasion the mouth-piece of Ministers, said "the expenditure in one year had been reduced fifty millions—from one hundred and twenty millions to seventy millions." It is probable that on the day Lord V. made his speech, the annual accounts were made up: when they were printed, instead of the expenditure having been reduced to 70,000,000*l.*, it was there shewn to be 80,186,828*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

Mr. Ponsonby, in reply, said, "the House had heard the professions of Ministers as to economy last year, and the country could judge how far they were to be credited. They had advised his Royal Highness to tell both Houses of Parliament that the country was in a flourishing condition; but in no one instance had that been proved to be true." The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, he had made sufficient provision for the exigencies of the year; but how was it made up?—

3,000,000*l.* in one account with the Bank.

6,000,000*l.* on another.

5,000,000*l.* surplus of unapplied grants of 1815.

3,000,000*l.* which he assumed as the surplus of the Consolidated Fund."

£17,000,000

"But," said Mr. Ponsonby, "there is no surplus of the Consolidated Fund:" and so in fact it proved; for in the Finance Account the account stands thus:—

Fol. 77. Charge on the Consolidated Fund	£44,251,938 7 10
76. Whole Income of ditto	43,642,116 6 4
Deficiency	£ 609,822 1 6

Thus, instead of a surplus there was a deficiency, making a difference between the assertion of the Minister and the real fact, of no less a sum than 3,609,872*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* on this account only.

Lord Castlereagh, in a speech of his, said the peace establishment would not exceed 19,000,000*l.*, and some of the Members who are not usually led by Ministers were induced to believe the expenditure would not exceed the income by so large a sum as 3,000,000*l.* and this belief was propagated with great industry; yet the accounts shew that no less a sum was borrowed than 19,314,139*l.* The items for this sum are as follow:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT FOR 1816.

Fol. 48. Loans, including	
Ireland	£5,939,802
Deduct Loans for	
Ireland	2,581,148
Loans for England	£3,358,654 carried forward.
On the 5th Jan. 1817, the "amount of the Unfounded Debt and Demands outstanding,	
Fol. 233.	£50,047,088
The same, 5th Jan. 1816,	
Fol. 233.	48,725,359
	£ 1,321,729 carried forward.
Loans brought forward	£3,358,654
Increase Unfounded Debt, ditto	1,321,729
Fol. 255. Bank Advance on Bills	6,000,000
Ditto, for increase of their Capital	3,000,000
Fol. 248. Surplus Grants of 1815	5,663,755
Total Sum borrowed in 1816	19,344,138
Given to Sinking Fund Commissioners	13,252,600
	£ 6,091,538

Thus the actual deficiency of Income to meet the Expenditure, instead of being between two and three millions, was not less a sum than 19,344,138*l.* including the Sinking Fund; and if there had been no money so applied, and none borrowed on that account, still there would have been a deficiency of income to meet the expenditure of 6,491,539*l.*

I trust enough has been said to induce our Readers to pause, before they give credit to the assertions of Ministers, until they have the opportunity of comparing them, as I have done.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer boasted of the improved state of the Finances, he had probably forgotten, that a paper had been "printed by order of the House of Commons, on the 7th of July last, containing an Account of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years ending 5th July, 1816, and 5th July, 1817."

In the first of these years the Produce was £64,567,533
In the last - - - - - 50,420,367

Difference - £14,147,166

It remains with Mr. Vansittart to shew that reductions in the Expenditure have been made equal to this amount, to make the deficiency no more than it was in 1816; and whatever the reduction of expense may fall short of this sum, must be added the amount of the deficiency of 1816.

The accounts for 1817 shall also be contrasted with those of 1816, as soon as the annual papers on Finance are printed.

F. P.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 310.

DRURY-LANE.

A new piece, called the *Bride of Abydos*, founded on the poems of Lord Byron, was produced here on Thursday. It is attributed to Mr. DIMOND—which perhaps will give the Reader an idea of it at once. Mr. DIMOND is a gentleman with what is called "a pretty taste," that is to say, a sort of concentrated essence of common-place, perfumed with the customary flowers. The genius of his original, in the present instance, has clocked him into a more solid endeavour; but the only result is, that he is neither one thing nor the other, neither so flowery as before, nor at all able to climb the frowning heights of his poet. We

need not detail to our Readers the plot of his Lordship's poem. The drama is made up of the *Bride of Abydos* and the *Corsair*, with the addition of a happy ending, and the omission of the best part of the genius. It is a fault, perhaps, of the originals, that they have a tendency to something pantomimic or melo-dramatic in their plots,—something too much of fierce gestures, mysterious desperadoes, clashing swords, and carried-off ladies. The genius of the Noble Poet is not at its best, we think, in his narratives, though for obvious reasons they are the most popular,—but in his reveries, and his heart-breaking songs. There is more real poetry in a few passages of those songs, of the third canto of *Childe Harold*, and of *Manfred*, than in all his narratives put together; and we are much mistaken if, in the course of a few years, he does not produce poems that shall beat even these, excellent as they are. His is a mind that must go on "conquering and to conquer."

Still however the new piece is quite worth going to see. A drama founded on his Lordship's poetry cannot be without enough interest to be attractive; and the Managers deserve every credit for the way in which the whole is got up. The scenery is various, abundant, and beautiful; the eastern dresses, elegant and noble in themselves, are of as many different kinds as the story will allow; and the processions are full of variety also, splendid, and even multitudinous. The music is not very new, but it is not unpleasing, especially the ballad of *My dying Sire*, and the trio at the conclusion. Parts of Mr. KEAN's acting in the hero are, as usual, very fine and genuine, particularly the more passionate bursts and exclamations; and the piece is of a nature to give him an opportunity of exhibiting his powers of attitude and combating, which he does to the great delight of the spectators. A great painter could not have planned some of his postures more nobly. Mr. H. JOHNSTON, as the *Pacha*, cuts an imposing figure of the proper semi-barbarous cast, splendidly dressed, and physically powerful. When standing opposite to KEAN, and the latter has his coat of mail on, he looks like PORUS encountering ALEXANDER. What is the matter with Mr. HOLLAND's legs in the old *Governor*? He walks as if on little stilts, or as in his earlier days he had been a slave at the galleys and got his legs cramped with chains and rowing, or as if he were walking for a wager with his knee-pans fastened up. If he means to imitate old age, this rigid procedure on the part of his legs and thighs is the very worst method he can adopt. Old men have bending knees, and shuffling but not stiffly-planted feet. Mrs. MARDYN is the heroine; and though often worth hearing for her delivery as well as voice, and always worth seeing for her beauty, does not appear to such advantage in characters of this nature as in decidedly comic ones. She is not dressed in as good costume as she might be, and is somewhat too coquettish, though we began hardly to think so, when we recollected how the eastern ladies are educated. But Lord BYRON, at all events, certainly did not intend his heroine to carry this faculty any great length, however the English ones may go to an opposite extreme. In the scene where *Selim* rejects her flower, we could not help thinking of STOTHARD's exquisite picture, which is engraved for one of the editions of his Lordship's poems. The living one was certainly a considerable falling off from that delightful compound of grace, sentiment, and voluptuousness. Mrs. MARDYN made her advances with the flower with too much levity and ostentation of hope, stepping and perking her head about like a peacock. We never saw or heard Mrs. BELCHAMBERS to so much advantage as in the *Page*. She is a genteel and handsome looking woman, but her voice had hitherto not been consulted in the songs given to her, and it is not at all good when set at the usual female pitch. She has luckily in the present instance got lower tones assigned her; and she does them justice with a voice singularly deep for a woman.

but not at all unfeminine either. It is very placid, mellow, and feeling.

The audience displayed a remarkable enthusiasm at the end of the piece, and insisted upon having KEAN to come forward and give it out for repetition. This idea seems taken from a custom of the French. Perhaps Lord BYRON's name had something to do with it: and if so, it is doubly pleasant as a piece of grateful homage paid to another and higher intellect who has so often delighted them.

[A Tragedy called *Fazio*, which has been some time in print, was produced the same evening, and to-morrow is the first night of its repetition. We cannot speak of it therefore till next week, when we shall also have another criticism on the Opera.]

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Genius is an inherent, untaught energy. It may be elicited and improved by study and patronage, but it never can be created by either. It is the rich soil of intellect which nature only can create, but which, like that of the earth that sustains us, must be sedulously cultivated to be efficiently productive. The great pains and labour that are required to render it productive necessarily demand the most operative stimulants, and these are honour and profit. It was these, and principally the first, together with a love for Art, which is a practical ardour to imitate the beautiful and the sublime in nature, that set at work the stately minds of the Artists of Greece and Italy, and brought out the latent and glorious treasures of their souls, treasures "richer than gold, yea, than fine gold, sweeter than honey and the honey-comb,"—the wealth of Art, constituted of coloured and chiseled

"Forms, that we set up as idols in the soul
For love and zealous praise."

For painting the *Pæcile*, a celebrated portico at Athens, POLYNOTUS, who refused payment for his work, received the solemn thanks of the Amphictyons, and had a residence assigned to him at the public expense in all the cities of Greece. LORENZO DE MEDICI, by the honours and pecuniary rewards he conferred on Artists, and by promoting in every possible way the cultivation of Art, most essentially contributed to the renown of Italy as well as his own. In his own garden he had a school of Art established, which he furnished at very great expense with whatever precious remains of antiquity he could collect. Here MICHAEL ANGELO studied, residing in the palace, and "sitting at the table of the Medici among the most honoured guests, where by a commendable regulation the troublesome distinctions of rank were abolished, and every person took his place in the order of his arrival." He made a suitable provision for M. ANGELO's father. "He raised a bust to the memory of Giotto, the Painter, the inscription of which was supplied by POLITIAN, and ordered a monument of marble to be raised in memory of FILIPPO LIPPI, the inscription of which was also by POLITIAN. He not only allowed competent stipends to the students, but appointed considerable premiums as the rewards of their proficiency." The labours of RAFFAELLE, of TITIAN, of RUBENS, were called forth and rewarded by similar honour and great pecuniary rewards, as were indeed almost all the Artists of distinction since the revival of the Arts.—It is then for all these reasons, and for this kind of patronage, that we have all along regarded with much satisfaction, though with some small exceptions, the attention of the noblemen and gentlemen of the British Institution, to the interests of the Arts, if we may compare small with great things, for this Institution is still in its

infancy as to the degree of its patronage. Its means of encouragement are however necessarily encreasing. The countenance of so many individuals of taste and wealth, in conjunction with the annual receipts from the public, must gradually enlarge to a very great extent its means of benefiting those noble Arts that encrease the grandeur, the wealth and power of nations.

1. *The Angel Uriel*. WM. ALSTON.—This is an Archangel introduced into some pleasing lines from a poetical *Vision*, called a *Visit to the Sun*, which describes him as the same

"That once entranced th' immortal Milton saw."—

The same which *Satan* in his journey from Hell to Earth addressed on his arrival in the sun, and who saw him as

"A glorious Angel stand,
On some great charge employed
He seem'd, or fixed in cogitation deep."

From these lines in MILTON, and from the following in the *Vision*, the Painter has given not an unsuccessful poetical portrait of the *Archangel*:

"The gorgeous Form that now upon his throne
Of rocky amber, like some mountain peak
Dark 'gainst a lunar sky, before me rose
In giant majesty!"

Now as this is a subject which mingles the beautiful and the grand with a poetic fervour of feeling, that fixes thought not on the common place or even elegant of what is earthly, upon a nobler species of beings, upon an object unearthly and celestial, even a partial success in painting it demands much praise for the Artist, and this praise we cordially bestow on Mr. ALSTON, whose pictures always have a high and in part at least a successful aim. His is no "vulgar bosom,

But alive to thoughts of honourable fame."

But still we confess that nothing less than the powerful grasp of intellect, the high pictorial attainment of a DA VINCI, a CORRÈGgio, a RAFFAELLE, will prevent us from feeling some disappointment in the representation of subjects of such a high poetical cast. In the *St. Cecilia* of REYNOLDS, we feel regard for the feminine grace, gentleness, and musical powers of the performer; but in the *St. Cecilia* of RAFFAELLE, as copied by the tender and pathetic GUTDO, and as seen in the Mews Gallery, we feel a hallowed love, a sacred respect for a being, who, beautiful beyond any that have touched our hearts among living mortals, appears as if her thoughts were raised above earthly things, while she elevates ours by the seraphic eloquence of her look, the rapt composure of her limbs and eyes. Though we are here judging our Artists by the highest standard of genius, it will not, we trust, render us insensible to their beauties, for of merit there are infinite degrees; and as well as those who may not see such hitherto unapproached excellence as we think we do in the productions of former times, we can equally with them admire, in Mr. ALSTON's *Uriel*, that *Form*, whose colossal size, and pliant and well-turn'd limbs, indicate the powerful "Regent of the Sun," but which power is agreeably tempered by such a complacency of expression, as shews that the celestial being enjoys the bliss and is conscious of "the approving smile of Heaven," mixed and enlivened with a look that becomes the activity of ken and movement of him, whom MILTON describes as

"One of the seven,
Who in God's presence, nearest to his throne,
Stand ready at command, and are his eyes
That run thro' all the Heav'ns, or down to the earth
Bear his swift errands."

Not a small part of the beauty of this figure arises from the agreeable balance of vivid light and sober shade, the first displaying the fresh complexion of the Angel, and the fervour of the solar atmosphere; and the latter, by softening down a degree of that fervour, aiding the placid sen-

timent of the picture. We here, however, think, that there is a little discordance from the change of warm fleshy tints in the lights to too grey a tint in the shadows.—This picture would make a striking print. It is already engraved on our hearts.

R. H.

SINGULAR DOCUMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The following is a copy of a Document found in the possession of the late Sir Soulden Lawrence, (who was one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench) at the time of his decease; and which is now in my possession; it is in the *hand-writing* of Mr. BEDINGFIELD, Inspector of Seamen's Wills, &c. the Gentleman who complains in it of being injured, and the initials of whose name are signed at the bottom of it; viz.

"Sic vos non Vobis."

"N. B.—This Act amends a former one, 26 Geo. 3. ch. 63, it includes the Marines, their Attornies, and Executors and Heirs. It invests the Inspector with additional discretionary powers, (pages 617, 623, 633.) It has a retrospective operation (page 620), and the Inspector is required to investigate instruments appearing to have been executed prior to the Acts of Parliament by which his Office is instituted. I carried this Act into execution during seven years, at the same salary as before it was enacted; and ——— being First Lord of the Treasury, received at the rate of 70*l.* per annum for this Service.

"1st May, 1803.

"J. B."

I shewed the Document to JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, Esq. M.P. who, after inspecting it, advised me *not to part with the possession of it to any Member of the House of Commons*; but declined to advise me further how to act, except to avoid Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane, as they were both Jacobins.

Mr. Butterworth subsequently advised me to send the Document to the party accused; but not to take money for it. I however transmitted only a copy of it, that his Lordship might be enabled to call upon Mr. Bedingfield for an explanation.

About two days after this, I addressed George Harrison, Esq. the Law Secretary of the Treasury, regarding it, for the information of their Lordships, and furnished him with a copy of the Document, at the same time acquainting him that I had forwarded a similar copy to the Noble Lord charged by Mr. Bedingfield; but Mr. Harrison having observed the most profound silence to that, as also to a subsequent letter, I drew up a Petition to the House of Commons, detailing the facts, humbly requesting their direction regarding the disposition of the Document, and inclosed it in a letter to Mr. Wilberforce, who, after having kept it a considerable time, and I having written to him twice on the subject, wrote me a note, saying, "That he supposed his former letter to me must have miscarried, wherein he had declined presenting my Petition."

I had an interview with Mr. Brougham; he took my Petition, and having obtained my permission to consult Mr. Tierney on the subject, kept it till nearly the close of the Session of 1816; when he told me that he did not think the mode of bringing it forward by Petition was the way that he should prefer; but that at all events, it was *too late* in the Session then for to do any thing.

Thus, Mr. Editor, is every avenue shut; neither Saint nor Sinner will intermeddle—And if you shall also think that the matter ought not to be inquired into, I hope you will never attempt again to call the attention of the Public to any thing that wears the appearance of abuse, but let it proceed, till it turns its back upon itself.

If, on the other hand, you, or any of your readers,

will point out a way by which I can carry it into the House, I shall feel obliged.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

J. P. FESSEMEYER.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

It seems to us manifest, from the late great increase in the number of forged Bank Notes, that unless some plan be adopted to render the task of forgery much more difficult than it is at present, the retail dealers, and indeed all persons who are in the frequent habit of receiving payments in notes, will be constantly in a state of suffering; as it is impossible for a common eye to discern the difference between a forged and a genuine Note—so easy is it to imitate the clumsy, ill-invented, and worse executed pieces of paper, now put forth by the Bank of England.

Transportation and hanging without mercy, it seems equally manifest, will not correct the evil, and therefore some other course should at least be tried, if not for humanity's sake, for the sake of the mercantile interests of the nation.

We learn, however, that it is not only possible, but that it is even an easy task, so to fabricate Bank Notes, with the aid of ingenious machinery and skilful engravers, that it would almost amount to an impossibility to imitate them with any chance of success. It is true, that by this plan, several able artists must be constantly employed, which would cost the Bank a few thousands annually more than at present. Here, it seems, is the rub. The Bank is rich and flourishing. Riches, we all know, harden the heart; and while there is a chance of restraining the mischief by rigorous laws, by imprisonings, banishings, and deaths—why it would not be prudent in a monied Company to invade the pecuniary interests of its members, by adopting a plan, however efficacious, which would take a few thousands extra from coffers already filled to overflowing.

Some good people, we find, still express their wonder how it is possible that "respectable gentlemen" can go on sleeping comfortably in their beds, knowing as they do that numberless unhappy wretches are constantly suffering the utmost penalty of the laws, for doing that, which a little trouble and a little expense would render an impossible work. But these worthy souls should by this time have discovered,—what others have long seen,—that public bodies have generally no more feeling than the Portland stone of which their edifices are composed;—that interest, pecuniary interest, is the great lever by which they are moved;—that the claims of generosity and humanity are not among their rules and regulations;—and that if they are at any time to be touched and moved by any thing but interest, it must be by reiterated exposure, and a fear of the consequences of public opinion;—which, after all, is nothing but selfishness.

Parliament, it will be seen by the strange clause below,* has thought fit to interfere in behalf of the Bank—let it therefore now interfere in behalf of the public, and make

* VI. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, from and after the passing of this Act, purchase or receive from any other person or persons any forged or counterfeited Bank Note, Bank Bill of Exchange, Bank Post Bill, or Blank Bank Note, Blank Bank Bill of Exchange, or Blank Bank Post Bill, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, or shall knowingly or wittingly have in his, her, or their possession or custody, or in his, her, or their dwelling-house, outhouse, lodgings, or apartments, any forged or counterfeited Bank Note, Bank Bill of Exchange, or Bank Post Bill, or Blank Bank Note, Blank Bank Bill of Exchange, or Blank Bank Post Bill, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited (without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon the person accused) every person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted according to law, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall be transported for the term of fourteen years.—Act for the Punishment of Forgery, passed July 1805.

the Directors at any rate attempt to improve on their system of Note-making. Let able Artists be called together—let their opinions be obtained—their plans examined—their skill tried—and we will almost venture to affirm, from what we have heard upon the subject, that a mode would be struck out in this way, which would cut up the forging system by the roots, and consequently save the public from heavy losses, destroy the powerful temptation to crime, and thus avoid all those horrid scenes of suffering and death, which are equally hostile to individual happiness and injurious to the national character.

The Bank, we understand, has often been privately addressed on this subject; but it is so occupied, we suppose, in counting its gains, that it has no time for making experiments in favour of humanity and justice. The public voice will alone be listened to; and that must echo loudly in the subterranean vaults and splendid rotundas in Threadneedle-street, before the Directors will be roused from their barbarous apathy.

God knows, we speak thus strongly neither from individual antipathies, nor from alarms for our own private interests. We are not likely to be much perplexed by Bank-notes, either forged or genuine: but we are vexed to see the daily accounts of losses sustained by persons who are ill able to bear them in these days of distress, and are disgusted and shocked at the repeated executions for the offence of forgery;—a crime unquestionably of great magnitude, but which can never merit the last and fearful punishment which justly deprives the murderer of life.

The Bank must now begin to look about them; for, as it will be seen from what follows, they have sustained a signal defeat on the subject of forged Notes, owing to the manly resistance made by Mr. RANSON.

The parties met on Friday, at the Marlborough-street Office,—when

Mr. WESTWOOD said to the Magistrate—"I have to make this declaration, that the Bank, under all the circumstances of the case, have declined to prosecute Mr. Ranson, and I therefore desire, with your permission, that his bail be discharged."

Mr. RANSON—"I don't thank you for your intelligence, Mr. Westwood; but I beg to return thanks to the other Gentlemen present."

MAGISTRATE—"I am sorry for this decision; because I had much rather that the Bank had set the question at rest."

The Bank proceeds, no doubt, on the best legal advice; so it now appears that they have no right to take any Note they may choose to print "forged" upon, from a holder who has obtained it in the usual way. The question naturally arises, by what right do they thus venture to mark "forged" on any Note they please? Are they good and impartial judges? Mr. RANSON of course keeps the Note in dispute; but he has been bullied, threatened, imprisoned, put to expense, and suffered loss of time. Is he to have no remedy? We shall have more to say on this subject.

SUFFERERS UNDER the SUSPENSION ACT.

On Monday a numerous Meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor, to propose a subscription for the relief of those who had been confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. About one o'clock, Sir F. Burdett, accompanied by his brother and Lord Cochrane, entered the room amidst loud cheering.

Sir F. BURDETT having taken the Chair, said, he would not take up their time by entering into the topics connected with the object of the Meeting, as there were no doubt many who were desirous to address them, and particularly such as had suffered by long continuance in prison. He could not but congratulate them and the Public on the Meeting being so numerous. It could not, however, be otherwise, unless Englishmen were dead to all those generous feelings by which they ought to be actuated.

He would now merely beg their attention to whatever might be offered by any Gentleman who was disposed to offer his sentiments. The Resolutions were prepared and would be submitted immediately to their consideration.

Lord COCHRANE said, that upon coming into the Crown and Anchor, various resolutions had been put into his hand, which indicated the object of the Meeting. It was a pleasure to him to see that the spirit of the people was thus awake to the conduct of Government; and that a Meeting so numerous and respectable had been assembled. Had the same spirit prevailed in France under its ancient Government, the despotism which oppressed the people would not have continued so long.—It was lamentable to see, that now, after a war of 20 years duration, after expending the treasures of the country, and loading the people with an intolerable burthen of taxes, under pretence of maintaining the liberties of Europe, they were at last reduced to live under a tyranny, while Frenchmen were comparatively free—(Loud Applause)—even though living under a military Government. That Government was imposed upon them, and supported by England. Oppressive, however, as it might be, even a military despotism was not more ruinous to the liberties of a people, than the suspension of the Habeas Corpus—(Loud cheering)—France, by the aid of British troops, joined to those of the despots of Europe, was kept in a state of degrading subjection. What necessity was there for this? If the French Government was a good one, why did not Frenchmen themselves support it?—(Applause)—In this country, too, they could not walk through a single street without meeting soldiers, at the theatres, at exhibitions, at every place of public business or public amusement? Was this the state in which Englishmen should be placed? How different was the situation of America as represented in the last speech of the President! There the people were completely free from taxes; they had no military establishment, or at least a very small one. Justice was impartially and readily administered in their Courts of Law. They were allowed to be their own protectors, and in place of oppressing them with a large standing army, 100,000 muskets were placed in the hands of the people—(Applause)—No power was exercised in that country but by the people themselves. There a person was in no danger of being oppressed under the forms of law and justice. The iniquities practised in our Courts were not to be met with. Formerly Juries were packed; but, until lately, this packing was not openly avowed—even the Judges on the Bench attempted to justify it. While the list in the Crown Office continued upon the former plan, the names of such persons were selected to serve upon Juries as were known to be disposed to a compliance with Government. The partiality of the Courts to the packing of Juries was notorious. He had himself, in his own case, made various efforts to have justice done him, but all to no purpose—(Applause)—It was this which perhaps induced him to express himself with so much warmth upon a matter of this nature. He hoped the Resolutions to be adopted that day would prove that the people would not be put down by tyranny, but that their spirit would rise in proportion to the despotic efforts that were made against it.—[The Noble Lord then read a string of Resolutions expressive of their disgust at the frequent suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act within the last 24 years; of their admiration of the resistance of Messrs. Evans and Benbow to the demand made to them that they should enter into recognizances before they should be liberated; and of their opinion that a subscription should be entered into for their relief, and that of any others who have suffered under the same Act, and who may be deemed worthy of such aid by the Committee.]—His Lordship trusted the People of England would not be deterred from meeting for the purpose of that Reform, of which they had, by the machinations of Ministers, been hitherto deprived. He hoped they would not petition Parliament in classes of 20 merely, but in bodies of an hundred, tens of hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands. He exhorted them never to cease meeting and demanding a Constitutional Reform, until it was conceded to them.

Mr. WOOLER seconded the resolutions. It was to him a subject of proud gratification, to see so many persons assembled together to celebrate what might aptly be called the signal defeat of Ministers in their last ministerial campaign against the rights and liberties of the people. At this period last year, Ministers were full in arms against the people, ranging their forces in every direction, and attempting to assume such an aspect, as if they thought the Gorgon of Ministerial terrors would frighten every one from the field; or excite the fear, that if any one should have the hardihood to remain, the halter, the gibbet, or some other expedient, would terminate his career. He had no

doubt that the language of the Meeting this day would prove that there was a considerable degree of liberty in England.

Sir F. BURDETT stated, that Major Cartwright had not been able to attend; but he had sent his mite to promote the object of the Meeting, accompanied by a letter, which he begged to be read.

Mr. CLEARY read it to the company. The writer began by maintaining, that Parliament had not the power to suspend, at any time, or under any circumstances, the liberties of Englishmen. This assertion he did not make on the fact of the House of Commons not being the fair representation of the People, but on much broader grounds; for although the Parliament might have been ever so well constituted, and although the House of Commons were the true Representatives of the People, still they could have no authority to suspend their liberties for a single moment, because the People were a power greater than their Delegates. A set of inferior Magistrates might as well attempt to suspend the power of the Court of King's Bench; and that Court, in its turn, might as well try to suspend the authority of the Parliament. As no power, then, could suspend a higher power, so that of Parliament could not suspend the rights of the People. The only pretence for doing this was necessity, which was always the tyrant's plea—a necessity which none of the men in power thought fit, or were even able, to explain.—The letter, which was long, contained a variety of other arguments to the same effect; and before it was read through, it was suggested that the letter should be printed. This was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTONE, one of the sufferers under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, addressed the Meeting. He observed, that he had been ten months in confinement, without having committed any act which could justly call for animadversion. He was a married man, and had three children living; he had buried four. He had long advocated the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and therefore thought he knew something of the subject. In October, 1816, he attempted to address a Meeting in Manchester, who were called together to consider of the distressed state of the country. What he said on that occasion happened to please the people; and he was afterwards solicited to go to Lancaster, to Yorkshire, and to Staffordshire, in order to assist at Meetings which were called for similar purposes. He went in pursuance of the invitations, and he spoke boldly his sentiments; for he had no secrets at his heart. On Sunday night, the 9th of March last, he was comfortably in bed asleep, when he was alarmed by a loud knocking at his door. On looking out of his window, he perceived 12 men, whose appearance and behaviour were equally discreditable. They could with difficulty be persuaded to wait until his wife had dressed herself, in order to let them in. They refused to tell what their business was, contenting themselves with vociferating, "open the door!" To please his wife, who became alarmed, he attempted to make his escape. He, however, knew he had no hope of success, but he was willing to give way to the wishes of one who was naturally dear to him. He got upon a wall, and jumped into an adjoining yard, but was immediately seized by three persons, one of whom was the Deputy Constable of Manchester, who behaved in the most ruffianly manner, and exclaimed, "You—tailoring thief, we have got you safe at last." They then ransacked his papers, and took every thing which could, or could not, excite suspicion. He was subsequently conducted to the New Prison, where for two days he was confined under circumstances of great cruelty, being kept upon the gaol allowance of half a small loaf of coarse bread, and a bit of cheese which it was scandalous to offer to any man.—(*Cries of shame!*)—On the Tuesday following he was taken from the New Prison, in order to be conveyed to London, preparations to which attempts were made to force irons on his legs, on which he wore boots, such as were used with the worst of felons. This effort gave him the greatest pain, and it was with the utmost reluctance time was allowed him to send for shoes. At length he was chained to a fellow sufferer and travelled to London. On his arrival, he was conducted to Coldbath-fields Prison, where he spent his first night in an infirmary, containing eight beds, seven of which were occupied by persons labouring under disease or insanity. Next day, Mr. Adkins, the Governor, gave him comfortable bedding. On the 15th of March he was taken to the Office of the Secretary of State, where he underwent a sort of examination. He then made one request of Lord S., which was, that as he had some friends living in and near London, he might be confined, if he was to be confined, near that place. Lord Sidmouth promised him faithfully his request should be granted: to shew how much his Lordship was to be relied on, however, he had only to state, that on the 10th of April

he was again handcuffed to a brother sufferer and carried to Dorechester, from whence, on the 28th of the same month, he was carried in like manner to Exeter Castle.—(*Shame, Shame!*)—Here Mr. Brown, the gaoler, behaved towards him with the utmost humanity; when he left the gaol, Mr. Brown gave him 12l. to bear his expences home. He then briefly stated the manner in which he was treated in the Court of King's Bench, and informed the company, that finding there appeared to be no further business for him, he sent a letter to the Attorney-General the day after his liberation, directing that worthy Gentleman to the Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane, if he should have any occasion for the presence of the ill-treated Mr. Johnston. Whatever might be the consequence of the line of conduct he (Mr. Johnston) should pursue, he was determined to support with his last breath the cause that had brought him to his dungeon.

Mr. J. BAGULEY informed the Meeting, that he too was one of the sufferers of Manchester. He described the blanketing expedition (as it was called) as a legal Meeting, assembled for no other purpose than that of petitioning the Regent upon the grievances under which the people laboured. But what was the consequence? The military trampled upon those who met together, and after using him with the utmost violence, dragged him to the New Bailey, where 30 lb. weight of iron was put upon him. Upon being brought before the Privy Council, he saw Lord Sidmouth at the head of the table, sitting with the gravity of a Bishop; and was informed by him that he was sorry to commit so young a man, but was obliged to do so for no less a crime than high treason; and on being asked what the evidence consisted of, his Lordship replied, after a pause,—"That is confidential." Nothing more happened at the Privy Council, but the comfortable assurance that he should have solitary confinement. He was conveyed to Horsemonger-lane gaol, where the Governor, who acted with the greatest humanity, reluctantly put upon him the irons, and expressed his deep regret that his orders excluded all friends. From the 16th of March till the 10th of April, he did not pull off his clothes, for the irons rendered so necessary a change impossible.—(*Cries of Shame, shame, horrible!*)—At this period came a person, accompanied by a Bow-street runner, who told him he must go to the country.—The irons were then taken off, and he (Mr. Baguley), felt as if he was in a balloon; but in the midst of this delightful sensation, the execrable runner caught him by the wrists, and told him the handcuffs must go to work. This was, with horror, refused by the speaker, who, however, was bound by his leg to another, and thus sent off to Gloucester gaol, where he was treated in the most inhuman manner by the keeper, and compelled to dip in a tub of cold water, from which an illness proceeded, which confined him to the hospital, where he was still refused a visit from a human being. Lord Sidmouth afterwards thought that it would be necessary that he should be brought before the Court of King's Bench, and he (Mr. B.) came to town purposely to demand that his recognizance should be nullified. They all (as might have been heard) came to the Court of King's Bench, and went there day after day, without getting any satisfaction, until they began to clamour.—(*Applause*)—He was fearful that a similar clamour must be resorted to in the House of Commons, before a redress of those grievances under which the public groaned would be obtained. One circumstance, however, he thought it necessary to advert to before he got down, which was a letter which had been sent to his father by Lord Sidmouth since his enlargement, begging him to use his parental and correctional influence over his son.—(*Laughter and applause*)—Mr. B. then proceeded to state, that after his father had written to Lord Sidmouth, praying that he (Mr. B.) might be permitted to see his mother, who was on the point of death, Lord Sidmouth caused the following answer to be sent:—"I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter respecting your son; and I am further directed to inform you, that Lord Sidmouth had previously ordered a warrant for your son's liberation. Lord Sidmouth is happy you are sensible of your son's error, and hopes that you and your wife will in future use such paternal and correctional influence over his conduct as will render him a loyal and good subject."

Thus after nine months' incarceration, Lord Sidmouth consented to his discharge, provided his father would stop his mouth.—(*Laughter and applause*)—Just so would his Majesty's Ministers stop the mouths of the people if they could; and should these means be found insufficient, they would then resort to the green bag information. He concluded by observing, that with regard to Reform, his Majesty's Ministers had, by their proceedings, made the people of Manchester ten thousand times more anxious than they were before.

Mr. GALE JONES said, his principal object in rising was to propose that a word inserted in one of the Resolutions might be left out, for the purpose of substituting another. It was proposed to the Meeting, in one of the Resolutions, to declare that they viewed with alarm the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. He would not consent to a declaration that they could view with alarm any measure that could be adopted by so feeble an Administration as the present—(*Great applause*)—He should wish, therefore, that the word alarm might be struck out, for the purpose of inserting, that they viewed with indignation such a measure. He concluded by moving a Resolution to the following effect:—"That the subjecting Mr. Evans and his son, together with others, to irons, three days and three nights, was a gross violation of the law of the land, an outrage of humanity, an insult to the whole people of England, derogatory from the character of Englishmen, and inconsistent with the principles of the British Constitution."

Mr. J. MITCHELL, of Liverpool, seconded the Resolution, and proceeded to give a detail of his sufferings while in confinement. He then stated the circumstance of his having got into company, while in London, with a notorious fellow, who pretended to be a friend to liberty. This fellow was *Oliver*; and this man he introduced into different parts of the country, supposing him to have been equally friendly to the cause of freedom with himself. He solemnly declared, that neither he, nor the friends with whom he acted, had ever contemplated any act of treason, nor had any other object in view than that of obtaining a Reform in Parliament by legal and constitutional means. He assured the Meeting, that although he had suffered the greatest hardships by an imprisonment of six months, and by being reduced to beggary, he was still as hearty in the cause as ever.

Mr. WM. CLIFF, from Derby, said, a person came to his shop, and asked him to go and meet a Delegate from London: he was induced to go, because the man was represented as coming from Lord Cochrane and others. He went and saw the man at an inn—the man was *Oliver*! They entered into conversation: in the course of which *Oliver* said, *it was of no use to petition for a Parliamentary Reform; and that the people of the country were ready to rise up, and obtain the Reform by force.* He (Mr. C.) threw cold water on all that this fellow said, and told him his plan would not do. *Oliver* insisted it was the only to obtain it; and said the people of Derby ought to rise up. Some days after this, a Messenger and two Constables broke into his house, and said that Lord Sidmouth wished to speak to him, and must see him in London. He was then taken to the county gaol, loaded with irons, and soon after put into a carriage with another man, in order to be conveyed to London. They were both chained together, even while in bed. At last he arrived in London, and was brought before Lord Sidmouth, whom he defied to bring any charge against him. Lord Sidmouth replied, that he had evidence from a most respectable source, that he had committed acts of treason. He was then sent to Coldbath-fields Prison, where he remained a few days; he was afterwards sent to Gloucester Gaol, where he was thrown into the cell of a condemned murderer. Here his clothes were always damp, and he endured the greatest hardships. While he underwent these sufferings, his trade, by which he had maintained his family respectably, was entirely broke up, and his wife and children had been since living on a miserable pittance from the parish.—(This address produced a strong sensation among the company.)

A Committee was then appointed, and a list of the subscriptions read by the Secretary, Mr. Cleary; amongst those were, Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane, for 100 guineas each.

The thanks were voted to Lord Cochrane. In his address of acknowledgment, his Lordship declared that he unequivocally approved of the conduct of his Honourable Colleague, Sir F. Burdett; that he should constantly imitate the same, and tread in his steps. The company gave three cheers and dispersed.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

RECOGNIZANCES.—STATE PRISONERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL argued against the rule obtained against Sir N. Conant, calling him to show cause why the recognizance entered into by Mr. Joseph Mitchell should not be discharged, on the ground that he had not actually entered into such recognizance.

Evidence was adduced, which proved that Mr. Mitchell had verbally entered into such recognizance; and

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, Mr. Mitchell appeared to have laboured under a mistake, in supposing that it was necessary, to render the recognizance legal, that he should have signed it. Such, however, was not necessary; the verbal assent he had given was sufficient: under these circumstances there were no grounds for the rule against Sir N. Conant.

The rule was ordered to be discharged.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the legal question being now disposed of, he was prepared to move, on the part of his Majesty's Government, that the recognizances of all these persons should be discharged.—The Learned Counsel then read over a list of upwards of forty names, amongst whom was Mitchell, and moved the Court that the recognizances into which all these people had entered should be discharged.—The Court ordered they should accordingly be discharged.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Thursday, Mr. T. Gill, an optician, and a man calling himself *Capt. B. Henry*, were charged with conspiring to defraud a great number of opticians and others. Mr. Dolland, of St. Paul's Church-yard, stated, that Henry came on the 19th of December to his shop, and stating himself to be a sea Captain, gave an order for eight of Sikes's hydrometers and two others, amounting to about 60*l.*; and gave particular directions that they should be manufactured by Gill, the other defendant. He stated, that he resided at Hoxton, and left a sum of money as a deposit. Witness gave the order to Gill, by whom it was executed, and the instruments were brought home on the Friday following; when he requested, having been ill for some time, immediate payment, which amounted to 38*l.* The witness instantly gave him a cheque for the amount. He heard no more of the Captain till the 5th ult. when he received a letter, stating, that in consequence of a domestic calamity, he had been prevented calling, but would come shortly; at the same time requesting that Mr. Dolland would give Gill an order to manufacture 15 more of the same kind of instruments. The witness, however, having a suspicion that something was wrong, the order was never executed, nor did the Captain call for the others, which were thus thrown upon his hands. Mr. Harris, of Holborn; Mr. Webb, of Tottenham-court-road; Mr. Banks, Mr. Bate, and several others of the profession, were in attendance, ready to prefer similar charges, but to a much greater amount.—The defendant Gill declared, that until ten days ago Henry was a total stranger to him. However, T. Watson, porter to Mr. Dolland, swore, that he saw them drinking together in a public-house for upwards of an hour, on the very day that Henry made his first application to Mr. Dolland.—The Lord Mayor ordered the defendants to find two sureties, each in 50*l.* and give their own recognizances of 100*l.* for their appearance at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

GUILDHALL.

W. H. Wilkes was brought up for re-examination, on a charge of uttering a forged Bank-note.—Mr. Westwood stated, that it was not the intention of the Bank to prosecute the case any further.—Alderman ATKINS observed, that he did not understand the principle on which the Bank acted in thus interfering and dictating who should be prosecuted, and who should not.—Mr. Westwood said, it was an interference sanctioned by the Judges. Alderman ATKINS—That may be; still it is no rule for me; let the prisoner be remanded, and let the original evidence be ordered to attend.

HATTON-GARDEN.

On Wednesday, J. Dawson was charged with an assault, of a very indelicate nature, on the person of Miss Harrold, 11 years of age. Mr. Harrold stated, that on Sunday night as he, Mrs. H. and his daughter, were walking in Gray's-Inn-lane, his daughter ran on before them; and shortly after he was alarmed at her screams. He immediately ran forward and found her surrounded by three ruffians, who were taking very indecent liberties with her; two of the villains effected their escape, but he secured the prisoner, who was taken to the watch-house, where there was charge given of him. The complainant confirmed her father's statement; and the charge being proved, the prisoner, for want of bail, was committed.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Ellen Putman, wife of a tradesman in Queen-street, Edge-ware-road, charged J. Barrows, a master shoemaker in Old

Cavendish-street, with assaulting her. The prosecutrix stated, that she was passing down Oxford-street a few evenings since, when the defendant pressed her with his importunities; and at length began to use language too obscene to state, accompanied with an assault of the most impudent kind. Mrs. Patman flew from the defendant's grasp into a chemist's shop, and the alarm had occasioned her several days illness.—The defendant was ordered to find bail.

UNION-HALL.

On Thursday, — Collins, an Irishman, was charged as an impostor. Birch, the Beadle of Christ Church, Blackfriars, stated, that the prisoner applied to him for leave to sit up in the watchhouse, and also for a morsel of bread, as he had not eaten any thing for two days, and was destitute of the means of getting a lodging. His requests were granted; but the Beadle observing something bulky in his waistcoat pocket, which the prisoner seemed desirous of hiding, insisted on searching him; when he found on him money to the amount of 5*l.* 7*s.* In defence, he said, he had acquired it by honest begging; and the Magistrate sent him to the House of Correction for a month, to be employed in honest labour.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Another act of culpable homicide, if not of actual murder, is supposed to have taken place at Deighton, on the night of Saturday week. In the course of that Day, John Blackburn, alias John Marsden, a notorious character, had been apprehended by Mr. Tiffney, the Constable, on a charge of robbery, and lodged in a room at an inn. The place of confinement, it seems, was not very secure, for Blackburn taking advantage of the Constable's absence, escaped out of the window. At midnight the Constable repaired to the house of the offender, and after a fruitless search, he was about to depart, when he discovered a communication between the chamber of Blackburn's house and an adjoining hay-loft. At this opening he entered, and what then occurred we are incapable of stating, but on the following morning the Constable was stretched on the barn floor a lifeless corpse! The Police-office has offered a reward for the apprehension of Blackburn, who has absconded; and from circumstances that have transpired, it is conjectured that one of his arms was either broken or dislocated, in the rencounter which terminated in the Constable's death.—*Nottingham Review.*

On Wednesday, an Inquest was held in St. Giles's, on the body of C. Mahoney, aged 36.—P. Pori, a shoe-maker, in High-street, said, the deceased was employed by him to clean his shop-window; and, just as he had begun, witness was told he had fallen from the steps. He was brought into the shop, and two medical men attended, who attempted to bleed him, but in vain. He understood he had been out of employ a considerable time, and was in a very impoverished state, having a wife just recovered from her lying-in, and five children; and it was his opinion that he died from want!—The Jury were informed by the Beadle that the Surgeon refused to attend unless paid for his trouble.—One of the Jurymen contended that he had a right to attend; but the Coroner (Mr. Sterling) said he had no doubt the cause of the death was the rupture of a blood-vessel; and if that was the opinion of the Jury, he would record it as their verdict. In this opinion the Jury concurred.—Died by the Visitation of God.

Another Inquest was held in Brown-street, Edgware-road, on the body of Mrs. Jenkins, aged 30, who, while speaking to an acquaintance, apparently in perfect health, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired immediately. Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.—A Surgeon stated to the Jury that this was the fourth case of apoplexy he had attended in the last two days.

Monday an Inquest was held at the Sun, in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, on the body of Mrs. Benfield, who was found in her apartment on Sunday evening, with her throat cut, and two bloody razors lying near her. The deceased's husband is cook to Lord Craven, and is at present with his Lordship at Rome. It was proved in evidence, that for some years past she had evinced great dejection of spirits, which had much increased since the absence of her husband. In consequence of which the Jury returned a verdict of—Insanity.

On Thursday an Inquest was held in Fashion-street, Spital-fields, on the body of Miss Simmons, 21 years of age, daughter of Mr. Simmons, of Rose-street. This young Lady, after a courtship of near five years, was to have been married to the object of her choice on Monday. The company were assembled, the

Priest and bridegroom were in the house, and a sumptuous dinner provided for their entertainment, when she retired to her apartment; but remaining too long, her sister went up stairs to call her, and found her lying on the bed, in a state of insensibility; on which she gave an alarm, and the family came up stairs, when on the table was found a cup of coffee, and another cup empty, which had contained some oil of vitriol. Assistance was instantly sent for, and a Surgeon and Physician gave an emetic, which revived her. On questioning her, she said she had taken some vitriol, being weary of her life; and she had something very heavy on her mind. She died in 24 hours afterwards. It was proved that insanity reigned on the mother's side of the family. Verdict—Lunacy.

On Thursday an Inquest was held in Leather-lane, on the body of T. Forcand, late coachman to Mr. Meux, who suspended himself in a stable near that place. The deceased had been sickly and out of employ for some time past, and it is supposed distress had occasioned derangement of mind. Verdict—Insanity.

On Wednesday morning the dead body of — Fleetwood was found hanging in a stable in Fetter-lane. He had been in good circumstances; but was to have been removed that morning to the Workhouse, which was supposed to be the cause of the rash act.

On Wednesday a great alarm of fire was produced by a chimney at Mr. Toxey's, a sawyer, in the north-east corner of White's-alley, Chancery-lane. The chimney was so foul, that for more than half an hour such a vast body of smoke spread in every direction, that it was difficult to find from what house it issued. This notice is given to caution all persons to take care to keep their chimnies properly cleansed; for, independent of the mischief occasioned, it adds an expence of 9*l.* for the attendant engines, and which is not borne by an Insurance Office, being settled, by an Act of Parliament, upon the occupier of the apartment from whence the fire originated.

David Milne, Esq. an eminent insurance-broker, was at Lloyd's on Thursday, transacting his business, in perfect health and spirits; at five o'clock he went to the Albion Tavern, where he dined with a party. Not coming home all night, the greatest anxiety was experienced by his family, and messengers were dispatched in all directions. Information was on Friday received of the body being taken out of the river at Dockhead.

Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Violetta Parker, a lady occupying a house in Bryan-street, Shoreditch, was found hanging to the bannisters by a rope; she was cut down whilst warm, but was quite dead.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2, Capt. Chas. Jones, of the 15th Hussars, to Charlotte Matilda, only daughter of the late Alex. Annesley, Esq. of Hyde Hall, Hertfordshire.

Feb. 3, Wm. Bennett Rich, Esq. of Bermondsey, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Hen. Cobb, Esq. of Town-place, Kent.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1, the Right Hon. John Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory. His Lordship was born May 7, 1745, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, in 1758, and married, in 1769, the Duchess of Grafton, by whom (who died in 1804) he had issue two daughters, Anne and Gertrude.—His Lordship had two sisters, one the mother of the present Marquis of Lansdown; the other, the mother of the present Lord Holland.—There being no issue male living of his father or of himself, the title is, we believe, extinct. His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, Keeper of Waltham Forest, in Lincolnshire, and of Rockingham Forest, Northants.

Feb. 1, Mr. John Pearkes, one of the Officers of the Public Office, Bow-street.

Feb. 2, Mr. John Grindle, chemist, of Pall-mall.

On Sunday week, aged 41 years, of the cramp in his stomach, the Rev. Thomas Pickersgill, of Bishopton Grove, near Ripon; having retired to rest, in less than two hours afterwards he was a corpse.

On Monday week, at an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Sharp, of Keighley. This man, by a parsimony exceeding either an Elwes or a Damer, amassed an immense property, which he held fast till his death.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

PAGE.

No. 514.

ON THE INTELLECTUAL INFERIORITY OF PARLIAMENT TO THE DEMANDS OF THE AGE.—MOTION FOR AN ENQUIRY ABOUT THE SPIES.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

We have spoken of the more scholarly part of the retainers of corruption, whose books would have taught them better, had their teachers given them better habits. We wish to observe however, that in the remark we made on this subject we meant to confine it, as we actually did, to the earlier places of education, and not to the universities. There are many political objections, it is true, to the system pursued at the latter;* but it is not liable to the same great and elementary objections as the former, especially when we consider how many university-men are not brought up in the schools alluded to. Many young men, who know nothing of their alternate slavery and tyranny, are sent to Cambridge and Oxford from more private schools, or from foundations of a truly manlier character; many come from educations entirely private; and some from little or no education, out of a voluntary impulse towards knowledge. We have had a variety of great men from the Universities, but very few of them came from the more fashionable schools: and of those who have come, we suspect that a remarkable circumstance will almost invariably be found true; and that is, that their character and opinions have been materially modified by an antipathy against what they had experienced, rather than a love for it.

A less informed part of the ministerial majorities is composed of money-getters, whether they are called the trading interest, or fund-holders, or what not. The ministerial system could no more go on without these persons than without the boroughmongers; and one day or other, not far distant, they will most likely be the death of it, not without terrible scars on their own side;—but this is not the subject of our present paper. These gentlemen, with very few exceptions indeed, are as profoundly ignorant as they well can be. They know nothing out of the pale of their own sordid desires. They put on guineas for spectacles, and can see nothing else. They live in a murky and yellow atmosphere, which makes the petty objects about them appear great; and see nothing beyond it, however grand, or vital, or even alarming. A wide policy, a distant but certain danger, an extended view of any thing, is to them as shut out from sight, as the hills of Surrey from Lombard-street. They seldom speak in the House even on their own subjects, so little know-

ledge have they of the smallest accomplishments, or so little necessity to say any thing which the Minister is not well assured of beforehand. This is the consequence of that fatal ascendancy of mere riches, between which and ignorance a perpetual reaction takes place. One produces the other, and is reproduced by it in turn. The true mercantile spirit,—that which made the LORENZO DE MEDICIS of old, the gallant discoveries of a subsequent period, and a few independent men of wealth in later times, whose connection with remote and unfamiliar countries gave a tinge of something romantic to their speculations,—can exist only at intervals of that nature,—at periods when it grows young again. When mere plodding begins, it is gone; and then comes an alarming time for a nation which has begun to be corrupted by a bribing Government,—we mean the time, when the most powerful facilities are laid open to every coarse hand; and any body can obtain influence and a silent share in that Government by one single unintellectual talent,—that of physical application. It is the same with this class of persons as with the former;—the truly generous spirits who get in it by chance are quick in despising its habits, and grow fond of theories which seem to threaten their own interest. They may say as the Jailor does in *Cymbeline*;—"I speak against my present profit; but my wish hath a preferment in it." However, there are few such in Parliament. The money-getters go there as they go elsewhere, purely to get money or the influence connected with money; and a most wretched figure they cut,—seldom daring to utter a word, blundering when they do, and contemptible always.

The mere clerks in office are another class of the corrupt majority, including however some of each of those just mentioned. Most of them are adventurers, of the true description; that is to say, persons, whose sole object is to get on, as the phrase is, in the world,—ready to work for their hire's sake, and to speak as well as act just as they are ordered. They are getters of any thing, as contrasted with the mere money-getters; and their diversity of object is favourable to them in one respect, inasmuch as they have a few more ideas in their head, and are obliged to be a little readier with their wits. The late Mr. ROSE, and the living CROKER, are good specimens of the two chief varieties of this species, the dull and the pert,—each occasionally making incursions into the others' territory. ROSE (whom we mention as well as the other, because every body knows him) was the ultimatum of a plodder,—the very Deity of Tare and Tret. He was prudent, indefatigable, cold blooded from a half experience, with a conscience as elastic as his purse, carrying off matters nevertheless to other people, and doubtless in great measure to himself, by a certain air of plainness and good intention, and finally, extremely fond of the sense of power for its own sake,—an appetite foolishly attributed to genius exclusively, but in fact not belonging to the very highest, nor ever so strongly possessed as by instinctive imbecility. Weakness loves a sense of power, as bad nerves love drams. ROSE contented himself with

* See a chapter on this subject in GOLDSMITH'S Treatise on the State of Polite Learning in Europe.

getting on, and saying Aye and No, while his old masters were alive; but when Mr. PITT's young clerks got into office, and took the lead of him by dint of not being quite such plodders as himself, he mustered up a little courage and began to have some opinions, always falling in however with the powers that were. His old age too relaxed his dullness a little; and he "vowed to Gon" with so much vivacity, that the persons whom he undertook to speak for trembled both for him and themselves. On the other hand, CROKER does not wait for old age to render him confident. He would be as busy or at least as humming as a bee, if his employers or something else would let him; and perks himself as forward as much as he can in the *Courier* and the *Quarterly*, if not in the House. He began with voluntarily turning spy on Mrs. CLARKE, after she had quarrelled with the Duke of York; and has ended, for the present, with having grave letters addressed to him from the most manly and above-board set of men in the world,—the British naval officers. He also urged his wish to keep his war-salary in time of peace, at a time when numbers of those officers were thrown out of employment, and the widows of others were lifting up their feeble hands for a little more help. Such are the freaks, tastes, and pretensions of this class of government retainers. Mr. CANNING would be numbered among them, and indeed richly deserves it for some things, especially for his strange taste in taunting people with the origin of their *ancestors*; but it must be acknowledged, that he has talents which give him some just pretensions to publicity, though not sufficient to render him impatient of serving his present dull masters. CROKER to CANNING is what a shrewd footman is to a shrewder butler, who surpasses all the rest of the mansion.

By the way, since noticing in our last the apparent neutralization of Mr. CANNING's wit by the prevailing dullness of his more powerful friends, he has issued forth again, and made one of the best displays of himself we ever remember. (For the report at length, the reader must consult the *Courier*.) Look at the *reasoning* part of it however; and see to what sorry sophistications he is reduced. The stratagem, upon which his speech manoeuvred, is curious and worth the public attention. Mr. FAZAKERLY (a gentleman, we believe, of taste and spirit, whom we are glad to see coming forward out of the better class of the silent) made a motion, the object of which was to instruct the Committee of Secrecy to inquire into the conduct of OLIVER and the other spies. Now the Committee of Secrecy had been justly ridiculed and denounced by the Opposition, as a set of self-nominated persons interested in quashing or misrepresenting the very inquiries they pretended to institute; and this, which is a truth notorious to the whole country, Mr. CANNING took occasion to thrust in the teeth of the mover as a piece of reaction against his proposal; asking, with what face the gentlemen of the other side could propose to submit so vital a matter to a Committee of so deadly a nature. The question seems but just, and the result was—as it would have been under any circumstances; the Ministers got their majority. But the fact is, that although Mr. CANNING pretended, and enabled the majority to pretend, that the tables were turned upon the mover solely because the Opposition had convicted themselves of an accusation

which they did not feel to be just, or rather of a mere inconsistency, he and the others knew very well, that the motion was in reality absurd, *not* because the Secret Committee had been so characterized by the Opposition, but because they had been *rightly* characterized. It was the very consciousness of the hollowness of the Committee which enabled it's own friends to pretend, that the Opposition had been discomfited for falsely accusing it!—Such are the strange freaks of a state of things so sophisticated.

Mr. FAZAKERLY was overmatched in *cunning*. He was complimented too—(we were going to say *however*, but we changed the word instinctively)—he was complimented, in the midst of a quantity of *sarcasm*, on his talent and independence, and on his ingenuousness. Ingenuousness is a noble thing, and the mark of something much wiser than cunning; and we hope to see that Mr. FAZAKERLY has not been dashed back into silence by the sarcasms, or bowed, and smiled, and *frightened* back by the compliment,—by the good opinion.

But see the upper hand which corruption first gets, which folly gravely upholds, and *face* carries through. The Opposition denounce the Committee seriously,—and then it is a very shocking accusation, and the Ministers hum and haw and look big:—but a Member not accustomed to make motions, suddenly takes the advocates of the Committee at their word, and proposes to lay some grave matters before it; and then up starts the gayest of it's friends, and says "What, bring honest and grave matters before so shocking a Committee!" and all the dull rogues laugh, and the resistance is effected either way.

This comes of the flattering Yea-and-Nay habits to which a bad state of things has habituated all classes in the House. It is high time for the really honest part of its Members to forego the habits of their respective parties, and speak out; for let Mr. CANNING talk as he will about ROBESPIERRE and such stuff, and endeavour to revive the Anti-Jacobin enthusiasm as well as joking, the time is gone by; and the Country is not much longer to be trifled with, whatever the House may be.

[To be concluded in our next.]

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 9.

MANCHESTER PETITION.

Lord HOLLAND said, he had to apologise to the House, and to the Gentlemen who had entrusted to him a Petition which he ought to have presented; but by some accident it could not be found. It was a Petition of very great importance, signed by several very respectable persons of Manchester. He had not read the Petition carefully; but he could state the object of it, from a similar one, to be presented in another place, which the Gentleman to whom it had been entrusted was so good as to let him see. The Petition contained many very strong representations of facts, which went to prove that there was little or no disturbance in those parts of the country which had been represented as in a state of insurrection; and that where any disturbance did break out, it was fomented by the hired agents of Government, who, when apprehended, were constantly discharged by the Magistrates. The Petition was therefore one of the highest importance; and he trusted that the Report of the

Committee on the State of the Country would not be brought up before a new Petition could be presented.—Adjourned.

[There was nothing of moment before this House during the rest of the week.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 9.

CLIMBING BOYS.

Mr. BENNET moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the further use of climbing boys. The evils and cruelty of this system were well established; it was indeed nothing else but a slave trade established in this country. The children usually employed in this trade, were of the most delicate constitution, frequently not more than four or five years old; it was necessary they should be of this age only, and of small stature, since the generality of chimneys in the country were not more than eight inches square. It was with feelings of great satisfaction that he had to state, that in the course of the last year the practice of employing climbing boys had materially decreased. Notwithstanding which, no less than five fatal accidents had occurred since the subject was last before the House. He trusted the House would be of opinion with him, that this was a system which ought no longer to be allowed to exist.—Leave given.—The Bill was afterwards brought in, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday.

MANCHESTER PETITION—GOVERNMENT SPIES.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented a Petition from certain individuals residing in Manchester and its neighbourhood, complaining of the proceedings which had taken place respecting the blanketeers, and the meetings of the 10th of March last. The Hon. Member here entered at length into a detail of the circumstances attending that Meeting, which, he believed, was only to present their Petition to Parliament. He had heard that some of the leaders, as they were called, on this occasion, were sensible of the folly of the proposed expedition of these miserable wretches, and remonstrated with them: one of them observed, that if they should determine on their expedition to London, they must determine on one of two things; either to be turned back on the road, or to cut their way through the opposition they would meet. To this they replied, their intention was innocent—they should go on their way quietly, and that all they wished to do, was to go to London, throw themselves at the Prince Regent's feet, and intreat from him a redress of grievances. This was their object. The meeting of the 10th of March did, however, take place; the military were called in, and facts already well known followed. The Hon. Member then proceeded to state his opinion, that this meeting, and all the other meetings which took place, were the work of three persons, who were nothing less than spies. One of these was a person named Lomar: this man had insinuated himself into the confidence of several of these deluded people, and pretended that he was connected with a Secret Committee. On the 10th of March, he called on a person named Akers, and told him he was going to the place where the Secret Committee were sitting, and would take him with him. He accordingly went to a house, where Lomar desired Akers would wait, whilst he went into the room where the Secret Committee were sitting. Akers waited some time, and becoming weary of waiting, he determined to enter the Committee-room: here he found indeed that it was a Secret Committee, for no one was present except Lomar himself! This same man, Lomar, afterwards went to several other persons, and told them of pretended meetings, and intentions of setting fire to all the factories in Manchester, and of general risings in Manchester, London, and other places, thus irritating and agitating the public mind.—He continued these practices till the 28th of May, when he was apprehended and sent to prison. But would the House believe him, when he stated that this man was liberated the next day? The second man he had to allude to, was a man named Dewhurst, who adopted the same course as Lomar had done, going about from place to place, endeavouring to impress on the minds of the lower orders, that a plot did exist. This man, in the course of conversation with a poor man named Hulton, after talking of the strength of the party, said he knew where he could get one thousand guineas, and he also knew an old woman who lived alone, and had plenty of plate: he wished he had the guineas, and plate melted down, and that would serve to set them going. Hulton expressed his horror at such a proposition, when Dewhurst said, he was only in joke. Another man, of the same description and character was Waddington, who had been most

active in persuading the people to attend public meetings; and on one occasion, when Hulton said he was tired of attending meetings, and would attend no more, Dewhurst gave him a shilling to go to the meeting of the 28th. Thus, continued the Hon. Member, when these poor people became tired of attending these meetings, the Spies went about urging, and even bribing them to attend them. He had abundance of other facts, but he did not think it was necessary to trouble the House with them. He thought thus much appeared, from what he had stated, namely, that with all the exertions used by these Spies, a meeting could not be got together of more than eleven persons. On the 28th of March, these eleven persons were apprehended, and on the 29th, the Magistrates published their letter, stating that they had received information of a most diabolical plot, which was to have taken place on the 30th. On that day the military were parading Manchester, though that town, and all others, were in a state as tranquil as ever they had been at any period. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Hay, (the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions), stated that the conspiracy had existed, and declared he did not believe any person could conscientiously doubt it. Did the conspiracy exist, and were these persons guilty? If so, how was it that they should all have been liberated without trial? If they were guilty, they ought not to have been liberated without trial, to do still further mischief. If Government had been deceived by the information they had received, then enquiry ought to be instituted to set the public mind at rest.

The Petition was then read; it was signed by several inhabitants of Manchester and its neighbourhood, and prayed that enquiry might be instituted. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the Order of the Day for a Committee to consider the Treaties entered into with Spain, for the abolition of the Slave Trade. The Noble Lord congratulated the House and the country on the progress which had been made in obtaining the great object—the abolition of this traffic, within the last few years; and especially on the great stride which had been made towards the object last year. Now there was not a single nation, with the exception of Portugal, which had not given up that branch of trade; and Portugal only retained it south of the line. Until the present Treaty was entered into it was impossible the trade could be put an end to, since, through Spain, all other nations North of the Equator were supplied. Now that Spain had been induced to consent to this Treaty, the foundation was laid for doing away the trade altogether, since from the date at which this Treaty was to take place, namely, May, 1820, no Slave Trade could exist North of the Line, on any pretence whatever; and after that period, all which this country would have to do, would be to attend to the trade as carried on by Portugal South of the Line. The Sovereigns at the Congress of Vienna had done every thing in their power to put an end totally to this horrid traffic; but they had not entirely succeeded. It would be vain to attempt to conceal that there had been, up to this time, an illicit Slave Trade carrying on on the Coast of Africa, and, perhaps, with greater instances of cruelty, though not to such an extent, as formerly: with more cruelty, because the vessels engaged in it, from the nature of their traffic, were formed rather for resistance or flight, than for the comfort and convenience of the unfortunate wretches on board of them. He, however, was convinced, that this illicit trade was not carried on with the sanction of any of the Governments of Europe, but the contrary. France, in particular, had exerted herself to prevent it, and called on us for our aid and assistance. It was not now, however, as in time of war, in our power to prevent the trade to so great an extent, because in time of war we had a large extent of dominion under our controul. Our interference, or that of other Powers, effectually to put an end to this traffic, must be bottomed on a mutual confidence, and a consent that each should have the power of exerting her endeavours to attain that object. Whilst any flag was to be considered as a protection, the trade would still exist. To attain the end in view as far as possible, in the present Treaty it was agreed, that under certain regulations the ships of war of each Power should have the power of searching merchant vessels, and to detain them where they were found contravening the law. But to prevent vexatious detentions, it was provided that no ship should be subject to detention, unless slaves were absolutely found on board. In making this arrangement, we did not concede too much; since, he was sorry to say, that a very great portion of the illicit traffic at present going on, under whatever flag it might be carried, was, in fact, British. And if the

law of abolition was important, the regulation of prevention was, he was persuaded, equally or even more so. Another object of this Treaty was, as far as possible, to prevent any disputes or unpleasant circumstances arising from the detention of the vessels of any Power by us, or our vessels by any other Power: and to obtain that object, the establishment of a mixed tribunal in each country had been agreed on, before which the cases of detention would come for decision. With respect to the pecuniary provisions of this Treaty, he was prepared to contend, that the Spanish Government had now consented to the abolition on terms far more advantageous than those which had been offered on former occasions, where the terms were to have been a bonus of 850,000*l.* and a loan of 10,000,000 of dollars, and this offer was made under the sanction of Parliament. This was a millstone about the neck of our Government in the late negotiation, and it was with difficulty that the Spanish Government was brought to accede to any terms short of the offer we had before made her. With respect to any difference of opinion, if any should arise, he hoped Gentlemen would not mix the subject of the Slave Trade with that of America, and that nothing would be said to embitter the bond of union on this subject, upon which all hands were agreed. It was, indeed, a question embracing such a variety of policy, and so many topics for discussion, that he should deplore, most sincerely, any attempt at disturbing the unanimity which should prevail.—The Noble Lord concluded with moving, that the Committee should take the regulations adopted in consequence of the Treaty entered into with Spain into consideration.

Sir G. HATHCOTE could not avoid observing, that so large a sum as 400,000*l.* might, in the present distressed situation of the country, be better applied in relieving our fellow subjects. At the rate of 25*l.* per family, relief could be afforded to 16,000 families. The House ought, if they wished to regain any confidence, to begin by setting their faces against grants of this nature, and act as if they were really the constitutional guardians of the public purse. Economy should be the watch-word—our coffers were nearly empty, and the old proverb, to be "just before you are generous," would be proper in practice. He therefore entered his protest against the vote.

Mr. WILBERFORCE thought the question was one of the greatest importance, and the Noble Lord was entitled to his gratitude for his very great and earnest labours for putting an end to the abominable traffic. In a moral point of view it was one of the utmost consequence. It was the duty of this country to use its utmost endeavours, so that the other nations might actually be convinced of the necessity of giving up the Trade in Slaves; and he hoped to see the day when such a Trade would be considered piracy, and be punished accordingly.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He hoped the Hon. Baronet would, when he considered the subject dispassionately, be of opinion the money was well applied; and on certain occasions, whatever might be thought of generosity, it was in some respects justice.

Sir O. MOSELEY observed, that the sum now demanded as a grant would enable Old Spain to carry on a war against the Colonies; and thus, in fact, the House would, by so doing, be lending their assistance in upholding a system of White Slavery. Feeling this, he should carry the Grant to a vote.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH voted with pleasure for the Resolution, because it sanctioned the maritime right of search and visitation, in order to put an end to the traffic in slavery. Every step in abolition he must approve, because it would tend to the total extinction of the trade.

Mr. C. GRANT said, that the Merchants of Spain had offered a boon of two millions, for the privilege of carrying on the Trade in Slaves. Would they then object to the grant of 400,000*l.* to abolish a trade so lucrative?

Mr. BENNET supported the proposition, but reminded the Noble Lord and the House, that though the Ordinance of the French King abolished the Trade in Slaves in the French Colonies, yet there was nothing in the Ordinance which prevented them from trafficking. He wished to know from the Noble Lord whether any security had been taken at the Congress for the prevention of the Trade, because he believed it was mere delusion to suppose that slavery was at an end.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that it was impossible for him to say what the legal point of view was in which the engagements would be taken in the French Law Courts. He could positively say, that the orders to the Colonies were peremptory. The Governor of the Colony of Bourbon was displaced, because he had not taken measures to repress Slavery, in conformity with the orders he had received. With respect to the laws of France on Slavery, he had a communication with the French Minister

upon the subject, who had received instructions from his Court, to inform him (Lord C.) that it was the wish of France to assimilate the Slave Laws of that kingdom with those of England, and to completely put the trade down.

Mr. GORDON opposed the Resolution; and observed, he did not think that the Merchants of Spain had offered four times the sum to carry on the Trade. No doubt, the King would take the 400,000*l.* and then, when he had it safe, he might listen to the proposition of the Merchants; and, perhaps, take their offer also. The House divided—Ayes, 56—Noes, 4.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

Sir WM. CURTIS moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the City to raise a further sum to cover the cost of completing this prison, which altogether amounted to 130,000*l.* The sum now to be raised was 30,000*l.*; and the City applied for liberty to raise it through the medium of the Orphans' Fund, as it was improperly called. This Fund in fact had nothing to do with Orphans; it was raised by a tax on coals; and was in truth a fund for the improvement of London.

Mr. BENNET observed, that the Prison in Whitecross-street, though a most expensive one, was at the same time most unfit for its object. So ill adapted was this clumsy edifice, that it was not even fire-proof. When any ministerial object was to be promoted, the City could be most liberal of its swords, snuff-boxes, &c. but they should rescue their jails from their notoriously discreditable state, before they exhibited their unnecessary ostentation. The state of Newgate was scandalous, and the Borough Compter had scarcely a whole pane of glass in it! The House should know how the City funds had already been disposed of.

Sir J. SHAW defended the City for its liberality to "the Liberators of Europe."

Mr. SUMNER contended that there was a system of jobbing connected with the City loans which should be explained. Upon the last loan, 3000*l.* was set down as the expense of carrying the Bill through Parliament, and a similar sum for making out the bonds!—Mr. S. concluded by moving that the motion be postponed.

Mr. Alderman WOOD thought that the Whitecross-street Prison was particularly commodious, and the prisoners were supplied with coals, bread, meat, and bedding. Its annual expense was 3000*l.* and the City paid, not less than 30,000*l.* a-year for the police and maintenance of its various prisons.

After some further conversation, Mr. Sumner's amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion carried; it being understood that the state of the Orphans' Fund should be laid before the House.

LABOURERS IN THE COTTON MANUFACTORIES.

Sir R. PEEL presented a Petition from a numerous body of men, praying that the house would interfere, and limit the employment of labourers in the Cotton Manufactories to 10½ hours a-day, including half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. Sir Robert stated, that the statements of the Petitioners, and their emaciated appearance, had excited him to tears.—(*Hear, hear!*)—These poor people, in rooms badly ventilated and much over-heated, were compelled to work from 14 to 15 hours a-day! Premature old age and incurable disease were the inevitable consequences. Since the Bill had passed for the regulation of the labour of apprentices, the masters refused to take any, and pauper children were now employed without limitation. He hoped the House would interfere for the prevention of inhumanity.—(*Hear, hear.*)

After some conversation, in which it was denied by some that the labourers were injured by excessive labour, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

STATE TRIALS IN SCOTLAND.

Lord A. HAMILTON stated the circumstances connected with the late Trial of M'Kinley, in Edinburgh, charged with administering unlawful oaths. On the trial, one Campbell, a witness, being asked whether he had received any reward or promise of reward, replied in the affirmative, to the surprise of the whole Court! It was upon this answer, that he (Lord A. H.) grounded his present motion, for the production of the Record, which would prove the charge he made against the Scotch Crown Officers, of having endeavoured to produce evidence against M'Kinley, which they must have known, from their own previous tampering, would have been perjured evidence, if not disqualified by its own confession. Campbell made an open declaration, that he had been tampered with when in jail. Here his Lordship

stated the particulars, the substance of which was, that when Campbell, (who was confined on a charge of treason) was in prison, he was examined at different times by Mr. Home Drummond, the Advocate Depute, Mr. Salmon, the Procurator Fiscal, the Sheriff-Depute, and other Officers of the Crown, by whom he was at first threatened that they had evidence which would hang him—and then promised, if he gave such evidence as would please the Judge Advocate, he should neither be tried nor called upon as a witness. Mr. Drummond talked of writing to Lord Sidmouth to get him a place in the Excise; and he was promised protection, and the means of going to the Continent with his family.—Sir Wm. Rae, the Sheriff of Edinburgh, cautioned Campbell not to put his signature to any such terms, as if he afterwards swore that he had received no promise of reward, he would perjure himself—(Hear, hear!)—Mr. Drummond then assured him that “he might rely on them as gentlemen.” Such proceedings (said Lord A. H.) amounted to subornation of perjury; and had McKinley been convicted, he would have had a right to say, that he had been a victim to the foul practices of the Crown Officers, who had thus indeed violated the sanctity of the laws more palpably than McKinley had in the crime with which he had been charged—(Hear, hear!)—All he wanted was the Record of the Trial. The Noble and Learned Lord (the Judge Advocate) would hardly object, he thought, to be tried by that document, especially as it was one of their own manufacturing. What defence could be put up for such practices, he could not possibly imagine.—Lord A. H. concluded by moving for the document in question.

The LORD ADVOCATE said, that McKinley had been tried for administering unlawful oaths to many persons at Glasgow. The issue of the trial was the verdict of “Not proven,” which meant, that the person charged was implicated in the guilt, though the legal evidence was insufficient to convict him. Campbell had been pointed out as being able to give evidence of the guilt of the parties, and Mr. Drummond had been directed to promise him a pardon if he would communicate his information, and the means of going abroad, as he said his life was in danger; but he was not authorized to promise him a situation. In all this he acted according to his duty. He knew that Campbell had given a different colour to this transaction; but there had not been even an attempt to show that he had been at all instructed what to say on the trial. All that the promise of protection went to was, that the evidence might come forward without fear, and speak the truth. This Parliamentary discussion was an interference with the proper administration of justice. (Hear, hear!) All the prisoners had been dealt with according to the common law of the land, and the parties had their remedy if they had been unjustly treated.—He trusted that the House would see good reason for not acceding to the motion.

Mr. J. P. GRANT stated the particulars of this case at much length, having been one of the Advocates of the accused. He contended, that if what Campbell had stated was false, he should be indicted for perjury; but the charge should not remain uncontradicted. The paper containing the proposed terms, it was admitted, had been burnt by the Sheriff, but it was argued that there was nothing in it but what might fairly see the light (Hear, and a laugh.) Had they put this witness into the box, they would have done so with the knowledge that he could not have served them, or that if he had served them, he must have been perjured! (Hear, hear!) Out of this dilemma they could not possibly get.—Campbell's evidence was deemed by the Court inadmissible, and therefore he was not examined. He never before heard that it was legal thus to deal with witnesses. It was a question of vital importance: the justice of the country was not to be trifled with. He felt for the unfortunate Gentlemen concerned in this transaction; but such feelings must give way to a sense of what was due to the pure administration of justice, for it was the chief protection of our liberties.

Mr. A. COLQUHOUN had never heard more unfounded charges brought forward. The chief part of the accusation rested on the incredible assertions of Campbell, who pretended that Mr. Drummond had offered to procure him the place of an exciseman. This was directly contradicted in the next passage, which stated that Mr. Drummond thought that Campbell's life was in danger. Would Mr. Drummond, in order to protect a man whose life he was afraid of, make him a marked character as a person holding an office obtained by his unfounded disclosures? (Hear, and cries of misstatement.) The offer to send the man abroad was called a reward; was it a reward to send a man into exile? The granting the motion would convey an indirect stigma against the Noble and Learned Lord, and those who acted with him.

Mr. C. WYNN admitted, that implicit credit certainly should not be given to Campbell; but it was not an unfrequent occurrence for a witness to give evidence in favour of the prisoner, when it was previously thought he would be on the side of the prosecution. The Hon. Gentleman was wrong when he talked of a contradiction in the deposition of Campbell. He said that he could not live in Glasgow, or any manufacturing town, and consequently could not accept the place of an exciseman there; for this reason, Mr. Drummond proposed that he should go abroad. He trusted the House would not overlook so flagrant a case, or suffer it to stand on record without inquiry and examination.

LORD CASTLEREAGH said, that unless the purpose was to punish Campbell for perjury or to prosecute the Lord Advocate, there could be no reason to call for the record. His evidence had been considered so incredible by the Court, that it could not be entertained. Was it therefore to be deemed worthy of credit in Parliament? It was absurd to suppose the Lord Advocate made any offer not justified by morality and law. This was a conspiracy against the Advocate and his own truth. If the House countenanced this sort of trick, and the getting up cases of this nature was too frequent, (Hear, hear!) individual testimony would soon not be considered credible on oath.

SIR S. ROMILLY contended that there could be no fitter place for an inquiry into this important subject than that House. Lord Gillies thought the evidence of Campbell not incredible, but inadmissible from the misconduct of the prosecutor. Nothing could take from the credibility of the witness, until his evidence had been disproved, and as that had not been done, the Noble Lord was bound to believe it; and he would say, that notwithstanding the confidence of the Learned Lord, that when inquiry took place, it would require better authority than his to show that Campbell's evidence was incredible. The Lord Advocate had stated, that the verdict of “not proven” proved that guilt was inferred. This was not so. The verdict meant, that neither the guilt nor innocence of the accused was clearly established. It was an acquittal, but not an honourable one. The Noble Lord, whatever majority he might gain in that House, would gain none in the country. Every witness was obliged to swear, previously to the trial, that he had received no reward, nor promise nor good deed, for giving evidence. Now, Campbell had been worked on, both by the hope of reward and the threat of death. He was told that there were six witnesses against him, and knowing the mode of obtaining evidence, he knew also that innocence was of no avail; and with these powerful engines of hope and fear was he sent forth to give his evidence. Nothing but an investigation would remove from them the cloud of the worst suspicion of unfair practices when men's lives were at stake.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he saw that Campbell was a very artful man, who mixed up a little truth with a great deal of falsehood, but yet he did not think he could be prosecuted for perjury; as Mr. Home Drummond would be the only witness against him. For his own part, if fear was urged by any one as an objection to come forward, he thought it only his duty to the public to assure him at once of protection. He did not think that such promise rendered Campbell's evidence inadmissible.

Mr. FINLAY supported the motion. The general impression in Scotland was, that Campbell had been bargained with before he was adduced at the trial.

LORD A. HAMILTON said, the Attorney-General had remarked that Campbell could not be prosecuted for perjury, because there was only one witness. The Learned Gentleman then seemed to forget, that as the witness had spoken of communications with the Sheriff Substitute, &c., there were many who could contradict him. He had never once been charged with falsehood. It was therefore quite in vain for the Noble Lord to suppose that any Vote of that House would acquit him in the public estimation. Even the direct negative of the motion would avail little either for the character of the Learned Lord, or for that of the House itself!

The House divided—For the motion, 71—Against it, 136—Majority against all inquiry, 65.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. MELLISH brought in a Bill for the better payment of Coroners; which was read a first time, after some opposition by Col. THORNTON, who was of opinion that Coroners were already very well paid.

Mr. OGLES brought in a Bill for the better regulation of Gaming-houses, which was ordered to be printed.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought up the papers on the Convention entered into with Portugal respecting the Slave Trade. He afterwards moved, that the sum of 400,000*l.* be granted to carry into execution the Treaty with Spain on this subject; which motion was carried, after some conversation, in which Sir R. HERON observed, that this money would go to assist Spain in the subjugation of her Colonies, and that no good could be expected till Slavery was itself abolished, which should be gradually proceeded in.

PROCEEDINGS RESPECTING SPIES, &c.

Mr. FIZAKERLEY observed, that in the Report of the Secret Committee of last Session, it was stated, that the language and conduct of certain persons, who had been employed to watch the movements of the disaffected, might have contributed to encourage the practices which it was the object of Government to suppress. He wished therefore to ask, whether any steps had been taken to bring the persons alluded to to justice? (*Hear, hear!*) During the Suspension Law, the jails were crowded by the victims of these Spies and Informers, and itinerant State Prisoners were paraded about the country, exhibiting as strange a mixture of strong and weak measures as had ever distinguished any Administration. (*Hear, hear!*) Multitudes had been taken up and then dismissed without trial, and no cause whatever appeared for such conduct. Inquiry was therefore every way necessary. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, "That instructions be given to the Secret Committee, to examine and report, whether any and what measures had been taken to detect and bring to justice all or any of those persons who had been described in the Secret Report of June 1817, as having been in any manner the cause of the disturbances which took place last year."

Mr. C. BATHURST said, the Hon. Gentleman was mistaken in imagining that the Report had designated the Spies as the cause of the disaffection; the Report said no such thing, though it admitted that the conduct of certain individuals sent to procure information, was calculated to encourage disaffection. Those persons were not the authors of the disturbances which had taken place, though they must of course have seemed to encourage the disaffection it was meant to put down. Before Oliver went among them, meetings had been held. When persons were detected in their guilt, it was common for them to turn round and accuse of guilt those who had so detected them—(*Hear!*)—In fact, not one individual had been arrested on the information of Oliver, nor was it on his evidence that the Habeas Corpus Act had been suspended—(*Hear, hear!*)—Under all the circumstances, he saw no reason why Government should be called upon to proceed against persons who had only procured proper information, and he should oppose the motion.

Lord MILTON observed, that if ever he should become a Spy, he would not wish a better master than the Right Hon. Gentleman—(*Laughter*)—for he should be sure of being defended by him in anything he should do. The House, however, would not do its duty unless it entered on a diligent inquiry. It was too much to hear the conduct of Spies treated with so little disesteem in that House—(*Hear, hear!*)—instead of viewing it with proper indignation.

Mr. C. GRANT jun. argued that it was the duty of Government to act on the information of agents; and as no extraordinary ground had been shown for interference, he should oppose the motion.

Mr. BENNETT said, that if a case could be made out, the country would be satisfied that this was one of the grossest juggles that any Ministers had ventured to impose on the people. He did not wish to give any general opinion on the employment of Spies; but he knew that they were edge-tools which were very dangerous to be handled. Some wretched individuals at Manchester and other places had been induced to accept the sanguinary employment of spies by a small addition to their weekly earnings. He held in his hand a pamphlet published by a Capt. Raines, of the Militia, in which the author stated that he had procured persons to join Luddites, and take a horrid oath, for the purpose of breaking it and betraying others who took it. The Right Hon. Gentleman had given a sort of challenge respecting the character of the persons lately employed, which he would meet. To begin with Castles—he was a bully, an utterer of forged notes, and had been a Spy before under the Transport Office. Another, Oliver, had begun his career by being guilty of bigamy, and the rest of his character was equally bad; he owed to the mercy of a benefactor, whom he had basely injured, the infamous life which he now held. On the 24th of April,

Oliver set out for Liverpool. He afterwards went to Leeds and Manchester, where he called on most respectable persons. Wherever he went he insisted on the absolute necessity of physical force, and the uselessness of petitioning. At one meeting on the 5th May, when there were ten delegates present, Oliver had desired a person to write down and sign a list of the number of those who would join, which he (Mr. Bennet) firmly believed was the origin of the assertion in the Report of the Secret Committee, that lists of men and arms had been prepared; and he believed that Oliver himself wrote those lists. It was certain that Oliver had been at Derby. The Hon. Gentleman then read an affidavit, which gave an account of Oliver's proceedings at Derby, his having attended a meeting there, where he said, that all the rest of the country was ready to rise, and that 60,000 proclamations had been printed by Mr. Wooler, &c. It further stated, that he (Oliver) saw Brandreth on the 16th. He read a part of Brandreth's own statement, made to his Solicitor in confidence, which confessed the acts he had been accused of, but showed how he had been instigated: it mentioned his meeting with Oliver, who repeated the same story that he had every where told. Oliver then went to Nottingham and Birmingham with the same mischievous intent. One very material fact was, that tranquillity was restored the very day that Oliver ceased his employment.—Great distress had existed, of which some factious men had taken advantage, but their designs could have inspired no fear, had not Oliver been present to stimulate and direct them.—It had been said, that if Oliver had instigated the men at Derby, he might have been called as evidence; he was certainly on the spot, ready to purchase the blood-money of Brandreth; but to have called him would have proved the very guilt which they denied. This argument was a disgrace—(*Loud cries of Hear, hear!*)—a disgrace to the justice of the country. He was prepared to prove the truth of his assertions by oaths and credible witnesses—(*Hear, hear!*)—most credible witnesses; and he challenged the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to show they were not. (*Hear, hear!*) The Noble Lord might cry hear, hear! and deny the motion in that House; but that would not do with the country before which they stood, and a verdict would be given such as the enormity of the case deserved!

Mr. WILBERFORCE objected to the motion, as it was founded on a false assumption. He did not mean to say that nothing of the disturbances was to be attributed to Oliver; but what had just been stated came also from a doubtful source; and he should like to hear what Oliver would say to the charges against him. (*Hear, hear!*) If they were true, it would be a service to the public to bring him to justice. With respect to the employment of Spies, it was certainly not allowable in a religious view. The God of Truth abhorred falsehood and deceit; and even in a political point, though their employment might at times produce temporary advantages, yet, when he considered all the distrust which such a system must occasion—when he considered the temptations to false information of every description—the suspicions and disaffection that must be excited against the Government itself, and the general confusion such a system would excite—he was of opinion that their employment was false policy. (*Hear, hear!*) He for one condemned the practice: the country and the Government would lose more than they gained by them. But, notwithstanding all that had been said by the disaffected, and notwithstanding all the real sufferings of the people in a season of distress, this country enjoyed a greater share of liberty, than had been ever possessed in any age or by any other nation—there never was a more prosperous, a more moral, or a happier nation! Still, by the use of such agents, the people would have their principles perverted and their sympathies turned in favour of their worst enemies. No; the British nation did not stand in need of the assistance of such base associates—(*Loud cries of hear!*)—He must say, however, he was against the motion itself, (*Hear, and laughter*) because it involved an inquiry which could not be carried on in the Committee.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL denied that the passage in the Report would bear the construction now put upon it; it in fact imputed nothing that could be the foundation of a criminal indictment. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bennet) had not given the names of the persons from whom he had derived his information; but he had mentioned the name of Mitchell, and this was a clue to the rest. That person had been charged with treason, and was he therefore to be thought a proper witness to depreciate the characters of those who had been employed to detect his designs? Then there was Pendlil and Stephen, who had fled to America, and they might have furnished the information. Did a charge of treason increase the credibility of the persons so charged?—(*Hear, hear!*)—He knew that, now a days, persons who had been

brought before a Court of Justice were deemed proper objects of the bounty and patronage of the public. By raising a cry against Oliver and the Spies, they thought they could shift from themselves the load of criminality, and impute the whole to a Government Conspiracy—(Hear, hear!)—Oliver, forsooth, had done all the mischief! The Hon. Gentleman had said, that Oliver was ready to be produced at Derby to sell the blood of the prisoners; but he could not have been produced as a witness, for he was not on the list furnished to the prisoners. He allowed, that had Oliver been called by the prisoners, his testimony must have gone to convict them: but if they could have proved that they had been deluded by him into crime, it would have operated in their favour when they were called up for judgment. Nothing had been proved which tended to shew that Oliver had arranged the conspiracy. He had now shown that the motion was unnecessary, as it was founded on a mistake of the meaning of the Report.

Sir S. ROMILLY remarked, that after the charges brought by his Hon. Friend, which he had offered to substantiate on oath, he thought the House should not dare to resist inquiry into the truth. But the Learned Gentleman suspected that the information came from what he termed a polluted source. Mitchell had been arrested,—no matter on what evidence,—had been imprisoned, and therefore his evidence was inadmissible! Thus a new expedient had been discovered by one of the first Law Officers of the Crown, for disqualifying any evidence that might be brought against Ministers. According to this new plan, Government had only to throw an obnoxious individual into prison, and then his testimony would become incredible!—(Hear, hear!)—The moment he was taken up, he would lose both his liberty and his character! Such reasoning, however, could not affect the charge nor satisfy the country.—The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilberforce) had strongly censured the employment of Spies. It was very singular, however, that deeming them pests of society, and showing that their encouragement led to all sorts of mischief, he yet voted against the motion, which would lead to inquiry! It was a subject, he said, of vital importance; and yet he refused to take a single step which would lead to a suppression of the evil!—If, concluded Sir Samuel, the motion was negatived, as he believed it would be, he hoped that the Hon. Member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce) would come forward with a motion consistent with his speech, some early day, to inquire into the recent encouragement of Spies, whose employment he deemed so destructive of the happiness, morality, and religion of the community.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. CANNING observed, that the House would doubtless do its duty, notwithstanding the organized shouts and unorganized speeches of the other side. If Ministers had acted improperly, let the accusation be made, and it would be fairly met; but the present motion was a silly mockery, perfectly childish and unmeaning. The Committee had been described as one possessing neither common talents nor common honesty,—which had been assembled for the purpose of deluding the nation—(Cheers)—and yet these were the men who were now to be trusted with these vital matters, these high interests! This was truly a very consistent course. The Committee were pronounced incompetent, yet they were now to be burthened with fresh and solemn labours!—(Continued Cheers.) It was a waste of time to talk on such a subject. It had been alleged that last year alarms had been spread by the agents of Government: Government, however, could not go on were they to refuse information respecting plots. Suppose information had reached them of the existence of a revolutionary spirit, not arising from any temporary distresses, and this information had come from the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Earl Fitzwilliam) and not from some petty authority,—would Government be justified in passing it over? The Lord Lieutenant, indeed, affected to look back with surprise at the arts which had been practised, but Government were justified in acting upon his information, though he afterwards might change his opinion. Disaffection did exist, and it was necessary to probe it to the bottom, and they were obliged to avail themselves of the means within their reach. No person of common humanity or principle would set a man on to seduce others into crime: but when it was, "Will you avail yourself of this man's information, or let the State go to wreck,"—he felt as little hesitation here as in the other alternative. If none but unsullied characters were to be employed, the State might be ruined before such could be found. Oliver had not fomented the disturbances; he had merely given information of what he saw and heard.—(Mr. Canning, on concluding his speech, was loudly cheered by the Ministerial side of the House.)

Mr. TURNER argued, that if the Officers of the Crown did

justice to the People as to the Government, they would have prosecuted the Spies before this time. But the Government did not dare to touch a hair of Oliver's head: his retort upon them would be more than they could endure. (Hear, hear!)—The House was called upon to quiet the disgust that generally prevailed against the employment of Spies: if they refused this motion, they proved they were not alive to the liberties of the people. (Continued cheering.)—If inquiry was refused, suspicion must attach to some of the highest characters in the country. The letter from Earl Fitzwilliam was dated in December 1816; but strong measures were not proposed till the following February, nor till after an unfortunate pebble had been thrown in the Park! He admitted that there was disaffection; but it was caused by distress; and it was proved that not one man among the disaffected was of a higher rank than a weaver. For the greater part were paupers—always excepting the moral Mr. Oliver and Co. If Oliver had not excited the disaffection, he had turned it into the only course in which it was likely to be mischievous. Did the House believe that the vote of a majority would set this question at rest? He wished to speak in measured terms; but he must warn the House not to trespass too far on the temper and patience of the people. (Hear, hear!)

Lord MILTON said, that one letter had been produced; while another had been kept back.—(Hear, hear!)

Lord CASTLEREAGH complained that this was an unfair statement.

The House divided. For the motion, 53—Against it, 111.—Second Majority against all inquiry, 58.—Adjourned at two o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

FINANCE.

Some questions having been put to Mr. VANSITTART respecting the rumoured Loan and the intended Financial Measures, he said that he meant to propose nothing further in the present early part of the Session; and that making partial statements respecting plans not sufficiently decided on, was likely to be very inconvenient.

Various Bills, &c. were proceeded in, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 13.

Petitions were presented for permission to build new Bridges over the Thames at Rotherhithe and Hammersmith.

SUFFERERS UNDER THE SUSPENSION ACT.

Mr. BENNET presented Petitions from Joseph Mitchell and Thos. Evans,—the former of whom prayed for indemnification for his cruel sufferings under the Suspension Act; and the latter solicited that inquiry should be entered upon as to the truth of his former Petition, which complained also of various cruel inflictions.

Mr. Mitchell's Petition was ordered to be printed; after Mr. VANSITTART had asked "whether there was any thing in it disrespectful to the House,"—and Mr. Evans's Petition was received and laid on the table.

Mr. BENNET presented another Petition from Wm. Ogden of Glasgow, from which it appeared that he was 74 years of age; that he had been heavily chained with boys of 17 and 18; that the effects of this heavy ironing had been such as to oblige him to undergo an operation, which had rendered him unfit for labour, so that he could no longer help to provide for his family of 17 children; that the weight of the manacle, 30 lbs., had dislocated his arm, and such was the pain he endured, that he cried out bitterly for aid, but none came, and he underwent this excruciating torture for 16 hours (Hear, hear!)—that he had always been a strenuous advocate for Parliamentary Reform; but he declared before God that he had done no wrong, though he had been thus treated and imprisoned for nine months!—The aged Petitioner prayed that the House would pass no Bill of Indemnity.—Ordered to be printed.

Sir F. BURDETT observed, it was a national disgrace that so many innocent men should thus have been subjected to imprisonment, to want, and to torture, merely at the pleasure of Ministers,—and then dismissed without trial.—The worthy Baronet then presented a Petition from another Sufferer, John Stewart, a weaver of Glasgow, who had been kept in prison three days without food, and had been, with his wife and three children, ruined by his sufferings and imprisonment.—The Petitioner prayed for redress.—Petition ordered to be printed.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a Petition for Reform from St. George's, Hanover-square. After speaking of the House as the instrument of a contemptible Administration, and as not repre-

senting the people in any useful or intelligible sense, it went on to observe, that "if the House would not listen to their complaints, they would most certainly resist paying Taxes!"

Lord CASTLEREAGH, upon this, desired the Clerk to read this passage again, which he accordingly did. He then (*amid the cheers of the persons accused by the Petitioners as being the instruments of a contemptible Administration*) proposed that the Petition be rejected, as being neither constitutional nor respectful.

Sir F. BURDETT contended, that it was a principle of the Constitution, that the people should not be taxed but through their Representatives. If, therefore, they were not represented, it was constitutional in them to refuse the payment of taxes. As they only meant to resist in a legal manner, the Petition ought not to be rejected.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then read again the obnoxious passage; upon which there was a call for strangers to withdraw; but the Petition was rejected without a division.

Sir F. BURDETT then presented other Petitions for Reform, from Bath, which were ordered to lie on the table.

SCOTCH BOROUGHES.

Lord A. HAMILTON made various observations on the mode of keeping accounts and electing Magistrates adopted in the Scotch Boroughs; upon which much dissatisfaction prevailed throughout Scotland. The burgesses had no voice in the choice of their Magistrates, who elected themselves, and contracted debts which the people were bound to pay! His object was, to enable the burgesses to manage their own affairs, and to dismiss those self-elected Magistrates; and he moved, therefore, for a copy of the act or warrant by which the Magistrates of Montrose had been appointed.

A conversation ensued.—Lord CASTLEREAGH objected to the motion, on the grounds that it would lead to a Reform in Parliament, and that he did not know where the national character and decorum were more strictly preserved, than in the Royal Boroughs of Scotland.—Mr. ABERCROMBY argued for the motion.—The LORD ADVOCATE said that the Magistrates had no power to tax the inhabitants without Parliamentary authority.—Sir J. MACKINTOSH and Mr. J. P. GRANT, and others, supported the motion, as it was a question in which the people were deeply interested.—It was however negatived without a division.

The Surgeons Bill was ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Marsh, Pilkington, farmer, to Feb. 17.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Legg, Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Martin and Son, Vintners'-hall.

S. Green, Mill-street, Lambeth, blacking-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Mills, New North-street, Red Lion-square.

J. E. Thomas, Reading, Berkshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Bartlett, Nicholas-lane.

T. Porter, Arthret, Cumberland, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Clennell, Staple-inn.

H. Brown, Raddington, Nottinghamshire, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

J. Walsh, Halifax, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Noble-street, Foster-lane.

R. Goldspink, Brooke, Norfolk, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.

W. Hillear, Winchester, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Clifford's-inn.

J. Smith, Halifax, corn-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Willis and Co. Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

J. Bailey, Reading, Berkshire, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Eyre, Gray's-inn-square.

F. Bradfield, Wymondham, Norfolk, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Hine, Temple.

J. Hinscliff, Halifax, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Noble-street, Foster-lane.

H. Brown, Doncaster, dealer-in-clothes. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

N. Ablitt, Great Yarmouth, corn-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, Pearse, and Hunt, Old Jewry.

J. G. Arndt and J. C. Moessner, Coleman-street, toy-merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh, Massey, and Housman, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

T. Walker, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Crosley, Gray's-Inn.

P. Privett, Bighton, Hampshire, maltster. Attorney, Mr. Emly, Essex-court, Temple.

J. Brown, York, woollen-drapeer. Attornies, Messrs. Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds.

J. Watkin, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, painter. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Austin, Gray's Inn.

J. A. Brewer, Bath, printer. Attorney, Mr. Highmoor, Scott's-yard, London.

W. Boss, George-street, Euston-square, gun-maker. Attorney, Mr. Oates, Basinghall-street.

S. Churchill, late of Oxford-street, distiller. Attornies, Messrs. Martin and Son, Vintners'-hall.

T. Goodyear, Aldersgate-street, straw hat-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Phipps, Weaver's-Hall, Basinghall-street.

T. Pilsbury, Lawrence-street, Chelsea, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Heard, Hooper's-square, Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields.

W. Smith, Oxford-street, ironmonger. Attorney, Mr. Richings, Frith-street, Soho.

T. Fearuley, Portsmouth, slopseller. Attornies, Messrs. Templer, Glynes, and Thomson, Burr-street, East Smithfield.

J. Cheetham, Oldham, Lancashire, shoemaker. Attornies, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Crossley, Gray's-inn.

J. Polly, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, linen furniture dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Richardson and Miller, New Inn.

J. Parsons, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Essex-street, Manchester.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 per Cents. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 79 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The press of temporary matter prevents the insertion, to-day, of the Continuation of the Criticism on the *Revolt of Islam*. N's. Communication from Plymouth is also omitted for the same reason.

R. N., a YOUNG ROBIN, and VIATOR, have been received. The Editor is compelled, by some Plunderers of a very different sort, to postpone the insertion of the Sonnets on *Robin Hood* for a week or two.

The VOLUMES of the EXAMINER for 1817, in boards, are now ready for delivery.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

THE foreign news is very barren this week. All that is worth notice is the final agreement of the French Chambers respecting the recruiting of the armies, and another account of the atrocious proceedings of the Dey of ALGIERS communicated to Sir SYDNEY SMITH. Yes,—there is another specimen of the modesty of the Holy Allies worth recording. It is the *flattering* manner in which the Emperor ALEXANDER is said to have granted the wish of the Poles to have the body of Kosciusko buried among them. *Flattering!* And a country is to be flattered by the permission of one of its partitioners to possess the body of a patriot who vainly resisted that iniquitous usurpation, and was covered with lingering wounds! The Holy Allies must think indeed, that they have got the upper hand of all liberty and even remembrance, if they suppose that the smirk of an autocrat can go thus far. The Poles, as well as the rest of the world, must know well what to think of the Emperor ALEXANDER, if it is only from the single fact, that the illustrious being whom they deplore would never have any thing to do with him, and never entered Poland again *alive*.

The interest of the Parliamentary proceedings has been increased towards the end of the week, first, by a variety of petitions presented from individuals who have suffered

under the Suspension, and who demand investigation, as an act of common justice and decency; and, secondly, by another from inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover-square, praying for Reform, and announcing their certain determination to resist paying the taxes, in case the House was not rendered more constitutional. There was an attempt made to hinder the former petitions from being printed, and even Mr. WYNN joined in it; but Lord FOLKSTONE's finer knowledge was too much for his formal one. The petition from St. George's was rejected, as was to be expected; but it cannot fail of leaving a sensation among certain persons, and that not an ordinary one. We believe that an announcement or understood intention of this kind on the part of a considerable body of shopkeepers at the west of Temple-bar once put an end to a measure contemplated by Mr. PITT; and constitutional knowledge, and a sense of unlawful conduct in the higher powers, are much more widely spread than they were then. We expect to hear more of this petition.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"It is with infinite regret, says the *Courier* of last night, that we communicate to our readers, the following intelligence of an atrocious attempt, made in Paris, on Wednesday last, to assassinate the Duke of WELLINGTON. The news was brought by express this morning:—

"On the 11th instant (Wednesday last) at one o'clock in the morning, a pistol ball was fired at the carriage of the Duke of WELLINGTON, at the moment when his Grace was entering his Hotel. No person was wounded; the carriage even was not touched. At the noise of the report, the sentinels cried out to arms, and assembled at their post: but the night was so dark, that they could not discover the villain. They looked in vain for the ball. The Duke of WELLINGTON heard the report, but attached no importance to it. His first thought was, that the musket of one of the sentinels had accidentally gone off. They are in search of the criminal; some clue has already been obtained which may lead to his discovery; and no efforts will be left unattempted for that purpose.

"The moment the KING was informed of the circumstance, his MAJESTY sent the Duke de RICHELIEU and M. the Count de CAZES, to express to his Grace his horror at so atrocious an attempt. M. de CAZES had already been two hours at the hotel of his Grace, to collect every information which might lead to a discovery of the offender."

SLAVE TRADE.—By the Treaty with Portugal, "His Britannic Majesty formally engages to pay the 300,000*l.* sterling of indemnification, stipulated by the Convention of January 1815, in favour of the proprietors of Portuguese vessels captured by British cruisers, up to the period of June, 1814, in two payments."

A Requisition has been presented to the LORD MAYOR, to convene an Especial Court, upon an early day, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament respecting the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, praying for a full and impartial enquiry into the conduct of Ministers, and that they will not pass any Bill of Indemnity, and thereby preclude the persons who have been aggrieved from an appeal to the legal tribunals of the country.

There is not, we believe, the least foundation for the report of our Minister having quitted Washington.—*Courier*.

Seventeen cases were landed on Wednesday, which were understood to contain the whole, or great part, of the personal library of BONAPARTE. These books are chiefly modern; the editions, those in which there is the greatest display of typographical splendour. The bindings are the most superb that can be conceived; some of velvet, others of vellum, or of Russia leather. There are some in satin. The colour of all is green; and the Imperial arms are on each book.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The following report is at this moment current among the higher circles, and, from a recent event, may be expected to excite general attention. It is said that a late Peer was, with his Lady, and another Lady who was under his protection many years ago in Paris, where both were delivered at the same period, the first of a Daughter, and the latter of a son. It is said that a late celebrated *Accoucheur* attended both, and by the instigation of the Mother of the Son, was induced to exchange the Children, so that this Son became the Heir of the Family Title and Possessions. It is said, that the Mother of the Son has been lately seized with feelings of contrition, and has openly declared the whole truth. If, therefore, her evidence is admitted, the *nominal Heir* will be deprived of all his honours and possessions. We cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of any part of this extraordinary report, which, indeed, seems to be incredible, but as a Public Journalist, which ought to shew "the very age and body of the time, its form and pressure," we feel it to be our duty to present it to our Readers.—*Sun*.

Rumour, last night, assigned as another cause for the desperate act of the deceased (Sir R. C.), the shame arising from the discovery of a disgraceful act committed in his professional practice, at any early period of his life, in assisting in the substitution of a child to the injury of the rightful heir. But we notice this rumour solely for the purpose of contradicting it, as totally destitute of foundation, and unworthy of credit.—*British Press*.

FORGED NOTES.—Alluding to the late case of Mr. Ranson, a writer in the *Dublin Journal* says of Ireland—"We order these matters better in this country: to the honour of our National Bank, the principle on which they proceed is directly the reverse of that of the Bank of England. Instead of declining to communicate their secret, they take every possible means to inform the public: instead of demanding possession of the forged Notes, and punishing with imprisonment and expense the holders of them, they instantly return the Note when such appears. Instead of the necessity of varying their Notes, to deceive the fabricators, which is in truth deceiving the public, they study to preserve an identity of character, by which the public soon become competent judges on a question of genuineness; and, in place of concealment, they have actually furnished the Postmasters, Magistrates, and other respectable persons throughout the kingdom, with fac-similes or proof impressions of their Notes, as permanent standards for public reference. Thus they have a security to their Notes, beyond even what Guineas could possess; and the fabricators, or utters, are detected on the first attempt to deceive the public."

THE BLOOD CONSPIRATORS.—We are informed, that with the death-warrant for the execution of the four unfortunate young men and women who are to suffer on Tuesday next, was sent a FREE PARDON for Messrs. Brock, Pelham, Power, and Johnston, and they were immediately liberated.—Has not Vaughan a situation at the Milbank Penitentiary?

Mr. CHANTREY, the eminent Sculptor, has at last been elected a Member of the Royal Academy.

THE ARMY.—The Army Estimates for the year 1818 have been printed, by order of the House of Commons. The total number, including officers and non-commissioned officers, is 133,539; from which are to be deducted, the troops in France, and the regiments for service in India, amounting to 42,892. There will then remain, exclusive of corps, &c. intended for reduction, 90,647. To this last number is to be added corps ordered home from India, viz. 4,299, and charges for corps to be reduced in 1818, viz. 4,200, making together 99,146. From these again are to be deducted the corps ordered home from India, 4,299, and there remains to be provided for in 1818, a total of 94,847 men, including officers. The total expense of providing for this army is estimated at 6,494,290*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, of which 5,313,232*l.* 9*s.* is to be defrayed by Great Britain, and 1,181,058*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* by Ireland.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The PRINCE REGENT on Thursday held his first Levee for the season, at Carlton House, which was extremely crowded. The Prince of Hesse-Hombourg arrived in one of the PRINCE REGENT's carriages, with the servants in their state liveries. His Serene Highness was dressed in his full military uniform, and was presented by Lord STEWART. Mr. RUSH, the Republican Envoy Extraordinary, from the United States, was also introduced, and had a closet audience.

Some progress is daily made in the preliminaries for the union of the Princess ELIZABETH and the Prince of Hesse Hombourg. On Wednesday morning, his Serene Highness had a long interview with the PRINCE REGENT, at Carlton House, and afterwards met the Duke of SUSSEX at the Duke of CUMBERLAND's. He was attended by Lord STEWART. The Duchess of GLOUCESTER, who may reasonably be supposed to act for the QUEEN in many of the arrangements, passed great part of the same morning at Carlton House. It is highly probable, that the Princess ELIZABETH and her consort will reside chiefly in England for several years.—*Morning Paper.*

We are concerned to learn, that her MAJESTY's indisposition is more serious than had been for some time past apprehended. At the time of life which her MAJESTY has reached (her 74th year) this circumstance is less likely to excite the surprise than the serious regret of all who have the honour and happiness of knowing her.—*Morn. Paper.*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 311.

COVENT-GARDEN.

THE tragedy of *Fazio*, which they are performing here, has been some time in print; and in an advertisement to the copy before us, the author informs us that it's representation in London and in Bath (where it seems to have been played also), "is without his concurrence; he has not been consulted on the subject, and totally disclaims the alterations which he understands have been made." This is not the politest or most liberal conduct certainly on the part of the Managers; but it is part of the cold and grasping system that prevails now-a-days in all the upper circles of shopkeeping.

Mr. MILMAN, however, gives us to understand that he has no abstract objection to the performance of his tragedy at a theatre. On the contrary, it was written, he says, "with some view to the stage;" but he was induced to calculate the advantages of it's more private appearance in a very nice and prudent manner, not, as it should seem, without some view to representation still; though he is "aware that there is a prejudice at the theatre against

plays which have first appeared in print," but is "at a loss to conceive whence it originates." There are various causes, we apprehend, if not at all good ones; and one of them is this very feeling on the part of an author against trusting his play to the hands of managers or the chances of an audience. They are apt to attribute it either to a fastidiousness which does them no honour, or to a conscious deficiency which argues little for their profit. The best cause however is undoubtedly the question about "mere novelty," which Mr. MILMAN sets aside as being of no value; for the truth is, that audiences and even readers of plays are so little accustomed to any thing else, even if in name only, that they seldom find reason to doubt the propriety of the very humblest wishes on that score.

It is curious enough that Mr. MILMAN himself should have hurt his play by too much attention to mere novelty, and too little to one of a right sort. It is an attempt, he tells us, "at reviving our old national drama with greater simplicity of plot," but the mere novelty of a modern writer talking in ancient phrases has evidently pressed too busily upon him; whereas if he had attempted to revive nothing but the intensity of feeling so remarkable in our old drama, and expressed it in the language of his own times, as they did, he would have both felt and spoken perhaps to better advantage.

The production however is by no means destitute of merit. The plot, which we do not remember in any of the common store-houses of Italian novels, is founded, says the author, "on a story which was quoted in the *Annual Register* for 1795, from the '*Varieties of Literature*;' but great liberties have been taken with it." It is that of a young Florentine, who dividing his time between a wife and the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, suddenly comes into the possession of great riches, by the death of an old miser his neighbour, who calls him to his assistance from robbers, and leaves a quantity of treasure of which *Fazio* thinks he may reasonably deprive the government. His company is speedily courted by the great, and among others by a rich and haughty beauty, *Aldabella*, whom he formerly loved in vain. An amour, with pretended feelings on her part, and unwilling desperation on his, is the consequence; and *Bianca* his wife becomes so exceedingly indignant, resentful, and even furious, that she goes and accuses him to the State of having murdered the old miser, upon which he is apprehended, and sentenced to death. She then repents, and is as vehement on the other side, but in vain: *Aldabella* herself will not use interest for her degraded lover, but even mocks the wife for coming to ask it; and after a great deal of wretchedness, *Fazio* goes to his death, and *Bianca*, declaring his innocence, dies at the Duke's feet, while *Aldabella* is dismissed to a nunnery.

In the conduct and language of this piece Mr. MILMAN not only shews that he has been no inattentive or inapprehensive reader of our best plays, but affords a curious specimen of the inspiration which they can reflect, as it were, upon an intelligent mind, without its being poetical by nature. We should be loth even to qualify our praise of his talents thus much, if he were younger; for then good imitation may fairly be allowed to stand in the place of experience; and a youth who begins with such borrowed resources as an older person settles in, will generally earn his own fame before he has done. But Mr. MILMAN, it seems, is a Fellow of a College; and therefore not young enough, we conclude, for this. *Fazio* is the work of a man of taste and acuteness, who is all but a poet himself. He has studied the noble voices of the most Delphic time of our poetry, and his verse is musical and various;—he has studied the wonderful succession of thoughts they uttered,—those "thick-coming fancies," which appear to us subtle almost to painfulness, and as if they

would bear down the brain through which they pour, —and he thinks as well as writes; he has apprehensions and images; and not only recollects, but sets the things before him to look at them. He is not therefore without thoughts of his own; for this very mode of looking at those of other men produces them to a certain degree; and no faculty is carried to it's utmost extent without making some little incursions into the neighbouring territory. But still the original thoughts in this piece are very rare and mixed with others, in comparison with the great variety which the student of our great schools of poetry will recognize. Mr. MILMAN has repeated them well; and this is far from mean praise for a modern dramatist.

We shall not quarrel any further with the borrowed cast of his style, and his too great tendency to repeat phrases, which were natural formerly, but are nothing but artificial now. To say that he has done this, is only to repeat that his genius is not original: otherwise it would have led him to write differently, especially in the drama; where the intensity and what may be called the sincerity of our ideas is proved by the only true language which they can utter,—that of our own times and feelings. We do not complain, compliment, or invite our friends, in the *Aye mes! the good my lords, and the Will please yes*, of the days of ELIZABETH; nor did SHAKESPEARE and FLETCHER in their play of the *Two Noble Kinsmen* copy the language as well as the story from CHAUCER. What should we think of a man now-a-days, who should call the Grecian poet

That conceited clerke Homère?

We should think he was speaking of some French young gentleman in office; yet this was good panegyric meaning in CHAUCER's time; and really would be scarcely more absurd in a personal point of view, than a modern dramatist's venting his feelings in *Aye mes*.

But the point to which we object the most strongly in Mr. MILMAN's play, is the moral part of it. We acquit him most sincerely of the slightest ill intention on this head; indeed we dare say he thinks he has written to the benefit of morals and a right conduct. We see in the general impression, however, nothing but a half view of such things, and a sort of melancholy compromise with one kind of selfishness, if not with another; and this we fear, is the usual mistake about virtue in the world. When we speak of selfishness, we mean selfishness in it's bad sense, and not the modified notion of it to which some are so anxious to reduce all human principle. Here is a violent disagreeable woman, for instance, who, perpetually calling her husband *hers* and her own—*my Fazio, mine— all mine*,—mistakes this idea of property for love, and gets into a frenzy of revenge against the supposed object of it, because he is involved against his own sense of right in an amour. Now if Mr. MILMAN meant to expose the hollowness of the ground upon which this poor creature makes her pretensions, it is all very well; but we conceive, by the conclusion of the piece and by other symptoms, that it is only the revenge he objects to. The person, to be sure, by whom *Fazio* is entrapped, is a creature still more obviously and brutally selfish; and a precious pair of females they both are, from which we instinctively bless ourselves as from the thought of two hyenas contending for a body; but this system of insisting upon the right of possession, or even of insinuating it, is not only the worst way to recover a man's affections, if wandering, but a pretty secure way of sending them upon their travels, if not. Even those who fall in with the reverse opinion, instinctively find out that such feelings are not virtuous; and thus it is that a theoretical confusion of right with duty, and an instinctive though obscure and struggling discovery that they are very different things, make up almost all the imaginary virtues and real miseries of society. The world, say the common run of

moralists, is a bad thing at best, a vale of tears, &c. &c. And so it is, as they manage it; and quite as much from the selfishness of things established, or of things not. When will they set about making it better? Not certainly while they have the same selfish notions of the best things in it as *Bianca* has, nor the same horrible and vindictive notions of the Divine Being out of it. This must be done by finding out the best side of the kindly and social impulses, however rendered bad by ill treatment; and the worst side of the resentful and exclusive ones, however rendered imposing by formality.

We have left ourselves no room to say any thing of the performance of this ingenious though not deep production, except that Miss O'NEIL is very excellent in the abrupt and passionate parts of *Bianca's* speeches, and that Mrs. FAWCETT is the haughty beauty *Aldebella* to the life. She seems like a fine statue with a soul put into it, but not a human soul.

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FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

3. *Bathsheba*. D. WILKIE, R. A.—Had this been a work from an obscure hand, we might have passed it over in silence; but as it is an attempt of an eminent Artist, to make an excursion from his own proper territory assigned to him by nature, to share a more dignified sceptre over our tastes and feelings, with the masters of refined sentiment and beauty, we must summon up our critical powers to oppose such an ambitious and truly legitimate attempt upon our judgments. That Mr. WILKIE should so egregiously mistake his talents as to suppose that upon his *Bathsheba* being exposed to view, we should become so many DAVIDS in love with her, is what we certainly do not wonder at, when we consider what a rare virtue is self-knowledge and diffidence. But then it is not the less our critical duty to warn him of his error, and to tell him that this picture possesses nothing, out of his own familiar class of painting, that in the most distant degree reminds us of the higher class to which it aspires. It has a good general arrangement of colour, though the particular tints are mostly bad, and a dexterity of pencilling;—no more. But as looking at a performance which affects to be what it is not, is like looking at all other kinds of affectation, very disagreeable, we shall save our critical tastes any further nauseousness, by putting into the hands of the compositor the following remarks, written by an admirer of genuine Art:—

“This picture seems to have troubled the Critics (who are not *always* very profound people, as the reader doubtless knows.) One says that the Artist can be no friend to the character of the amorous Monarch, in thus leaving him without any reasonable excuse for falling so desperately in love with his subjects' wife, by making the lady so little inviting. Another insists that Mr. WILKIE could not possibly have any such distaste, and for this cogent reason, that the illustrious lover was a King, a character deemed sacred by most North Britons. This Gentleman also maintains, that the Painter has inculcated a highly useful moral,—which is, that the operation of the bath, such as the lady is just about to undergo, is necessary both for cleanliness and health; for, as he asks with some shew of truth, had this not been Mr. WILKIE's prime object, would he have given his heroine so dingy a skin, or have made her look as if she had just risen from a long indisposition?—For our parts we decline entering upon such a “delicate investigation;” but this we know, that Mr. WILKIE's *Bathsheba* is not the *Bathsheba* described in the 2d book of *Samuel*,—“a woman very beautiful to look upon.”

The following, too, from the same hand, will save us a dip or two of our pens in what the able painter of animals

would perhaps think is gall, even were it written with as pure ink as we judge the subsequent remarks to have been:—

"94. *The Pool of Bethesda*.—This is altogether a miraculous work. It is miraculous that Mr. WARD should have painted such a picture; and it is miraculous that the Directors should have admitted it after he had so painted it. Then again the Angel is supernatural, the water is supernatural, the poor sick people are supernatural (supernaturally ugly), and the colouring is supernatural;—it has altogether nothing like nature about it; and if this was Mr. WARD's intention, he has indeed succeeded to a miracle! We confess indeed that we had rather see one of Mr. WARD's Jackasses, than all his Angels and Ministers of Grace put together. Yet the work has some merit."—There is great manual dexterity, and an extraordinary lucidness of colour and management of the light and shade, especially as it regards the distinctness and force of all the accessories and secondary objects, which, nevertheless, do not at all detract from the rightful and superior force of the main figure. The middle and remote distances are noble specimens of Asiatic magnificence, of natural and architectural scenery, and of purity of atmosphere.

R. H.

CAPE BRETON—GOVERNOR AINSLIE, &c.

Mr. EXAMINER,—I feel it necessary to submit a few observations on the notice you take of an Address presented to Colonel Fitzherbert, while President of the Council in Cape Breton, and the doubt you express of its amended state under Governor Ainslie. The heads of that address comprehend only some of the most prominent complaints of that Colony; such, for instance, as the assumption of absolute legislation by the Governor and Council, without an Assembly;—the taxes of various descriptions that have been, and are still continued to be, levied under orders of Council;—the dispossession of freeholders and others from their landed property, by the same authority;—fines and forfeitures, arbitrarily levied by chosen Magistrates, for breaches of those orders;—the inability of the oppressed to obtain justice in the Supreme Court;—and, finally, begging that legislature they have a right to demand under the King's Commission and the laws of the land, of which the foregoing acts are directly repugnant.—Why those grievances, and the various particular oppressions arising therefrom, have not been redressed, may partly be answered by your query, How such a man as Governor Ainslie could be sent to such a place? It is to such men, and others equally unacquainted with civil government, that so fine a country has been degraded to its present state, and the true friends of Government ruined in their fortunes, and stigmatised in their characters, by the basest arts of cunning falsehood and frequent perjury; for the Rulers have almost invariably at first fallen into the hands of a faction, headed by a man who has contrived to get himself placed at the head of a profession of which he is even now grossly ignorant. This man has governed with despotic sway for upwards of 20 years, not so much from his own talents, as the Gothic ignorance that pervaded all the departments of that Colony; and when discovered, has contrived to render every Governor odious by the very measures he had previously advised him to adopt. Can it then be wondered at, that oppression and confusion should exist? Where Governor Ainslie rules, or rather reigns, with such a Chief Justice, in fact he feels himself again in Dominica; the name is only altered. The Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, some years ago, declared that this learned Judge had violated every rule of law, equity, and justice, and even expressed a doubt if his evidence on oath was to be believed. And, that the world may not accuse him of inconsistency, he, in November Term 1816,

unblushingly avowed from the Bench his own ignorance of the simplest points of law, and then declared, that by his advice, the country had been deprived, for nearly 15 years, of between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* He refuses to admit any who are not his favourites to bring an action in the Supreme Court, without first begging his permission; and he has, at this moment, without knowing it, by accepting the ministerial office of Escheator, *ipso facto* divested himself of his judicial office of Chief Justice, which can only be restored to him by a new Commission. This, however, is trifling to what will soon appear before the Public.—With respect to Governor Ainslie, he is practising precisely the same rule of conduct he adopted in the West Indies: but few, even of the Officers of Government, have escaped his capricious violence. In one instance, he offered to quit the Island, to give a meeting to Captain Crawley, of the Royal Navy, the Surveyor-General, whom he had first grossly insulted—availing himself, however, of that Gentleman's previous declaration, that from his age and principles he was no duellist. The Provost-Marshal he has suspended, in conjunction with his Chief Justice, for refusing an illegal order, by which he would have been liable to an action of assault and false imprisonment. To affect this, a partial, false, and malicious statement has been entered on the Council Minutes; but it is well known this office was *promised* to another person long before any charge existed. The Surrogate, the senior Member of Council, he has deprived of office, and treated with the most barbarous insults. The Secretary, Naval Officers, and others, he has threatened to suspend; and his violence is such, that many of the poor Settlers who have applied to him for redress, have been rudely kicked and thrust out of his doors! Public notice has been given to the inhabitants, that the greater part are to understand they are to hold their lands subject to the will and pleasure of the Governor and Council. With the assistance of his friend the Chief Justice, he has not only issued orders of Council affecting the Crown Revenues and Emoluments of the Officers of the Customs, but directly infringing Acts of Parliament, and stripping the subject of his property. They have already been enforced, and a vessel condemned in a Special Court, where the Chief Justice sat alone.—He pursues with unremitting vengeance all who come under his or that of his favourites displeasure. His Council, like the Grand Juries and Magistrates, are composed of certain select persons, for the sake of form—under pretence of Escheats, he and his Chief Justice as Escheator are depriving the proprietors of large and valuable cultivated tracts of land,—luckily in the most irregular and illegal manner,—without the slightest pretext to justify their proceedings. Admiral Bentinck's and Sawyer's have already been taken, and grants in fee are promised, notwithstanding the King's restraining order to such, who, from folly or ignorance, may be induced to take them; and the ruin of many will be the event hereafter. I have given this slight sketch, as you appear at a loss to know whether the address had produced the desired effect, not as a detail of the deplorable state of Cape Breton, which would almost exceed belief. I however pledge myself to bring it forward in various shapes before the public, unless it is speedily rectified.—In reply to your question, who are the Patrons of Governor Ainslie? he boasts that Lord Bathurst is the principal one, and offered to produce letters to prove that his Lordship has declared him to be a much injured man! and that the Government of Cape Breton was given to him, to shew the unworthy motives by which his enemies and persecutors were actuated, for his conduct in Grenada and Dominica. His other friends, I think, will hardly risk their names in his support, considering the manner in which he conducted himself in the West Indies; and the unblushing scenes of depravity he exhibits in his present situation.

VERITAS.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD CROFT, BART.

On Friday morning (says the *Chronicle*) it was made known that Sir Richard Croft, the celebrated Accoucheur, had died suddenly at the house of a lady in Wimpole-street (Mrs. Thackeray), whom he was attending in child-bed. The circumstance produced no ordinary sensation, as it was known that ever since the fatal termination of the accouchement of the amiable Princess Charlotte, Sir Richard has laboured under the most severe mental affliction.—The unfortunate circumstance of not having previously introduced the experienced and able physician Dr. Sim to the Princess, so as to have the advantage of his assistance and counsel in the important duty he had to discharge, preyed upon his mind, and his friends have long observed symptoms of uneasiness that alarmed them, and which, probably, prepared them for the event that has happened. Various rumours were circulated, and among others his name was implicated in a most delicate affair that has occupied the attention of the higher circles for some days past, and to which we cannot give the smallest credit. The utmost industry was also used to suppress all knowledge of the manner of Sir Richard's death; and certainly, if we could have saved the feelings of his afflicted relatives without a dereliction of our duty to the public, we should have yielded to the earnest solicitations that have been made to us. It is one of the most irksome parts of an Editor's task to make known cases, which may appear to belong only to private suffering, and not to concern the public; but surely a little reflection must convince our Readers that it is not true, and that an Editor cannot yield to the applications of friends on such events, without incurring the charge of corruption, even where he indulges only the kindest emotions of the heart.—Our Reporters were prevented from access to the Inquest; a prohibition which the Coroner was not justified in authorising, since the law of the Coroner was intended undoubtedly to operate as a preventive of the dreadful and abhorrent crime of suicide, a crime which is probably rendered more frequent by the concealment too often arranged, and by the lenity of the verdicts.—By this exclusion, we can only state the circumstances, as communicated to us by a witness. The Inquest was taken at the house, No. 86, in Wimpole-street, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. and a Jury of neighbours.

The following circumstances were proved in evidence:—On Monday morning early the deceased was summoned to attend the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, of No. 86, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. He was in attendance until Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, when finding his continued presence not necessary, he went out for a time on his other engagements. An apartment in the floor above that occupied by Mrs. Thackeray, was appointed for the residence of Sir Richard. In this chamber there were two pistols belonging to Dr. Thackeray, hanging within the reach of Dr. Croft. Sir Richard retired to bed about half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday morning; about one o'clock Dr. Thackeray heard a noise, apparently proceeding from the room occupied by Dr. Croft, and sent a female servant to ascertain the cause; she returned, saying she found the Doctor in bed, and conceived him to be asleep. A short time after a similar noise was heard, and the servant was again sent. She rapped at the door, but received no answer. This circumstance created alarm, in consequence of which the door of his apartment was broken open. Here a shocking spectacle presented itself:—The body of Sir Richard Croft was lying on the bed, shockingly mangled; his arms extended over his breast, and a pistol in each hand. One of the pistols had been loaded with slugs, the other with ball. Both were discharged, and the head of the unfortunate gentleman was literally blown to pieces.

Drs. Latham and Baillie, and Mr. Finch, proved that the deceased had, since the death of the Princess Charlotte, laboured under mental distress. He had repeatedly been heard to say, that "this lamentable circumstance weighed heavy upon his mind, and he should never get over it."

Mr. Finch said he was well aware that the deceased was labouring under a derangement of intellect for a considerable

time past, and he should not have reposed trust in him on any occasion, since the lamented catastrophe alluded to.

The Jury, which was summoned at eight o'clock, having heard the whole of the evidence adduced, retired about ten, after the Coroner (Mr. Stirling) had summed up the evidence with suitable comments. About eleven o'clock the Jury returned the following verdict:—"The deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of temporary derangement."

Mrs. Thackeray, we are happy to state, was safely delivered about eight o'clock on Friday morning by Mr. Herbert, an occasional Assistant of Sir Richard Croft. The Lady was kept ignorant of the fatal event, and is in a fair way of doing well.

About ten o'clock a hearse arrived, to convey the body to the house of the deceased, in old Burlington-street. He was in his 57th year. Lady Croft, who survives him, has been for some time in a very delicate state of health. Her Ladyship is a daughter of the late Dr. Denman, and sister of Mr. Denman, the Barrister, who so greatly distinguished himself on the late State Trials at Derby. He has also left three sons and a daughter. One of the sons is in the army, in which he served with great *éclat* in the late war on the Continent.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, Feb. 9.

THE KING v. HILBERS AND CLEASBY.

Mr. MARRYAT shewed cause against a rule obtained on a former day, for a criminal information or informations against the defendants, for having entered into a conspiracy to buy up all the oil, and by that monopoly raised the price of oil of that description to 60*l.* a ton.

After Counsel had been heard on the other side, the Court determined against the rule, on the ground that facts had not been shown sufficient to justify the granting an information.—Rule discharged.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

THE KING v. A. THISTLEWOOD.

The defendant was brought into Court in custody.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—My Lords, an attachment was issued against a person of the name of Arthur Thistlewood, upon articles of the peace, for sending a challenge to my Lord Sidmouth. He is now brought up, and I humbly move your Lordship that he be charged with these articles.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH—Mr. Barlow, ask the defendant whether he has any bail.

MR. BARLOW—Have you any bail, Mr. Thistlewood?

The Defendant—I was only taken last night, and did not know the amount I was to bail in. What is the amount of the bail you want?

MR. BARLOW—You will be told presently.

The Judges here consulted for a moment, after which LORD ELLENBOROUGH said, Mr. Barlow, tell the defendant to find bail to keep the peace, himself in 600*l.* and two sureties in 300*l.* each. Here the Defendant appeared much surprised and irritated, and exclaimed, "that is very excessive bail."

LORD ELLENBOROUGH—What does he say, Mr. Barlow?

The Defendant—That it is very excessive bail.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH—Ask him if he is prepared with any other bail, and in any, or what amount.

MR. BARLOW (to the defendant)—Are you prepared with any bail?

The Defendant, in the same tone and manner, accompanied by a significant shake of his head towards the Court, answered—"I was only taken last night, how could I be prepared with bail when I did not know the amount?"

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—My Lords, a Bill of Indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, against the defendant, for sending this challenge. He has been summoned to answer to it, and I now humbly move your Lordships that he be charged with the indictment.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH—Let the indictment be read.

MR. BARLOW now read the indictment, which was the same in all respects as the common indictment for sending a challenge, and contained three counts.

MR. BARLOW—Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

The Defendant—Guilty.

Mr. BARLOW—My Lord, he pleads guilty.

The Judges here consulted again for a short time.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—Let the defendant be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, and be brought up to receive the judgment of this Court, on the last day of the present Term.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

THE KING v. ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

When Mr. Thistlewood was before the Court on Tuesday, an indictment was preferred against him for having written a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, to which he pleaded Guilty, and was ordered to be brought up for judgment. It is morning, accordingly he was brought up, when the Attorney-General moved for judgment.

The Defendant being called on to say whether he had anything to address to the Court, he proceeded to read a written paper, which stated, that when he last appeared before their Lordships, being ignorant of the usual forms of the Court, and not being aware, that to entitle him to go before a Jury, he should have pleaded *Not Guilty*, he had pleaded *Guilty*. Since that time he had seen a copy of the indictment, and found he was there charged with having been actuated by malice in his conduct towards Lord Sidmouth. He begged leave to deny that charge, and now had to request their Lordships would afford him an opportunity of going to trial, by permitting him to withdraw his plea of *Guilty*, and allowing him to plead anew *Not Guilty*.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, if it should appear to the Court that the plea of *Guilty* had been made through inadvertence, he would not oppose the defendant's application.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—(After consulting with the Court)—It is the opinion of the Court, that on the consent which the Attorney-General has given, the defendant ought to be permitted to withdraw his former plea, and plead to the indictment *de novo*.

Mr. BARLOW—As soon as you are provided with bail, you must give due notice, when you will be brought up to the Judges' Chambers.

The Defendant then withdrew in the custody of the Tipstaff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Friday, Feb. 13.

FRANCIS v. STEPHEN GEARY WILKES.

The plaintiff is a clerk in the Post-Office, with a salary of 300*l.* a year; the defendant, a medical practitioner, now in prison for debt. The plaintiff was married to his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Lester, in May, 1812, of which marriage they had issue two children.

Mr. George Caster married a sister of Mrs. Frances. The plaintiff was 25 years of age when they were married, and his wife 20. Witness resided with them a year and a half after their marriage. Their conduct to each other was most affectionate. Saw the defendant at the house of the plaintiff, where he staid for six weeks. Does not know whether Dr. Wilkes resided in the plaintiff's house as a physician or as a lodger, but he attended upon the lady during her illness. Mr. Frances was absent from home every day, attending his duty.

Mr. Henry Banks married another sister of Mrs. Frances. They lived most happily together. Witness perceived the extraordinary conduct of the defendant, endeavouring to warp the affections of the lady at a time she appeared to be hardly sane. Witness communicated his suspicions to the husband. Mr. Frances thereupon requested the defendant would immediately leave his house, which he did. Witness left the house in Charlotte-street, accompanied by Mrs. Frances, who agreed to go to his house at Tunbridge, with a view to promote her recovery. She staid at Tunbridge only four days, and on her return eloped with the defendant.

Several other witnesses were examined as to the criminal intercourse between the defendant and Mrs. Frances; their living together as man and wife, at No. 5, Joiner-street, Westminster-road, and being seen by a female attendant in bed together.

Mr. ANDREWS, for the defendant, drew from the witnesses, on cross-examination, that since the elopement in question, the Doctor being still in prison, the plaintiff had, from motives of tenderness for the disordered state of his wife's mind, caused her to be again taken under his (the husband's) care and protection, and that she now resided at his country house, in confinement, with proper attendants. Mr. Andrews commented upon these circumstances, as shewing the husband had not that sense of injury which could be considered so irreparable, since he was content to take back his wife. He laid great stress on the extreme

poverty of the defendant, and the situation in which he was received into the plaintiff's family, the wife and he being daily left alone together.

Mr. Justice DALLAS reprobated the conduct of the defendant, upholding the principle of law, that "he who could not pay in purse must be made to pay in person."

The Jury, without retiring, found for the plaintiff—Damages, 500*l.*

CONSISTORY COURT.

Friday, Feb. 13.

LADY KIRKWALL v. LORD KIRKWALL.

Sir W. SCOTT gave judgment this day in the above, being a suit of divorce instituted by Lady Kirkwall against Lord Kirkwall, on the ground of adultery. The Learned Judge observed, that the facts of the adultery were fully proved; the Court therefore pronounced for the separation.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DREADFUL MURDERS AT GREENWICH.

Two most barbarous murders were discovered on Sunday, at Greenwich, of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper, who resided near the Mitre. Mr. Bird was 70, and had resided many years at Greenwich, as a tallow-chandler, by which he acquired sufficient to retire and live upon his income. His wife died about two years ago, since which no person has resided with him but his housekeeper. He was a constant attendant at Greenwich Church, accompanied by his housekeeper. Sunday morning it was noticed that they were not in their seats as usual. At the conclusion of the service, the shutters of the house not having been opened, the Beadle and others went there, and receiving no answer, forced the door. On entering the passage, a shocking spectacle presented itself; the body of the housekeeper was found near the street-door, her head drove in and cut open dreadfully. In a parlour adjoining the body of Mr. Bird was found, with his arms stretched and his forehead drove in about an inch deep, and the wound as large as a crown piece. It is supposed that Mr. Bird was passing his evening, as was his constant practice, in reading; and that, on hearing the attack on his housekeeper in the passage, he left his fire-side to proceed to her assistance, as his body was found between the fireplace and the door of the room, with his spectacles close to one hand, and a candle close to the other. The horrid discovery created a very considerable degree of agitation; and Mr. Bicknell, the Solicitor, sent off an express to Bow-street for assistance; and Adkins and Lavender arrived with all possible speed, and proceeded to examine the premises, and to endeavour to find suspicious characters, but without being able to discover any thing to lead to a discovery. In a drawer, which had not been opened, were found Bank-notes to the amount of 31*l.*, which were ascertained to be the amount of a dividend he received at the Bank the 20th ult. The murderers also left four silver salts, several spoons, and a soup-ladle. On the intelligence being communicated to Mr. Bird's son, he hastened to the house, where his grief and distraction, on viewing the body of his deceased father, may be better imagined than described.

Monday morning a Coroner's Inquest was held at the White Hart Tavern, Greenwich. The Jury went to take a view of the bodies. They next took a view of the premises:—A brick wall, about 11 feet high, divides the deceased's garden from another in the rear called Powis's garden. In Powis's garden the marks of many footsteps were traced; the tile of a summer-house lay on the ground, and appeared to be newly broken by some person in climbing the wall, as the marks of footsteps appeared quite plain on the mould in the deceased's garden. In this garden the old gentleman chiefly passed the day, and took much delight in beautifying it. Two bottles, which appeared to have been recently emptied, and a tobacco-pipe, lay on the parlour table, having the marks of blood on them, from whence it is conjectured the murderer or murderers must have regaled themselves. The Jury returned to their room, and adjourned till seven o'clock in the evening. The Jury re-assembled at 7 o'clock on Monday night, and the following evidence was adduced—Mr. F. Finch, surgeon, swore that the wounds in his opinion were inflicted with a bricklayer's hammer.—Mr. D. Thomas sworn—I reside next door to the deceased. On Sunday, about a quarter before one o'clock, the brother of the deceased, Mr. Bird, called at my house, and said he wished to get into his brother's house, which was locked up. He told me that his brother's hair-dresser

was ordered to attend upon the deceased on that morning at nine o'clock, and he had found the house closed, and he wished to see if they were gone out as he suspected. The deceased's brother wished to get over my yard, which leads to the deceased's back-door: he did so. Efforts had been previously made to get in at the front-door, by knocking at it and ringing. The parties who endeavoured to get in were, Mr. Buér, Mr. Richard Bird (deceased's brother,) Smith, the Beadle, and many others. I went round to the back of the house with some other persons, and opened the kitchen window by forcing the shutters. I then entered at the window, and went to the back-door, unlatched and unbolted it, and let several persons in. We walked towards the stairs, and there I saw the body of Mary Simmons, lying at the bottom of the stairs, on her back, quite dead, her head beat in a most dreadful manner, and a vast quantity of blood on the floor which had issued from the wounds. It nearly reached to our shoe tops. In the front parlour I saw Mr. Bird lying on the floor; his wig was off; on one side of him lay his spectacles, which were broken. On the table lay a pocket-book, with some papers in it, and a Lottery Ticket lying on the side of it. A candle and stick stood on the ground. A pen-knife lay on the floor by his right hand breeches pocket. There was no watch in his fob-pocket. I remarked the fire which was in the kitchen; the coal on it appeared to have been put on within five hours; it was not burnt at all. The fire would have lasted an hour or two longer. The female, Simmons, lay with her head against the stairs, and her feet towards the front door. The banisters of the stairs were broken. I went up stairs; the beds appeared not to have been lain in. Some of the bed-furnitures were bloody. The drawers were all open, and the articles thrown out on the floor; some of them were also bloody.—*Juryman*—It appears that the perpetrators of the murders entered the house on Saturday night before ten o'clock, and remained there until the watch was gone off their duty on the next (Sunday) morning.—*Witness continued*—The face of Simmons was covered with blood, and appeared to have lain face downwards in a gore of blood, and had been turned afterwards face upwards; her pockets had not been rifled.—*Mr. William Buér, butcher, sworn*—I was with the last witness when he entered the house, and his evidence is perfectly correct and true.—*Sarah, wife of William Brodie, sworn*—I was passing by the house of the deceased on Saturday night, about a quarter past ten o'clock, and saw the gate before Mr. Bird's house open, and a woman with a boy standing before it. Mr. Bird's street-door was a little open; I discovered it by the lamp which was lighted. I was going to a butcher's to buy some meat. When I returned from the butcher's, the woman was gone. The woman had a black bonnet on. I had no conception she belonged to the house.—*Mr. Bicknell, an Attorney, went to the house of the deceased about half-past one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and searched to find the weapon which the wounds had been inflicted with. He searched all over the house, but could not find any thing like it. In the attic, he found lying on the floor a Bank of England 12. note. There was a trunk on the floor, which had been rifled. It appeared that some person had sat on a chair which stood near the trunk, and had turned over every article in the trunk. There was also a number of letters lying about in confusion. A Bank Stock receipt was lying on the bed. The bed had not been lain in since it had been made up; but there was an impression which appeared to have been caused by some one sitting on it. At this point of the investigation the Beadle told the Coroner that the watchman of London-street, (the street in which the deceased resided), named Sidney, had found a candle and stick in the cellar of the deceased's house, placed under a wooden utensil, apparently for the purpose of setting fire to the house, and was supposed to be placed there after the murders were committed. The brother of Simmons, who works at the cement-manufactory, Bankside, went down to Greenwich on Monday, and stated, that his sister had in her box, to his knowledge, seven guineas and some silver. It is supposed that gold, silver, and bills, were stolen by the villains, belonging to Mr. Bird, to a great amount. The CORONER said, that no evidence had been adduced to fix the murder on any particular person; and if the Jury thought proper, as it was late (11 o'clock at night), he would adjourn the Inquest to a future day.—The Jury were of opinion such a proceeding would be best, and it was adjourned accordingly. The Jury entered into recognizances of 40*l.* each, to appear at the time appointed to renew the investigation.*

The Magistrate, Mr. Smith, and two others, have used great exertions to discover the diabolical villains. Officers and Constables were dispatched by them to every public-house in the neighbourhood, to inquire if any suspicious characters had been

seen about the time the murders are supposed to have been committed. Several persons of bad character were apprehended on Monday, and, after being examined, discharged. On Monday night, Lavender and Vickery arrived with one Turner, whom they had apprehended on suspicion. He was examined, when it appeared that he lives on Blackheath, and is a dealer in contraband goods; and that he was out with his horse and cart about the time of the murders. When the Officers took him they found blood on his clothes. His examination lasted an hour and a half. There was a wound on his eye, which he accounted for in the following manner:—On Sunday night he was going over the heath, and was beat by three men. One witness swore that he saw the prisoner with the blood on his clothes on Sunday morning, and then he had no wound over his eye. The prisoner being a bricklayer, that was one ground of suspicion; a bricklayer's hammer being the instrument used to murder the unfortunate persons. Several witnesses proved the prisoner was at home at nine and eleven o'clock on Saturday night; and the Magistrates not being of opinion that there was sufficient evidence to detain him, ordered him to be set at liberty.—Discharged accordingly.

An adjourned Inquest took place on Wednesday, when Hannah Cooper deposed, that about half-past eight on Saturday night she was passing by the deceased's house, and saw a woman standing at the door, talking to a man of middling stature. Mr. Bird (the deceased) came to the door, and was speaking to the deceased Mary Simmons; the door was then nearly wide open. On passing again on her return home, the door was shut, and all seemed quiet. When she first passed she did not see his face, and could not swear to the man: he appeared to be talking to the deceased's servant, as if asking for some explanation.—*R. Pickett, a patrol, said he went on duty about eight that evening; he passed then by the deceased's door; it was shut, and he did not observe any suspicious persons.*—*R. Durant, carter in the King's Yard, said, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, in going up the road by the house, he saw some drops of blood, and shortly after met a man in a very bloody condition, who had a cut on his right eye. He asked him how he came by it. He made no answer. Witness then went before him, and looked in his face: he was all over mud; and he asked him what had happened to him. He said he was in the mud, and that he was dam'd hungry; and at the same time he was eating a piece of plum-cake. Witness kept up with him for about a mile, and should know him again. He had on a long-coat, gaiters, and an oil-skin on his hat; he had no bundle: he was a broad-cheeked man, with high cheek-bones, and appeared to be about 32 years of age: he should know him again: from his head to foot was all blood; his coat pocket was drenched in blood, and he kept bleeding all along. Witness did not ask him whence the blood proceeded. A number of people passed at the time, who noticed him, but passed without saying any thing. He had full eyebrows and whiskers. He was a rough-spun blade; appeared in liquor, and much exhausted.*—[Here the Coroner sent a Constable for a piece of cake that was at the house of the deceased. It was produced to this witness, who said it was similar to what the man was eating.]—*He had a black beard; was a stout-made man; but did not give more than three or four answers to witness's questions: he had not the appearance of a butcher. A woman passed him, and said, "You have been after no good."* He went on, and made no answer. No person attempted to stop him. Witness had not heard of the murder at the time, but gave information on Monday morning, as soon as he heard of the murder, and did not hear of the reward till last night. The man wore a dark bottle-green coat, which was close buttoned.—[Here a Gentleman handed a card to the Coroner, with the name of Mr. Lynch, residing in Parker's-row, Bermondsey, who informed him of meeting with a man in a singular bloody condition, as described by the last witness.]—*Witness continued.*—I walked with him from the St. Helena Gate to the Europa, about a mile. I cannot tell what colour his gaiters were, but they were as high as his knees, and completely covered with black mud; he had no buckles in his shoes. The morning was foggy, and a kind of frost; and there was a whitish dust on his hat.—Here the Jury, after consulting about half an hour, again adjourned.

Mr. Smith, Colonel Foreman, and Mr. Collingwood, examined the foot-marks in Mr. B.'s and the adjoining garden, which were satisfactorily accounted for; and it seems to be the prevailing opinion, that the assassins must have entered by the front door. In one of the rooms, in which were signs that the villains had sat down, were left on a table some beef, mutton, and the end of a loaf, on which they appear to have regaled after committing the bloody deed.

On Friday afternoon, the Jury assembled for the third time; when Mr. Westley, of Bermondsey, stated, that on his return from Church, between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday, he met a man near the Swan Turnpike, in Blue Anchor-road, whose hands and face were cut and extremely bloody, as were the skirts of his coat, which was green; the latter appeared to be caused by something with which his pocket was stuffed, and from which the blood appeared to issue. His breeches had also several spots of blood on them.—J. Lynch, of Arthur's-row, Bermondsey, also described the same man, whom he saw about the same time, and added, that he advised him to go home, but he made no reply.—Elizabeth Oldridge also met a man of the same description coming out of a field near the Swan Turnpike-gate: he walked a few paces, and went back again. —Metcalfe, a waterman, of Queen's Head-alley, said, about half-past seven on Sunday morning he ferried a man from Execution Dock, and landed him at Elephant Stairs; he was bloody, and had lost two fingers off his right hand. They did not appear to have been recently amputated; he appeared much in liquor, and no doubt was the person described by the former witnesses.—J. Armstrong, an Officer of Worship-street, said, "I went with my son to the Unicorn, in Shoreditch, when — Mansfield, who was in the tap-room, said, he was the man who was mentioned in the Newspapers, and wished to give himself up, for the purpose of giving an explanation. No Magistrate being in the Office, I took him to Mr. Dyer's house, and he said he lived in Peerless-place, City-road; he had lost his two fingers, and was bruised on the nose. I searched his house, and found nothing suspicious; but his clothes had been washed. He said he was in liquor the preceding night, in St. Catherine's, where he had been very ill-used; but how he crossed the water he could not tell."—Here the CORONER remarked to the Jury, that as this man was in custody of the Police, it was unnecessary to examine the officer further. It was greatly to be lamented that so little light had as yet been thrown on the manner how the unfortunate persons came by their death. If you should be inclined to think it necessary to have the man now in custody brought before you, I shall adjourn the Jury; but I think this unnecessary, as the Police will do their duty.—The Jury then, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of—*Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.*

On Saturday week, Mr. Waring James, eldest son of Joseph James, Esq. of Esher, left Kingston about six o'clock in the evening, to return to his father's house. His servant drove him in a gig; at the end of the town he mistook a light in a barge on the river for one in the houses; and, in consequence of this error, the vehicle was precipitated over the wharf into the river. The servant was saved by the people in the barge; but Mr. James being encumbered with a thick box-coat, could not swim, and before assistance could be obtained, sunk to rise no more. This afflicting accident, it is said, would not have occurred, had the Corporation of Kingston taken care to fence the side of a wharf, which has before this been proved to be most dangerous. A short time after the above catastrophe, a gentleman's carriage, with the family in it, was within a yard of being driven down the same precipice. Mr. James's servant was driving a foot-pace, and the gig had lights.

A melancholy circumstance occurred on Saturday week, in the Bank-up Post-coach, on its journey from Liverpool to Birmingham.—A young woman, apparently, about 14 or 15 years of age, and in the last stage of a consumption, had been advised to try the effect of her native air, and was proceeding for that purpose in company with her grandmother. After travelling upwards of 40 miles she became quite exhausted, not having been enabled to take any breakfast at Knutsford. On their arrival at the next stage she took a little milk, and shortly afterwards reclined on the arm of her grandmother to sleep, in which state she expired, without a struggle or a groan! So unconscious was her grandmother of her departure, that she only became acquainted with it on the approach of the coach to Newcastle, when a gentleman who till then had been asleep, perceived the alteration in the young woman: the feelings of her grandmother may be conceived; her distress and anguish it is impossible to describe. On the coach stopping at Newcastle, a medical man was sent for, and though he perceived that life was extinct, he directed the body to be put into a warm bed, as a means of trial whether animation could by possibility be restored, but it is said that, to the astonishment as well as indignation of the passengers and spectators, the landlord

of the inn objected to receive the body, and, after consulting with a neighbouring Magistrate, obliged the coachman to drive on, notwithstanding the entreaties of the passengers. As it was, the coach proceeded to Stone, where, on its arrival at the Bell and Bear, Mr. Goddard, the master, immediately directed the body to be removed to his private house.

Mr. Lawrence Dundas, second son of the Member for York, was found dead on Parker's-piece, a field close to the town of Cambridge, on Friday week. It appears that from the darkness of the night he fell into the ditch which separates the field from the public road, and that being unable to extricate himself, he died through the inclemency of the weather.

Mr. Gadd, a grocer, in Union-street, Berkeley-square, after eating a hearty breakfast on Sunday morning, attended Divine Service with his wife at Sloan-street Chapel, and, whilst in the act of joining in singing a hymn, fell down and instantly became a corpse.

At one o'clock on Monday, a man about 60 years of age, passing through Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in about a quarter of an hour. It is found, that the person's name is Woodhouse, who resided at Brentford, and who formerly kept a dyer's shop in Maiden-lane.

APPALLING CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Tuesday morning a female was accidentally discovered in a cellar in Harrington, dying from absolute want. On Friday sechnight a distress was made on her for arrears of rent, amounting only to *twelve shillings*, under which authority the bed and every article of furniture were seized; the little grate torn from its place, and the poor wretch left on the bare flags, without food, fire, or covering! In this desolate situation, in a state of insensibility, she was discovered. Medical aid was sought, and every possible relief administered; but all proved too late. She expired at three o'clock in the afternoon.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

MARRIAGES.

Angus Esq. at Pondicherry, C. G. R. Ellis, Esq. Judge of Zillah of Canara, to Maria Ann Kinchart, daughter of the late Richard Kinchart, Esq. formerly Commercial Resident and Collector of Cuddalore.

Feb. 9, Viscount Clive, eldest son of the Earl of Powis, to Lady Lucy Graham, daughter of the Duke of Montrose.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, the 8th instant, at three o'clock in the morning, deeply lamented by her numerous family and connections, at his house, Wandsworth Common, aged near 57, Hannah, the wife of Thomas Bennett Smith, Esq.

At Bath, on the 12th instant, aged 12 years, Millicent Stokes Fisher, eldest daughter of Capt. Fisher, of Stapleford, Nottinghamshire.

February 2, in her 24th year, after an illness of only two days, Miss Bell, the sole offspring of Mr. Bell, of Tower Royal. This awful dispensation of Providence (says our Correspondent) affords another instance of the frail tenure by which sublunary happiness is held; whilst her fond parents were looking forward with cheering hope to years of bliss, in a matrimonial engagement, the grim king of terrors stepped in, snatched his victim, and exchanged the nuptial ceremony for the funeral dirge,—the bridal chamber for the gloomy sepulchre.

Feb. 3, at Edinburgh, Mrs. Marjoribanks, widow of the late Edward Marjoribanks, Esq. of Lees, Berwickshire.

Feb. 4, at Chislehampton, Oxfordfordshire, in his 76th year, Robert Peers, Esq. a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

Feb. 4, in his 80th year, Luke Flood, Esq. of Maryland-point, Essex.

Feb. 4, at Gynesbury, in Huntingdonshire, his native place, in his 22d year, the gigantic youth, who was exhibited some time ago in the metropolis. When 19, he measured seven feet eight inches in eight.

Feb. 5, in the Edgware-road, in his 56th year, Charles Dudley Pater, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron.

Feb. 6, at Belvoir Castle, the infant son of the Duke of Rutland.

Jan. 29, in Merriem-square, Dublin, aged 85, the Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton.

Jan. 31, the Most Rev. Richard O'Reilly, Titular Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 530. SUNDAY, FEB. 22, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 515.

ON THE INTELLECTUAL INFERIORITY OF PARLIAMENT TO THE DEMANDS OF THE AGE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

THERE is a body of men in the House of Commons, who are sometimes spoken of with great gravity and respect as the solidest part of the representation, and often alluded to with levity as no very profound persons, for whose especial benefit Latin quotations are to be translated. We mean the Members known by the appellation of *country-gentlemen*. The class however is of a very miscellaneous description, and generally speaking has very doubtful pretensions to this title,—at least in its old acceptation. That they are not remarkable for wisdom, however, is certain; and it is equally true, that the majority of them are alternately corrupted and frightened by the boroughmongers, according as the question they are to vote upon are supposed to be matters of personal indifference or alarm. If they see no immediate danger to their interests, they are heartily willing to say Aye, out of mere ignorance of the subject; and if they fancy they do, they are terrified into compliance by alarms about revolution, out of a credulity equally short-sighted.

Let us not confound however the mongrel breed with the true. The great majority of the real *country-gentlemen* will be found, upon inspection, not to be on the very worst and most trusting side of corruption; though at the same time this great and real majority will dwindle to a very small number,—exceedingly small certainly to what it ought to be in a House of Representatives.

It is no news to tell the reader that the race of *middle country gentlemen*, who used to form so useful and indeed noble a link between the upper class and the peasantry, has long been extinct in this country. This was the consequence of the ascendancy of mere money-getting, the union it formed with mere power, and the precious game those two have been playing ever since with their jobs and their wars. As the money-getters rose, and the taxes pressed, the middle gentry disappeared;—they were gradually withered where they grew, or transplanted to the metropolis where they were compelled to change their nature. There was a talk then, as there still is in some obstinate quarters which think to browbeat us with their egotism when their argument or their principle is no longer held worth a rush, of a certain amiable and silvery return of these taxes in “fertilizing showers.” They have certainly not fertilized the domains of the gentry in question, nor indeed any others in this country;—no, not a jot more than the clouds which go over our heads to drop fatness among the Germans. The smoke which reeks out of our chimneys returns to us just as much; and a considerable

addition to the town smoke is just what the country has gained by the extinction of this once illustrious body of Englishmen. For every half dozen flimsy houses which the pedestrian passes in the suburbs, he may reckon upon the loss of a solid family house in the country, or at least upon its being occupied by a lawyer, an apothecary, a distiller, a methodist parson, or some other such fattener upon the distresses of the community.

Of this class therefore we are to look for none in the House of Commons, though we may find some of their grandsons and great-grandsons there in other shapes. An investigation into the other class would make a curious treatise, and be worth a good deal as an illustration of the changes of manners and fortunes. It may be divided perhaps into landholders who have merged into the peerage, landholders who remain as they were, and adventurers in trade or office who have been enabled to succeed to the property of those whom their system has ruined. The first are of course in the House of Lords, and form part of the boroughmongers there who kindly take the trouble of representation out of the hands of the people. Of this class is Lord LONSDALE (LOWTHER of Lowther), the greatest boroughmonger in England. Of the second is Mr. COKE of Norfolk, the HEATHCOTE and SHELLEY families, and a few others, who are chiefly on the side of the Whigs. Of the third are the Dutch family of the VANSITTARTS, who give us Ministers; and the late GEORGE ROSE, who acquired a large property in Hampshire by having places and sinecures in London. There are a great number of these spurious country gentlemen in Parliament, many of whom have usurped the places of the others without succeeding to their interest in the soil; that is to say, who make a great show with mansions and a little park or so, but have the chief of their property in the funds and foreign adventures. There is Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, who, if he could have carried on his biscuit-baking a little more surreptitiously, and not manifested himself to us so gloriously as an Alderman, might have passed for as honest and blunt a country gentleman as any of them, especially as he knows so little of Latin, or English either.

On the other hand, there is a celebrated Member of Parliament, whom the Ministerial jobbers and the degenerates of the cause of Reform have delighted, from a conscious knowledge of the reverse, to represent as a mere lawyer and adventurer; but whose talent in reality lies in statistics, and who is of one of those ancient English families, which, like the HAMPTONS, CONGREVES, and MILTONS, share their names with their native places.—BROUGHAM of Brougham. This Gentleman, with a spirit worthy of his descent, as well as abilities, is at this very moment contesting the representation of his native county, Westmoreland, of which Brougham is a town, with the dictatorship of the LOWTHERS, who have so long ruled it with a rod of Treasury gold, and made such a dull as well as corrupt business of the matter in Parliament. They have in fact long ceased to be representatives of the Commons part of

the county. They are Peers and Peerlings, very rich and very borough-mongering, with an influence which reduces the whole business at last to a mere personal feeling of the aristocratic and all-ruling, and which would degrade the inhabitants of this one free, happy, and plentiful soil to the condition of subjects of a Venetian oligarchy, to which indeed the State has long had a considerable resemblance.

How far Mr. BROUGHAM will succeed, we know not; that is to say, we know not whether sufficient English spirit has been left in the county of Westmoreland to inspire the inhabitants with energy to resist dictation as well as impatience to feel it. The times must surely have done much to enlighten them; and Mr. BROUGHAM, we trust, will do his part to keep their eyes open. But this we know, and this we must say to all the gentry of England, that unless they really rouse themselves as he has done, and keep up to the mark as we hope he will do,—above all, if they do not get some feelings out of the pale of this and that party, and cultivate some real enthusiasm on its own account for the country and the people, an inevitable convulsion will infallibly reach them as well as every one else, small landholders as well as great fundholders, and tear every species of property out of their hands, like weapons of which they are unworthy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 12.—A pistol-shot was fired at the carriage of Lord Wellington on the 10th, at one o'clock in the morning, as his Grace was returning to his hotel. Neither his Grace nor the carriage was struck by the ball, which has not been found, though search was made for it. At the moment when the shot was fired, the servant behind the carriage saw in the dusk a man who fled, and whom he immediately lost sight of. The two sentries, who were then under the grand entrance of the hotel, immediately set off in pursuit of the man whom the servant had seen; but they could not overtake him. The Police has in consequence made most active exertions, and they have already, it is said, obtained such information as will put them in the way of discovering the author of this horrible attempt.

FEB. 14.—For these two days past there has been a guard of gendarmerie at the hotel of the Duke of Wellington, and under the orders of the Noble Lord; but his Grace rides out, as usual, without any escort. The Duke of Wellington continued to receive, yesterday, visits from the Members of the Diplomatic Body, and from the most distinguished persons in the capital. Their Excellencies the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Police repaired on Thursday morning to the hotel of the Duke of Wellington. M. the Count de Cazes remained there a long time. The trial of the pretended Dauphin still proceeds at Rouen. Innumerable witnesses prove the plebeian origin of this impostor; and still more is it proved by the gross and vulgar answers of Bruneau himself.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 9.—The Count de Goltz, the Prussian Minister, has made a declaration to the Germanic Diet of the highest interest, respecting the 13th article of the treaty agreed upon by the Congress of Vienna. He announces in this declaration, that the King of Prussia has promised to give to his people a constitution, and that he is firmly resolved to fulfil his promise. He details, how-

ever, the obstacles which have hitherto prevented his Majesty from carrying his determination into effect, and which still operate to cause a delay for some time longer. The Prussian Minister adds, that his Majesty proposes to establish, for the present, Provincial States, and that in about a year he will make a declaration respecting the then state of affairs.

HAMBURG, FEB. 13.—Several letters received to-day from Copenhagen, announce the death of his Majesty the King of Sweden.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 3.—Our venerable Monarch, now nearly 70 years old, has been attacked by a disorder which proceeds from weakness of the stomach and indigestion. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, actuated by his peculiar tender care for his Majesty, has sat up a night by his bed-side. Public prayers, at which the public attend in great numbers, are daily offered up in the chapel of the palace for his Majesty's speedy recovery.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 16.

PETITION OF PHILIP DRUMMOND.

The Earl of CARNARVON presented a Petition from Philip Drummond of Manchester, reed-maker, which was objected to as not being worded "the humble Petition," &c. but was at length allowed to be read. It stated, that he was present at a meeting at Manchester for the purpose of petitioning the Regent against the Suspension Bill. He was speaking, when a troop of horse riotously broke in and dispersed them; that he was seized and sent to the prison at Manchester, where he had only one ounce of cheese and four ounces of bread for the day. He was then hurried off to London, fastened to another prisoner by a chain of 30lbs. weight, when he was taken before Lord Sidmouth, who told him he should have a fair trial. Instead of which, he was sent to Dorchester, then to Exeter, and in December was set at liberty on his recognizance. He had finally solicited an interview with Lord Sidmouth, who declined seeing him; and he concluded by praying the House to take his sufferings into consideration, and not pass a Bill of Indemnity.

The Noble Earl said, he should move on a future day that the Petition be referred to the Secret Committee.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

FINANCE.

On the committal of the thirty millions Exchequer Bills Bill, a conversation arose, in which Lord LIVERPOOL said, that, including the Sinking Fund, the Revenue of the nation was more than sufficient to cover all charges.—Lord LAUDERDALE remarked, that the Sinking Fund was nearly 15 millions, but that Fund was merely nominal, as it did not discharge a shilling of the debt.—To which Lord LIVERPOOL replied, that he differed in opinion with the Noble Lord.

PETITIONS.

Lord HOLLAND presented Petitions from John Knight, of Manchester, and Joseph Mitchell, of Liverpool, both praying for redress for the evils they had suffered under the Suspension Act. Mr. Mitchell, in his Petition, detailed the history of Oliver's conduct towards him, who had visited him in prison as a reformer, on which occasions, he (the Petitioner) was fetched by a turnkey into the Governor's house, where his interviews with Oliver took place.—Lord H. said, that many of the Petitioner's allegations could be proved by creditable persons.—The Petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Lord CARNARVON made various observations, remarking, that the difference between the conduct of Ministers and the Petitioners was this,—the latter demanded trial, and that if guilty, their guilt should openly appear to the country; while Ministers demanded a trial indeed, but it was in their own dark chamber, before judges of their own appointment—(Hear, hear!)—He moved, that the Petitions of Drummond and the others, who had been confined on suspicion of treason, should be referred to the Secret Committee.

Lord SIDMOUTH declared, that Ministers claimed no Bill of Indemnity for their asserted rigorous treatment of the petitioners, but to keep concealed their sources of information. Those who felt aggrieved should complain to the laws, and they would obtain redress, if they merited it. As to *that much-injured man*, Oliver, the main features of the late disturbances were developed, before Ministers had heard of his name.—There were no grounds for the motion.

Earl GROSVENOR contended, that the Petitions should be examined into, even supposing they contained not a word of truth: but the Indemnity Bill, he believed, would shelter even Magistrates and Jailers from all responsibility.

Lord KING believed, that if the Petitions were referred to the Committee, it would be seen that great injustice had been done; but Ministers would allow of no fair inquiry: they were Judges, party, and witnesses.

Earl BATURST observed, that the Act of Indemnity would not protect persons who had been guilty of cruelty in the detention of prisoners—it would not prevent an action on that ground.

Lord LIVERPOOL maintained that the Secret Committee had not been formed on party views—(*Hear*)—though he certainly should not chuse to submit his conduct to the judgment of the Noble Lords opposite.—(*Hear, and laughter*)—The grounds of complaint were, illegal imprisonment,—which was the very power conferred by the Suspension;—and cruel treatment, which, if proved, the Indemnity Bill would not screen those implicated.

Lord HOLLAND said, that if he were allowed the opportunity, he pledged himself to make out a better case against Oliver, than Ministers had last year made out against the Country—(*Hear, hear!*)—though *all* the mischiefs might not be traced to his acts. Nothing but a paramount necessity could justify the resorting to such revolting, hazardous, and abominable agency. He would predict, that as Ministers had procured a grant of extraordinary powers, they would now obtain protection for having abused them.

The motion was put and negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 20.

At one o'clock Lord Sidmouth presented additional Papers, on the subject of the late Insurrection, contained in a green bag, which were referred to the Secret Committee.

The 30,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Malt Duty Bill were read a third time and passed.

Lord KING moved for a Return of the number of persons executed for forgery, from the year 1792 to the latest period at which the same can be made up.—Ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 16.

A Petition was received from Attornies practising in the Courts of Westminster against the practice of irregular Conveyancers.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord STANLEY presented a Petition from Lancashire, praying for the repeal of the Corn Bill, for a Parliamentary Reform, and for the dismissal of the Ministers.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for regulating Chimney Sweepers. A clause was introduced by Mr. Bennet, for abolishing, after the 1st of May, 1819, the practice of sweeping chimneys by any person under twenty-one years of age; and another by Sir George Clerk, extending the Bill to Scotland.

PETITION OF JOHN BAGULEY.

Mr. BENNET presented a Petition from John Baguley, complaining of his sufferings under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It alleged that the Petitioner had been heavily ironed for one month after his arrest, and prayed that no Act of Indemnity should be passed.

Mr. BROUGHAM thought it was due to the House that some one of the Right Hon. Gentlemen would state whether or no the allegations in these Petitions were true. The present Petitioner alleged that he was kept in irons for one month. The infliction of such sufferings was never contemplated by the law; the power given by the legislature was to detain in safe custody. The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRICK presented two Petitions from persons in Nottingham and Lancashire, praying that no Act of Indemnity might pass. After some further business, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

DELAY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR called the attention of the House to certain grievances endured in the Northern Counties, arising from the

mode of holding the Assizes. By the present system, persons might lie in jail, waiting for trial, from eight to eleven months. Some cases might even hang over for two years. A man charged with manslaughter, an offence punishable with a year's imprisonment, might suffer the whole penalty of guilt before he was brought to trial! He himself knew a case, that of an innocent man charged with stealing game, who had lain in prison for nine months: so that persons might be completely ruined before their innocence was declared. Such a system ought to be put an end to.—Mr. Taylor, after suggesting a plan by which the evils might be remedied, moved an address to the Regent on the subject.

The motion was opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Lord CASTLEREAGH. They admitted that some alteration would be advantageous, but contended that the House was not at present prepared to enter on the subject.—After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

PETITIONS FROM JAMES LEACH AND BENJ. SCHOLLES.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a Petition from James Leach, stating that he had been arrested, carried from place to place, and had suffered various hardships, for which he prayed redress.—Laid on the table.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented another from Benj. Scholes, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, to which he called the serious attention of the House. The Petitioner was a reputable victualler, who had been apprehended and thrown into the jail of Cambridge, where he remained till January, when he was set at liberty, without any more cause for his liberation than there had been for his detention—(*Hear, hear!*)—This imprisonment however had ruined him in his business and materially injured his health. The sole reason for these proceedings was, that he had been charged by Oliver and Bradley with having been concerned in seditious meetings held in his own house. Oliver got himself introduced to Scholes, and instigated him to join in violent measures. Scholes upon this threatened to expose him to the Magistrates. Oliver then wrote letters, artfully calling a meeting at the house of Scholes, which however was never held at all.—Mr. B. said, he had enquired, and he believed that Scholes was a man of very good character, who had filled various situations with credit, and had received the thanks of the Magistracy. The Petitioner threw himself on the mercy of the House, and Mr. B. trusted they would not turn a deaf ear to complaints so judiciously urged.—Ordered to be printed.

THE CONFINED PERSONS.

Lord FOLKESTONE hoped the House would pause before they passed a Bill of Indemnity, and examine into the cases of the various Petitioners, who had suffered under the Suspension Act. Bills of Indemnity ought not to be passed as matters of course, for the very fact of asking for them proved that Ministers had abused the laws.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Some of the grievances detailed might possibly be exaggerated; but persons who had been subjected to irons and to solitary imprisonment would naturally express themselves in strong language. They had been imprisoned and liberated without the ordinary process, by a mode equally unjust and illegal. Ministers had wanted victims, and they seized upon persons of a low rank, because it would not have been safe for them to have laid hold of those who could neither have been imprisoned nor turned out of prison without its causing some noise.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Nothing that Ministers might allege could do away the necessity of investigation: it was their duty to shew that they had not abused the extraordinary powers with which they had been invested. Lord F., after arguing the matter at considerable length, moved that the Petition of Francis Ward should be referred to a Committee, &c.

Lord CASTLEREAGH opposed the motion. He denied that any unnecessary acts of severity had been committed by Ministers, or that one individual had been arrested on the unsupported evidence of Oliver. Parliament, on a deliberate view of the threatened dangers, had armed Government with due powers, and they had only done their duty. A Bill of Indemnity was not a Bill for the protection of Ministers, but for the protection of individuals who had given information of great importance to the safety of the country; and without such protection, none would venture to give such information. There had been much misrepresentation on the subject. Heavy complaints had been made; but when inquiry had been instituted, it had been found that the prisoners had been very well treated. If any body had been improperly dealt with, let them bring their action in the proper place, and justice would be done; but Parliament should not interfere with what belonged to other parts of our system. The statements of Ward were full of misrepresentations. He had been originally arrested in Nottinghamshire, on suspicion of

being concerned in various horrible acts. He had not been imprisoned in a damp room, nor had he been put in irons. He had talked of his "fine feelings being put on the rack," though he had been concerned in the most atrocious crimes, according to the confessions of Josiah Mitchell and Thomas Savage, who said that Ward had offered them money to shoot at various persons, and had paid them for several acts of robbery and spoliation of machinery. He offered a large sum for murdering the Judge at the last Assizes; and however incredible it might seem, assassination was a crime bargained for, and set at a regular price (by the Luddites), like a piece of stocking-work! Whether Ward would be now put on his trial for these things, he (Lord C.) could not say; but the House would be aware of his true character. When the Committee made their Report, the House would be satisfied that Ministers had shewn every forbearance and lenity, consistent with their duty. If the House would not allow secret information to be received and acted on, conspirators could not be detected or punished. To accede to the inquiry demanded would be to abandon those who had given evidence on the faith of concealment to the vindictive attacks of those whom they had detected.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. J. SMITH, of Nottingham, vindicated the conduct of the Nottinghamshire Magistrates; but because Ward's statements might be untrue, and he himself be a man of bad character, were they to neglect all the complaints of the other petitioners?—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. GOULDING spoke to the good conduct of the jailor of Reading.

Sir W. LEMON observed, that though the Noble Lord might or might not have sanctioned the severity complained of, yet it was by no means clear that those employed under him had been blameless. It was therefore their bounden duty to inquire.

Mr. GORDON noticed the case of Baguley, who had averred that he had been plunged in cold water, and was in consequence afflicted with a cold and fever. The jailor of Gloucester stated, that Baguley had used warm not cold water, according to the prison rules; that he had declared he had found it extremely comfortable; that he had been well lodged, and had been allowed a guinea a-week for food.—Mr. G. however thought that inquiry should take place.

Sir W. GUISE was of the same opinion. He also confirmed Mr. Gordon's statement.

Sir F. BURDETT wished to show that the statements made by jailors about their own characters were of little consequence. The Hon. Baronet alluded to the villainous practices of Atis, formerly Governor of Cold-Bath-fields Prison, which he could have clearly proved on a former occasion, had he been allowed. It mattered not whether Ward had a bad or a good character; the real question was, whether he had been justly accused, legally committed, and legally treated under that commitment. The Noble Secretary's characteristic mildness had been before urged as a reason for granting extraordinary power, and now for stifling enquiry. So this individual character was to supersede the principles of the Constitution and of law, when the power granted him had been so shamefully, disgracefully, cruelly, and illegally applied. Some of the jailors had expressed their sorrow at being ordered to use unnecessary rigour. Why was not Ogden's case investigated? Why was not the assertion that two men had been chained together, even in bed, contradicted? Was the production of a letter any answer to the general claim? When the Suspension Bill was brought forward, Ministers talked of their responsibility, and appeared almost to lament their so great a burden cast upon them; and when he proposed to lighten it by certain restrictions, he was told, that would be an imputation on Lord Sidmouth's character, and that it was impossible so kind-hearted a man as he could consent to any cruelties! The Noble Lord, (Castlereagh) when he wished to shield his own acts, selected a Committee, of which he himself was a Member. The illegality of letting the unfortunate men out of prison on the mockery of their own recognizance, was as great as the illegality of committing them. Magna Charta had become obsolete, as well as the Petition of Rights, which declared that no arbitrary imprisonments should be allowed without information upon oath and subsequent trial.

Mr. WILBERFORCE thought it a great mistake to suppose that Ward's character was of no consequence, as if he had stated what was untrue, as was evident, he had no right to demand investigation, unless indeed that he might be deservedly punished. If any truth could be sifted out from the Petitions, it could be brought forward at another time, but at present he hoped the House would refuse an inquiry, which would mark men out for slaughter.

Sir S. ROMILLY's principal object in rising was to refute a statement made by the Noble Lord; that the sufferers would not be deprived of their remedy by the Indemnity Bill. The Noble Lord had however proved himself wrong in his very next sentence, where he said, that the Bill would be the same as that of 1801; now that expressly enacted, that all personal actions, brought on account of imprisonment on charges of high treason should be made void. The Learned Gentleman argued on the same grounds as Sir F. Burdett, respecting the Petitions and Ward's character. He would not say that the facts asserted were illegal, if true; but they were unnecessary and wanton abuses of power.

Mr. ASHURST read a report made to the Magistrates of Oxford, which stated, that the accommodations were excellent, and that the only complaint made by any of those confined there, was that of a smoky chimney.

Mr. H. SUMNER said, that Ogden had told falsehoods from the beginning to the end of his Petition. He had the disease when he first went to prison. (Hear, hear!) He had also expressed great gratitude to the jailor for his kind treatment.

Mr. BENNET said, that nothing in the representation of the Hon. Gentleman had contradicted the facts in Ogden's Petition. Mr. Baguley's case was also, he believed, fairly stated.

Mr. PHILLIPS said, that the fact alleged was, that Ogden's distemper had been so much increased by ill treatment, as to render an operation necessary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that a Bill of Indemnity would not protect a jailor from a civil action, if he had used any unnecessary rigour, but that would be the question. As to the removal of persons from one place to another, there was no reason for saying it was to excite alarm; the Secretary of State would have been liable to blame, if he had let them remain in an unhealthy situation. He contended that all the allegations of these Petitions, as far as they had been examined, were falsified; and that the Secretary of State had, by his great exertions, broken the link of a confederacy which threatened society with all the evils of universal pillage and disorder.

The Hon. Mr. LAMB said, that he found the allegations of improper treatment bore a very small proportion to those of unjust detention. He could not however agree to any motion on such a subject, till the matter could be considered by an open Committee.

Lord FOLKESTONE replied.—Several Hon. and Right Hon. Members had adduced the goals of their own counties as being well managed, but none of them had shown in what state the prisons were in which the prisoners had been principally confined.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—Ayes, 58—Noes, 167—Majority against inquiry, 109.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

General GASCOYNE obtained leave to bring in a Bill for lighting the streets of Liverpool with Gas.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR moved that a Select Committee should be appointed, to consider what steps should be taken to give to the Northern Counties the advantage of two Assizes a-year.—Ordered.

CITY PRISONS.

Alderman WOOD said, there were doubtless some things that might be amended in the prisons; but he denied that any blame attached to the Magistrates. He moved for a Select Committee to examine into the state of Newgate, and the other City Prisons.

Mr. BENNET would not oppose the motion; but he must say that Newgate was a school of instruction for vice, not of improvement or amendment. He would undertake to prove to the Committee, that the prisoners were suffered to go without clothes, and that the food was scanty. The bread was brown, and as bad as possible, until the other day that this subject was mentioned, when they altered the colour of their bread. The Court of Aldermen had been hard at work, even last Sunday, to repair and clean Newgate, preparatory to the examination of the Committee.

Sir W. CURTIS said, the facts stated by the Hon. Gentleman had been very much exaggerated. The food had been said to be bad; now the prisoners were allowed four pounds of as good meat per week, as any Member has at his table. The bread is also as good as any Gentleman need eat. He would assert that no alteration had been made to his knowledge, nor any hint given to improve the appearance of the prison. He stood firm upon that.—(A laugh)—Was not four pounds of meat enough for men sent to prison for crimes? Were they to be treated with luxuries?

Mrs. Goff was with Eliz. Clark the night she was in labour. Witness went for the midwife, and on the following morning she accompanied the midwife to Mr. Clough's. She represented the destitute state in which the young woman was, and Mr. Clough said he would come in half an hour. He did not come, however; and when again applied to, he said he had nothing to do with it. They then applied to the Officers of West Ham, who immediately relieved her.

Mr. GURNEY contended, that his client thought the woman an impostor in the first instance, and therefore refused to relieve her. She afterwards went into another parish; and when she there applied to him for relief, he was in duty bound to refuse it; the parish in which she then was being liable.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, however, held, that the promise to call on the woman next morning, and his afterwards refusing to do so, was, at least, a neglect of duty. Any circumstances in mitigation might be stated when the defendant came up for judgment, should the Jury find him guilty.

The Jury found the defendant guilty.

OLD BAILEY.

On Friday, D. Evans was indicted for the murder of Elizabeth, his wife, on the 11th ult. in Paulconberg-court, Crown-street, Soho, by inflicting wounds upon her with a poker.

I. Davis worked with the prisoner. They were drinking at a house at the corner of the court. Between twelve and one the prisoner went home, in liquor, and next morning witness went to his house, and asked him where his wife was; and he answered, in bed. Witness then went towards the bed, and said it was a strange time to be there. No answer was made, and he saw the deceased with her mouth open. She was covered with a quantity of clothes; and upon putting his hand upon the body, he discovered that she was dead. He immediately exclaimed, "Mrs. Evans is dead!"—"Good God!" replied the prisoner, "don't say so;" and he immediately went to the bed, fell upon the body, and pressed and kissed it. He then cried, and repeatedly said, "I hope, my dearest woman, you are not dead."—Witness asked him at what time he had last spoken to her. He said, at seven o'clock, when her feet being very cold, he applied to them a hot brick. Witness asked what he had done to her, and he answered, "I know not, as I was very much intoxicated." He then enquired if the deceased was drunk; and the prisoner said, he could not say, but that he was himself much aggrivated by some of the lodgers; and added, that one of the women had told him he kept a w—e, and not a wife, as her husband had taken an improper liberty with her in the passage a few nights before. Witness said, "Don't vex yourself, I'm going away." The floor of the room appeared as if it had been just cleaned, but he saw no marks upon it. Requested him to go to a female, and beg she might come and lay out the body. He complied, but the woman refused. He saw one of the hands of the deceased, upon which were marks of blood. There were also marks of crusted blood upon her head. The deceased seemed weakly before her death. The deceased was much given to drink; and he had seen her intoxicated three or four times. He had been intimate with the prisoner and his wife for years; and they lived on terms of affection together.

Anne Desmond lodged in the same house with the prisoner. About twelve the night previous to the death of the woman, the husband of the witness was brought home drunk by two men. She heard the deceased and prisoner wrangling about his coming home so late. Mrs. Evans had herself been out, but came home sober and in good health. After having put her husband to bed, she lighted the men out who saw him home; and on her return up stairs, heard the prisoner challenge the deceased about some money; he called her bad names, and asked her what she had done with it. Witness soon after heard him strike the deceased, as with his hand; after which all appeared quiet. Soon after she heard the noise of the prisoner beating the deceased: she heard the latter cry out, faintly, several times, "Oh! dear me—oh! don't." The beating appeared as if with a weapon. She listened ten minutes, and, after calling out through the wainscot, that he was a blackguard for beating his wife, went up stairs. She then tried to alarm her husband; but having failed, she called her next room neighbour, Mrs. Micklethwaite, so loud that all in the house might hear her, but no one answered. Being afraid to venture down stairs, she went to bed, supposing the prisoner had ceased to beat his wife.

Mrs. Micklethwaite was also a lodger in the same house with

the prisoner: she deposed to having heard quarrelling between the deceased and the prisoner for an hour and a half: she said to Mrs. Desmond, why does Mrs. Evans not cry out? Mrs. Desmond answered, it is impossible for her to cry out, as he has murdered her. The prisoner said, "I know I have."

G. White, the undertaker, proved that the prisoner came to him while she was lying dead, and said "she is very well—I left her at home in the bed." He afterwards told the witness that she was dead, and that she killed herself by excessive drinking. The body was lying on a sacking, and upon his removing the head a quantity of blood gushed out.

H. Webb, constable, went to the house of the prisoner, and asked him if he had had any words with his wife. He said he had, and they arose in consequence of a woman having said that his (the prisoner's) wife had had an improper connection with her husband; and that he struck her a blow in the mouth. The prisoner said he could not get medical aid in consequence of the door being locked. Witness found a great many marks of blood upon the walls and wainscot, and also in the bed-room. The fire-irons had marks of blood upon them, particularly the poker.

Mr. Jenner, an apothecary, examined the body of the deceased, and found three cuts on the head, one of them two inches long. The whole of the forehead was discoloured, and there was the mark of a blow upon each wrist. The wounds were of such a nature as might have been occasioned by the poker produced. Witness was of opinion that the blow on the temple was sufficient to have caused her death.—On opening the body, the stomach was empty, and the intestines were inflamed; but the inflammation was not such as would occasion sudden death. The brain was entire, notwithstanding the blows.

Mr. Carpus, the surgeon, examined the deceased; he saw wounds on the head, but has patients now living, who have had as severe wounds. There was no extravasation of blood, nor any division of the *dura mater* from the skull. A blow upon the temple is no more than one inflicted on any other part of the frame, unless internal violence follows. He found the intestines in a high state of inflammation. He examined no further, conscious that the deceased came to her death, either by the blows on the head, or by the inflammation, which latter he thought most likely.

The Prisoner declined addressing the Court; but several witnesses gave him a most excellent character for humanity and good temper. Among these persons was the sister of the deceased, who described the parties as living for many years in a state of much comfort and happiness.

Mr. Baron GRAHAM summed up the evidence; after which he connected the various leading points, and shewed where they bore on the prisoner, and where they operated in his favour. It would be for them to decide whether, after what they had heard, her death was occasioned by the inflammation of the intestines, especially after the discrepancy between the two medical individuals. The Jury were to consider what the situation of this poor woman was, who was allowed to remain so many hours, after such horrid wounds, without medical aid. Had such aid been procured, and she had died, a different consideration was presented; but she had no such advantage. In a most feeling manner he pointed out the awful effects of intoxication on the peace of families, and the morals of the public.

The Jury having retired for nearly an hour, returned, pronouncing a verdict of Guilty.

The Prisoner, who had throughout the day laboured under the greatest agitation, upon hearing the verdict nearly sunk.

The Recorder immediately pronounced upon him the dreadful sentence of the law, which was, that he be hanged, and that his body be anatomised, on Monday next.—The trial lasted nine hours.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Tuesday, Gilbert Kerr was indicted for assaulting Clarissa Acton, one of the charity children of the parish of St. John, Wapping, with intent to ravish her. There was also a count in the indictment, charging him with having committed a common assault.

Mr. ADOLPHUS observed, that no doubt the Jury would feel surprised that the females had not been desired to retire, on account of the nature of the trial; but, however, as they chose to remain in Court, they were at liberty so to do, as nothing would be detailed of an offensive description. The prosecution was instituted against the person at the bar, who had formerly

been master of the Charity School of St. John's, Wapping; and in saying thus much, it would scarcely be necessary for him to remind the Jury, that a person, so circumstanced, had a trust reposed in him of the most sacred kind. The school in question contained 60 boys and 40 girls, and the care of these poor children were entrusted to those whose duty it was particularly to watch over their morals, and to see that the corruption of the females was not one of the consequences of their neglect. Mr. A. then stated the particulars, and proceeded to call his witnesses.

Clarissa Acton stated, that at Christmas last, she was in the school of St. John's. On the 26th of December her mistress was absent from home, and she slept with Ann Thomas, the servant maid. On that morning, about five minutes after Ann Thomas had gone down stairs, her master came into the room, and stood by the side of the bed, and called out "Acton!" a great many times; and said, "Acton, may I come into bed to you?" To which the witness said, "No!" He, however, came into the bed, put his hand round her neck and waist, and asked her to turn. She screamed out and said, "I will tell my mistress if you do not go." He then got out of the bed and left the room. The witness then rose and locked the door; while she was dressing, he again came towards the door, knocked at it, and the witness called out, "I will not open it till I am dressed." Having finished dressing, she opened it, and was going down stairs, when her master met her, and said to her, "Don't say any thing; it will be the ruin of me." The witness promised she would not; but told Ann Thomas directly she got down stairs. She did not tell her mother, until Hamilton had gone before the Justice. She had remained three weeks in the house afterwards, and had never told her mistress, nor did her master use any unkindness towards her. Her age was thirteen last August.

Ann Thomas was servant to the defendant at the time the assault complained of took place. *Clarissa Acton* told her what had happened the same morning, soon after she came down stairs, which was about five minutes after she had left the room. The witness saw her master as she was going into the parlour for the sugar; he took hold of her fingers, which she pulled away. He then said, "has Acton said any thing to you?" The witness replied, "No, Sir." The defendant said, "I only came in to kiss you both, as it was Christmas time." The witness said her door was always locked, and her master knew it; he could hear her going down stairs.

Mr. ALLEY, on the part of the defendant, observed, the indictment stated, that the defendant had made an assault on *Clarissa Acton*; that he did beat, wound, and ill-treat her, and that against her will he did carnally attempt to know her. There was also a second count, charging a common assault. In fact, the indictment imputed to him, that he intended to commit a crime against her will. He agreed with Mr. Adolphus, that a person standing in the situation of the defendant, ought not to take liberties; but the utmost that could be fastened on the defendant was, that he had toyed with the girl; his conduct proceeded apparently more from kindness and good nature towards her; than any real intention to do her injury—there was no malice or personal violence proved. If they found him guilty, no man was safe. Before they could convict, they must be satisfied that he used violence. To shew the moral and excellent character of the defendant, he would produce a host of witnesses, witnesses too; composed not only of the most respectable inhabitants of the parish, but of the very Committee who governed the schools. The Rector of the parish was willing to come forward, but was indisposed; but he would produce the Curate. No human being, he apprehended, had ever been convicted upon testimony similar to that which was this day produced; and he trusted that the Jury would send back the defendant to his home, and to the restoration of that good name and situation of which he had been deprived. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to call the following witnesses:

Mr. Rob. Goodburn knew the defendant 23 years. He always considered him to be a man of humanity, and never heard the slightest impeachment of his character.

Nearly 20 other witnesses in his favour were examined. The Curate, several Ladies, and some young females, who had been placed under his care, were likewise produced, and they pronounced the defendant to be a man of the most humane and moral disposition.

The Foreman of the Jury begged to enquire of the child, whether the defendant had gone to bed undressed, or, as was said by his Counsel, in his morning habiliments? The child answered, he had nothing on but his shirt, and when he got into bed, he covered himself with the clothes.

The Jury having retired for nearly an hour, returned with a verdict, finding the defendant—*Guilty* of a common assault, upon the second count of the indictment.

POLICE.

ANOTHER MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Saturday night information was received of another most atrocious murder, on the body of a young woman, aged 18, named *Mary Minton*, residing with her father, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, by *W. Haitch*. Officers immediately repaired to the place, and saw the young woman, whose head was nearly severed from her body. It appears that on the 10th of November last he married her, having another wife, which being found out by the deceased and her friends, he was forbid the house. A letter from him was found in the pocket of the deceased, requiring pecuniary aid, in order to enable him to quit the country: a postscript was attached, wishing to meet her on Saturday evening, and finding that she did not attend the appointment, he went to her father's, and spoke to a lodger, who gained him an interview with the deceased, and they were left talking in the passage in the dark, when he took the opportunity of perpetrating the horrid deed with a razor, and escaped. Sunday evening information was received that he was attending Divine Service at the Jerusalem Chapel in Lisle-street, the very place where he first became acquainted with the deceased. H. Adkins, of Bow-street, waited at the Chapel door until service was over. He was pointed out on quitting the Chapel by some persons who had been within, and also by the sister of the deceased, and his hands were secured, and he was taken to Bow-street, where he was searched and handcuffed. Mr. Stafford, in the absence of the Magistrates, conceiving that was sufficient to prevent his doing mischief to himself, he replied, "I have too much resolution to do that." On his way to the Office, a person remarked he resembled Bellingham, when he replied, "I wish I may possess his fortitude." He is a good-looking man of 35. He was sent to St. Martin's watch-house, and two men were ordered to sit up with him.

BOW-STREET.

W. Haitch, charged with the murder of *Mary Minton*, was on Monday put to the bar; when Rebecca Clarke deposed, that she lodged at No. 24, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital. The deceased and her father lived in the same house. On Saturday evening witness saw the prisoner near the door; he said he wanted to speak to Mary. Witness fetched the deceased. The prisoner spoke to her in a low tone. Witness heard the deceased say, "It is of no use; I directed the letter for Mr. Haitch, and not for Mrs. Haitch." She then returned into the house, and went up stairs a little way, but came down immediately with her sister and witness, and again went to the door. The prisoner was still there; and on seeing them all together, he said, "What do you all do here?" Witness said nothing, but went up stairs; and the sister of the deceased crossed the street on an errand, leaving the deceased and the prisoner alone in the passage. Witness had just got up to the garret door, when she heard the noise of stamping, and some one falling. Witness did not go down again, she was prevented by her mother.—Elizabeth Minton, sister of the deceased, deposed, that she heard the last witness tell her sister that the prisoner wanted her. Witness went down shortly afterwards, and saw the prisoner in the passage with the deceased. She left them together, and went out. On her return she saw her sister weltering in her blood; the prisoner was gone. The head of the deceased was nearly severed from her body, and the passage swam with blood.—J. Wiltshire was in his house, in King-street, Drury-lane, on Saturday night. The prisoner, whom he had known before, came in about seven o'clock, and asked them, as usual, how they were. Witness's wife spoke to prisoner about his two wives, and said, there was a warrant out against him from St. Giles's Parish (the first wife had applied there for relief); upon which he said, he had that about him that should be the death of the first man that laid hold of him, and he offered to bet witness's wife a shilling that he would produce it, but she would not bet. Witness's wife talked to him about his wives, and he said, "—the wives; I'll soon get rid of both the old and the new." The last words he said on going out were, "Don't you be surprised if you hear of my sharing the same fate as the unhappy wretches on Tuesday morning;" (meaning the persons who were executed.)—The last witness's wife corroborated the testimony of her husband.—H. Adkins, the Officer, deposed, that he received information that

Mr. WARRE said, a number of workmen were employed in repairing and whitewashing the Borough Compter, before the Visiting Committee could arrive; but that they were found at work by that Committee. He read the Coroner's Inquest on the body of J. Burdett, who died from want of proper nourishment, and medical aid, in Tothill-fields Prison. Yorke, the turnkey, upon that Inquest prevaricated so much that the Coroner threatened to commit him. He hoped that man had been removed from his situation.

The motion was agreed to.

CLIMBING BOYS.

Lord MILTON presented a Petition from the City of York against the employment of climbing boys. He wished well to the Bill; but he was afraid it would not effect all the good intended; for some chimnies could not be swept without boys.

Mr. BENNET said, that nine out of ten of the chimnies and flues that could only be swept by boys belonged to rich people, who could afford to alter them. They were also the sort of chimnies most dangerous to the poor boys. Yet it was said they proceeded in this case precipitately. Precipitately to do what?—to save life.

Mr. LITTLETON hoped the Chimney-Sweepers' Bill would be made so effectual that it could not be evaded; and that not a single child should in future become a victim.

The Petition was then laid on the table.

Mr. G. BANKS obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the farther prevention of the illicit destruction and sale of Game.

The Report of the Election Laws Amendment Bill was then taken into further consideration, in which it received some verbal Amendments.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

Mr. CURWEN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the present Tythe System, after some discussion.

Mr. BENNET alluded to a Petition he had presented last Session respecting Judge Day: he was now anxious to state, that he was convinced the allegations contained in that Petition were totally without foundation.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a Petition from Liverpool praying for Reform and Retrenchment, and 13, of the like kind, from the city of Bath; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Sir R. PEEL (leave having been previously obtained) brought up the Manufacturers Labourers' Bill, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The Gambling Suppression Bill was withdrawn, with an understanding that Mr. Ogle would bring forward another on the subject.—Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 20.

The Election Laws Amendment Bill, after some discussion, was ordered to be read a third time on Monday evening.

Mr. BENNET moved the third reading of the Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill.

The SPEAKER ordered it to be enquired, whether any Counsel was in attendance to oppose the Bill; but none appearing, the Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Miller, Regent's-terrace, Chelsea, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street.

R. S. Walker, East Smithfield, colour-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Osbaldeston, London-street.

H. J. V. Long and F. B. Feltoe, Great Tower-street, wine-merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Sherwood and Son, Canterbury-square.

P. M. Powell, Hastings, librarian. Attornies, Messrs. Lamb and Hawke, Prince's-street, Bank.

W. Batt, Wedmore, Somersetshire, horse-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Saint, jun. Gloucester, flax-spinner. Attorney, Mr. King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

P. Andras, Melcomb Regis, Dorsetshire, milliner. Attornies, Messrs. Dax, Son, and Stephenson, Doughty-street.

W. Bush, Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter. Attornies, Messrs. Grimaldi and Stables, Copthall-court, Throgmorton street.

L. Hoffman, Liverpool, common-brewer. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

J. Page, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Buckle, Size-lane.

J. Younge and J. Deakin, Sheffield, button-manufacturers. Attornies, Messrs. Stocker and Co. Furnival's Inn.

J. Baker, Bath, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Highmoor, Scott's-yard.

F. H. Ronalds and J. Singleton, Foster-lane, Cheapside, warehousemen. Attorney, Mr. Phipps, Weaver's-hall.

G. Bone, Webb's-County-Terrace, Kent-road, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Holt, Threadneedle-street.

J. A. Brush, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Bower, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

C. Eardley, Stockport, Chester, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

T. Pallister, York, currier. Attornies, Messrs. Cardale and Young, Gray's Inn.

J. Hawes, Ipswich, pawnbroker. Attornies, Messrs. Baxter and Bowker, Furnival's Inn.

W. Rigby, Liverpool, corn-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

C. Brown, Pantion-street, Hay-market, jeweller. Attorney, Mr. Hamilton, Tavistock-row, Coven-garden.

J. Hill, Bristol, ironmonger. Attorney, Mr. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 80½ | 3 per Cent Cops. 79½.

J. E.'s Letter arrived too late for his wishes this week; but we have not forgotten him.

The Elegy written under a Statue shall have an early insertion.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

News has arrived of the death of the old King of SWEDEN; and the ministerial papers, in their promised gratitude for assistance in time of need, are already beginning to wonder that a man of low origin like BERNADOTTE should be quietly suffered to succeed.—We always said what he would come to with these gentlemen in his time of need.

The only other piece of news of any importance is the alledged attempt to assassinate the Duke of WELLINGTON. "A fact has been discovered (says a private letter from Paris, in the *Courier*) which tends to throw some light upon the obscurity of an event, so important as to engage the attention of every one. Lord KINNAIRD wrote to General MURRAY, from Brussels, that he had received confidential information respecting a plot which was concerting against the Duke of WELLINGTON. It appeared that it came from a Frenchman who had voluntarily retired to Belgium; but previous to furnishing complete evidence of the conspiracy, this individual proposed, that he should procure for three of his friends the liberty of returning to France, from whence they had been banished by the political events of 1815. At the same time, he offered to go himself to Paris, and prove the truth of his allegation, confiding his personal security to the Duke of WELLINGTON and M. DE CAZES. It was on the day following that on which General MURRAY received this letter, that the attempt was made. The English Ambassador, seconded by the French Government, has written to Brussels to obtain all the information possible, through the means of Lord KINNAIRD. Other suspicions have however fallen upon an Hanoverian or Belgian Officer, who, on the evening preceding the at-

tempt, had retired from the presence of the Duke, who received him coldly, uttering menaces which his Lordship's Aides-de-Camp distinctly heard. Thus rests this important affair at present. The Government has enforced every measure which prudence and the urgency of the event required."

Of this matter it is impossible to decide any thing till something further be known. Yet it naturally gives rise to some important reflections. If it was the attempt of some vindictive individual, personally offended, the man must be either a ruffian or a madman. But the causes of such an action may be various. It may be public or private, personal or general; and finally, it remains to be ascertained whether the shot was malicious or not. We have already expressed our opinion on the subject of assassination. Nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, or in a much greater proportion than that, the act is merely villanous or insane; and where it is neither, and in the extremest circumstances imaginable, we hesitate even at insinuating that it ought to be imitated. Wherever the cause is personal, it is clearly nothing but execrable; and where it is general, nay even universal, the danger of contradicting a generous principle, and of setting up a private judgment in such a case, is exceedingly great, especially as fanaticism is so quick to use violent remedies. Yet the difference between CHARLOTTE CORDE and RAVAILLAC is as great as between TIMOLEON and a common fratricide among the Eastern Sultans; nor can posterity ever confound two such far-distant characters, however attempted to be identified by the politics of a time, as a creature naturally gentle who kills a tyrant, and another who will kill the best man in the world for the sake of a tyrannical superstition.

But we do not see how any of the usual cases, right or wrong, can apply to an assassin of the Duke of WELLINGTON. Some will suppose, we dare say, that the cause was entirely private, and connected with civil matters; some that it was private, connected with military matters; some that it was a trick to serve a political purpose; and some that it was done by an angry Frenchman out of impatience at late events. If an investigation be made public, we shall see; if not, the suspicion will certainly be, that it was a trick of some party or other.

Should it turn out, however, that the attempt was made by a native from a national cause, the people of Europe, whatever may be said of the man, will have two very serious reflections to make on the thing itself; and these are, first, respecting the well-known Infernal Machines, which were more than once put in motion against BONAPARTE; and second, respecting that equally well-known proceeding on the part of the Congress in proclaiming a kind of civil excommunication against him, which unquestionably tended to assassination. It will yet remain to be considered too, how far the circumstances relative to MAUBREUIL, who lately made such a noise in the Courts of Justice, with insisting that he had been hired to kill NAPOLEON, and of whom we now hear no more except that he is at large, may have had an additional influence on the minds of particular classes of men in France, accustomed to blood on their own parts, and to the sight of violence and injustice in others.

An actual catastrophe was mentioned in our last, on which we say, a word or two here, inasmuch as it is naturally supposed to have been connected with a melancholy public event. We allude to the death of Sir RICHARD CROFT. Some of the papers congratulate themselves on having had no hand in this gentleman's death, because they abstained from agitating the question respecting the Princess CHARLOTTE's delivery. We can easily conceive that some of them abstained out of very good feelings; others did so out of merely political ones; but though we do not happen ourselves to have said any thing on that particular matter, we can as readily conceive that those who acted otherwise had motives equally just. The matter was a public one certainly; though how far the agitation of it could do good, was questionable. We always thought, we confess, that Sir RICHARD should have had another physician with him, as the parties were so young and trusting, and none of their relations were near them,—which strikes us as much more extraordinary than all. We think so still more, now that we hear he was a very nervous man, and grown somewhat too old for his practice. But what he has suffered must do away all resentment against his memory; and the responsibility of these things should lie upon higher persons, who have power to order and oversee what they please. When MARIA LOUISA was to be delivered, BONAPARTE himself chose M. DUBOIS for her man-midwife out of a long list of practitioners; and the chief reason he assigned was, that DUBOIS had firmness as well as skill. He also said a thing to him, which all royal families should recollect—"Treat my wife, M. DUBOIS, precisely as you would treat a common citizen's wife; and I, who am most interested in the succession, will stand by you, and bear you out, in all you may think proper to do." He did so;—the birth, which really happened to be a difficult one, was quite successful; and young NAPOLEON is one of the finest boys to be seen. We suspect that the KING, who with all his infirmities had a good deal of common sense, acted upon the same principles in these cases as a man of genius did; and we suspect furthermore, that had he been sensible of what was going forward, or able rather to supply what was not going forward, an unfortunate young Prince and foreigner would not now have been left to an untimely and heart-wasting widowhood.

The following letter (says the *Courier*) was received this morning (Saturday) from Vienna:—

Vienna, Feb. 8.

"The conjectures formed by the public some time since, have lately acquired such a degree of moral certainty, that I can no longer refrain from communicating to you what is entitled to full confidence. No doubt is entertained that our august Sovereign, yielding to the reiterated offers and representations of the Germanic Body, has consented to resume the Imperial Crown of Germany. One of our enlightened publicists has prepared the *Acte Capitulaire*, which, since the 2d of this month, has been accepted and ratified in all its points. Though the details circulated at Court are not stamped with sufficient authenticity to justify my transcribing them, yet I will add, that it is universally believed the ancient Council of the Empire is to be re-established (*Reichshofrath*) at Vienna; that besides the Imperial dignity, the Hereditary Prince is to be created King of Germany, and that the functions of Field-Marshal of the German Empire has been given with common accord to the Archduke Charles, who quits his

post of Captain-General of Bohemia. These innovations, or rather this return to our ancient usages, inspire the best grounded hopes for the future."

The Executions last Tuesday occasioned no slight sensation. It was not only that four fellow-creatures were suddenly cut off from society, for crimes not of the deepest hue—nor that the Executioner failed in the performance of his horrid task, and subjected them to increased torture,—though this was sufficient to give an additional shock to all who possessed common sensibility,—but it was chiefly that three of the poor creatures were sufferers for the offence of forgery, and that two of these were females!—A Gentleman in the City has very properly noticed the Executioner's inability or negligence, and the Court of Common Council has ordered an inquiry on the subject: but we ask those who have the power to agitate such topics, whether the question for investigation should not rather be, "Is not the punishment of Death, for forgery, barbarous, impolitic, and unjust?"—We know well the answer which some would make, that it is indispensable in this mercantile country, which depends so much upon credit. But we reply, that setting aside the claims of justice and humanity, even the policy of the system is highly questionable; for it is manifest that the punishment of death has not prevented the crime of forgery becoming a very common crime; and until another mode be tried, it is quite in vain to contend that the present is a proper one, or the best that can be adopted. In Pennsylvania,—a mercantile State too, where paper money abounds,—forgery is not punished with death, nor is any crime indeed so punished, but that of murder; yet we do not find that forgerers multiply in that country. The cant about "the mercantile interest" is altogether disgusting: we are sick of its calculating, cold, and savage doctrines; it is sufficiently bloated with gains, and ought no longer to be encouraged in its craving for human victims. How the REGENT felt when he signed the death warrant of these poor females, we know not, nor can we imagine how those felt who advised him to the act, while they procured from him a free pardon for the Blood Conspirators. We envy none such their feelings.

By the Kangaroo, which has arrived in the Downs, from Batavia and St. Helena, we understand that the report of the serious indisposition of NAPOLEON, which was said to be brought from the Cape, is without foundation.

LORD SIMMOUTH speaks of *Oliver* the spy as a much-injured person. How has he been injured, except by himself? Has he been wrongfully accused, when charged with being a seducer to crime, a gross hypocrite, and a liar of the first magnitude? Why, his being a hired spy implies all this. Did not the miscreant endeavour to persuade a wife to induce her husband to join in acts, which would have brought him to the scaffold, and left her a desolate widow, without means to support her little ones, whom the scoundrel was then dandling on his knee?—A much-injured person truly!—LORD SIMMOUTH says Governments cannot go on without such instruments: Mr. WILBERFORCE (who won't however vote for inquiry) says their employment is both impolitic and wicked.—His Lordship, at any rate, acts with some consistency; but alas for the pious Mr. WILBERFORCE!

Notwithstanding the efforts of Alderman Wood, during his Mayoralty, to do away with the impositions practised at the Old Bailey, and in direct violation of an order written up in the Court, 5s. each were demanded for admission to the Gallery during the trial of *Evans*.

A passage in the 15th chapter of *Job* reminds a Correspondent of a certain ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE,—“Because he covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh collops of fat on his flanks.”

No discovery has yet been made of the wretch or wretches who committed the foul murders at Greenwich.

HAMPDEN'S SWORD.—Among the interesting objects of curiosity in Carlton-house is the Armoury, which contains a magnificent collection of ancient arms, disposed with much taste. Among other valuable weapons is the identical sword of the celebrated patriot, JOHN HAMPDEN, in the highest preservation; the hilt and scabbard are ornamented with small bronze figures in relief, representing the history of DAVID and GOLIATH; and from the admirable spirit and skill displayed in their execution, they are supposed by the most intelligent connoisseurs to be the work of the celebrated Italian artist, CELLINI.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—On Thursday the RECORDER made a Report to the REGENT of the prisoners, capitally convicted at the last Sessions, when *William Kelly* and *Thomas Spicer*, for uttering forged bank notes, and *Wm. Henry Rawlinson* and *John Rawlinson* the younger, for stealing goods on the Thames, were ordered for execution on Wednesday next. The others were respited.

ANOTHER DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—About one o'clock on Friday, *Mr. Nighton*, a carpenter, and his wife, residing opposite Bruce Grove, Tottenham, were found murdered in their own house, lying on the floor, by some neighbours, who, not having seen them since Friday week, were led to break in. It is supposed, in consequence of a razor being found lying close to *Mr. Nighton*, that the horrid deed was perpetrated by himself. They had only been married a month, and he was about to commence business on his own account.

INQUEST ON HAITCH, THE MURDERER.

This was held yesterday in Newgate, by Mr. SHELTON, who gave orders that the Reporters from the Newspapers should all be freely admitted, as it was, he said, an open Court, though in a prison. Mr. Brown, the keeper, also afforded the Reporters every accommodation. This, we trust, will be an example to Mr. STRILING.

James Manning, Wardsman of the Prison, said, that about half-past eight on Friday morning, when Haitch was brought out of his cell preparatory to his trial, he saw him take his hat off a nail without speaking to any one, and go into the privy. As he remained a long while, witness called to him; but getting no reply, they attempted to push the door open, but could not, as the door was against the heels of the deceased. Witness heard a blubbing, from which he conjectured that Haitch had cut his throat. The door was at last forced, when the deceased was found on his knees, his head lying on his arm, and the place covered with blood. He was taken into the yard, when it was discovered that his throat was cut. He never spoke. A razor was found on the floor of the privy. Witness spoke to the deceased in the morning, asking him why he got up so soon? Deceased replied, he was tired of his bed. Witness saw nothing at all incoherent in his manner: he appeared in his right mind. Witness, on the previous evening, asked the deceased why he did not go and get shaved?—He answered, he would go to trial as he was, like a ruffian, for then no person would have mercy on him. Witness had received strict orders not to let him have a knife or a razor: he was searched when he was brought into the prison.

[The razor was produced. It had the name of “Gatty” upon it. “Haitch” was scratched upon the handle, which appeared to have been done some time.]

Mr. Bar, Surgeon of Newgate, had examined the deceased twice before his death. He answered rationally, but with much levity. On Witness's feeling his pulse and asking him how he felt? Haitch, turning round on his heel and smiling, answered, he was very well! He did not appear at all insane.—*Mr. Box* described the condition in which he found the deceased.

Samuel Davies, the Chief Turnkey, corroborated the foregoing statements.

Mr. Brown, the Governor, addressed the Coroner and Jury, observing that there was a heavy responsibility attached to him for the act of the deceased; that when he was brought into the prison he asked the Bow-street Officers if they had examined him, and they assured him they had examined him most scrupulously, and that he had no instrument of destruction about him. Mr. Brown himself being doubtful, made a slight search by rubbing him down, and found nothing: he, Mr. Brown, then gave proper orders to Bishop to be careful that no instrument of self-destruction should be left in his way; he had also been informed, that a man of the name of Hatch, a fruit-salesman, in Covent-garden market, for whom the prisoner had worked, called on him on Thursday, and had lent him a razor. I have summoned this Hatch as a witness, and he is now in attendance.

John Roquyn, smith, said, I belong to Bow-street office. I had the prisoner in charge the night before, and took him to this prison, in company with Henry Adkins, one of the Bow-street officers, and when we had him first in custody we searched every part of him, to try if he had any instrument of destruction about him, but we found no such thing. He was carefully guarded from that hour until he was removed to Newgate. I have told Mr. Brown, the governor, that he was carefully searched. When he was first apprehended he said, this is the place I first became acquainted with her (meaning Mary Minton), and here I am taken. I am guilty, and deserve to be hanged. Blood for blood!

Jonathan Hatch, said—Yesterday morning about half-past eight o'clock, as I was going to Billingsgate to buy fruit, I called into a gin-shop in Clare-market to have a glass of liquor, and there I heard that the deceased had cut his throat. I had not seen the deceased these six months. I frequently employed him. I never shaved myself, and I never gave the deceased a razor. The people in the wine-vaults told me, that Mr. Tilkman had given the deceased a razor the preceding day, in order to commit suicide.

Thomas Tilkman gave an account of his going to Newgate to see the prisoner, to exhort him to repentance. Mr. Tilkman was accompanied at the time by Mr. Taylor, cheesemonger, Rose-street, Covent-garden.

John Bishop, principal Turnkey, was present last Monday, when the deceased was brought, and by Mr. Brown's orders he carefully searched him. He found nothing on him. After the deceased's death he searched him, and found a letter between his shirt and skin, directed to the mother of the unfortunate young woman, confessing his crime, and expressing his hopes of meeting with the dear object of his affections in the next life; that he would not live to be brought to trial, as he had the means of taking away his own life, which was to be performed with the same instrument with which he murdered her, which was never out of his mind; that his intentions were to commit the act by pistols, but that he had not the means to purchase them.

The CORONER summed up the evidence. He observed, that there was no doubt the act was committed by the deceased, as the letter found in his possession fully justified such a supposition, and which letter appeared to be the production of a strong mind. If the Jury had any doubt how the razor came into his possession, the letter would remove that doubt.

The Jury, which consisted of twenty-four respectable housekeepers, with only one dissenting voice, returned a verdict of "*felo-de-se*," and the Coroner directed his warrant in order that the deceased might be interred in the cross-roads, and a stake driven through his body. This it was supposed took place at a late hour last night, or early this morning, near the Old Bailey.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The Prince of Hesse Hombourg visited her MAJESTY and the Princesses AUGUSTA and ELIZABETH, on Sunday afternoon. The introduction of the Prince of Hesse Hombourg to the QUEEN and the Princess ELIZABETH, on Friday week, was considered as a private one, and took place in order to enable his Serene Highness to meet the QUEEN and PRINCESSES, at dinner, at Carlton House that evening. It was also preparatory to the public presentation of the PRINCE, as the suitor of the Princess ELIZABETH, the illustrious couple not having seen each other before. On Saturday week his Serene Highness was formally presented, at Buckingham House, by the PRINCE REGENT, as the suitor of the Princess ELIZABETH. For this purpose, his Serene Highness went to Carlton House in his full uniform, and at three o'clock he accompanied the REGENT to the Queen's Palace. The Duchess of Gloucester was present at the introduction.

The marriage of the Princess ELIZABETH and the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg is expected to take place in Easter-week. The illustrious couple will reside for some time at the PRINCE REGENT's cottage, in Windsor Park. In the summer they go to Germany, but will return here in the beginning of winter, when a permanent residence will be assigned them—perhaps in Kensington Palace.—*Morning Paper*.

On Monday the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg removed from GRILLON'S Hotel to apartments in St. James's Palace. Some of the REGENT's Pages and livery servants are to attend his Serene Highness.

The marriage of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE with the Princess of Hesse will take place the latter end of next month. Their Royal Highnesses will arrive in England early in April, and on the 23d (St. George's Day), the Bride will be presented to the PRINCE REGENT. She will be 21 years of age in July next, and is considered by every one acquainted with her as a most highly bred, accomplished, and amiable young lady.—*Courier*.

We can now state with confidence, that the destination of the line-of-battle ships, which we mentioned some days ago, is Copenhagen; and the object is to bring to England her Serene Highness the Princess of DENMARK, the affianced bride of the Duke of CLARENCE. The Duke recommends his friend, Admiral Sir HEN. BLACKWOOD, to the agreeable duty of conducting the expedition; but we understand that since the order for the equipment of the ships was given, a demur to the union has occurred—not owing to the indisposition of the Royal Duke.—*Morning Chronicle*.

On Thursday the PRINCE REGENT held a Court. After which a Chapter of the Garter was held, to which the Marquis of ANGLESEA was introduced with the customary ceremonies, and invested with the ensigns of that order.

Whatever might have been the intention of the Princess of WALES, respecting her return to England, previous to the lamented death of Princess CHARLOTTE, it is now certain that her Royal Highness has given up all thoughts of again visiting the British shore.—*Morning Herald*.

Prince LEOPOLD, we are informed by letters from Weymouth, became agitated, almost to a state of distraction, on hearing of the death of Dr. CROFT.—His Serene Highness certainly will visit the Continent soon; but before he goes he will pay another melancholy visit to Claremont and its solitary domains.—*Morning Post*.

We have not thought it necessary to animadvert further than we did some days ago, on the absurd rumour respecting an Illustrious Family. It has already sunk into discredit—and certainly nothing but an insatiate appetite for calumny could have made the story current even for a day.—*Morning Chronicle*.

One of the daughters of Earl GREY had lately a narrow

escape for her life. While fording the Wear, near Lambton Hall, her horse made a sudden plunge, and threw his fair rider over his head into the river; from which she was with difficulty extricated by Mr. LAMBTON.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Jerusalem at the time of the Crucifixion. T. C. HORTLAND.—We have particularly remarked that this Artist has for several years not only contributed his due share to the Royal Academy and British Institution Exhibitions, but has each year been progressively rising in ability; has each year given us better than what was before good. This work now before us is better still, and is not merely very good, but in the majestic mass of its edifice, its solemnity of colour and shade, has touched upon the sublime. It touches on the strings of our hearts with a fixed pensiveness. It occasions a cessation in the ordinary current of our thoughts; for the scene is at that time of Christ's Crucifixion, when "darkness" is represented to have been "over all the land, when the veil of the temple and the rocks were rent, the earth quaked, the graves were opened, and many bodies of the saints which slept arose."

"—Tis as the general pulse
Of life stood still, and nature made a pause,
A mournful pause, prophetic of her end,"—

except where it is interrupted by the momentary concussion which is seen in the opening sepulchres, and in the glare of lightning among the clouds which envelope the centre of the temple, the only mode by which the Painter could indicate that the "veil of the temple was rent in twain."—There is a celebrated picture, in which Correggio, with a truly original and poetical fancy, has irradiated the objects in it from the illuminated face of the sacred infant. Mr. HORTLAND has well applied this invention to his own particular purpose, and as "darkness was over the land," has shown his subject through the medium of an ethereal light issuing from Christ; and "has thrown a ray of it upon Bethlehem, his birth-place." This is perfectly consistent with a supernatural subject, and indeed is the only way which, under the appalling darkness, could justify the visible extent of the scene. The reflexion from this ethereal light is just sufficient to shew the earth as suddenly widowed of her great copartner the sun, and as covered with the funereal widow's weeds of night. Thus grandly shrouded is seen the stately structures of Jerusalem at a time when it bore its noblest appearance, for Herod, a splendid, though in other respects, a base prince, had recently made great improvements and additions to the city, and these most probably would assume, in a province which had long been Roman, a Roman and Grecian aspect, such as the Painter has properly mixed with the Asiatic. Thus too is seen the surrounding mountains and sea, the long retiring valley, the silver-dropping cascade, the visionary inhabitant of the tomb "bursting his garments,"—that religious aristocrat the proud Pharisee, and the saddened and adoring believer. These are all grand, natural, and artificial objects; and with the due effect with which they are coloured, the contrast to this of the supernatural stream of light above, and the able style in which the whole is composed, a sedate gratification is produced, that is highly congenial to the sensibilities which nature has implanted in the best bosoms, and which culture has refined and perfected.

248, *Christ raising the Widow's Son.* W. BROCKEDON.—An Artist who paints pictures 14 feet high, and 27 feet 9 inches wide, seems determined on one thing at least,—that his works shall not escape notice. There may indeed be valour in this, but not much of what has been

described as the better part of valour,—discretion; for if there be defects in the piece, they are discernible to all without the aid of a magnifier.—The works of Mr. BROCKEDON abound with them, and the Directors of the Institution seem actuated by a spice of malice, in thus annually exposing them, in so conspicuous a manner, to the public eye. This Artist must be reminded of the admonition—"He that would be the greatest among you, let him be the least." He appears to have but one idea of expression, and that is a wrong one: for though "fear came upon all of them," yet the effects of fear would not surely be confined to a wild glare of the eyes in persons of different sexes, ages, and complexions.—Mr. BROCKEDON has made the Saviour a very insipid personage, and the rest of his figures look like so many "unwashed artificers" acting the story of Raising the Widow's Son.—In a word, Mr. B., if he would become a real Artist, must study more, and paint less; and above all, let him look steadily at Nature,—a lady who always takes ample revenge on those who turn their backs on her.

But what is to be said of Mr. AGLIO's *Moses breaking the Tables*? Not only is the Hebrew Legislator overflowing with rage, but the Artist has ingeniously represented him as having been suddenly seized with a sharp attack of the cholera, thus mingling the pathetic with the sublime. In this difficult attempt, the graceful has been rather a sufferer, as might naturally have been expected; for to express the inward pangs of the great Lawgiver, the Painter has been obliged to bend his body forward in a very seemly attitude.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 40.

The Revolt of Islam,—a Poem,—by Percy Bysshe Shelley.—*London: C. and J. Ollier.—(Continued.)*

We have given the story of this extraordinary book, and some extracts by which the reader can easily judge of its general merits. We have some remarks however to make on the particular qualities of its poetry, and on the deep social interests upon which it speculates; but as we are much pressed for room now the Parliament are sitting, and yet do not wish to pass over the work lightly, we had better occupy our present article at once with some extracts we intended to make from the author's preface. He explains in them the general object of his poem, and touches in a masterly manner upon the great political point of it, and indeed of the age in which we live.

"The poem," says he, "which I now present to the world is an attempt from which I scarcely dare to expect success, and in which a writer of established fame might fail without disgrace. It is an experiment on the temper of the public mind, as to how far a thirst for a happier condition of moral and political society survives, among the enlightened and refined, the tempests which have shaken the age in which we live. I have sought to enlist the harmony of metrical language, the ethereal combinations of the fancy, the rapid and subtle transitions of human passion, all those elements which essentially compose a Poem, in the cause of a liberal and comprehensive morality, and in the view of kindling within the bosoms of my readers, a virtuous enthusiasm for those doctrines of liberty and justice, that faith and hope in something good, which neither violence, nor misrepresentation, nor prejudice, can ever totally extinguish among mankind."

After dilating a little more on the subjects of his poem, Mr. Shelley, with the feeling that ever seems to be at the bottom of his warmth, gives the following placid and easy solution of a difficulty, which the world, we believe, is

also instinctively solving, but which, as he says, has been the "moral ruin" of some eminent spirits among us. If the Lake School, as they are called, were not as dogmatic in their despair as they used to be in their hope, we should earnestly recommend the passage to their attention. They might see in it, at any rate, how it becomes an antagonist to talk; and how charitable and consistent the mind can be, that really inquires into the philosophical causes of things. Mr. Shelley does not say that Mr. Southey is "no better than a house-breaker;" nor does he exclaim with Mr. Wordsworth, in the ill-concealed melancholy of a strange piety, which would be still stranger if it were really cheerful, that "Carnage is God's daughter." He is not in the habit, evidently, of begging the question against the low and uneducated; nor has he the least respect for that very sweeping lady, Miss Theodosia Carnage;—but stop; we must not be violating the charity of his philosophy.

"The panic," says our author, "which, like an epidemic transport, seized upon all classes of men during the excesses consequent upon the French Revolution, is gradually giving place to sanity. It has ceased to be believed, that whole generations of mankind ought to consign themselves to a hopeless inheritance of ignorance and misery, because a nation of men who had been dupes and slaves for centuries were incapable of conducting themselves with the wisdom and tranquillity of freemen, as soon as some of their fetters were partially loosened. That their conduct could not have been marked by any other characters than ferocity and thoughtlessness, is the historical fact from which liberty derives all its recommendations, and falsehood the worst features of its deformity. There is a reflux in the tide of human things, which bears the shipwrecked hopes of men into a secure haven after the storms are past. Methinks, those who now live have survived an age of despair."

"The French Revolution may be considered as one of those manifestations of a general state of feeling among civilized mankind, produced by a defect of correspondence between the knowledge existing in society and the improvement, or gradual abolition of political institutions. The year 1788 may be assumed as the epoch of one of the most important crisis produced by this feeling. The sympathies connected with that event extended to every bosom. The most generous and amiable natures were those which participated the most extensively in these sympathies. But such a degree of unmingled good was expected, as it was impossible to realize. If the Revolution had been in every respect prosperous, then misrule and superstition would lose half their claims to our abhorrence, as fetters which the captive can unlock with the slightest motion of his fingers, and which do not eat with poisonous rust into the soul. The revulsion occasioned by the atrocities of the demagogues, and the re-establishment of successive tyrannies in France, was terrible, and felt in the remotest corner of the civilized world. Could they listen to the plea of reason, who had groaned under the calamities of a social state, according to the provisions of which, one man riots in luxury, while another famishes for want of bread? Can he who the day before was a trampled slave, suddenly become liberal-minded, forbearing, and independent? This is the consequence of the habits of a state of society to be produced by resolute perseverance and indefatigable hope, and long suffering and long believing courage, and the systematic efforts of generations of men of intellect and virtue. Such is the lesson which experience teaches now. But on the first reverses of hope in the progress of French liberty, the sanguine eagerness for good overleaped the solution of those questions, and for a time extinguished itself in the unexpectedness of their result. Thus many of the most ardent and tender-hearted of the worshippers of public good have been morally ruined, by what a partial

glimpse of the events they deplored appeared to shew as the melancholy desolation of all their cherished hopes. Hence, gloom and misanthropy have become the characteristics of the age in which we live, the solace of a disappointment that unconsciously finds relief only in the wilful exaggeration of its own despair. This influence has tainted the literature of the age with the hopelessness of the minds from which it flows. Metaphysics*, and inquiries into moral and political science, have become little else than vain attempts to revive exploded superstitions, or sophisms like those† of Mr. Malthus, calculated to lull the oppressors of mankind into a security of everlasting triumph. Our works of fiction and poetry have been overshadowed by the same infectious gloom. But mankind appear to me to be emerging from their trance. I am aware, methinks, of a slow, gradual, silent change. In that belief I have composed the following Poem."

[To be concluded in our next.]

* I ought to except Sir Wm. Drummond's "Academical Questions;" a volume of very acute and powerful metaphysical criticism.

† It is remarkable, as a symptom of the revival of public hope, that Mr. Malthus has assigned, in the later editions of his work, an indefinite dominion to moral restraint over the principle of population. This concession answers all the inferences from his doctrine unfavourable to human improvement, and reduces the "Essay on Population" to a commentary illustrative of the unanswerableness of "Political Justice."

MISS M'AVOY.—POWERS OF THE BLIND.

A letter has appeared in the *Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser*, addressed to the Editor by Mr. Dale, a Surgeon of Liverpool, on behalf of this young lady, in whose extraordinary powers he is a firm believer. He says his first visit to "the interesting young sufferer," in company with her surgeon, Mr. Thomas, convinced him that she had completely lost all power of vision. The goggles were applied in such a manner as satisfied him of the impossibility of her seeing, even if she was not blind. Several experiments were tried, sufficient, he says, to show that she possessed "exquisite touch;" but one circumstance proved to him that this was not all; by feeling with her fingers on the glass of his watch, she accurately told the hour; this, he observes, and similar experiments, often repeated, "have confirmed in the clearest manner the truth of so singular a fact, mocking theory and rendering our philosophy vain." This conclusion, we think, is not even correct, granting the truth of what he asserts respecting her not being able to see; for there is still room to suppose she might have been instructed by some person, as he does not tell us the situation of the parties, or how such communication might be prevented. The whole, besides, of what he relates as fact, rests solely upon assertion: it therefore amounts to little, and does not seem at all to invalidate the statements of Mr. Sanders, who supported what he advanced by appealing to others, and related some things, which appear not at all creditable to the subject of them, and might so easily have been disproved if false.—Mr. Dale thus describes Miss M'Avoy's present state:—

"Since the 15th of November she has scarcely ever been free from one species of convulsion or another: the attack which commenced that night lasted nearly eleven days and nights, during which she was almost constantly insensible, with inability to take any food, except a little coffee; and after she recovered so far as to be capable of speaking, the whole of the right side (except the hand and arm), remained totally useless, continuing equally so until this hour, even rendering her incapable of moving from the bed or chair in which her afflicted parents place her. Dr. Renwick has this month directed her to be bled frequently, which produced a slight improvement in her condition:

alas! it soon disappeared, leaving us almost no hope of a better state of health; but except this *does take place*, although her highly-excited touch, hearing, taste, and smell, may remain, no power of cuticular perception can, I think, be reasonably expected."

This is certainly somewhat suspicious: it looks as if, fearing any further attempt would not succeed, they were willing to leave the case in its present state of doubt (at least with many), and thus prevent all unpleasant disclosures. Diderot, in the additions to his *Letter on the Blind* (see *Grimm's Memoirs*), says, he has heard of a person who could distinguish colours by the touch, which, if true, although very surprising, is within the bounds of possibility, and does not shock all our reason and experience, like the pretensions of Miss M'Avoy. The same author gives also a very curious account of Mademoiselle Melanie de Salignac, a young lady, who had been blind almost from her birth. Her feeling, hearing, and smell, were exquisite. She could distinguish by the impression of the air whether it was fine or cloudy, whether she was in an open place or a street, and whether the street was open at the end; also whether she was in a room or not, and of what size it was. Having once gone over a house, she became so well acquainted with the different parts, as to be able to warn others of any danger they were exposed to by the existence of a step or the lowness of a door. She could thread the smallest needle with the greatest dexterity, and could execute every sort of needle-work. She played very well at many games at cards; which she distinguished by some little mark, known to herself by the touch, but imperceptible to the sight of any other person. She had learnt, and understood very well, music, geography, geometry, and dancing. She was indeed extremely clever; what made her more interesting, she was modest, mild, cheerful, and affectionate. She wrote with a pin, by pricking a sheet of paper stretched on a frame, and read what she had written by feeling the pin-marks on the other side of the paper. She could read a book printed on one side only; some were printed expressly for her in this manner. In a piece of 12 or 15 lines, if the number of letters in each word, together with the letter which it began with, was given her, she could tell every word, however oddly composed. This fact, says Diderot, "was attested by every one of her family, by myself, and twenty other persons still alive." She died at the age of twenty-two. She was the daughter of Madame de Blacy, "a woman distinguished for the eminence of her moral qualities," and moving in a respectable sphere of life.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS.

To Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Bennet, and the rest of the Members of the House of Commons, who have contributed to the amelioration of our Criminal Laws.

GENTLEMEN;—Sir R. Peel recently stated, that "the emaciated appearance and pathetic statements of the labouring cotton manufacturers had excited him to tears." It is with such afflictive feelings that every considerate mind in the kingdom have been wounded, whenever they read accounts of the Execution of Public Offenders; and they instinctively ask themselves, Are these Executions necessary?—This is, indeed, one of those fire-side subjects that are very often discussed, and the invariable conclusion of the argument is, that it is not only not necessary, but a disgrace to our criminal code. My Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth would no doubt smile disdainfully at these domestic Legislators, and regret that the subservient votes of a Liberty-suspending Legislature elsewhere, could not suppressively reach these snug assemblies, as they so readily have done the out-of-door ones. It is, say my countrymen, a standing disgrace—1st, *Because it is evidence of great neglect of the comfort and instruction of the lower*

classes, or crimes would not be so common—2d, Of inadequacy as a preventative punishment, or the Executions would not be so frequent—3d, Of encouraging crime and cruelty, or such constant crowds would not find satisfaction in attending them—4th, Of immense disproportion between the offences and the punishment, or nature would not have constituted us so tenacious, and, indeed, infinitely regardful of life, in comparison with the most valuable property, and of almost all those things, for depriving us of which our fellow creatures are precipitated from this "pleasing anxious being," on which, at the dreadful parting, they

"Cast a longing, lingering, look behind."

I am more immediately prompted, Gentleman, to invite your Parliamentary interference on this momentous subject, by the last horrid scene at the Old Bailey, where the executioner most incompetently performing his task, the pulse of life was kept painfully quivering on the threshold of eternity, and the fevered mind underwent a thousand deaths in one*. This latter circumstance is justly undergoing a scrutiny from the local legislature of the metropolis, though it is but an occasional atom of the evil of Executions for crimes short of Murder, the continuance or discontinuance of which, is a subject well deserving the solemn investigation of the national legislature, and especially that highly respected and humane part of it which I shall have the honour of further addressing on this deeply interesting national subject. AN ENGLISH CITIZEN.

* See a statement of the Executions in another page.

CITY.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council.

CITY PRISONS.

Mr. DAVIES presented a Report from the Committee of Improvements, respecting the New Debtors' Prison, in which the Committee recommended, that the Bill now pending in Parliament, for raising money on the credit of the Orphans' Fund, be withdrawn. He stated, that the Committee had had an interview with Lords Liverpool, Sidmouth, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject, and that it was their opinion, that they could not support the Bill, unless the City Accounts were produced, on which account the Committee thought it better to abandon the Bill.

After some discussion, the motion for agreeing to the Report was negatived, and the Report referred back to the Committee, with instructions to them to prosecute the Bill in Parliament.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS.

Mr. CROOK said, he held in his hand a paper upon the subject of the executions which took place on Tuesday at the Old Bailey. It was his misfortune to have witnessed the scene, and never was any thing more revolting to human nature; as, independently of the feelings which must be excited in ordinary cases, the sufferings of the unhappy culprits were protracted and augmented—(Hear, hear!)—A considerable delay had taken place in the time and manner of the execution, and the person who was employed as executioner seemed wholly incompetent to the dreadful task. The ropes that suspended the malefactors were wholly misplaced, and instead of the knot being made fast under the ear, in two cases out of the four it had actually got under the chin and over the face. Two persons were then kept in a protracted agony and convulsion of frame. A third suffered nearly as much, and one only of the four seemed to have expiated his life in that way which the law intended. What added considerably to the horror of this transaction was, that two of the sufferers were females, one of whom (Mary Ann James) exhibited symptoms of suffering which were almost too shocking to describe, and which drew from the surrounding multitude the most bitter execrations. W. Hatchman, another of the sufferers, was, if possible, more dreadfully treated, and did not expire until human nature was shocked at his agonies and struggles. In one of the cases, he should have stated that the rope had slipped completely to the back of the neck. He had inspected the bodies, and from the marks he was enabled to assert that the four victims were most infamously executed.—(Hear, hear!)

Some discussion arose; and the question was referred to the

Committee of the City Lands, to inquire into the conduct of the Executioner, &c.

This subject was resumed on Thursday, when a Special Court of Common Council was held. A Report from the Committee of City Lands was read, which stated that the Sheriffs had declined attending the Committee.

Mr. Sheriff ALDERSON said, he had declined attending the Committee, as he wished to make a statement publicly. He had provided necessaries for the culprits, and had ordered that their bodies should be delivered to their friends. With respect to the delay in the execution, when the females were to have been brought out, they were in hysterics, and had they been brought out then, they would have died without knowing that they were going into eternity! He felt justified in the delay, as the Sheriffs had a discretionary power as to the exact time. One of the women had turned round to request a fellow sufferer to salute her, and the Ordinary gave the signal rather suddenly: this might have occasioned some derangement as to the adjustment of the ropes.

Mr. CROOK could not but still be of opinion, that the persons had been executed in an abominable manner.

Mr. BIRCH thought the Sheriff had acted very properly.

Mr. WILLIAMS stated, that on the execution of a female some time ago, the dead body had been carried on the back of the executioner, just as butchers carry sheep that had been slaughtered!

Subsequently to the above explanation, Mr. Sheriff DESANGES came in. He said, the culprits were singing their last hymn, and it was not deemed merciful to drag them away until this was concluded. He added, that if Gentlemen were so angry with them, for giving an extension of half an hour to such wretched beings, why, in the name of goodness, they shall be hanged upon the next occasion half an hour before their time!—(Hear, hear! and cries of shame!)

Mr. DAVIES said, the other Sheriff described those unhappy persons as being in hysterics, and not engaged in singing hymns!—(Hear, hear!)—He then moved, "That the Court did not deem it inconsistent with the dignity of the office of Sheriff, that such Officer should attend upon any Committee of the Corporation which might require his aid or information."

The motion was carried, after some further conversation.

BILL OF INDEMNITY.

The Court, after some judicious observations by Mr. WATMAN, came to the following Resolution, with only four or five dissenting voices:—

"That Petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, representing the feelings of this Court at the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of Ministers under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—expressing their abhorrence at the employment of infamous and abandoned wretches as Spies and Informers, the hired Agents of Government, who have been exciting weak and deluded men, labouring under the pressure of distress and misery, and consequent irritation, to acts of outrage and Treason.—Representing that they can look with no confidence to the Report of Secret Committees, composed chiefly of Ministers and Placemen, founded upon *ex-parte* evidence, and where those very Ministers are to sit in judgment upon their own conduct.—Praying them to institute an immediate, impartial, and rigid inquiry into the conduct of Ministers under the said Suspension Act; and that all the proceedings be referred to such an examination as can alone satisfy the justice and expectations of the country, by a Committee to be composed of such Members only as hold neither places nor pensions under the Crown; and that they will not pass any Bill of Indemnity, and preclude those who have been the victims of oppression, from an appeal to the Laws of the Country."

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

FORD (ATTORNEY) v. MATHEWS (COMEDIAN.)

Mr. SCARLETT stated, that his client was a respectable Attorney, and the defendant was well known as a celebrated Comedian. The present action was brought to recover a compensation in damages for slanderous words, reflecting on the character of the plaintiff, and tending to injure him in his profession. It appeared that some time since a person named Simpson, a coal-merchant, had granted an annuity to a Mr. Theede, which annuity had since been purchased by Mr. Ford. Upon the an-

nuit-deed, Mr. Mathews's name appeared as security. The annuity had been paid with great irregularity; and not infrequently Mr. Ford had been obliged to receive the amount of his annuity in coals—no very convenient sort of payment. Repeated remonstrances had been made on the subject but in vain; and, at length, Mr. Ford gave notice, that if the payments were not made regularly in future he should proceed to levy for them when due. The irregularity still continuing, the principal not paying, Mr. Ford in December last found it necessary to levy on the goods of Mr. Mathews, the security; and in doing this he did no more than by law he was entitled to do. On the 6th of January last, to his great surprise, Mr. Mathews, accompanied by three Gentlemen, came to his house, and forcing themselves violently into the Office, Mr. Mathews addressed the following words to him:—"You are a scoundrel, and a d—d shabby blackguard; a disgrace to your profession, and not fit to live. You put an execution into my house during my absence, and brought my wife to town from the country 20 miles in an ill-state of health. I am sorry I had not time to bring more persons with me to hear me insult you. I will repeat this, let me meet you where I will."—These were the words the plaintiff had to complain of, and to prevent a repetition of which the present action was brought. The object which the plaintiff had in view was not damages, but a justification of his character; whatever damages the Jury might think fit to give, would, in all probability, go in aid of the Theatrical Fund.

Mr. Ewington, managing clerk to the plaintiff, proved the words spoken, and that the annuity was paid very irregularly, &c.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, for the defendant, addressed the Jury, and contended that his client had the greatest cause for complaint on the occasion. Under the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff would have conducted himself much like an honourable attorney if he had waited Mr. Mathews's return to this country, before he proceeded against him. He trusted, therefore, the Jury would confine their damages, if they should feel themselves absolutely called on to give damages, to a coin of the lowest denomination.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, the words were certainly actionable. The Jury would decide what damages the plaintiff was entitled to.

The Jury enquired what damages would carry costs: they were informed nothing less than 40s.; they gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one shilling.

Friday, Feb. 20.

THE KING v. CLOUGH.

This was an indictment against the defendant, in his character of Parish-officer of St. Mary, Bow, charging him with gross misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Elizabeth Clark stated, that on the 24th of September, she being at that time pregnant, and in great distress, went to St. Mary, Bow, her parish. She was at that time in the pains of labour, and applied to the mistress of the workhouse. The mistress of the workhouse referred the witness to the defendant, who was Overseer. Witness proceeded as far as Mr. Paxton's, a butcher, at whose door, not being able to get any further, she sat down. Clough came to her, and asked why she came there? Witness replied, that it was her parish. Defendant then asked her where she lodged the night before. She replied, in the Borough. Defendant asked why she did not fall troublesome there. She replied she was not ill at the time she left the Borough. Clough said, it was all deception. She begged he would send for a surgeon, who would convince him that she was in labour. Clough said, she must go back from whence she came, as he would have nothing to do with her. Witness then got to Mr. Fairhead's, a surgeon, who said he was not the Parish Doctor, and directed her to go to Mr. Wallis, who was the Parish Doctor. Witness went, but was told by the young man that he could not be spoken to. A person was sent to Clough, to know why he would not receive her as a parishioner. He said, he would have nothing to do with her, and desired her to go about her business. Witness then endeavoured to get to Mrs. Cooper's, but was not able. She sat on the grass for two hours; the pains of labour were then upon her. She afterwards again got back to Paxton's; but could get no relief. She proceeded to Mr. Clough's; but was told he was not at home, and it was uncertain when he would return. She then endeavoured to get to her brother's, who lived over the bridge: she was in great pain and agony, and feared she would be delivered in the street. She at length got to her brother's. She first applied to Mr. Clough about ten o'clock in the morning, and was delivered before twelve o'clock at night.

the prisoner was at Jerusalem Chapel, in Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, on Sunday evening. He went and apprehended him after the service; in taking him to the watch-house, he said to him, "How could you do such a deed?" The prisoner then said, "What deed?" Witness said, "That's best known to yourself." The prisoner then said, "I went to do a deed, but whether I did it or not, I cannot tell." Witness asked him what instrument he had used, and whether it was a knife? He said, "No?" and on being asked if it was a razor, he made no answer, but, after some hesitation, said he had thrown the instrument into the Thames. He asked witness if he had been to Union-street, and had seen Minton, adding, "Poor thing, I dare say she must be dreadfully mangled."—Sir NATHANIEL CONANT then directed the prisoner to attend while the evidence was read. The prisoner stood erect, and was very attentive while the evidence was reading. He asked Mrs. Streeling (a witness) whether she could swear to his person; but she answered that she could not. He put no other questions.—A Surgeon was then called, who proved that he had seen the deceased. The main artery was separated, as well as the windpipe.—This was the cause of her death.—Adkins, who had been to the prisoner's lodgings, and had brought from thence some clothes, now asked him if he would have them delivered to himself, or taken back to the place where they were found. He said, he wished to put them on, and they were handed to him. On being searched, one half of a Newspaper was found next his skin, in which was an account of the murder, and a description of his person.—He was fully committed.—The prisoner was dressed in a green jacket, drab breeches, and leather gaiters, and had the appearance of a game-keeper. He is about 34 years of age, and has rather a prepossessing countenance. He said he was born in Berkshire, and is a stocking-weaver. He appeared perfectly collected, and leaned, with apparent indifference, against the rail, while the examination was proceeding.

The prisoner, it appears, was married to his first wife, who is now living, when she was about 45 years of age, and he was but 19. He is now 34, and married the deceased when she was but 19. He separated from his first wife about two years ago, and since that time he has passed as a single man. The deceased had been a constant attendant at the New Jerusalem Chapel, in Lisle-street, where the doctrines propagated by the late Baron Swedenbourg are observed, for about the last twelve months, and where her father and family occasionally went, in consequence of the deceased having espoused the sentiments of that sect. The prisoner has been a constant attendant at the Chapel during the last six months, where he became acquainted with the deceased, and they were married at Mary-la-bonne Church on the 10th of November last: they only lived together five days, in consequence of the deceased and her family discovering that he was a married man, and that his wife was living. About three or four weeks ago he was apprehended on a charge of bigamy, and taken to Hatton-garden Office, from which he was discharged, owing to there being no witness present at the weddings, the only evidence produced being the two wives, and the certificates of their marriages. On its being known on Sunday morning that the prisoner was suspected of having committed murder, Mr. Churchill, the Minister of the New Jerusalem Chapel, gave every possible assistance to lead to his discovery. At the commencement of the service the prisoner entered the Chapel, and took his seat in the most composed manner. Mr. Churchill directed his Sermon against heinous crimes; but it did not appear to have the least effect upon the murderer. The prisoner was about the sixth person who came out of the Chapel, when Adkins seized him. He had in his pocket a silk purse, but no money. He had two Prayer Books with Forms of Prayer, and the Ceremonies of the New Jerusalem Church. He said he was sorry his time was so long to live, as he deserved to be hanged. He confessed that he had been a very bad man. He observed, that he supposed poor Mary's body was in a sad mangled state. It appears, that the prisoner had been writing to the deceased to procure him money; to which application the following answer was sent by the deceased:—

"DEAR WILLIAM,—I have just time to inform you, that Mrs. Phillips is from home; and I am sorry to say, was she not, I am confident it is not in her power, any more than mine, to assist you in any degree whatever. Indeed, William, I am surprised you can expect we can; for to tell you the truth, we want assistance ourselves, more is the pity. I am happy to hear you have got a situation; and I wish you all the success in the world.—From your ever well-wisher, "M. M."

To Mr. Haitch, No. 19, Tottenham-place, Feb. 10, 1848."

The prisoner was chained at both legs and handcuffed. At three o'clock he was removed from the Office, and put into a hackney-coach, accompanied by a number of Officers in the coach, on the box, and behind. Had it not been for this strong guard, the crowd which then filled the street, and were waiting to see him come out, would probably have vented their rage by a violent attack upon his person. They assailed him with hisses, groans, howlings, and various noises of disgust, and great numbers ran after the coach.

At seven o'clock on Tuesday evening an Inquest was held on the body of Mary Minton. The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.—We cannot but express our surprise that the Inquest was so long delayed, the corpse having been suffered to lay in its mangled and horrific state, unwashed and uncleansed, from Saturday evening, till the poor distracted father waited on the Magistrates, when their Worships said, they conceived the body had waited long enough for the Coroner. But Mr. Stirling is Clerk of the Peace for the County, and, the Sessions being on, he has no time but in the intervals of the Court's sitting. We shall only add, that if Mr. S. finds the two offices incompatible, he should resign one of them. The public business should not be delayed to suit the interest or convenience of any individual.

SUICIDE OF HAITCH, THE MURDERER.—At an early hour on Friday morning the crowd assembled in the Old Bailey, to hear the trial of Haitch, was immense. At half-past eight o'clock, however, it was made known that Haitch had just put a period to his own existence, by cutting his throat. It appeared, that about the hour mentioned all the prisoners who were about to be put upon their trials were called from their respective cells. At this moment Haitch was seen running towards the privy, of which, however, nothing serious was then apprehended. In a few minutes the keepers, passing the yard where the wretched man had gone into, found him extended lifeless on the ground, with his head nearly severed from his body. Near to him was found a crooked razor, and not far from it a document, written by himself, in which it was stated that the razor, with which he perpetrated the horrid deed, was the same with which he murdered Mary Minton, and that he had it secreted about him ever since, although it may be recollected that he told Adkins, upon his apprehension, that he had thrown the instrument with which he committed it into the Thames. The paper also stated, that he intended to have murdered Mary Minton with a pistol—that it was his intention first to have shot her, and next himself. The Officers who searched him say, it was impossible that he could have had a razor about him. The body was removed into the yard. On the arrival of the Judges, at ten o'clock, the father of Mary Minton ascended the witness's box, and addressed their Lordships as follows:—"My Lord, Wm. Haitch has cut his throat in the prison, and, as I am a very poor man, I hope your Lordship will allow me my expences."—Mr. Baron Graham, and the other Judges, seemed evidently confused and affected at this extraordinary application. The former, however, after a moment's consideration, desired the unhappy man to stand down, and make his application another time.

BOW-STREET.

It has been recently discovered that letters, containing notes, &c. to a considerable amount, have been stolen in the General Post Office, and *W. Johnson*, a carrier in the fifth division, being suspected, was apprehended, and underwent examination. His brother, G. Johnson, was suspected of having disposed of some of the notes. On Monday night Taunton apprehended him; when the following cases were entered into:—Mr. Woods, Inspector of Letter Carriers, found in *W. Johnson's* house 145*l.* in Bank-notes. Mr. Durnford, of Newpori-street, stated, that on the 22d of October last a person, whom he believed to be G. Johnson, purchased two prints, in payment for which he tendered a 10*l.* note, which witness wrote on the back of, and which Mr. Parkin, Solicitor to the Post Office, said he should be able to prove was transmitted to town in a letter from Sheffield.—The prisoner was remanded.

WORSHIP-STREET.

Saturday week, *J. Mansfield*, the man who was met on the Greenwich-road, under circumstances which led to a suspicion that he was the perpetrator of the foul murders at that place, and who surrendered himself, underwent an examination, when he produced such testimonies of his innocence as satisfied the Magistrate, and he was discharged.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A few evenings back, an Inquest was held in the Edgeware-road, on the body of *Admiral Paier*, aged 56, lately residing at No. 64, Edgeware-road. The servant-maid stated, that on the night of his death the deceased went to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock, apparently in good health; and in about two hours afterwards she was surprised to hear his bed-room bell ringing very violently. Witness went to his room to know what he wanted, and found him in a very weak state, apparently dying; on her approaching him, he threw himself into her arms, and soon afterwards expired.—Mr. Lightfoot, Surgeon, attended the deceased, whom he found labouring under an attack of spasms; he administered every remedy; but the vital spark fled soon after his attendance.—Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

An Inquest was held on Saturday week, in Newcastle-court, Strand, on the body of *Mr. Cotterill*, shoemaker, of Three-Crown-place, Pickett-street.—G. Batchelor, apprentice to the deceased, stated, that in the morning his master finding himself indisposed, took up a paper, and asked his wife if it contained Epsom salts? she replied in the affirmative; when he took the contents, but soon after appeared strongly convulsed; and it was shortly discovered, that what he had taken was acid of sugar, the resemblance of which is similar to that of Epsom salts. His wife and he always lived on the best terms, and he had no doubt the catastrophe arose from mistake.—There were other witnesses examined, whose testimony confirmed the above, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

An Inquest was held upon the body of *Mrs. Simmons*, at the Old Mansion-house, Kennington-road. The deceased died suddenly; and in consequence of it being known that violent quarrels frequently took place between her and her husband, a report became prevalent that she died in consequence of violent means. The Coroner said, that there was no evidence to warrant such a report; and the Jury gave in a verdict of—Died in a fit.

Friday week, the large cotton-mill of *Mr. T. Atkinson*, at Colne-bridge, near Huddersfield, was discovered to be on fire, and though every exertion was used to extinguish the flames, it was burnt to the ground. But the most dreadful part is yet to relate; for, in consequence of the fire beginning near the staircase, the retreat of a number of the children was cut off, and 17 of them perished, the eldest of whom was 19. The manner in which this awful disaster took place is related as follows by a boy 10 years of age:—He says, that about five o'clock he was sent into the card-room (which is on the ground-floor) with a lighted candle to fetch some rovings, and in taking them, some loose cotton caught fire. He ran up stairs to inform those at work, and then to the top of the mill; but finding such intense heat and smoke, he again descended, and when he came to the stairs, under which the fire was, he laid himself down, and rolled to the bottom. The two overlookers succeeded in getting all the children to the top of the stairs, and some of them were dragged down: the remainder, it is supposed, were so terrified, that they ran back into the mill, and were instantly suffocated: as a ladder was placed to a window at the opposite end of the mill, to which it was thought they would flee for safety (and near which place 14 were afterwards found), but the smoke and flames issued out with such violence, as precluded all possibility of assistance; nor could any thing be heard of them, although every exertion was made to stimulate them to approach the window. After this the floors gave way, and all in an instant was one volume of fire. Fifteen bodies have been found.

EXECUTIONS.—On Tuesday morning, *Charlotte Newman*, about 30 years of age; *Mary Ann James*, about 45; *John Attell*, about the same age; and *Wm. Hatchman*, about 25 (the three former for forgery, and the latter for a daring burglary and robbery), were executed at the front of Newgate. The two females were respectfully dressed in black, with white caps and frills. About eight o'clock the awful procession moved along the dreary passage to the scaffold. *Mary Ann James* was the first who ascended the fatal drop; she was so faint, that she was obliged to be supported whilst the executioner placed the rope round her neck. *Charlotte Newman* next ascended, and was equally faint, and obliged to be supported whilst the executioner performed a like office for her. The first, previous to ascending the scaffold, kissed Davis, the Turnkey, who was long known to her and her family. *Hatchman* came next, and *Attell* last. After the unfortunate culprits were all tied up, they joined in prayer, and expressed much confidence in the mercy of God. After being ready, they shook hands, their caps were pulled over their eyes, the signal given, and they were, at half-past eight, launched into

eternity.—The crowd to witness the awful ceremony was immense. Most of the eyes were badly adjusted by the executioner; and the popular tumult rewarded his inattention by loud groans and hisses: that of *Hatchman* was so badly contrived, as to manifest the extreme torture under which he suffered. A few minutes later they were launched off. *Charlotte Newman* requested *Hatchman* to assist her, which he did. *Hatchman* expired in great agony. The unhappy malefactors, after the receipt of the Prince Regent's warrant, conducted themselves with becoming fortitude and resignation. During Monday night *Hatchman* and *Attell* slept nearly five hours, and at an early hour on Tuesday morning, ate a tolerably hearty breakfast. The female culprits were restless, and had very little sleep. *Mary Ann James* said she was led into the commission of the offence. *Charlotte Newman* also confessed her guilt, but stated, that she was induced to do it, in order that she might be enabled to go to Botany Bay to her husband, who was some time since transported for a similar offence.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday a Gentleman of fortune in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, attempted to put a period to his existence, by hanging himself in his library, but fortunately he was discovered through the window by one of the domestics, who gave the alarm, and he was cut down sufficiently soon to preserve life.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 16, Capt. Charles Jones, R.N. to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Newcombe, Vicar of Gresford.

On the 16th inst. at Caldwell, Ayrshire, R. B. Lieut-General the Hon. Sir C. Colville, to Jane, eldest daughter of W. Mure, Esq. of Caldwell.

On the 17th inst. John Roberts, Esq. surgeon, Cirencester, to Frances Rebecca Haviland, eldest daughter of R. Haviland, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., after a lingering illness of six years, occasioned originally by a severe fracture of the head, from the effects of which he had nearly recovered, when he fell a victim to a consumption, Philip James, aged 18 years and nine months, sixth son of Mr. John Murphy, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

Lately, in the 74th year of his age, Charles Higden, Esq. of Maryland Point, near Stratford, Essex, and of Carriers' Hall, London; he was (says our Correspondent) an affectionate husband, a kind friend, and an indulgent master.

Sir W. Prazor, on Friday week, in Bedford-square. At the moment of his decease, he was inquiring of his servant the cause of a smoke in the house, when he fell down in a fit, and instantly expired. The previous day he had been at the Prince Regent's Levee, in good health. Sir William was between 80 and 90 years of age, and married his Lady when fifty-six, by whom he had twenty-eight children, seventeen of whom are living, three sons and fourteen daughters.

Sunday morning, Mr. Raylton, Attorney, of Clifford's-inn. He was apparently in good health and spirits, and had sent for a barber, who was proceeding to dress his hair, when, without uttering a word, he fell down, and before medical aid could be called, was a corpse.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Thackeray (who was a patient of the late Sir R. Croft, at the time of his shocking death), at the house of her sister, Miss Cotton, in Wimpole-street.

Feb. 5, at Paris, the Lady of Lieut. Gen. Knollys, leaving a husband and eight children to lament her loss.

Feb. 8, in Belmont-row, Birmingham, in her 21st year, Miss Harriet Lefanu.

Feb. 10, of an apoplectic fit, in his 44th year, Joseph Halsey, Esq. He was M.P. for St. Alban's.

Feb. 13, at Melville-house, Fife, Jane, Countess of Leven and Melville.

Feb. 14, at Brighton, the Rev. John Wheler, brother of Sir Charles Wheler, Bart.

On the 16th inst. in her 51st year, Mrs. Hatterslay, of White Horse-yard, Drury-lane, after a long and severe illness.

Feb. 18, H. M. Dacosta, M.D. of Finsbury-square.

Feb. 18, Mr. Glover, cow-keeper, of Eccleston-street, Pimlico. He had been attending to his business in good health; and while sitting at breakfast with one of his children on his knee, he observed it was very warm, and instantly expired.

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THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. Page.

No. 516.

CAUSE OF THE INFERIORITY OF PARLIAMENT TO THE DEMANDS OF THE PRESENT AGE.

WHAT renders the Parliament so inferior to the growing intellect out of doors, is what has been hurting the national character and happiness, ever since we deserved the title of a nation of shopkeepers;—we mean, a want of enthusiasm. We have had none of the right sort ever since the BRUNSWICK Succession. Our literature, till the French revolution excited it, was cold and common place. Our national music is so still. A painter, who should try to rouse a real feeling for his art, was and is still thought to be a kind of rebel against academies; and Sir JOSEPH REYNOLDS was frightened, and subsided in a courier. Our war with France, as to any thing generous, was a pretence and an affectation. We had just fought America, because she struggled for real liberty; and now, out of the same fear, a junta of courtiers and money-getters fought the French. The people acquiesced, because the passion for war is always cultivated as much as possible among them by the interested, and because they were always to be roused against the French, as little boys are against one another at school—"What! Won't you fight Jenkins?" But the truth is, they neither loved the legitimate, nor were in any pain for liberties to which they were growing unaccustomed. They had no enthusiasm, bad or good, except for money-getting. Any turncoat made tools of them, provided he was on the jobbing side; and PITT and BURKE made them fight and even advance money, in the hope of it's being repaid with interest. But they fought to no purpose except to get jobs from Government, and drain the blood and resources of the middle gentry and the lower orders; nor would they have fought to more purpose at last, had it not been for the rashness of BONAPARTE himself, whom they first encouraged to resemble their masters and then taught to despise both. The battle of Waterloo, setting aside other causes, which are yet to be explained on the French side, was gained partly by passive force, and partly by some remainder of that better national spirit which our ancestors obtained for us, and which we had been losing every day. So precious are the very dregs of freedom.

This victory however contained within it some seeds of a wholesome re-action. It was obtained by popular strength,—the same weapon which has rendered the German people so sensible of their own consequence, whether against foreign or home despots. A new generation too, in the mean while was growing up; and the immediate events of the world, a new and a better school of letters, and particularly the outrageous faithlessness of the Allies to their promises, fell in as excitements to that spirit of

enthusiasm, which is in some degree natural to youth. See how the youth of Germany have been venting their feelings. A similar intelligence is rapidly increasing among the younger part of the people of England. They have been taught in a less dull school than their Anti-Galican predecessors, and in a less extreme one than the Jacobin; and are therefore neither witless nor hopeless. They need not the love of money to put an idea in their heads; nor retreat into the most selfish prejudices for comfort. Above all, they have seen what poor figures their predecessors cut as sordid traffickers, tools, and empty heads; and as is generally the case with the intelligent children of the foolish or gross, they are inclined to the very opposite tastes and opinions of their fathers.

Now the House of Commons is behind hand in this respect. Some of the leaders of it are as old or older than Mr. PITT himself would have been; and most of them, who are middle aged, were young men, spoiled by him when he was in the height of his hopes and power. The rest, generally speaking, are pretty nearly of the same age and bad habits, old hangers-on of the club-rooms, place-men and expecters of places, persons implicated with every part of a corrupt system; men with a great many wants and bad tastes, and not the spirits or strength of mind to lessen them; servants of the aristocracy and the other House; yea and nay voters with war-makers, who are ignorant of the next island in the Channel; making full Houses when the Peer and other Boroughmongers are to be maintained, more than half empty ones when the best interests of the people of England are to be brought before them, and fairly running away from the very mention of Ireland;—in short, wretched talkers when they do speak, dumb voters away of property and liberties in general, sharers of the artificial and poverty-making wealth of the paper system, and maintaining that all is well, in spite of starvation and secret imprisonment, as long as they have their horses and boots of a morning, their white waistcoat and bottle of an evening, and as few ideas in their heads as can give them trouble.

There are exceptions of course; but this description is only the sum and substance of what the persons excepted have told them over and over again to their faces, when despairing of seeing the most decent or urgent measure carried. A correspondent wonders that the men of ability and integrity in the House do not fairly get up and walk out in a body, when common sense and decency is about to be contradicted as it so often is by the votes of the majority. The idea has a good appearance; and in truth has often been before us; but there must be a much greater number of really independent men in the House, before a body of them could be either numerous or spirited enough to act in this manner, and to give it any effect. It is the people that must do the work themselves;—it is the people that must refuse to hear the daily dictatorial shallowness of the Ministers, and the hopeless and feeble opposition of a few men;—it is the people that must again render the House constitutional, intelligent, and free.

Let them perpetually then keep these memorandums before their thoughts:—

First, That it is hopeless to expect a Reform from within the House, as now constituted:—

Second, That it is their great duty as well as interest to avert if possible that alternative of which a celebrated statesman forewarned them—A Reform “with a vengeance from without.”

Third, That the upper classes of the democracy and their traffickers are, for the most and elder part, men whose minds have been long stagnant from sordid and unenquiring habits; that they have no enthusiasm for any thing great, good, and unselfish;—none for natural and rural habits as in ELIZABETH’S time; none for popular liberty as in that of the CHARLESSES; none for elegant taste and sociability as in Queen ANNE’S; nothing to remind them of real pleasure for themselves, or justice towards others.

Fourth and last,—That the younger as well as other more intelligent parts of the community have felt and seen better; that circumstances have given them minds and hopes superior to those of their predecessors; that corruption and worldliness are never so corrupt, and worldly, and foolish, as when they are old; that they never atone for their sins to this world, even if they become aware of them, but only endeavour to make the best for themselves in the next; that they are too old to be taught, and too human and owing to previous circumstances to be treated vindictively;—in short, that the hopes of Reform and of all our influence upon mankind are in the hands of the younger part of the community; that you will do well to encourage them as much as you can, to get as many as possible into Parliament; and in a word, assist by every means in your power, the new growth of taste, liberality, popular feeling, and a love of nature and justice, as at once the only weapons, and the very best rewards, of your approaching victories over the dull and the sordid.

NEW CHURCHES,

CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO THE OPPORTUNITY THEY OFFER FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PAINTING.

“Il n’y a rien d’impossible à ceux qui savent oser.”

FENELON.

THERE has hitherto been an erroneous tendency in all reformers, in religious matters at least, to root out not only what was evil in every thing they reformed, but what was often good also; not that they never acknowledged the good, but that they so much detested the evil and dreaded its influence, that every thing connected with it was shrunk from with disgust, as if the retention of any part of what they wished to abolish might, by exciting former associations, have tended again to the same results as those which had led to the necessity of reformation. Thus what would have been beneficial under other circumstances, was either altogether undistinguished from what was evil, in the sweeping fury of passion; and it was not till generations had passed away, that men recovered the calmness of self-possession, and found that though there is no good without its proportion of evil, so there is no evil so purely pernicious but contains something, which, if refined or separated, might not, under proper direction, tend to virtue, when time and knowledge have rendered men more capable of making the distinction, and less liable to sink themselves into the passiveness to which the excess of a good

principle had previously led them, when in a state of early ignorance or uneducated superstition.

In our separation from the Catholic Church, every thing connected with it, however tasteful or sublime, was equally abhorred, and eradicated with the same keen eager detestation, as what was bigotted, superstitious, or arbitrary. Pictures were thus considered as too much tending to pleasure, Music to voluptuousness, and Sculpture to idolatry; and all three Arts were at first banished from the Churches with a fierce hatred, that has been scarcely yet ameliorated by time. At a period when education was confined to a few ideal representations of the great Author of Christianity might naturally have led to a superstitious adoration of him; but now, when knowledge is so universally diffused, Pictures could only excite pious and sympathetic remembrances, instead of absurd and idolatrous worship.—These thoughts naturally occur to one, at a time when new Churches are about to be built, when Government is beginning to exert itself for that purpose, and the measure has been strenuously recommended from the Throne. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that Historical Painting has never yet been sanctioned by public encouragement; that consequently it has never taken its rank in the opinions of the nobility or the people; and its intellectual value and power have of course never been sufficiently impressed. Had all the Arts been equally neglected, Painting could not with any justice complain of what she had only shared in common with the others; but as Architecture, Sculpture, and Portrait-painting, have ever been pampered and fostered by public support, it is only asked, whether under such circumstances an attempt to interest Parliament and the Nation for the Painting of the Country can with any justice be considered intruding or premature? It is evident that there is and has been a disposition to assist the Art for some years, because all the leading men of the empire, refined by education or elevated by birth, have been long assembled at the British Institution for that purpose; but it is evident also, that we cannot be, by their individual efforts alone, as great in Painting as we are in other arts and sciences, unless opportunities are given by Government for works as great as the works are in those arts and sciences in which we already excel. It is evident that the Public Halls, Churches, and Cathedrals, are the only places fit for such works; and that the expulsion of Painting from our Churches, and the admission of Sculpture, is partial and unjust; that no reason can be given why Sculpture should be admitted to illustrate the actions of heroes in war, and why Painting should be excluded, when it can so ably exemplify the miracles of the Divine Founder of Christianity, and develop the moral obligations of his sublime religion; that by the admission of painted windows, and almost universal allowance of altar pieces it is proved that the Dignitaries of the Church have relaxed from the severity of their ancient prejudices, and that consequently no just reason can be given, why, if Painting is admitted at all, as it is, it should not be admitted in its highest state of intellectual perfection, in preference to a state which is both disgraceful and inefficient;—that the propensity to consider the Art as a mere decoration, thereby ranking the efforts of the great Painter with those of the White-washer, the Gilder, or the Cabinet-maker, is weak, thoughtless, and absurd;—that the periods of the world in which Art has been most brilliantly patronized, and has most gloriously displayed itself, are ever referred to in the history of mankind as the most enlightened and intellectual, thereby proving the value of the Art, as tending to raise those nations, who have the most encouraged it, the highest in the scale of intellectual grandeur;—that though it is evident employment will not create genius if it do not exist, employment is necessary to foster it if it does, as there is no example of great Painters without great Patrons in other countries.



for there the Governments of the period assisted the genius of the period, and it was by this gradual progression of things that Art was enabled to shine forth with its full vigour in Greece and Italy*, each previous period affording a foundation for the subsequent one to build on, as excellence has ever been and ever will be the result of accumulated experience.

If the distresses of the country were such that nothing could be set aside for the encouragement of genius, of course Painting would, without remonstrance, acquiesce in the general neglect; but as thousands have been and are yearly devoted by Parliament for the protection of Sculpture and Architecture, it is only asked if Painting has not as strong a claim on the support of Parliament and the Nation, as well from the great power of the Art, as from the insignificance of the sum required to assist it;—that for this half century every assistance has been given to Sculpture, while during that whole period there is no instance of any public money having been voted to the aid of Painting;—and such protection is now only asked for this Art, as has ever been afforded to the other Arts, viz. to admit it into Churches and Cathedrals and Public Buildings, where Sculpture has been ever admitted, and to honour the country where the country by Painting has never yet been honoured, so that gigantic individual efforts may not be yearly made which are of no effect, and are forgotten as soon as the season is over, for want of a place of public reception; for all the works already produced, by which the country has been rescued from the stigma of incapacity and unjust doubts of its genius, have ever been the result of the enthusiasm of individuals, who have devoted themselves with the spirit of the Decii; and though the Historical Painters are and ever will be ready so still to devote themselves, no blame ought surely to be attached to them for seizing every opportunity of a public nature, to interest the nation in favour of that Art, whose excellence is essential to its greatness, thus endeavouring to remove the needless obstructions from the path of the younger men who are rising, which all those who are established in the Art have but too fatally experienced.

There are two ways in which the powers of the country could be called forth, viz. by commemorating the glories of this Regency in our Public Halls, or by illustrating the duties of Christianity in our Cathedrals and Churches; that if out of every sum of money voted for a new Church, three per cent. were set aside for the purchase of one Altar Picture, as an opportunity now occurs in the erection of new Churches, such a plan would ultimately tend to the establishment of the Art in its higher departments, and be an encouraging prospect to those who are rising to qualify themselves, that they might be worthy of partaking its advantages. This reservation would detract very little from the solid demands of the building, and would add greatly to the internal beauty when completed.

Taking this plan as merely a matter of Art, it would produce in a few years the most beneficial effects. Considering it as connected with religion, it would greatly tend to extend the influence of the Established Church; for one great reason why the Methodists have gained such extensive sway,

is from their never having suffered the feelings of their congregations to flag; whereas in our Churches there is nothing to excite pious associations in the short interval of prayer; the buildings are generally dark, dingy, and cold. Surely there is no impropriety in saying, that the regular Church might now use all the means of intellectual power and refinement in its reach, under proper direction, and do its utmost to counteract by its associations the feverous excitement of the other sects. As a matter of Art, it would correct the great, fundamental, and pernicious effects of exhibitions, where a Picture is bought or sold, as it happens, and then hurried into obscurity: no opportunity is ever given for candid examination; nothing is left to time; its errors or its beauties are pressed on the people, according to the interests or enmities of those who conduct, or of those who oppose the society where it is exhibited. Parties puff or censure, ridicule or praise, just as it suits; the whole town is in a whirl of feeling, and before any one has time to estimate with perspicuity, the Exhibition closes, and the Picture and the Painter are remembered or forgotten, till a new season and a new subject obliterate the recollection of both; while the public vote of Parliament for a Picture, as for a Statue, would be sound, fair, public encouragement, and collect by degrees the accumulated talent of the country: the work would be far ever before the eye of the world: time would establish its reputation if it deserved it, or destroy it if it deserved it not; every man could always judge for himself by a walk to the building where it might be hung; and England would have something to shew the foreigner, when he asks, with a sneer, where are her historical productions?—As this plan of Art would be connected and grow out of a measure of absolute public utility, it could not have the effect of being pressed on the nation at an improper time, or of demanding money for itself alone.

The objections urged are, first let us build Churches, and then think of decorating them; which is to say, first let us build Churches, without suffering the Architect to have any reference to Pictures, and then think of hanging Pictures up when there is no light or situation fit to see them in! whereas, the very time for such consideration is of course previous to the building being erected, so that the Architect, being aware of all the intentions of his employers, might, as to light and warmth, adapt the altar for their reception. The Bishop of London has given leave for one altar piece within his jurisdiction, this recommendation therefore can have no appearance of trespassing on Protestant feelings. The other things urged are, one that the climate is damp, and that Pictures are not so durable as marble. As to the dampness of the climate, this is a futile objection: remedies could be easily obtained by artificial contrivances: small stoves, scarcely perceptible, might be placed at the bottom of each Picture, and the wall on which it is hung be varnished: men might be got, whose sole business it should be, for a small remuneration, to keep off the damp in the winter and the dust in the summer. These are the timid objections of timid minds, and would be dissipated by a decided effort of those in whom lies the power to dissipate them. With regard to the durability of Pictures, comparatively, nothing is durable: but it is our duty to make use of the fallible materials of life to obtain an infallible firm, and to be an everlasting example. All efforts which raise us in the scale of intellect and virtue, and increase the range of our faculties, must be pleasing to God. It is our duty to make the most of our fleeting existence, that when we are passed like morning exhalations, we may take our rank in the remembrance of those who come after us, and animate future generations to advance the dignity of our nature. There are some men, too, with icy hearts, who ask what is the use of Poetry and Painting? If the Great Being had deprived the world of all that was not absolutely use-

* "Your Committee cannot dismiss this interesting subject without submitting to the attentive consideration of the House, how highly the cultivation of the Fine Arts has contributed to the reputation, character, and dignity of every Government by which they have been encouraged; and how intimately they are connected with the advancement of every thing valuable in science, literature, and philosophy. In contemplating the importance and splendour to which so small a republic as Athens rose by the genius and energy of her citizens, excited in the path of such studies, it is impossible to overlook how transient the memory and fame of extended empires and of mighty conquerors are in comparison of those who have rendered considerable states eminent, and immortalized their own names by these pursuits.—Report of the Committee on the Elgin Marbles, 1816

ful, or barely requisite to animal life, how few would have been the pleasures of creation! Mere existence seems all which the lowest animal is capable of enjoying; but the higher nature rises till she ends in man; the more refined and the more numerous appear our sources of gratification; and if the scale of existence go gradually on, sensations of which we are now incapable, and objects of delight which now we can never know, are perhaps provided by the great and beneficent Creator.—It appears, as far as we can dare enter into the thoughts of God, to be the intention of his goodness to clothe utility and things necessary with associations of delight and beauty; that is, to instruct by attraction. Are not Poetry and Painting imitations of this divine principle? Do they not encircle morality and virtue, illustrious acts and illustrious actors, in all the variety of verse and language, form and colour, magnificence and splendour? Do they not instruct by pleasing? Certainly, all our efforts seem useless and insignificant, when, in moments of painful musing, one reflects on the inherent decay of nature, and the silent vastness of eternity! But because the works of creation are more sublime, we are not to consider our own efforts as insignificant. It is our duty to better the condition of our species by a sound and sensible exercise of our faculties, however insignificant such efforts may seem to creatures of vaster being. If the little ant, who labours to drag his ear of corn to his winter board, felt his insignificance as much as we do, he would laugh at his own weakness, muse on our superior power, relapse into indolence, and be starved before the winter is over.—Such objections proceed from morbidity or dulness, which have no feeling beyond touch, no notion of good beyond per centage, and no apprehension of any refinement beyond the durability of matter. We must be great in Painting, or we shall be ever an inferior nation. All that can be done has been done by individuals, both Patrons and Painters; the impulse is now to be given by Government. If once it could be induced to expand its facilities to the moral value of this glorious Art, if once it could be induced to take it up as it took up the Elgin Marbles, and form a Committee for the consideration of its wants, a shock would be given, and its example followed throughout the country, as it has already been followed regarding Sculpture. Most earnestly and sincerely and eagerly do I entreat the Committee, who have the arrangement of the building of Churches, not to be indifferent to the religious value of the thing recommended—not to yield to the vulgar prejudice of considering Painting as a mere decoration—but to be aware, that it is a high and a deep effort of intellect, the result of a combination of various powers, the gift of the Deity; and in its exercise as capable of exciting pious sympathy, as the roar of the organ, the melodious harmony of human voices, and the solemn intonations of prayer; to consider whether the thing be practicable, and if it be found so, not to relax from a just ardour till it be accomplished.—I anxiously beg the Government to remember, that the present Regency has been the most glorious in great deeds of any during the annals of England, and that they will not suffer it to pass off without adding the public encouragement of Painting to the number. This has never yet been done by any Government here; and it may be depended on, that the first British Ministry who have taste enough to begin it, will ever be remembered in the history of the country among its greatest benefactors. Let us do all we can do, and leave future ages only the honour of completion.

Feb. 21, 1818.

B. R. HAYDON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 9.—On the 5th his Majesty, King Charles John, issued the annexed Proclamation, and, on

the 6th, he was proclaimed King, by the Herald of the kingdom, in the usual form:—

“We, CHARLES JOHN, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden and Norway, &c. to all our faithful subjects living and dwelling in Sweden, greeting:—

“As we, in consequence of the proposal of our late beloved Father, our august King and Sovereign, Charles XIII. to the estates of the Kingdom of Sweden, were unanimously chosen on the 21st of August, 1810, his successor on the Swedish throne; and at the same time invited by the unanimous voice of the King and the people, accepted this honourable call, though attended with great responsibility, we felt a particular impulse thereto, in the events, wholly foreign to us, which decided your choice, and which, without our having had any share in them, solely directed your free and independent resolutions; we were thereby taken from that repose which had been our sole aim, and immediately on our arrival here your deceased King received us with the dearest proofs of confidence and friendship; and, adopting us as his son, and impressing on your work a more holy seal, which could but increase our obligation and our devotedness to our new country. During the years that have elapsed since that event, so interesting to our heart, we have exerted ourself to fulfil towards that never to be forgotten and ever beloved Prince, all the duties of a faithful subject and an affectionate son; and have daily received, in his paternal never changing tenderness, the noblest recompence of our endeavours. This happiness we are no longer to enjoy. Death has deprived us of him who, in this world, was attached to us with the most faithful love. From our filial bosom, from the arms of an inconsolable consort, from the circle of surrounding relations, from a people of whom he has been twice the deliverer, he departed with the calmness of a sage, with the peace of a good conscience, attended by the consolations of religion, and the tears of gratitude, to receive his eternal reward in a better world. We have received his last blessing upon you, which he pronounced on the verge of life with the same energy as in his most vigorous days, and on his dying bed. We took the sacred oath to inherit, together with his Crown, his tender cares for the country, his ardent wishes for your welfare. As we now, in consequence of this afflicting event, ascend the united thrones of Sweden and Norway, to govern both kingdoms according to the fundamental laws of each, which were approved by the estates of the Swedish Diet on the 6th of August, and by the Storting of the kingdom of Norway on the 31st of July, 1815, we have given the Royal Declarations, fixed by the King and the States of the kingdom, in the decision of the Diet of 2d May, 1810.

“Since we first trod on Swedish ground, it has been our highest care to defend your liberty, your privileges, and the independence of the kingdom. Providence crowned our endeavours with success. In the present melancholy hour, it was therefore our first duty, as well as our first thoughts, to implore its powerful support in our future actions. From your unanimity and patriotism, we expect the most powerful assistance. In faithful union with your King, who is bound to you by the laws, you will continue to be free and independent. In this manner you will most worthily honour the memory of the Prince whom we lament; and may his blessed spirit for ever protect a happy people, who can say upon his grave, with pure heartfelt gratitude, “Through him we possessed the laws which we ourselves made; the free soil which covers the bones of our fathers, and the brightened prospect of our future lot, which his virtues and his self-denial have prepared for us.”—We remain affected to you all and each, with our Royal favour, and recommend you to God the Almighty.

“Palace at Stockholm, Feb. 5th, 1818.”

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 23.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

The Duke of MONTROSE brought up the Report of the Secret Committee, which was read by the clerk.

The Report began by recapitulating the statements made by the Secret Committee of last Session, and then gave a sketch of the disturbances in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, which are already well-known to our readers. It then proceeded as follows:—The arrests and trials, the discovery of the schemes of the disaffected leaders, and the continued activity of the Magistrates and the Government, must have checked the progress of disaffection;

while the improved state of the country, and the consequent employment of the labouring classes, must have rendered even those who were most open to seduction less inclined to those desperate measures which urgent distress might have driven them to. It is the opinion of the Committee, that some of the disaffected, particularly in London, are still active and determined to persevere, though with diminished numbers; and that, therefore, continued vigilance will be necessary. The Committee next proceeded to examine those papers, referred to them, which relate to the arrest and detention of persons under the warrant of the Secretary of State, in consequence of the two Acts passed last Session, for the purpose of detaining persons suspected of conspiracy against the Government. The Committee did not think it necessary to enter into any particular statement concerning those persons against whom bills of indictment had been found, or who had been tried, or had fled from justice. Warrants were issued against ten, who have never been taken. Forty-four were arrested on suspicion of High Treason, who have not been brought to trial; of these, seven were discharged after examination, without any subsequent warrant of detention; thirty-seven were detained; but one who was finally committed, was soon afterwards discharged; another was soon discharged on account of illness; and a third died in prison. The Committee, after severally examining the grounds of these warrants, think that the arrests and detentions were fully justified; and they find, that in no one case was any warrant of detention issued except in consequence of information upon oath. The Committee also found that all the persons so arrested and detained, and not tried, were discharged from time to time, as the state of the country and circumstances were thought to permit. The Committee understood, likewise, that, up to a certain time, expectations were formed of bringing a large proportion of the prisoners to trial, but that these expectations were unavoidably relinquished. In conclusion, the Committee were of opinion that the Government had exercised the powers vested in it, by the two Acts of last Session, with due discretion and moderation; and also that the Magistrates in the several disturbed districts, by their activity and vigilance, materially contributed to preserve the public peace.

The Report was ordered to be printed.

The Earl of CAERNARVON presented a Petition from the Merchants, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, the same as that presented by Mr. Phillips in the House of Commons on the 10th. The Petitioners, among other things, complained of the frequency of nocturnal domiciliary visits, made by subordinate agents of the Police, in which the greatest abuse and inhumanity were displayed. The Noble Earl also presented Petitions from Ogden and Sellers, similar to those in the other House, and from Guy Bray and John Acres to the same effect.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Bennet from the Commons brought up the Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill, which was read a first time; and Lord Holland presented a Petition from the City of Bath in favour of the Bill.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

BILL OF INDEMNITY.

Earl GROSVENOR presented a Petition from Mr. Evans, who had so properly resisted entering on a recognizance to obtain his discharge, against the granting a Bill of Indemnity, &c.—Laid on the table.

The Duke of MONTROSE presented a Bill for indemnifying his Majesty's Ministers and persons employed in apprehending Prisoners under the late Suspension Act. He should merely propose that the Bill be now read a first time, and on Friday he should submit some observations on the object of the measure.

Lord LAUDERDALE contended that some delay should take place, as it was possible the Commons Report on the same subject might be of a very different nature; so that if that House should think fit to impeach Ministers for their conduct under the Suspension Act, their Lordships would then have to sit as Judges on a question which they had previously determined. It was therefore a question of importance, and delay should certainly take place.

Lord LIVERPOOL observed, that if the Commons Committee came to a different opinion, that House would throw out the Indemnity Bill. Their Lordships were not at all bound to regulate their proceedings by those of the other House, of which indeed they were not supposed to know any thing, except through the votes of that Assembly.

Lord HOLLAND made some remarks in support of Lord Lauderdale's opinion.

A conversation took place, and a motion was made to delay the 2^d reading, which was negatived, and the reading was fixed for Friday.—Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 27.

Petitions from the City of London against the Bill of Indemnity, and from Samuel Baguley and Elijah Dickson, complaining of the Suspension Act, &c. were presented and laid on the table.

INDEMNITY BILL.

The Duke of MONTROSE moved the second reading of this Bill. He took a view of the proceedings which led to the Suspension Act, which, he said, Ministers had obtained in order to save not to destroy the Constitution; and argued, that it was merely justice to them and to the Magistrates, who had done their duty under it, to protect them for having so performed it with humanity and moderation. He even doubted whether all the persons who ought to have been apprehended, had been arrested under the Suspension Act.—(Hear, hear!)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE characterized the Bill as an invasion of the laws of the land, and contended, that whatever might have been the disaffection, those laws were sufficient to correct the mischief. The Bill not only went to protect Ministers, &c. but even all their informers and spies, whatever might have been their conduct.—(Hear, hear!)—Would their Lordships at once deprive the sufferers of all hope of redress for their grievances? Delay, at least, should take place, which would afford time for hearing the parties at the bar of that House; and for this end he should move that the word "now" be omitted, and "this day fortnight" inserted in its place.

Lord LIVERPOOL argued, that the Report of the Committee had justified the conduct of Ministers, and shewed that they had not abused the power with which they had been entrusted; the Bill of Indemnity, therefore, was founded on this ground. Parliament had reposed a trust in Ministers, and this was the standard by which they should be judged. The Suspension Act had afforded the means of securing the peace of the country, by the sacrifice of few or no victims.—(Hear, hear!)—Great danger had existed; and the commotions both in France and Ireland proved, that it was not necessary that men of rank should be concerned in conspiracies. All the measures taken had been well warranted by the necessity of the case.

Lord ERSKINE solemnly protested against precluding men who had been aggrieved from laying their complaints before that House. He denied that the danger had been such as to require the suspension of the laws; and he implored the House to stop this rage for indemnification on the part of men who were charged with wanton enormities, into which they refused to inquire. The measure militated against every principle of freedom and justice.—(Hear, hear!)

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that the great bulwark of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus Act, would have caused the greatest danger to the Constitution, but for the power of Parliament to suspend it occasionally, in moments of difficulty. Language had been used, in the House and out, respecting the Secret Committee, which was extremely improper; but their Lordships should act on their Report. Did they deem the Committee such rogues and vagabonds as not to have reported fairly on the facts before them? He was satisfied with the Constitution as it was; and he was astonished that the Whigs did not see into the designs of the Reformers. Were the rebels in Derbyshire for reform? No, that was downright nonsense. The necessity of the case precluded those who had been taken up from seeking redress, and they should submit for the general safety, for the evidence could not be disclosed: so that the Indemnity Bill was most reasonable, and it was supported by precedents. The country could never have been great and free, if Parliament had not had the sense to suspend its liberties.—(Hear, hear!)

Lord HOLLAND, among other things, said, that the object of Ministers was to protect themselves, their agents, and informers, to shield the horrible miscreant Oliver from the victims of his atrocious arts and frightful iniquities, and to trample all law and justice under foot, by denying redress to the injured.—(Hear, hear!)—It was time for them to look about, when a Noble Secretary had spoken of such a man as Oliver with respect. Would not the Magistrates imitate such conduct, and employ their informers and spies, to the destruction of all quiet and confidence? They should take warning by the example of France, where such evils had long prevailed. People had been

ruined by arbitrary imprisonments, and they had just as much right to redress as their Lordships had to their estates. Suppose disclosures did take place—what had the interests of the State to do with the welfare of a set of wretched informers? A wretch of this sort in Ireland had been indemnified, and had honours conferred upon him! He called on the House, in the name of Honour and of Justice, to throw out the present Bill.

Lord STAMFORD said, he must tell the Noble Lord, that the person on whom he had heaped his abuse (Oliver) did not merit it, nor did the Indemnity Bill concern him, as he had done nothing at all to make such a measure necessary to his security. As to the system of Espionage, he abhorred it as much as any man; but when an opportunity of serving the country was presented to him by means of an informer, could he, as an upright Minister, as an honest man, refuse such information? He only wished it was consistent with his duty to disclose the information he had received, and particularly all which had passed between him and Oliver; all which however had been fully disclosed to the Secret Committee. But the public were mistaken in regard to Oliver's motives and conduct. He could say, with respect to those imprisoned, not one single case produced in him (Lord S.) the slightest feeling of self-reproach.—(Hear, hear!)—Under similar circumstances he should act just as he had acted. Their treatment had been most grossly misrepresented.

Lord GROSVENOR said, that he had heard nothing to justify the measure in question.

Lord CAERNARVON opposed the Bill, and spoke of doing justice to the character of "the injured Oliver." (Much laughter.)

The question being loudly called for, the House divided—For the 2d reading of the Indemnity Bill, 100—Against it, 33—Majority, 67.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 23.

In answer to a question respecting the finance of last year, the Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER stated, that the income being compared with the expenditure, there remained a surplus, including the sinking Fund, of three millions.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Sir ROBERT PEEL moved the second reading of the Bill to regulate the employment of children in Cotton Mills, &c. The Bill would prevent them from being admitted before nine years of age, and from that time until they reached sixteen, would place them under the protection of Parliament. After that age they would be considered free agents. They would work eleven hours, exclusive of their meals. The Bill would also prevent the iniquitous practice of working children after their parents were in bed.

Mr. PHILIPS objected to the Bill, both as founded on erroneous statements with regard to the unhealthiness of the employment, which was not so great as was imagined, and also as likely to injure our foreign trade, by restricting the hours of work in this country, while in others they were unlimited.

After a few more observations, the Bill was read a second time, committed, and the report ordered to be considered that day six weeks.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

CITY REVENUE.

Mr. H. SUMNER made some observations on the application of the City of London for permission to raise 34,000*l.* on the credit of the Orphan's Fund, for completing Whitecross-street Prison. They had before obtained 95,000*l.* for that purpose, and the House should not grant any more until it was shown how that sum had been expended. The Corporation had been charged in their own Court as wasteful and improvident. They had expended in dinners to the Liberators of Europe, improvement of the public streets, gold boxes and swords, statues, colours, donations to charities, &c. 126,000*l.* The sum required for the goal was 134,000*l.*, so that if the Corporation had been just before they were generous, they would have had sufficient to complete their prison. This was not the only misapplication. The Bridge House Estate was vested in them for the building and repairing London Bridge; but 53,000*l.* had been applied to other purposes: so that in case one or two arches of London Bridge were swept away, they must come again to the Orphan's Fund. This was not misapplication only, it was embezzlement. By an ancient charter, the City of London had a jurisdiction in the Borough of Southwark, which had four Latin dormans, but had been lately converted into a place for a London and Antwerp. This was gross

and nefarious job. As to the New Prison, nothing could be worse planned. He therefore moved for an account of the City Revenue, ending 31st December, 1817.

Sir WILLIAM CURTIS said, that the reason their funds were not adequate to the completion of the Prison was, because they had to maintain on an average 250 prisoners a year from other counties. They were ready to show how the former sum of 95,000*l.* had been used. The Hon. Baronet defended the plan of the New Prison. It was a poor man's prison, and the accommodation quite good enough. He moved, as an amendment, for an account of the duties constituting the Orphan's Fund and the charges on it, together with an account of the application of the 95,000*l.* obtained for the New Prison.

Mr. Serjeant OXSLOW said, that it was an abuse of terms to call squandering money on dinners, drinking, presents, &c. generosity, while they were obliged to ask for fresh taxes for useful purposes. The Hon. Baronet had not answered the statements of the Mover.

Mr. Alderman WOOD contended, that the City of London had embezzled no part of the Bridge House Estate. Surrey had also borrowed of the Estate to make a sewer in St. George's Fields. Though the City were not alarmed at a scrutiny, he did not think such a request as this warranted the House in calling for their accounts. The Prison to which this was to be applied was principally for Middlesex Debtors. There were now 400 prisoners in it who did not belong to the City of London; and 3,000*l.* a year additional expence was incurred by removing them from Newgate.

Mr. BARCLAY contended that if it should appear that the City had fairly expended its money—that it had been just as well as generous—it would be proper to relieve them; but if the money had been squandered, he did not think he should do his duty if he supported them in such a course.

Sir J. SHAW said the City had acted liberally in making necessary improvements in their new gaol without any pledge from Parliament; and he hoped the House would not desert them.

Mr. N. CALVERT thought that Middlesex should be rated for the support of the prisoners in London; but that the Orphans' Fund should not be applied to that purpose.

Mr. BENNET said, that the New Prison in Whitecross-street was one of the worst contrived and most discreditable he had ever seen. The questions asked about the disposal of the Funds of the City had been answered by an eulogium on their prisons!

Mr. H. SUMNER allowed that a rate on Middlesex, for the maintenance of the City Prisons, might be justifiable.

The House divided—For the original motion, 24—Against it, 11—Majority 13, for the production of the City Accounts.

PROSECUTIONS FOR FORGERY, &c.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH rose to move for an account of the prosecutions for forgery for the 14 years before and the 14 years after the Restriction Act. He said, that that Act should have increased the prosecutions: was not to be wondered at, but the amount of the increase was incredible. Before 1797, there were only four; and in the 14 years after there were four hundred and thirty-eight!—It was necessary to ascertain the consequences of this system, the diffusion of depravity, the multiplication of crimes, and the effusion of human blood which had resulted from its existence. When this knowledge was before the House, it would be felt that something should be done to put an end to such an enormous evil.—He moved also for an account of the number of persons convicted for coining gold and silver for 14 years previous to the Restriction. Sir James subsequently moved for an account of the persons committed on prosecutions between Jan. 1, 1816, and Feb. 1, 1819.

Mr. GRENFELL suggested that a distinct account should be laid before the House of the persons prosecuted for forging or uttering notes of 1*l.*, 2*l.*, and 5*l.*; as that would make it evident that the number of convictions and executions for forgery were owing to the Restriction, and the consequent vast issue of small notes.

Mr. LOCKHART deprecated any attempt to excite an improper commiseration for crime, observing, that it was the duty of the Bank to hold out encouragement to artists and chemists, with a view to the invention of some paper and colour which could not possibly be imitated.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH declared, that he never had any wish to excite improper commiseration for crime, or to take any proceeding likely to weaken the authority of the laws. But he would maintain, that any Legislature which held out a temptation to crime was a participator in the guilt of its commission.

The motion was agreed to, as were some others on the same subject.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY presented a Petition from Mr. Edmund Townsend, praying a consideration of the Bankrupt Laws.—Ordered to lie on the table.

On the third reading of the Prison Chaplains' Bill, Mr. CURWEN remarked that his object had only been to prevent the lavish expenditure of the money of the counties. He did not desire improperly to abridge the power of the Magistrates.—The Bill was passed.

Lord FOLKESTONE presented a Petition for Annual Parliaments, &c. from a part of Glasgow.—Ordered to be printed.

CRIMINAL PUNISHMENTS.

Sir S. ROMILLY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove from the Acts of the 10th and 11th of William the Third, such parts as took away the benefit of clergy from persons tried for stealing in dwelling-houses, &c. This Bill, he said, had passed the House twice in the last Parliament, and twice in the present. On the last occasion the Bill passed without opposition, he might therefore say, unanimously; yet in each instance it was rejected by the other House. On that subject it would not be proper for him to say much; yet he could not refrain from saying something on the recent state of the administration of justice in the country.—Up to 1816, in ten years 1097 persons had been tried under the Act for stealing in houses to the amount of 40s.; of these 293 had been capitally convicted, but not one had been executed. Crimes however multiplied under the recent practice, which was not to carry these laws into execution generally, but only on extraordinary cases.—Very different was the practice in regard to cases of fraudulent bankruptcies and forgeries. The system here was just the reverse, and yet the crimes intended to be checked by severity had enormously multiplied. During the last 40 years, fraudulent bankrupt cases had prodigiously increased, yet for the last 85 years only four convictions had been carried into effect; for the defrauded creditors, rather than shed the blood of the offenders, suffered them to escape with impunity.—(Hear, hear!)—By the great increase of paper money and paper securities, the offence of forgery had also greatly increased, and few pardons were granted. Still the desired effect of great severity had been lost, for the evil remained. There was a strong feeling among the British people against the punishment of death for the crime of forgery. Some recent examples had been truly shocking. The other day two females were executed for the offence, and but for the timely interference of a worthy Magistrate and an Hon. Friend of his*, two boys would have been executed this very morning for the same crime, that of uttering forged notes; but a suspension of the sentence had been obtained. Such spectacles excited compassion for the sufferers, not obedience to the laws. Burke, in speaking of executions for political crimes, said that they only increased the ferocity of men, and taught them to regard life as of little value. Sir Samuel here noticed the proceedings at the interment of Haitch, as described in the Newspapers. He disapproved of such a horrid exhibition, satisfied as he was that it was calculated to produce the worst effects on the minds of the spectators. There was no authority for such proceedings, as, by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on Self-Murder, the body was merely to be buried without the rites of the Church. Neither the Sheriff nor any other person had any right to order such a spectacle, which was disgraceful to the character of the country, and injurious to the public morals.

Mr. J. SMITH agreed in all that had fallen from the Learned Gentleman: there were numerous cases of forgery hushed up, as the parties would not prosecute.

Leave was given to Sir Samuel to bring in his Bill.

THE BLOOD CONSPIRATORS.

Dr. PHILLIMORE noticed the case of Brock, Pelham, and Power, who had received a free pardon, after having been found guilty of seducing three unfortunate Irishmen to counterfeit the coin, for the purpose of procuring the reward on their conviction. This was a matter which required explanation, for he could conceive nothing more horrible than that such blood-hounds should escape punishment.

Mr. BATHURST said, that a free pardon had been granted those men; for the Judges had decided that there was no law for the punishment of their crime. The opinion of the Judges, however, did not exist in such a shape, as would enable it to be laid before the House. The Law Officers had been desired to take into consideration the amendment of the law on this head.

* The names of such men should be known in every corner of the Empire: they were the Honourable Mr. Bennett and Alderman Wood.—*Examiner*.

Sir F. BURDETT deemed it scarcely possible that there was no law which could reach such villainous practices. He hoped that the Hon. Member would insist on the production of the opinion of the Judges.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that one Vaughan had been found guilty of being an accessory before the fact, the point being reserved for the opinion of the Judges, whether, as the law stood, a person could be so convicted. Brock, Pelham, and Power, had been found guilty of the same crime; and the 12 Judges having decided that the offence of which Vaughan had been found guilty did not amount to the crime imputed to him, it was deemed advisable that a pardon should also be extended to them.—The Law Officers of the Crown, he could assure the House, had the most anxious desire to bring those persons to justice;—(Hear, hear!)—but when the law came to be discussed, some very nice points arose, and the Judges were of opinion that judgment could not be executed. The offence was enormous, but the law was defective.

Lord STANLEY was proceeding to make some remarks, when Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that there was no motion before the House, and that no benefit could arise from the discussion.

After some other business had taken place, Mr. BROUGHAM revived the conversation, by asking whether any steps had been taken to prosecute Brock and the others for a conspiracy?

Mr. BATHURST said he could give no information on the subject.

Lord MITON observed, that as the point had not been reserved for the opinion of the Judges, in the case of Brock, Pelham, and Power, he thought the conduct of Ministers in advising a free pardon was rather precipitate.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that as their cases were the same as Vaughan's, it was the duty of Ministers to see that they were not executed illegally.—(Hear, hear!)

Sir F. BURDETT remarked, that even if the law were as it was described, it was no reason why those men should not be prosecuted for conspiring to take men's lives for money.—(No answer in reply.)

A Committee was appointed to inquire into the laws respecting Clock and Watch-makers.

Mr. BROUGHAM gave notice of a motion respecting the destruction of the Income Tax Papers.

The Coroner's increased Allowance Bill was thrown out, on a division, there being 13 for it, and 30 against it.—Adjourned till Friday, on account of the Queen's Drawing-room, held on Thursday.

Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, in Common Hall assembled, of the City of London, against the Indemnity Bill. On the Petition being read,

Sir W. CURTIS said, I can only say that I was present at this Meeting, and I entirely disapprove of every word in the Petition. (A laugh.) It was ordered to be printed.

The Sheriffs of London presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. in Common Council, complaining of the gross frauds practised at mock Auctions.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, the subject of the Petition was not unknown to Government, and would be attended to.—Laid on the Table.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Mr. BATHURST appeared at the Bar, with the Report of the Secret Committee, to whom the papers contained in the Green Bag were referred.

The Clerk read the Report, which stated that the Committee had examined the several Papers of a secret nature referred to them for their consideration. The first object being to form a just estimate of the internal state of the country, in which they were guided by the Second Report of the last Committee.—[Here the Report entered on the well-known proceedings in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, &c.]—The Committee hoped, however, that the hour of delusion was passed, and that the leaders had repented of their error. Still, the Committee were of opinion, that it would require all the vigilance of the Government and the Magistracy, to preserve public tranquillity; and it was necessary they should continue to lend their aid to repress inflammatory publications, which had been pouring forth in all directions throughout the country; and were still in some respects in circulation. In the Metropolis, a small number of active and designing individuals had been uninterruptedly engaged in plans, with the ultimate view of subverting the Constitution; but they had made few proselytes. The Committee are fully sensible of the improvement in the situation of the labouring parts of the

country; and that though the insurrection had extended to a considerable distance, yet it had not reached above a certain rank in life, whose condition was now bettered by the changes in the means of subsistence. They saw no reason to apprehend other than that the exertions of the Police would be amply sufficient to prevent any serious disturbance to the public peace. With respect to the persons apprehended and imprisoned, and since discharged, the Committee had examined into the charges upon which they had been apprehended and committed to prison; and they had found that those charges were substantiated by depositions on oath, and that the discretion vested in the Government to apprehend such persons had been temperately and judiciously exercised. Of the 37 persons arrested, 36 had been subsequently discharged at various periods without trial, and one had died in prison; they saw no reason to doubt that in the detention of these prisoners the Government had exercised a sound discretion, and much moderation.

Lord CASTLEREAGH having moved that the Report be printed, and observed, that it was not his intention to name any day for its consideration,—

Mr. TIERNEY remarked, that he was not surprised at the Noble Lord's opinion, that the Report was not worth the consideration of the House, for in fact it was nothing but a jumble of nonsense—(*Hear, and much confusion.*)—All the absurdities had been brought together in this precious Document for the amusement of the nation. The only material point was, that it was a complete white-washing of the Administration.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Ministers, it seems, had exercised their powers with the utmost moderation and the utmost humanity! All this was to be expected, when the accused appointed their own judges. Did the Noble Lord imagine he could impose on the House, or at any rate juggle men of sense and judgment out of doors? The Report was indeed unworthy of notice—it arose from nothing, was in itself nothing, and could lead to nothing. Nothing could come out of nothing,—though this had been nearly accomplished, when the Noble Lord was made a Minister,—and he himself was manifestly ashamed that a Bill of Indemnity was to be founded on such a thing as that now laid on the table.—(*Great confusion.*)—Where were the vouchers for this ridiculous production? He would not believe a word of assertions unsupported by evidence;—but it was a waste of time to comment on a document at once so absurd, so contemptible, and so ludicrous.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that the Hon. Gentleman's attempt to excite a feeling that the Report was unworthy of notice, would wholly fail. (*Hear, and confusion.*) He was not the profoundest oracle that had ever sat on that side of the House. Occasions would arise for discussion, though no particular day was named. There would be opportunities enough for the Hon. Gentleman and his friends to attempt to excite discontent and alarm.—(*Hear, hear!*) The danger had been great, and was now happily diminished. Those that remained would be met with due firmness.

Mr. BROUGHAM contended that the Secret Committee had been selected in a way which was a perfect mockery of impartiality, and the natural consequence was, a Report justifying all the proceedings of Ministers. He wished the Report printed, that the country, who was watching their proceedings, might see how Ministers had done their duty.

Mr. B. BATHURST said something in defence of the Report; but the departure of some Members and the private talking of others, rendered it difficult to hear what he said.

Sir W. BURROUGHS and Lord FOLKESTONE put each a question—to which Lord CASTLEREAGH returned no reply; but on Mr. BROUGHAM's remarking, that as the Report talked of plans of revolution still going on in London (alluding perhaps, he said, to the Spenceans) some information should certainly be given to the House,—Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that he could not understand how the Learned Gentleman thought himself entitled to put questions to this or that Member of the Committee.

The Report was then ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned till Monday, after some conversation on minor topics.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Kendrick, Daventry, grocer.
J. Cohen, Whitechapel, hat-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Hopkins, Aldersgate-street, cooper. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Broad-street.
M. Bassett, Greenwich, bootmaker. Attornies, Messrs. Parker, Greenwich.

M. Walthew, Liverpool, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Young and Hughes, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

J. Howkins, Penny-fields, T. Morris and W. Constable, Blackwall, builders. Attorney, Mr. Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street.

J. O. Parr, Liverpool, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Temple.

R. James, Bristol, cabinet-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Bridges and Quilter, Red Lion-square.

G. Tengt, Manchester, currier. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

R. Broughall, Shrewsbury, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Philpot and Stowe, Temple.

B. Lloyd, Llanasa, Flintshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

J. Powell, Presteign, Radnorshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Meredith, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

T. and J. Dawson, Graiton, Yorkshire, drapers. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

T. Rennison, St. Paul, Gloucestershire, tavern-keeper. Attorney, Mr. King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

F. Bradfield, Wymondham, Norfolk, grocer.
T. Dovey, Worcester, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

W. N. Wright, Stapleford Abbott, Essex, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Eritt and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minories.

W. F. Cotsford, Upper Clapton, plumber. Attorney, Mr. Orrell, Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

R. Radcliffe, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, druggist. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

J. Collins, Gosport, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Boardillon and Hewitt, Broad-street, Cheapside.

J. Holding, Liverpool, cotton-broker. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-lun.

C. Latcham, Bristol, money-scrivener. Attorney, Mr. Thomas Heelis, Staple-lun.

W. Proctor, Kettleholme, Chester, calico-printer. Attorney, Mr. Ralph Ellis, Chancery-lane.

J. Hind, Bradwell, Derbyshire, baker. Attorney, Mr. Meymott, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

J. Howie, Liverpool, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

J. Brooke and C. Bowstead, Nantwich, Cheshire, common-brewers. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

D. Evans, Liverpool, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Taylor and Roscoe, King's-Bench-Walks, Temple.

G. H. Byrne, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Mayhew and Price, Chancery-lane.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 80½ 80 | 3 per Cent Cons. 79½.

The Review of *Rhododaphne* next week or the week after.

T. T. C.—F.,—B. R.,—and N. T. C.—are received.

May we say that we should be glad to hear again, at any future opportunity, from the Correspondent who protested with such a pleasant candour against the enormity of PUNING? We are not in the habit of making such requests; but we give way to this for our own gratification.

A CRITICAL NOTICE of Mr. MUIR's valuable work on *British India*, in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Nothing further is said to be in the Paris papers respecting the alleged attack on the Duke of WELLINGTON. Indeed their complete silence is remarkable; and that of the ministerial papers on this side the water still more so. The suspicion is certainly materially increased, either that the thing was a trick, or was entirely of a private origin. And yet, if the latter, why not attempt to discover the man

His Grace did not even despise a common political paragraph in a Flemish journal; and as he is fond of reading "great moral lessons" besides, why not take the opportunity?

MATHURIN BRUNEAU, the Pretender, has been sentenced to a fine of 3000 francs, to three-fourths also of the costs of the prosecution, to five years imprisonment, to two years more at the end of that time, for insulting the Court,—and then, after all, to be at the disposal of Government. This is pretty well for an impostor, who was "too ridiculous to impose on any one;" but your legitimate dynasties have a special antipathy even to be imitated. It is worth while observing what a sensation of some sort or other these kind of Pretenders are sure to create. If a man were to pretend to be of the other and illegitimate species of aristocracy, to be a Prince of Poets or Philosophers,—SHAKESPEARE or BACON,—he would indeed get detected in a trice.

There is a quantity of painful subjects of notice this week connected with the disgusting defects in our Criminal Justice, and the still worse, because more immediately wilful conduct, which is to be recommended to Indemnity by that "jumble of nonsense," the Committee Report. All discussion on the latter topics is now almost entirely supererogatory, the gross corruption, and consequently the nothingness of the House of Commons in all debateable points of view, being so well understood. Yet it will be proper to notice, for other wholesome purposes, some newly transpired and shocking circumstances connected with the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and we shall enter upon these and similar matters next week, particularly the cases of *Brock*, *Pelham*, and *Power*, the pardoned blood-conspirators, and of the boys *Spicer* and *Kelly*, two fresh victims, who are now waiting with halters round their necks till it is further inquired into. We trust that a serious inquiry indeed will be made in the mean time. It is the very least the Home Secretary, who has got unfortunately implicated with these awful times, owes to the cause of public justice, and we may add, without meaning an ill compliment to him, to his own peace of mind.

Yesterday morning arrived the four days' Paris Papers which were due, from Sunday to Wednesday last inclusive. They contain no intelligence of importance. The same silence continues to be preserved with respect to the alleged attempt upon the Duke of WELLINGTON.

Calcutta Papers have arrived to the 18th of September. The Marquis of HASTINGS had reached Allahabad on the 1st of that month, and was expected to arrive at Cawnpore about the 15th. The Madras troops were advancing to the Nerbudda, and a large force was proceeding to take a position to the northward of that river. It was supposed Sir T. HISLOP would march direct for Elliephore. Sir D. OCHTERLONY had issued orders to the third division of the Field Army to be prepared for moving about the middle of September. The Pindarees, under the protection of SCINDEAH, were estimated at 70,000. Those who followed the standard of MEER KHAN consisted of but a few hundreds. RUNJEET SING continued to make professions of a friendly disposition towards the British Government. The Russian General Yermoloff, during his recent mission to Persia, is said to have been on the most friendly footing with the British Officers in that country, and is reported to have spoken in the highest terms of our nation, particularly to the Persians. Nothing, however, had transpired as to the real object of the Russian Embassy.

Friday was settling day at the Stock Exchange for the immense speculative Consol Account: two defaulters were declared on Saturday on the opening of the Market—one a Jobber of long standing, the other a large Speculator. The Account settled at something above 79.

A Norwich Paper says:—"The Rev. Archdeacon BATHURST having pledged himself to lay the improper conduct of the late High Sheriff of this county (H. N. BURROUGHS, Esq.) at the Meeting held on the 13th ult. before Parliament, wrote to consult two Members of the House of Lords, and one of the House of Commons, upon the subject. The latter Gentleman, in his reply, intimated, that "the present Ministers of the Crown have such an Augean Stable for him to cleanse, that he literally has not time to sweep the Norfolk Shire-house."

OLIVER THE SPY.—This infamous character was in Cardigan, the place of his birth, a few days ago, where he was soon recognised; and the whole neighbourhood assembled to inflict on him exemplary punishment; but he effected his escape, and travelled to Cardiff, a distance of 45 miles, where he was likewise recognised and seized by the enraged populace, who pelted him with rotten eggs and every offensive offal they could procure, and after rolling him in the different kennels, they tied a rope round his middle, and flung him into the Myrtha Canal, along which they towed him for a considerable distance, until some persons, fearful of the consequences, advised the multitude to desist. He was then hauled on the bank, where he remained for some time apparently lifeless, and when sufficiently recovered, he was permitted to escape.—*Public Ledger*.

When Mr. OLIVER, a short time after his return from Derbyshire, happened to be arrested on a charge of debt, and found himself destitute of assistance, my Lord SIRMOUTH very graciously sent a couple of his clerks to release him, and he was released accordingly. The newspapers are either ignorant of this, or from motives of delicacy to the pious Secretary, have declined publishing it. It is, however, a fact that can be attested by several persons of the first respectability.—*Stanford News*.

The ships for the northern regions are nearly completed. The bed-places in the cabins, &c. are so constructed, as to be removed, and every requisite for the construction of barracks will be conveyed in the ships, should it be necessary for the officers and crew to remain on those inhospitable shores. An astronomer also proceeds with them, with proper mathematical instruments, a dipping needle, &c. Provisions for two years' consumption, and an unlimited quantity of coals, are also embarked.

The Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND was on Friday night delivered of a still-born male child, at her house in St. James's-square. Her Grace is as well as can be expected.

A post-chaise was stopped a few days since by the Custom-house Officers, just as it was entering Deal. On inspecting the carriage, it was found to contain 10,000*l.* in sovereigns and bullion, which they took to the Custom-house, but it was afterwards restored to the owners.

Mock Auctions.—We understand, that the most summary proceedings are about to be taken by the Solicitors of the Excise against a set of bad characters, who call themselves Auctioneers, who infest the different parts of the metropolis. A Gentleman was recently invited into one of these auctions to purchase household furniture, stated to be the property of a great mercantile house which had failed; he paid a deposit of nearly 40*l.* but has never been able to recover the property. Upon enquiry at the Excise Office, he learned that the Auctioneer under whose name the auction was advertised was not licensed; and the duties advanced according to the conditions had never been entered. The penalty is very serious; and we hope that the delinquents will be brought to justice.

Admiral Sir GEORGE BENKELEY died on Wednesday in South Audley-street.

That miserable wretch *Haitch*, in the letter he wrote to his murdered wife's mother, spoke of the deed he had committed, and the one he was just going to commit, with great coolness. He thus concludes:—"I am anxious to die and be with that dear object of my soul; for I am still persuaded that I shall have that unbounded pleasure of enjoying her company in a far superior way than ever it could be done in this transitory world; and as for what man does with this body, a mere lump of vile clay, it is of no consequence to me; therefore men may do with it as they please. So God Almighty bless you, and the remainder of your unfortunate family, is the last prayer of a satisfied man."—This ruffian, it seems, attended the New Jerusalem Chapel: and his talk about "this transitory world," and his "vile clay," shows how deeply he had imbibed the gloomy notions of certain sectarians, who daily libel their CREATOR by false and disgusting pictures of the works of his hand.—This man, who had just perpetrated one of the foulest acts that a human being can commit, upon a female too, whom he had already sufficiently injured, writes as if he was quite certain of possessing the joys of heaven! Is it not likely, that the notions inculcated, at such chapels, about the "rotteness of works" and the importance of "a saving faith," may have had some effect in confounding this man's ideas of right and wrong?—It is a pity that those who take upon themselves to instruct the ignorant will not talk to them about things they could comprehend; but it is much easier to prate darkly about mysterious and spiritual matters, and of another world, than to dilate sensibly on our social duties, and show people the right way to be useful and happy in this.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

Thursday was the day appointed by the QUEEN for the celebration of her birth-day, which occurred last May; in consequence a Drawing-room was held at her Palace, and the spacious suite of rooms on the first-floor was prepared for the occasion; and that her MAJESTY might experience as little fatigue as possible, in receiving the company, a velvet cushion, about five inches high, was placed close to the state chair, for the QUEEN to stand upon, and another for her to lean against. The company continued to arrive till past three. The PRINCE REGENT came in state with his suite in three carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards, and was received with the bands playing "God save the King," the sound of trumpets, &c. The Duke and Duchess of YORK, their Highnesses of GLOUCESTER, the Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER, and Prince of HESSE HOMBURG, went in state. The Prince of HESSE HOMBURG was presented to the QUEEN by Lord STEWART. It was remarked, that the proportion of Ladies at her MAJESTY's Drawing-room was unusually small, and there were but few new equipages. Besides the whole regiment of Life-guards, there was an extraordinary number of peace-officers posted in the Stable-yard and at the gate leading to the Park, whose orders were to prevent the assembling of any crowd: every person on foot was compelled to walk on. The consequence of this new regulation was, that there was no *cheering*, or any other display of *loyalty* usual on such occasions; and the PRINCE REGENT passed from Carlton-house to the Drawing-room with the most respectful silence of the spectators.—*Morning Chronicle*.

We stated on Thursday that a degree of irresolution had been manifested as to the holding of the Drawing-room. Report says, that the Minister of a great Northern Power had presented an Official Note on the marked objection which had been made to the presentation of an illustrious Lady at Court—and remonstrating in strong terms on the subject. The objection, however, was persisted in, and the consequence was, that the Minister of

the Sovereign alluded to, did not attend her MAJESTY's Drawing-room.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The marriage of the Princess ELIZABETH with the Prince of HESSE HOMBURG is said to be at length finally determined upon; and it is also said to be definitively fixed, that, instead of leaving this country immediately, as was originally proposed, her Royal Highness will remain in England for some time. This arrangement has been brought about for the satisfaction of her MAJESTY, to whom her illustrious daughter has, in a peculiar degree, endeared herself, by a long series of the most refined filial attentions, and from whom the QUEEN, in her declining years, felt it impossible to endure the pang of separation.—*Daily papers*.

The refusal of the PRINCESS ROYAL of Denmark arrived on Monday or Tuesday week. On Wednesday it was communicated to the Duke of CLARENCE; and on Thursday he set off to Brighton, offered his hand to Miss WYKEHAM, "and was a thriving wooer."—The Duke has, it is said, given the legal notice to the Privy Council of his intention to espouse Miss WYKEHAM.—Miss WYKEHAM is 28 years of age, and is in possession of between seventeen and eighteen thousand pounds a year, landed property, with a very large sum of money accumulated during her minority.

By the Royal Marriage Act two modes are provided by which the Princes of the Blood may marry:—1. By the King's previous approbation, by and with the consent of his Privy Council, and consequently, by the same authority, in the name and on behalf of his MAJESTY, by the PRINCE REGENT. 2. By the Prince intending to marry, if he shall have attained the full age of 26 years, entering on the books of the Privy Council such his intention; specifying the person, which notice shall authorise the union, unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of twelve months from the date of such entry, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage.

THE SALAMANDER.

MR. EXAMINER,—I went last evening with many others, by polite invitation from Monsieur Chabert, to see him perform his fiery experiments. From the number of Artists who were seated around me, I have little doubt but that this foreign Salamander invited the Royal Academy of Arts, supposing it to be the Royal Society, or some other Academy of Science.—What a mistake!

It may be sufficiently incredible, if I add, that he actually went through the following warm work with the utmost coolness.—He put his naked fist into melted lead; he swallowed two table spoonsful of boiling oil, and bathed his hands and face in the same; he melted sealing wax, letting it drop flaming on his tongue, whence two gentlemen took impressions of their seals; and after various other experiments, he finished by eating five fair mouthfuls of lighted torch, wax, tow, and all, as if it were salad.

—Your constant Reader,

Friday Morning.

VERITAS.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 312.

OPERA.

THEY have had two very pleasing new ballets here, *Acis and Galatea*, and the *Return of Spring*. It is curious that the French, who are not at all so imaginative a people as the English and other neighbours, at least as the poetical individuals of those nations, should yet be the only persons to keep alive a public taste for the beauties of Greek poetry and mythology. It shows the natural grace and cheerfulness of the ancient imagination; for the

French are, at any rate, a graceful and a cheerful people, — so cheerful indeed, that the only apparent reason, why they at once keep these things alive and yet go no further with them, is, that although they have taste enough to seek for elegant pleasure, they are somewhat too easily satisfied both with it and themselves, to search into its depths and sentiment. They go dancing over the surface, and are contented.

It is on this account, that the ballet of *Acis and Galatea* is not so good a thing as the *Return of Spring*; and did not so well succeed. There was some beautiful scenery and dancing in it; and it is impossible not to pity *Polyphemus*, when his love and his hopeless deformity ever came before one; but the charm of this story is in the depth and simplicity of the sentiment; even *Orion* has spoilt it compared with *Threocritus*; and what was to be expected from the still greater and irrelevant conceits, the twists and twirls, and pretty ostentations of a French ballet? *Polyphemus*, who promises well at first, goes off into a mere desperado, and then repents and joins the lover's hands, like a conscience-smitten old guardian in a play.

The *Return of Spring* is another matter. Here even the defects of the French school of dancing might be turned to account, by the license of the renovated spirits of Nature, and the fluttering and whisking of *Zephyr*. And so they are. The twirls are not overdone; and the gracefulness as well as coquettishness of the volatile Deity is preserved. We do not know which performs better, — M. BAPTISTE as *Zephyr*, or Mademoiselle MILANIE as *Chloris*: nor are we anxious to find out, for it is much better to be delighted with both. The only defect in M. BAPTISTE, besides a little too much French twirling, which however he scarcely practices too much in the present piece, is one which he has in common with most if not all other male dancers, — a too great laxity of air when he is not immediately dancing. But when he is, nothing can be more elegant, alert, powerful, and full of meaning. The scene in which he endeavours to carry off, or to whisk the rose out of *Chloris*'s hand was truly enchanting, and as complete an embodying of the idea of a spring air as possible. He went close round her at times, stooping, and fawning with his head; then glanced hither and thither; then floated in a circle; then stopped and threw his limbs about, like little shoots of a breeze; then darted at her hand again, and missed the rose, which in the meanwhile she carried about in all sorts of graceful attitudes, sometimes with hands downwards, sometimes holding it up on each side of her in the air and gazing at it. We never saw a lovelier scene on the stage. The masques of BEN JONSON could not suggest any thing more beautiful and aerial. — Such entertainments revive the finest associations of our youth, keep the beauty of the external world before us, and remind us of the elements of grace and enjoyment we have in our natures. It is instructive as well as curious to see how the utmost refinement in the more polished part of society comes round for its entertainment to the pastoral pleasures, — to music, dancing, and poetry.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

5, *Tartar Robbers dividing the Spoil*. W. M. ALLAN. The few pictures of an historical and fanciful kind, which this Artist has given to the public, are worth so much more than the common-place of most of even our professed Historical Painters, that we earnestly wish he would assume a more decidedly historical character, and paint some subject, whose dimensions of mind and of canvass are

large. We could hardly be disappointed in our expectations of such a work, observing, as we do, in Mr. ALLAN's pictures, especially that before us, so much preparatory requisite of thinking and of science. In our critical reminiscence, we scarcely recollect this SALVATOR ROSA class of subject more energetically rendered, if we except a want of purity in the flesh. No place and money-hunting member of subservient ministerial majorities, those licensed robbers, could be more eager to divide the spoils of the people, than are the Tartar robbers here dividing the spoil taken by a not less justifiable law of established usage of Asiatic power.

177, *Bacchanalians; a Sketch*. W. ETTY. — Had this been at all of original invention, we should have been much pleased with it as an oil sketch of a classical composition, and especially with its playful action in the figures, and rich spread of colour; but it is so express a copy of the style of the Old Masters, that, as far as it goes, we can only give it the small praise of an imitative memorandum of those fascinating geniuses.

22, *A Cardinal*. G. H. HARLOWE. — A head worthy of the Painter of the *Queen Catherine* in the last Royal Academy Exhibition. Not only are the anatomical and executive parts firmly and neatly detailed, but the character also. It has the true divine-right, supercilious character, of ecclesiastical domination over the superstitious conscience.

25, *The Infant Moses*. J. JACKSON, R. A. — This picture, like the moral and physical world, to compare small with great things, is a mixture of great good and evil. It has too much of Sir Joshua's generalizing style, to the rejection of that more neat and detailed execution of form and character, which Nature so invariably spreads before us. The head, too, of the child seems rather disjointed from the body. But the general look is altogether infantine, and the chiaro-scuro and colour are arranged and tinted with Mr. JACKSON's accustomed taste. The colour and pencilling in 122, are such as prove a confidence of hand that arises from a most vivid perception of nature. It is a head that VANDYKE might stand, with congeniality of feeling, to admire.

R. H.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 41.

The Revolt of Islam. — a Poem. — by Percy Bysshe Shelley. — London: C. and J. Ollier. — (Concluded.)

THE reader has seen the fable as well as some passages of this poem, and heard the author's own account of his intentions in extracts from the preface. It remains for us to give a general criticism upon it, interspersed with a few more specimens; and as the object of the work is decidedly philosophical, we shall begin with the philosophy.

Mr. Shelley is of opinion with many others that the world is a very beautiful one externally, but wants a good deal of mending with respect to its mind and habits; and for this purpose he would quash as many cold and selfish passions as possible, and rouse up the gentle element of Love, till it set our earth rolling more harmoniously. The answer made to a writer, who sets out with endeavours like these, is that he is idly aiming at perfection; but Mr. Shelley has no such aim; neither have nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of the persons who have ever been taunted with it. Such a charge, in truth, is only the first answer which egotism makes to any one who thinks he can go beyond its own ideas of the possible. If this however be done away, the next answer is, that you are attempting something wild and romantic, — that you will

get disliked for it as well as lose your trouble,—and that you had better coquet, or rather play the prude, with things as they are. The worldly sceptic smiles, and says “Hah!”—the dull rogues wonder, or laugh out;—the disappointed egotist gives you a sneering admonition, having made up his mind about all these things because he and his friends could not alter them; the hypocrite affects to be shocked; the bigot anticipates the punishment that awaits you for daring to say that God’s creation is not a vile world, nor his creatures bound to be miserable;—and even the more amiable compromiser with superstition expresses alarm for you,—does not know what you may be hazarding, though he believes nevertheless that God is all good and just,—refers you to the fate of Adam, to shew you that because he introduced the knowledge of evil, you must not attempt to do it away again,—and finally, advises you to comfort yourself with *faith*, and to secure a life in the next world because *this* is a bad business, and *that*, of course, you may find a worse. It seems forgotten all this while, that Jesus Christ himself recommended Love as the great law that was to supersede others; and recommended it too to an extreme, which has been held impracticable. How far it has been found impracticable, in consequence of his doctrines having been mixed up with contradictions and threatening dogmas, and with a system of after-life which contradicts all its principles, may be left to the consideration. Will theologians never discover, that men, in order to be good and just to each other, must either think well of a Divine Being, really and not pretendingly, or not think of him at all? That they must worship Goodness and a total absence of the revengeful and malignant passions, if not Omnipotence? or else that they must act upon this quality for themselves, and agree with a devout and amiable Pagan, that “it were better men should say there was no such being as Plutarch, than that there was one Plutarch who eat his own children?” Instead of the alarms about searches after happiness being wise and salutary, when the world is confessedly discordant, they would seem, if we believed in such things, the most fatal and ingenious invention of an enemy of mankind. But it is only so much begging of the question, fatal indeed as far as it goes, and refusing in the strangest manner to look after good, because there is a necessity for it. And as to the Eastern apologue of Adam and Eve (for so many Christians as well as others have thought it), it would be merely shocking to humanity and to a sense of justice in any other light; but it is, in fact, a very deep though not wisely managed allegory, deprecating the folly of mankind in losing their simplicity and enjoyment, and in taking to those very mistakes about vice and virtue, which it is the object of such authors as the one before us to do away again. Faith! It is the very object they have in view; not indeed faiths in endless terrors and contradictions, but “a faith and hope,” as Mr. Shelley says, “in something good,”—that faith in the power of men to be kinder and happier, which other faiths take so much pains, and professed pains, to render unbelievable even while they recommend it! “Have faith,” says the theologian, “and bear your wretchedness, and escape the wrath to come.” “Have faith,” says the philosopher, “and begin to be happier now, and do not attribute odious qualities to any one.”

People get into more inconsistencies in opposing the hopes and efforts of a philosophical enthusiasm than on any other subject. They say “use your reason, instead of your expectations;” and yet this is the reverse of what they do in their own beliefs. They say, take care how you contradict custom;—yet Milton, whom they admire, set about ridiculing it, and paying his addresses to another woman in his wife’s life-time, till the latter treated him better. They say it is impossible the world should alter; and

yet it has often altered. They say it is impossible, at any rate, it should mend; yet people are no longer burnt at the stake. They say, but it is too old to alter to any great purpose of happiness,—that all its experience goes to the contrary; and yet they talk at other times of the brief life and shortsighted knowledge of man, and of the nothingness of “a thousand years.” The experience of a man and an ephemeris are in fact just on a par in all that regards the impossibility of change. But one man,—they say—what can one man do? Let a glorious living person answer,—let Clarkson answer; who sitting down in his youth by a road-side, thought upon the horrors of the Slave Trade, and vowed he would dedicate his life to endeavour at overthrowing it. He was laughed at; he was violently opposed; he was called presumptuous and even, irreligious; he was thought out of his senses; he made a noble sacrifice of his own health and strength; and he has lived to see the Slave Trade, aye, even the slavery of the descendants of the “cursed” Ham, made a Felony.

We have taken up so much room in noticing these objections, that we have left ourselves none for entering into a further account of Mr. Shelley’s views than he himself has given; and we have missed any more quotations at last. But we are sure that he will be much better pleased to see obstructions cleared away from the progress of such opinions as his, than the most minute account given of them in particular. It may be briefly repeated, that they are at war with injustice, violence, and selfishness of every species, however disguised;—that they represent, in a very striking light, the folly and misery of systems, either practical or theoretical, which go upon penal and resentful grounds, and add “pain to pain;” and that they would have men, instead of worshipping tyrannies and terrors of any sort, worship goodness and gladness, diminish the vices and sorrows made by custom only, encourage the virtues and enjoyments which mutual benevolence may realize; and in short, make the best and utmost of this world, as well as hope for another.

The beauties of the poem consist in depth of sentiment, in grandeur of imagery, and a versification remarkably sweet, various, and noble, like the placid playing of a great organ. If the author’s genius reminds us of any other poets, it is of two very opposite ones, Lucretius and Dante. The former he resembles in the Dædalian part of it, in the boldness of his speculations, and in his love of virtue, of external nature, and of love itself. It is his gloomier or more imaginative passages that sometimes remind us of Dante. The sort of supernatural architecture in which he delights has in particular the grandeur as well as obscurity of that great genius, to whom however he presents this remarkable and instructive contrast, that superstition and pain and injustice go hand in hand even in the pleasantest parts of Dante, like the three Furies, while philosophy, pleasure, and justice, smile through the most painful passages of our author, like the three Graces.

Mr. Shelley’s defects as a poet are obscurity, inartificial and yet not natural economy, violation of costume, and too great a sameness and gratuitousness of image and metaphor, and of image and metaphor too drawn from the elements, particularly the sea. The book is full of humanity; and yet it certainly does not go the best way to work of appealing to it, because it does not appeal to it through the medium of its common knowledges. It is for this reason that we must say something, which we would willingly leave unsaid, both from admiration of Mr. Shelley’s genius and love of his benevolence; and this is, that the work cannot possibly become popular. It may set others thinking and writing, and we have no doubt will do so; and those who can understand and relish it, will relish it exceedingly; but the author must forget his metaphysics and sea-sides a little more in his future works, and give full effect to that nice knowledge of men and things which he

otherwise really possesses to an extraordinary degree. We have no doubt he is destined to be one of the leading spirits of his age, and indeed has already fallen into his place as such; but however resolute as to his object, he will only be doing it justice to take the most effectual means in his power to forward it.

We have only to observe in conclusion, as another hint to the hopeless, that although the art of printing is not new, yet the Press in any great and true sense of the word is a modern engine in the comparison, and the changeable times of society have never yet been accompanied with so mighty a one. Books did what was done before; they have now a million times the range and power; and the Press, which has got hold of Superstition and given it some irrecoverable wounds already, will, we hope and believe, finally draw it in altogether, and crush it as a steam-engine would a great serpent.

THE REVENUE.

ABSTRACT of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the years ended 5th Jan. 1817, and 5th Jan. 1818.

	Year ending	
	Jan. 5, 1817.	Jan. 5, 1818.
CUSTOMS.		
Consolidated	6,306,448	8,373,779
Annual Duties	2,393,201	2,871,505
War Taxes	1,008,366	—
Total produce of Customs	9,708,015	11,245,284
EXCISE.		
Consolidated, including Assessed		
Taxes, Ireland	20,161,318	18,501,503
Annual Duties	531,124	258,131
War Taxes	4,462,074	3,097,312
Total produce of Excise	25,157,516	21,856,946
Stamps	6,472,166	6,857,687
Post Office	1,498,001	1,395,230
Assessed Taxes	5,783,322	6,127,529
Property Tax	11,185,584	1,268,458
Land Taxes	1,127,929	1,163,320
Miscellaneous	444,600	688,930
Unappropriated Duties	374,006	1,062,073
Pensions, &c. Annual Duties	4,016	—
	26,889,624	18,563,227
Total net Revenue	£61,755,155	51,665,457
Customs		
Excise, including Assessed Taxes,	6,306,448	8,373,779
Ireland	20,161,318	18,501,503
Stamps	6,472,166	6,857,687
Post Office	1,498,001	1,395,230
Assessed Taxes	5,783,322	6,127,529
Land Taxes	1,127,929	1,163,320
Miscellaneous	444,600	688,930
Unappropriated War Duties	374,006	1,062,073
Total Consolidated Fund	42,167,790	44,170,051
ANNUAL DUTIES, TO PAY OFF BILLS.		
Customs	2,393,201	2,871,505
Excise	531,124	258,131
Pensions, &c.	4,016	—
Total Annual Duties	2,931,341	3,129,636
Permanent and Annual Duties	45,099,131	47,299,687
WAR TAXES.		
Customs	1,008,366	—
Excise	4,462,074	3,097,312
Property	11,185,584	1,268,458
Total War Taxes	16,656,024	4,365,770
Total Net Revenue	£61,755,155	51,665,457

The Irish and Portuguese payments for the interest on their respective debts payable in England, are excluded from this statement; and the War Taxes appropriated to the interest of loans charged on them, are included under the head of War Taxes, to the quarter ended 5th July, 1816, from which period certain War Duties of Customs (being made perpetual by act 53 Geo. 3. c. 29.) are included under the head of Consolidated Customs.

Official Returns, printed by order of the House of Commons, state—

The amount of all Irish Treasury Bills outstanding and unprovided for, on the 13th of February, 1818, at 4,684,615*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*

The amount of advances made by the Bank of England to Government on Land and Malt, Exchequer Bills, and other securities, on the 10th of October, 1817, at 10,099,482*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; and on the 5th of January, 1818, 10,033,523*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

The total amount of the net produce of the Revenue of Ireland, as paid into the Exchequer for the year ended the 5th of January, 1817, at 4,394,461*l.*; and for the year ended the 5th of January, 1818, 4,388,007*l.*

From the Report made to the House of Commons, it appears, that the sum of 165,000*l.* has been advanced to the City of London, for the purpose of providing a site for the erection of a new Post-office, under the authority of an Act of Parliament; that out of this sum there has been already expended in purchases 136,302*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and that warrants have been signed for payment of purchases to the amount of 21,987*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; making together 158,290*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of only 6,710*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

CITY.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT, &c.

A Common Hall was held on Tuesday, when Mr. FAVELL proposed various Resolutions respecting the late Suspension Act, &c. He spoke with much force and truth of the hateful system pursued by Ministers, and justly contended, that if men were to be dragged to prison, and then released without trial or compensation, it was quite idle to talk of our valuable Constitution. Mr. Favell read a letter which had been sent to Lord Milton by the brother of the late *Thos. Riley*, stating the case of that unfortunate man; from which it appeared that he had been committed to York Castle, where he was kept a close prisoner, notwithstanding a Petition most respectfully signed had been laid before Lord Sidmouth, testifying the bad condition of his health, and the good character he bore as a loyal, industrious, and peaceable man. Lord Sidmouth would not interfere, and the consequence was, Riley became so depressed, that he terminated his existence by cutting his throat!

Mr. WATMAN seconded the Resolutions, in a speech, in which he noticed the conduct of certain City Representatives, who were so active in assisting the Ministers in their unconstitutional, arbitrary, and dirty work; but the day of retribution, he trusted, was at hand.

Mr. SCHULTES followed on the same side.

Mr. WOOLER was of opinion that the language of the Resolutions were not strong enough, though he approved the spirit of them. (See them below) He therefore moved others, by way of amendment.

They were seconded by Mr. HUNT of Bristol, who remarked, that had the sufferers at Derby been tried in London, he believed they would not have been convicted, for they had been tried by a packed Jury of farmers, who had been alarmed at the malpractices of the Luddites.

Mr. WOOLER's Resolutions were then put and negatived, but few hands being held up for them; and Mr. Favell's were carried.

Sir W. CURTIS avowed his determination not to support the Petition in Parliament.

Sir J. SHAW said he should hear both sides before he gave his vote.

Alderman ATKINS made some remarks, in which he attributed the death of Cashman to Mr. Hunt's proceedings in Spa Fields. (*Here there was much uproar and hissing.*)

Mr. HUNT defended his conduct, observing that Cashman had been driven to the act for which he suffered by starvation and unjust usage. The Livery, he said, had sufficiently shown their contempt of the Alderman, by the marks of disapprobation they had so unequivocally conferred upon him.—(*Applause.*)

Alderman Wood said he should give the Petition his best support.

Thanks were then voted to Messrs. Favell and Waithman, and to the Lord Mayor.—Adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved,—That this Common Hall has viewed with the deepest concern the frequent violations which have of late years been made upon the rights of the subject, more particularly by the late suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—a measure founded neither upon precedent nor necessity, but upon groundless alarms made by Ministers, through infamous and abandoned hired emissaries, for the purpose of stifling the complaints of the People, shielding corruption, and protecting abuses.

That the existing laws of the land were fully sufficient for the suppression and punishment of acts of tumult and disorder, and were so considered by our ancestors, who passed the Habeas Corpus Act as an additional barrier for personal security, at a time remarkable for plots and alarms, and arbitrary and illegal arrests and imprisonments.

That as the passing of the said Act in time of profound peace is without precedent—so is the wanton, arbitrary, and oppressive conduct of Ministers, under its suspension, unexampled in the annals of the country.

That this Common Hall cannot sufficiently express its abhorrence of those detestable miscreants, who, as Spies and Informers, have been seeking to ensnare the lives of unfortunate men, under the influence of want and despair, by exciting them to acts of treason and outrage. That the employment of such infamous agents is disgraceful to the Government, destructive of social happiness and intercourse among the people, and putting the lives of innocent men in a state of peril and hazard.

That this Meeting forbears to detail the numerous illegal arrests and detentions of persons who have since been discharged without trial; nor will they recount the numerous cruel and vindictive prosecutions in which the Ministers have experienced signal defeat and disgrace. They cannot, however, but express their opinion, that in the instances where convictions have taken place, those deluded men were the victims of the hired agents of the Government; and had it not been for the fortunate discovery of some of these wretches, hundreds of innocent men might have fallen a sacrifice to their artifices, frauds, and perjuries.

That this Meeting has seen, with no less grief than indignation, secret Parliamentary Committees, appointed at the suggestion of Ministers, composed of those Ministers, and other Placemen and Pensioners, for enquiry, upon such ex-parte evidence as the Ministers find it convenient to furnish them—while the Petitions of those who complain of injustice and oppression have been refused even to be taken into consideration.

That the object of such Committees, in the opinion of this Meeting, cannot tend to forward the ends of justice—to vindicate the violated rights of the subject—or to secure the people from oppression—but to screen, protect, and indemnify their oppressors.

That Petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying them immediately to institute such full, impartial, and rigid inquiry into the conduct of Ministers, as can alone satisfy the justice of the country, or the expectations of the people, by referring all the proceedings connected with the late Suspension Act to a Committee, to be composed of such Members only as hold neither place nor pension under the Government; and that they will not pass any Bill of Indemnity to Ministers, and preclude those who have been the victims of oppression from a fair appeal to the legal tribunal of the country.

BLOOD CONSPIRATORS.

There is much conversation on the recent act of grace. Three of the pardoned, *Brock*, *Pelham*, and *Power*, it should be remembered, hired some labouring Irishmen in Fleet-market, and set them to work in preparing counterfeit money, to betray them for the reward; and were caught in their own trap. *Johnston's* was a more dubious case.—*Oliver and Co.* incited people to the commission of treasonable acts. They were Agents of Government, men paid and patronized by Ministers. Would it not have been a strange inconsistency, to have punished the instigators to a minor crime, while those who laboured to

seduce multitudes to commit the highest known to the laws, were cherished and rewarded? It does not seem at all improbable, that the Blood Conspirators owe their safety to Mr. Oliver. They should present him, and his Employers, with a piece of plate at least, in token of their gratitude and respect. Mr. Lee Keck will doubtless supply them with a panegyric on the "moral character" of their preserver, and Lord Sidmouth perhaps will supply a list of the eminent services of that "much-injured man."

Another business, of a very suspicious nature, has just been brought to light. Two lads, *Spicer*, aged 17, and *Kelly*, aged 15, have been condemned to death for passing forged bank notes. The Committee appointed by the House of Commons to examine into the state of Newgate, of which Alderman Wood is the Chairman, was applied to by a respited prisoner named *Lucas*, to take the cases of those boys into consideration, as he had been told by one Parsons (the nephew of Thos. Limbrick the Officer) that the youths had fallen victims to a plan concerted between Limbrick and a wretch named *Finney*.—Alderman Wood made inquiry into the circumstances, and *Kelly* was examined. He said that *Finney* had induced him to put off forged notes, had given him the notes, and purchased decent clothes for him, &c. *Finney* directed him how to proceed, followed him in his progress, and rewarded him for his trouble.—The day before he and *Spicer* were apprehended, he saw *Finney* talking to Limbrick the Officer. *Spicer* had never before that night been concerned in such business. *Finney*, *Spicer*, and himself were out passing bad notes; he got one of five pounds changed, and gave the five one pound notes to *Finney*, who put them into *Spicer's* hand. When they came to King-street, *Seven Dials*, Limbrick came up, seized him (*Kelly*) while walking by the side of *Finney*, and another Officer then took *Spicer* into custody; while *Finney* was allowed to look on, and then walk off.—*Spicer* said, he was never out before that night, and he had gone at the earnest request of *Finney*.—*Parsons* (the nephew of Limbrick, and a reluctant witness) was then examined by the Committee. He said that he had seen Limbrick and *Finney* often together, and could not conceive that any other than a bad inference could be drawn from seeing an Officer and a Thief intimate. The day before the boys were apprehended, *Finney* and Limbrick breakfasted together, and then went out in a chaise. He had told this to *Lucas*.

The Committee, on all this information, wrote to Lord Sidmouth, requesting that the two boys, who were to have been hanged on Wednesday, should be respited.—Lord Sidmouth replied, that their cases had been considered by the Council, who thought the sentence should be enforced!—The Committee, on Monday, again entered on investigation, when Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Hobhouse, and other friends of justice and humanity, attended.—Fresh evidence was obtained.—*Emma Connor*, a woman who lived with *Finney*, said that he was in the practice of getting bad notes for *Kelly* to pass.—Mr. *Bradley*, the prosecutor, said, he had been told by Limbrick that he had got 30*l.* from the Bank for his trouble, part of which he had given to the person who gave him information.—Limbrick said, he had known *Finney*, who was a plaisterer, for three years. He knew him to be a thief. He offered to give information respecting the utterers of forged notes, and went and pointed out *Kelly* and *Spicer*, whom they took into custody. He did not suspect that *Finney* was a circulator of bad notes. When Mr. Westwood mentioned it, he went to look after him, in order to take him to the Bank. He expected no conviction-money, nor expenses. He did not know where *Finney* now was. *Kelly's* father told him (Limbrick) that he had sold his boy like a bullock.

Limbrick has been suspended.

The Committee sent another deputation to Lord Sid-

month, urging the propriety of a reprieve; and on Monday evening, Mr. Brown, the Keeper of Newgate, received a letter from his Lordship, respiting the boys for one week, stating however that such time was allowed merely that further inquiries should be made into their case.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

CONSPIRACY.—NEW STREET.

This was an indictment preferred against Mr. Huskisson, M.P. one of the Commissioners; Mr. Milne, the surveyor; Mr. Nash, the builder; Mr. G. and Mr. J. Thompson, and Mr. Cornell, persons employed under the New Street Act, by Mr. C. Pitt, of the Adelphi, for a conspiracy to injure him in his employ as Agent.

Mr. Pitt pleaded his own cause, and addressed the Court in a speech of three hours.

Various witnesses were then called, who proved that Mr. Pitt was a person not at all liked by those in Office, some of whom had recommended that he should not be employed. After the evidence had been gone through, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he did not think it necessary to address the Jury upon it.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH then summed up, and the Jury immediately pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty.

Monday, Feb. 23.

LIBEL—THE KING v. GENERAL GORE.

This was an indictment against the defendant, preferred by Dr. Thorpe, and charging the defendant with having, whilst Governor of Upper Canada, published a certain pamphlet, in the form of a Letter to Lord Castlereagh, containing a malignant libel, reflecting on the character of Dr. Thorpe, who had, previously to that time (1803) held the situation of one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada. The pamphlet imputed to the prosecutor that he had in his speeches from the Bench uttered seditious harangues; that he had drawn round him all the turbulent and fictitious spirits in the province; that he had been the associate of the Irish rebel Emmett, &c.

Evidence having been heard, Serjeant Copley spoke for the defendant, contending that there had been no publication of the pamphlet in question, but that it was merely a communication made by General Gore to the Attorney-General in the discharge of his duty, and not with any intention of injuring the character of Dr. Thorpe.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT thought the libel had been proved; and the Jury returned a verdict of—Guilty.

OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday, Ann Tandy, a child only 13 years of age, was indicted for stealing, in the dwelling-house of Mr. Acres, 25 guineas, 18 sovereigns, a 300*l.* Bank of England note, and other 50*l.* 20*l.* and several 10*l.* notes, amounting in the whole to 1000*l.* the property of Richard Tandy, her uncle.—The Jury found the prisoner guilty of stealing, and the Recorder, after lamenting the depravity of a child so young, observed, that the best way to dispose of her would be to send her to the Refuge for the Destitute, trusting she was not so hardened in vice but she might be reclaimed. He hoped that with proper attention to her conduct, she might still be made a worthy member of society. He requested Mr. Tandy not to visit her.

On Friday the Sessions ended; when sentence of death was passed on R. Clayton, C. B. Pringle, J. Ram, G. Matthews, T. Cope, M. Ready, and J. Gossip, for stealing goods in dwelling-houses; R. Bishop, for house-breaking; M. Keefe, W. Dickens, and J. Dogherty, for burglary; J. Ward, and Harriet Skelton, for forgery; and J. Matthews, for sheep-stealing.—Seven were ordered to be transported for life, viz. Mary Smith, R. Barnes, J. Collins, W. Pryor, T. Smith, J. Bennett, and J. Laird.—Twelve for 14 years, viz. F. Furley, J. Law, T. Porter, T. Gregory, E. Swan, C. Daniels, W. Green, H. Sharesbrook, S. Furley, J. Stevens, J. Hill, and J. Riley; and 35 for seven years; 7 were sentenced for imprisonment in the House of Correction, London; 34 in ditto for the county; seven in Newgate for various periods; two to be publicly, and four to be privately whipped; three were fined 1*s.* each and discharged; 12 judgments respited; and 11 discharged by proclamation.—Adjourned to the 1st of April.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

Tuesday, W. Johnson, late a letter-carrier, and G. Johnson, his brother, were re-examined, for stealing upwards of 1,000*l.* from letters. The latter was told that he was discharged, and was free to give evidence. After this an extraordinary scene took place. He took the Testament in his hand, and allowed the oath to be administered to him; but when some questions were put to him, he did not answer, but appeared motionless and speechless, and the blood left his face. Some thought he was struck dumb, and others that he was struck with death; but he was at length prevailed upon to answer the question as to whether he had ever seen some prints before, which were produced, and which were purchased of Mr. Dunforth, who received one of the stolen 10*l.* notes in payment. To this he answered that he had; and on his being pressed to say when and where, he replied, it was in the Office at the time of the first examination; and this was all that could be got from him. He was, however, bound over to give evidence, and on his being asked if he was content, he replied he supposed he must be.—The former was committed.

GUILDHALL.

The Parish Officers of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, were summoned for refusing to relieve Ann Smith. Mr. Hutchins stated, that some weeks since Ann Smith, aged 15, presented herself at Cripplegate watch-house, and requested permission to remain there until morning. She said she was a native of Leicester. Her parents having died, she was induced by a sister to accompany her to London. Here, in a few days, her sister deserted her, and she was two or three days and nights wandering about, almost starving; and when she entered the watch-house she was almost fainting with fatigue and hunger. The complainant was Officer of the Night, and learning that she had slept in Aldersgate parish, he applied to the Overseers to relieve her, but they refused. He then brought her before the Magistrate, who ordered her to be taken care of, until something could be done. Having failed in procuring her employment, he (Mr. H.) felt it his duty to summon the Parish Officers, and if possible compel them to afford her relief. After some conversation between Mr. Alderman Brydges, Mr. Hutchins, and the parties complained of, Brand the Marshalman offered to take her as a servant, until she could be better provided for, if the parish would furnish her with decent apparel. He thought about 3*l.* would be sufficient. The Worthy Alderman immediately gave 1*l.* and Mr. Hutchins 10*s.* towards that sum, on condition that the remainder should be paid by the Overseers, which was agreed to. On Wednesday, however, Mr. Hutchins again complained that they positively refused to fulfil their promise. The Alderman observed, that such conduct merited the severest censure. He feared that the increase of mendicity, as well as crime, was in a great degree attributable to the harsh conduct of many Parish Officers. He was sorry he had not the power to compel the Overseers to act up to their agreement; but he hoped their conduct would be properly exposed. The girl remains in the family of Brand.

SHADWELL.

On Tuesday evening, three men, accompanied by a woman, all of very genteel appearance, called upon Mrs. King, who keeps a house in the neighbourhood of Blackwall, under pretence of wanting lodgings. She took them up stairs, to show them the apartments; when finding no other person in the house, they tied her arms and legs together, and stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth. They left the woman with Mrs. King, while the men proceeded to rife the place; the woman in the mean time was gathering up every thing portable. Mrs. K. lay in this dreadful dilemma while the villains were gathering up every thing they could. It is supposed that they must have had a horse and cart, as they took beds, blankets, four mahogany tables, chairs, drawers, bedsteads, looking-glasses, plate, fire-irons, &c. so as in fact to strip the place. They next procured some cloths, which they hung on the bannisters, placed some lighted candles underneath them, and used the same plan in other parts of the house: after which they quitted the premises, leaving those parts in flames. A person passing by, and observing the flames through the window, procured assistance, and they entered the house, before the bannisters were totally destroyed. The party who thus providentially interfered found Mrs. King in a very exhausted state; but she was soon in some degree recovered, though she still remains in a very precarious state. The Police Officers being on the alert, it is hoped the villains will speedily be brought to justice.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We last week noticed the dreadful catastrophe at Tottenham.—*John Knighton*, aged about 28 years, who resided near Tottenham Chapel, was married about a month ago to a female about the same age, and on Friday week they were found with their throats cut.—Saturday an Inquisition was taken, when Mr. Bishop, carpenter, said, Knighton was a very sober man, remarkable for his attention to business. He had passed by deceased's house frequently, and noticed that it was shut up from the 14th. On looking through a window, he saw some blood on the stairs. He informed Mr. Walter, his brother-in-law, of what he had seen. They called on the Magistrate, and he ordered the door to be forced; they found Knighton and his wife both dead, a bloody razor lay on the ground. Their throats were cut in a most frightful manner. Mrs. Knighton's head lay close to the edge of the bedstead; she had nothing on but her shift; the chamber utensil was broken, her head appearing to have struck against it. Knighton lay with his head towards her feet, his mouth and eyes wide open, and his hands and arms outstretched. They both appeared to have been dead some days. Besides the cut on her throat, she had a deep cut on her chin. He (witness) was of opinion that Knighton cut his wife's throat, and afterwards cut his own with the same instrument.—Samuel Spencer, sexton, saw the deceased lying in the situation described. The key of the chamber door was in the lock on the inside. He observed the hands of Knighton were bloody; no person but themselves, had, in his opinion, committed the act. The watches belonging to them were in the room, and the plate and cloaths; no property had been removed.—Mr. Bishop stated, that he had observed Knighton lately in a melancholy situation; he had been disappointed of some money he expected from his uncle.—Another witness said that he talked a few days before very unmeaningly; and he believed he was not right in his mind.—The Jury consulted for a considerable time. Six of them were of opinion that Knighton murdered his wife, and then committed suicide, being at the time in a state of sanity;—the other six were of opinion that the deceased cut his wife's throat, and then his own, but that he laboured under a temporary fit of insanity.—The Coroner gave the casting vote for the latter verdict, and that was recorded.

EXECUTIONS.—Monday morning, D. Evans, convicted of the murder of his wife, expiated his offence. The unhappy man ever since the deplorable event seemed rapidly approaching a natural dissolution. Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Cotton administered the Sacrament to him, when he appeared extremely penitent. Soon after the Under-Sheriff informed him that his son (a youth of 15) was waiting to see him; he requested he might be admitted, when they rushed into each other's arms, and were for some minutes so absorbed in tears as to prevent utterance. When they had recovered this first shock, Evans conversed rationally with him, impressing on his mind the awful situation in which he had placed himself by giving way to passion, and warned him against the dreadful consequences of similar conduct. He slept for some few hours during the night; and on Monday morning, as the clock struck eight, he was executed. After hanging the usual time his body was conveyed to the College of Surgeons, for dissection.

Two more executions took place on Wednesday morning. W. H. Rawlinson and J. Rawlinson, brothers, were executed for stealing silk and lace from a barge in the River. The first of these unhappy men came up the ladder, and advanced on the platform with great firmness. He then surveyed attentively the preparations that were making for his death, and having done so, he joined in devotions with the Ordinary, frequently raising his hands in a supplicant manner, as high as the pinnioned state of his arms would permit him, and casting his eyes to Heaven. The preparations with respect to him having been finished, J. Rawlinson next ascended the fatal scaffold. They immediately shook hands and kissed each other, after which they continued their devotions until they dropped.

INTERMENT OF HAITON.—This proceeding did not take place till Tuesday morning:—about half-past eight o'clock, the body, which had been placed on a shutter, was brought from Newgate, and elevated in such a position on a cart, as to permit the populace to command a distinct view of it. It was in the same state as when he became his own executioner—none of his cloaths, excepting his coat, having been removed; it was very bloody, and was calculated to excite horror and disgust. In the shutter on which he lay, a hole had been perforated, and a small gallows was introduced into it, immediately over the face of the culprit.

The razor, with which he effected the murder and suicide was suspended from the gallows. On the arrival of the cart at the spot selected to receive the mangled remains, one of the Executioner's attendants held up the gallows and razor to public view. The Executioner then turned up the shutter, and the body was thrown into the pit upon its face, with cloaths, double iron, and every thing he had on at the perpetration of the horrid deed. The gallows and razor were thrown in after him, and the pit was instantly filled up.

A few days since, Mr. Parsons, a partner in the house of Croft and Parsons, paper-hangers, Strand, proceeded on business to Cheltenham. A young Lady, to whom he was about to be married, living in the neighbourhood, he hired a horse, with the intention of paying her a visit. He had not proceeded more than two miles, when the animal took fright, ran away, and finally threw him off. He fell on his head, and almost immediately expired. His corpse was conveyed to the house in which his intended resided. Her feelings may be more easily conceived than described.

On Friday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Bannister, a colour-manufacturer, in Union-street, Borough, which quickly destroyed the same, together with those of Mr. Fagg and Mr. Abrahams, in Redcross-street, at the back of Mr. Bannister's. Mrs. Fagg, who had hoarded 100 guineas, unknown to her husband, appeared very unwilling to quit the premises when the flames had made considerable progress, and resisted the importunities of her husband, equally unwilling to suffer her darling hoard to be lost, and to betray the place of its concealment. At length, as the least evil, she discovered the place of its concealment, and had the satisfaction of seeing the object of her solicitude preserved and restored to its rightful owner.

In the evening of Monday or Tuesday evening a most inhuman murder was committed on the person of *Elizabeth Low*, a widow, 75 years of age, residing in the village of Dunning, in Scotland. It appears, by the marks of violence on her body, that the monster had effected his bloody purpose by a single blow with an axe, so as to fracture completely the skull, and afterwards proceeded deliberately to rob the house, as every moveable article which it contained was carried off.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 21, George Attwood, Esq. of the Leasowes, Shropshire, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Kingersly, Esq. of Clough Hall, Staffordshire.

Feb. 22, John Patteson, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Elizabeth, third daughter of G. Lee, Esq. of Dickleburgh, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday the 25th instant, at Pentonville, of a consumption, in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. Jane Jones, wife of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Barnard's Inn, Holborn, Attorney at Law, and second daughter of Anthony Parkin, Esq. of Great Ormond-street; Solicitor to the Post-Office; she has left an only child to lament her loss.

Feb. 20, in Baker-street, Portman-square, Lady Impey, relict of Sir Elijah Impey, Knt.

Lately, on his passage to Ceylon, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Erskine, Lord Erskine's youngest son. He served throughout the campaigns in Spain. At the battle of Waterloo, he had his left arm carried off by a cannon-ball. As he lay bleeding upon the ground, the Prussian trumpets being heard at a distance, he seized his hat with his remaining shattered arm, and waving it round him, cheered his companions in the midst of the dying and the dead.

In India, Capt. Henry Fitzclarence, second son of the Duke of Clarence, and Aid-de-Camp to Earl Moira.

Mr. Hickman, late a Quarter-Master in the 15th light dragoons. On Tuesday night he went to bed in good health and spirits; but not getting up at the usual hour next morning, the servant went to call him, but found him dead. The Surgeon's opinion was, that his death was caused by apoplexy.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Auld, of Surrey-street; he had dined with a party at the Freemasons' Tavern, where he remained until about eleven o'clock, and got into a hackney-coach to come home. On arriving at his house, the coachman opened the door to let him out, but, to his great surprise, he found him a corpse.

THE EXAMINER.

No. 532 SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. *Pope.*

No. 517.

BLOOD CONSPIRATORS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

On commencing this subject, the ministerial papers have rendered it necessary to say a word or two respecting what they call "a spurious commiseration for crime." The writer and repeaters of this phrase do not venture to say openly that crime is not to be commiserated. Some good old maxim, and a wish to be thought liberal in the midst of illiberality, arose within their minds, and prevented them from going so far as that. But they tell us, what we all know well enough, that we ought not to have a *spurious* commiseration; and the secret of this piece of news is, that they were obliged to put in that word for the sake of begging the question, and throwing cold water on the *genuine* commiseration. They would not confess such a thing; they do not tell it, we dare say, even to their own minds; but this is the way that circumstances make them instinctively go to work.

Now observe how differently these people talk when the upper and lower classes are concerned. It is when the offences of the latter are to be discussed, that they admonish us against their "spurious commiseration;" it is when a squalid pauper is to be tried;—when a starving labourer has been goaded on to violence;—when a young offender, the son perhaps of another, and grandson of another, has been entrapped into the hands of the law by greater knaves than all three. In short, it is when the poor, the ignorant, and the ill-educated are to be brought to account, that we must be rigid in justice, and luke-warm in charity.

But, on the other hand, let a rich man or a mere surfeited idler, or the titled descendant of a whole race of knaves,—let a syllable be breathed against him, and—good God! how very shocking and ill-bred! Let his most notorious actions be commented upon,—and how horrid not to pretend to be ignorant of them! Let the observer be ever so charitable and impartial, and make the due allowances for him as for others,—and how wrong to say any thing about things so excusable! Let the offender behave in the unkindest manner he can to others,—let it be open and manifest to the whole world,—let him refuse, in the frailty that is dearest to him, to do unto others as he would be done by,—and hush!—for heaven's sake—don't speak against "the imputed weaknesses of the great." This is a phrase of the *Quarterly's*, and perhaps of the very writer before us. The "imputed—weaknesses—of the great;"—"imputed," because who can say that there are such things?—"weaknesses," because the vices of the great are of course nothing else;—"the great," because they live in great houses, give jolly pensions, and have boys made to them full of worship and lowliness.

He is but half a politician, who cannot look into the causes of things, whether they affect high or low; and a sorry and suspicious one, who refuses to do so. It is thus that society is eternally kept in a half-managed, disordered, and unhappy state; and that hypocrisies and resentments are the only answers you get, if you would see human nature dealt fairly with on all sides. Those who prosper by the system chuse neither to acknowledge their own faults, nor to put up with or properly alter those of others; and having rendered the world as unjust and unhappy as it is, or done their utmost to keep it so, they crown their corruption with as brazen a piece of impudence as can be imagined, by informing you, that it is too bad to be altered.

And pray mark, that after all, this is a maxim which they never allow but when their own infirmities are concerned; for they will call upon *you*, and threaten, and denounce, and punish, without end, upon the plea that you can alter it if you will, and that if you will not, you ought to be put to pain for it; but on *their* side, human nature is—human nature. Human nature is human nature in every point which they do not chuse to mend, or which it is not their special interest to look after; but something not at all so excuseable in what touches their own self-love and enjoyments.

The atrocious case of Brock, PELHAM, and Power affords an extraordinary proof, both of the enquiries that are wanting into the first causes of crime among the lower orders, and of the tendency there is in conscious and ill-constituted governments to dislike investigations into the very worst abuses of the very lowest authorities. For let the ministerial papers cant and gabble as they will, we can regard the pardon advised by their masters for these men in no other light; nor can the public at large. We attributed the delay of their punishment to this feeling some time ago; and we are now more than ever convinced, that we were in the right. The alleged ground of the pardon is, that another blood-conspirator, VAUGHAN, had been tried both for conspiracy and for being accessory to felony,—that Brock, PELHAM, and Power, had been tried only on the latter charge,—and that because the Judges on examining into the law on the subject had not known how to punish VAUGHAN on that charge, his Majesty's Ministers thought proper to advise a pardon for the three other blood-conspirators, even without reserving the particular point for further consideration. But what a jumble of no-reasons is here! Why have the Ministers advised a pardon for these wretches without allowing time for other measures to be taken against them? Why were those measures not taken *instantly*? And why again were they not taken at *first*? As long as these questions are unanswered,—and some of them have been asked and unanswered in Parliament,—the public will conclude, that the Ministers advised the pardon of these authorized vagabonds for the same grounds on which they let greater official delinquents escape, and on which they shew such an eagerness to let no un-official antagonist escape, delinquent or not.

But, says the *Courier*, in a canting paragraph, which after reprobating the depravity of the men, affects to tell us coolly, that the Judges unfortunately could do nothing;—and which takes care to utter not a word about the question of conspiracy,—“Our ancestors, doubtless, did not imagine that any thing so atrocious could be committed, and would have deemed it an implied libel upon the national character to legislate upon it. Every man must lament their escape; but with the sorrow there is this consolation, that we live under a Government where the law is so paramount, that even such monsters can expiate their crimes only by its decree.”—A very pretty sentimental compliment to our ancestors, and a still prettier to the impartiality exercised towards monsters! Another time the same paper would insist very indignantly that our ancestors had taken all the care of our lives and properties, which earthly wisdom could suggest; and as to the fairness with which we deal towards monsters, the complaint is, that we do not deal as fairly as we ought with men, no, nor women either. Remember the starving sailor Cashman, who was almost out of his wits with not having his dues, and with some liquor given him on an empty stomach;—short work was made with him and his rioting. There was as little contemplation, at all events, of the redeeming parts of his case, as of the atrocious ones of these pardoned assassins. The truth is, however, that till every means was tried to bring them to justice, it could only be a gratuitous and paltering assertion, that our ancestors did not contemplate the possibility of any thing so atrocious. Our ancestors perhaps did not contemplate all the particular features of the case, or the particular mediums through which the offence was committed. This is only saying, that they did not contemplate all our possible modes of life or resources; and we might as well be told, by way of argument, that “they would have deemed it an implied libel on the national character” to contemplate our paper-money, with all its tricks and miseries, our gambling lotteries supported by pious Dutch Ministers, our leader in the House of Commons, who cannot talk his native language, our support of Spanish, and French, and Gothic despots,—and the possibility of such a writer as the *Courier* ever being the principal journal of a British Government. Undoubtedly, the modern system of money, among its other beatitudes, offers especial facilities as well as temptation to knavery of every species; and our ancestors never did contemplate, that in order to enable a set of rich men to buy and sell seats in Parliament more commodiously, to usurp the Constitution, and carry on what wars and speculations they pleased, a paper mint, as well as representation, was to be devised, which has increased the number of executions in this country in a degree almost incredible,—so much so as to render England a bye-word in foreign countries for her “hangman’s hands.” We pray not to be “led into temptation,” and then set about increasing the temptations of our fellow-creatures as much as possible; and thence it is, that the community is so repeatedly shocked with stories of fathers of families and decent young men cut off, and of hysterical females borne half-bewildered to the gallows. But to say that our ancestors did not contemplate and provide punishment for snares which are laid against lives for the profit of the ensnarers, is either shamefully to avoid the spirit of the question, or to

exhibit a deplorable ignorance of law, history, and manners. The features of the case may be still more atrocious now; we may concede that privilege to the present state of things; but did the *Courier*, in the course of his studies, never even meet with the name of JONATHAN WILD?—of JONATHAN WILD the Great, as FIELDING called him?

But what made these wise and just persons admonish us against the commiseration of crime? It was the interest excited by the trial and condemnation of two lads, SPICER and KELLY, who, some excellent friends of humanity suspected, were going to be sacrificed to the same sort of iniquity as that of BROCK and the others. On this occasion, people were to be warned how they commiserated crime; and just at the same moment, they are informed, that three of the most atrocious of criminals are pardoned. Nothing surely could be more disgusting than this; and the whole public, we will venture to say, with the exception of the few that identify their impunity with that of all authorities, of whatever sort, were and are most sincerely disgusted and shocked.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 16.—Count Lowenhjelm is gone to St. Petersburg; the son of Field Marshal Baron Essen, to Paris; Baron Von Bildt, to Vienna; Major-General Von Bergen Straele, to Berlin; and Col. Von Clairfeld, to Copenhagen, with the news of the death of his Majesty King Charles XIII., and of the accession of King Charles John. The deceased King has bequeathed to her Majesty the Queen all the ready money in his private coffers, the estate of Rosersberg, and his own private jewels, on condition of their reverting to the Crown after her Majesty’s death. The present King continues to be extremely afflicted at the death of his predecessor. He expects his consort from France.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 2.

Mr. ROSE, the Clerk of Parliament, was sworn into office by the Clerk of the Crown: they both knelt during the ceremony!

PETITION FROM MR. BUTT.

Earl Grosvenor presented the following Petition from Mr. Butt (a similar one having been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Bennett, on the 20th ult.)

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, the humble Petition of RICHARD GATHORNE BUTT;

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your Petitioner is now confined in the King’s Bench Prison, under sentences of imprisonment passed upon him by his Majesty’s Court of King’s Bench, for libels against the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, and the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh; but your Petitioner submits, that such sentences of imprisonment were the sole punishments adjudged for his offence; and that your Petitioner was not thereby deprived of any immunities, rights, or privileges appertaining to the other native inhabitants of this realm, excepting only his being so subjected to imprisonment for the term specified in his said sentences: That your Petitioner has actions at law now pending, in relation to his private pecuniary affairs, and also suits in respect of certain wrongs and injuries sustained by your Petitioner, at the hands of some public functionaries, and more particularly in regard to an alleged seizure and deten-

sion of your Petitioner's person, at the instance and with the concurrence of Sir Nathaniel Conant, Chief Magistrate of Police at Bow-street Office; which illegal seizure and detention took place before the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act: And when your Petitioner was brought before the said Sir Nathaniel Conant, one Pearkes, a runner, or person employed by the said Police Office for apprehending common thieves, was admitted by the said Sir Nathaniel Conant to depose on oath, that your Petitioner had been guilty of libels, although at such time the writing, so denominated libels by the said runner, had not been the subject of a trial in any Court of Law, or declared libels by any Jury;—notwithstanding which, the said Sir Nathaniel Conant, with the perfect knowledge of such facts, constituted the said runner to be a competent authority to decide what should be deemed libel, and did receive such runner's deposition there-to; and upon such testimony did illegally commit your Petitioner to the County Jail of Middlesex (called Newgate), where your Petitioner was confined for 48 days, until delivered therefrom by due course of law; and your Petitioner thereby sustained much wrong and injury, contrary to the laws and constitution of England:—That for such wrongs and injury, your Petitioner seeks redress by the laws of his country; and in order to the prosecution of his suits, hath found it expedient to plead his own causes: in pursuance of which reasonable and lawful object, your Petitioner did apply to the Right Hon. Lord Sidmouth, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, requesting his Lordship to grant permission for your Petitioner's being brought up by Habeas Corpus to plead his own causes, the Habeas Corpus Act being then suspended: And your Petitioner made similar applications, without avail, to Sir Samuel Shepherd, Knight, his Majesty's Attorney-General, and also to N. C. Litchfield, Esq., the Solicitor of his Majesty's Treasury, and, finally, to the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison: And your Petitioner further humbly states to your Honourable House, that the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus having been happily repealed, your Petitioner did, on the last day of last Hilary Term, apply by Counsel to the Judges of his Majesty's Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, for their permission and authority, that a Habeas Corpus should issue, to enable your Petitioner to be brought up to plead personally in his said actions, but which application the said Judges refused to comply with; so that your Petitioner is left without remedy, unless from your Honourable House: And the grievance of such refusal of the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act to your Petitioner will be in effect a denial of justice, respecting which your Petitioner respectfully entreats your Honourable House will institute due inquiry. Your Petitioner also begs humbly to represent to your Honourable House, that imprisoned debtors are not debarred, by reason of their imprisonment, from obtaining all the benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act; nor does it seem reasonable that your Petitioner should be deprived of his birth-right in the benefits of that invaluable Act, and by consequence be subjected to most aggravated punishment, beyond the penalty inflicted and specified in the sentence of the Court: And your Petitioner craves leave further to state to your Honourable House, that your Petitioner is at all times liable, both at the instance of the Crown, or of any private individual, to be brought up by Habeas Corpus, so often as they may require his presence, without his privacy or consent, and without his convenience being consulted; and that it is putting your Petitioner in the situation of an outcast and alien to his country, and depriving him, by indirect means, of his rights and privileges; and your Petitioner humbly but fervently implores your Honourable House will be pleased to direct speedy inquiry to be made; and that your Honourable House will also restore your Petitioner to his right to the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act, and take such means as to your wisdom shall seem meet, for securing to your Petitioner, and to all the other subjects of his Majesty, the full benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act, and preventing them, or any of them, from being deprived thereof by indirect means, and grant your Petitioner such further relief in the premises as your Honourable House shall think fit;—and your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

King's Bench Prison, Feb. 19, 1818.

CLIMBING BOYS.

Several Petitions against the employment of Climbing Boys were presented from various parts. One of them was from certain Master-chimney-sweepers in London, which stated that they had adopted the machines instead of boys; that such flues as were difficult to be swept by machines, were precisely those most dangerous for boys to enter; and that the cruel practice of

using children would never be done away without a law on the subject.—Laid on the table.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 3.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Lord HOLLAND made several remarks respecting the legal objects of this Bill, to which the Lord CHANCELLOR replied; after which the House went into a Committee upon it, when a long conversation ensued on several of the clauses, which underwent various amendments. One, however, proposed by Lord ERSKINE,—that the Bill should not protect those who may have committed persons to prison maliciously or without reasonable cause,—was negatived without a division, for if carried, said the Lord CHANCELLOR, it would nullify the whole measure. Another amendment,—that of leaving out the penalty of double costs,—was also rejected, though Lord KING observed, it was quite enough that men, who had been aggrieved, were prevented from obtaining redress, without imposing on them this additional hardship, and be ruined merely for seeking justice.—A third amendment, proposed by Lord CARNARVON, stating that no plaintiff should be barred his right of action, unless a Secretary of State would affirm upon oath that the public interest demanded a concealment of the information on which the defendant acted,—was likewise negatived without any division.—Lord LAUDERDALE proposed various alterations should be made in the preamble of the Bill; such as, “whereas, a rising took place in Derbyshire, and the insurgents were not formidable in their numbers; (laughter) and whereas, about 100 persons assembled on the race-course, armed with pikes or poles (much laughter) and whereas they dispersed about two o'clock: (loud laughter) and whereas the insurgents proposed to surprize the military in their barracks, but on their march they retired on the first appearance of the soldiery, and their leaders in vain attempted to rally them: (continued laughter) and whereas, the Committee are decidedly of opinion that in the country in general, as well as in those districts in particular, the great body of the people remained unmolested even during the greatest distress—(Hear, hear!)—it has been deemed necessary to apprehend, commit, imprison, detain without trial, &c.—(Hear, and much laughter.)—Lord Lauderdale remarked, that he had used no words but what were to be found in the Report, and therefore trusted that his amendments would be adopted. They were negatived like the others, and the Bill was reported.—Adjourned.

Thursday, March 5.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

The 3d reading of this Bill having been moved,

Lord AUCKLAND disapproved of such a sweeping measure, and moved that the Bill be recommitted.

Lord KING followed on the same side, and deprecated the granting an indemnity to Informers on the scanty information before the House, thus refusing all redress to the injured. His Lordship alluded to the pardon of Brock, Pelham, and Power, and asked what was the difference between the Blood Conspirators and those paid Agents of Government who had excited the people to treason?—There was no sort of plea for such a stretch of legislation.

Earl BATHURST maintained it was essential that persons who had given information to Government should be protected for having done their duty. It was very convenient to say, after the Suspension Bill had prevented disturbances, that it had not been wanted. Parliament had approved the measures adopted by Ministers, and indemnity was the natural result.

Earl GROSVENOR spoke strongly against the Bill. He said he could bring persons ten thousand times more respectable than Spies and Informers, who would prove on oath that Oliver was at the bottom of the Derby Insurrection—(Hear, hear!)—The very first principles of Government were now reversed, for the strong were protected against the weak, the rich against the poor, the high against the low;—and he could see himself nothing but the maturing a system for the establishment of despotism—(Hear, hear!)—Such was the former system of France, which had produced the Revolution; and instead of the boon of liberty with the return of peace, a lava of despotism was now pouring forth on the various nations of Europe.

The Lord CHANCELLOR asked whether proceedings which assailed the altar and the throne were to pass unarrested by the arm of the law? The present race of libellers were not libellers of the Sovereign or of Ministers, but of the Constitution in Church and State. Would the Noble Earl give an indemnity to such? Their Lordships, he had no doubt, would do their duty to the nation.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE contended that to indemnify not only a few individuals, but the whole of those concerned,—Ministers, Magistrates, Spies, Informers, and all, was a mode of legislation which he thought extremely unbecoming and unjustifiable. It was truly a dangerous example in time of peace, to withdraw the liberties of the people from the protection of the laws.

The Earl of WESTMORLAND maintained that Government was in possession of information respecting the disaffected, long before they knew those individuals whom they called Spies and Informers, though they had been of much service. Even if Ministers or Magistrates had a little exceeded their duty, they ought to be protected for the great benefit they had conferred on the country.

Earl CARNARVON contended that the passing this Bill of Indemnity would strike a deeper wound into the liberties of the people than any thing which their Lordships had previously sanctioned.

The amendment was then negatived. Another,—that the Bill be read a third time that day three months, was also negatived on a division, there being 27 for the amendment, and 93 against it. The Bill was subsequently passed.—Adjourned.

Friday, March 6.

The Offices Annual Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned till Monday.

PROTEST

ENTERED ON THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS AGAINST THE INDEMNITY BILL.

DISSENTIENT.

Because it is manifest that there has been no widely spread traitorous conspiracy, nor even any extensive disaffection to the Government, since the Secret Committee, whose report is the sole foundation of this proceeding, do themselves express their satisfaction in delivering their decided opinion, "that not only the country in general, but in those districts where the designs of the disaffected were the most actively and unremittingly employed, the great body of the people had remained *untainted* even during periods of the greatest internal difficulty and distress;" stating further as facts, "that the insurgents were not formidable by their numbers, though actuated by an atrocious spirit, and that though the language used by many persons engaged in this enterprise, and particularly by their leaders, left no room to doubt that their objects were the overthrow of the established Government, yet that such objects were *extravagant* when compared with the inadequate means which they possessed; and that not finding their confederates had arrived, as expected, to their support, and that in the villages through which they passed a strong indisposition being manifested against their cause and project, some of them had thrown away their pikes *before the military appeared*, and that on the first show of force had dispersed—their leaders attempting in vain to rally them."

2d—Because in such a state of things, so consolingly described by the Committee, and so almost ludicrously destructive of every idea of an armed rebellion, or dangerous insurrection, more especially against a Government supported by such an *untainted* people, and such an immense military force, we cannot but think that a different and less alarming course ought in wise policy to have been pursued, and that tranquillity might have been equally restored by a vigorous execution of the *ordinary laws* and the exertions of a vigilant Magistracy, without any suspension of the public freedom, since it is the prompt selection and speedy execution of a *few palpable* offenders, rather than delayed proceedings against numbers upon doubtful testimony, that invest the Courts of Justice with a salutary terror and force.

3d—Because the departure from this just and judicious mode of proceeding gave an indiscriminate importance to the accused, whilst it exposed the administration of the Government to a dangerous disrespect.

4th—Because even when the Act of Habeas Corpus is suspended, *none* on that account ought to be apprehended upon questionable suspicion, or, to use the language of the Report, upon "such expectations of evidence as Ministers have unavoidably relinquished," but upon such grounds only as would be just warrants for arrests and trials in ordinary times, the only legal effect of the Suspension being, that it suspends the deliverance of the accused; we think, therefore, that a general indemnity for such numerous and long imprisonments, on it not even to have been proposed to Parliament, until an open and impartial investigation had taken place.

5th—Because, from the mistaken principle of this Bill, malicious and meritorious illegality are equally protected, on the false and unfounded assumption that informations ought to be

indiscriminately and perpetually secret; but even if we could agree that whilst traitorous conspiracies are actually in force, and extraordinary powers in action for their suppression, secrecy could in all cases be justified, yet we never could consent to its continuance after order was restored; the laws being then sufficient to protect good subjects for having honestly discharged their duties, and because holding out such general prospects of Indemnity is a dangerous encouragement to mercenary informers, who make an infamous traffic in the lives and liberties of mankind, deceiving and disgracing the Government, whilst they betray the innocent whom they accuse.

6th—Because it is not the *occasional resort* to such secret and impure sources of evidence in cases of obvious necessity, but the *systematic encouragement* of it, which we conceive is sanctioned by this Bill, that we protest against and condemn, since the successful prosecutions of the worst traitors and libellers can bring no security to the Government of this country, unless the conduct of its Ministers and of its Parliament, by a faithful adherence to the free principles of the Constitution, shall constantly expose the malignity of their treasons and the falsehood of their libellous complaints.

ERSKINE,
AUCKLAND,
VASSALL HOLLAND,
LANSDOWN,
ROSSLYN,

KING,
CARNARVON,
GROSVENOR,
LAUBERDALE,
MONTFORD.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 2.

Various Petitions against the additional duties on Leather from tanners, curriers, &c. were presented from different parts of the country, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HART DAVIS and Mr. PROTHEROE presented two Petitions, signed by 20 persons each, from Bristol, praying for Reform.—Mr. DAVIS observed that hundreds more of the kind were in preparation, but if they arrived, he did not think they would express the sentiments of his Constituents, who were enemies to radical Reform.—Mr. PROTHEROE remarked, that he was a friend to moderate Reform, but not of universal suffrage, which the Petitioners desired.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR gave notice of a motion respecting the proper supply of Water in cases of Fire, unless the want on such occasions should be remedied.

BLOOD-MONEY.

Mr. BENNET called the attention of the House to the several Acts for giving rewards upon the conviction of offenders. The evils of the system were many, but the most obvious was the effect which these rewards had in nourishing of crimes; for, instead of a criminal being stopt in the commencement of his career, he was encouraged, till by increased crime he was made, as it was technically termed, worth his weight; that was, till he had committed such a crime as should make his conviction produce to the person apprehending him the reward of 40*l*. Another great evil arising out of this system was conspiracy—conspiracies for the purpose of tempting unfortunate individuals to commit crimes, for the sake of getting the reward for the conviction of the unfortunate offenders. This system was of long standing, for in 1756, a wretch named Mac Daniel was, with others, convicted of a most foul conspiracy of this description, to which no less than 72 unfortunate wretches fell victims. A similar conspiracy was detected some years after, and now again in our days the same thing had been proved to exist in the case of Brock, Pelham, and others; and he much feared, that even at present two wretched boys, Spicer and Kelly, confined in Newgate under sentence of death, had been the victims of similar detestable practices. He proposed to bring in a Bill to repeal all the statutes giving rewards on the conviction of offenders, except two, namely, the reward of the Tyburn Ticket, which reward, however, should not in future be transferable, or an object of sale; and the reward of 40*l*. to be paid to the executors of persons killed in pursuit of highwaymen, or to the executors of officers killed in the discharge of their duties. Other modes of remunerating the services of Police Officers would be made the subject of consideration in the progress of the Bill. After some further observations, the Hon. Member concluded by moving for leave to bring in the Bill.—Leave given.

THE ELECTION REGULATION BILL.

Mr. W. WYNNE moved the third reading of his Election Regulation Bill.

A conversation ensued, in which various objections were

urged; and on a division, the Bill was thrown out by a majority of seven—there being 44 for, and 51 against the 3d reading.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, when Lord PALMERSTON moved the Army Estimates. It would be seen, he said, on reference to the Estimates, that there would be a diminution, in the amount of the Establishment, of 188,000*l.* In the present year, the permanent number of Land Forces, for Great Britain, would be diminished 1959, while those for Ireland were only 21,000; last year the amount was 24,000. The whole amount, in point of diminution of Land Forces was about 74,000*l.* With respect to the troops in France, a reduction in the expence had taken place, amounting to 175,000*l.* On the whole, the charges on the Establishment would be less by 418,000*l.* than at the reduction of the War Establishment. The whole amount of force on every station less this year than the last, would be 21,604 men. The Noble Lord concluded with moving, that the number of Land Forces for the service of the year be 113,740, including the army in France, &c.

Mr. CALCRAFT expressed his regret that the House was so thinly attended, on a subject of such importance. He thought that the army now proposed was greater than the necessities of the country warranted keeping up, or its safety required in time of peace. The Finances of the country were certainly not so flourishing as to justify so large an Establishment, nor so far, as he was informed, was the state of Ireland so untroubled, as to induce the Government to keep an army double in amount to the force in India. At present he should abstain from offering any motion for reduction, but in bringing up the report, he should move to reduce the number of force 8 or 9,000.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY agreed in the opinion of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. PEEL said, that the internal state of Ireland was most gratifying. The people had suffered great privations, to which they had submitted in a manner that reflected the greatest credit on their forbearance. Indeed, the Government had not found any necessity for enforcing the Insurrection Act; and he congratulated the House, that it had been judged expedient to reduce the force so low as 20,000 men.

Sir W. BURROUGHS contended, that in no former period did the Government think that the internal state of the kingdom required so large a force as now proposed to be kept up. He maintained, that under a deficit of 14 millions it was impossible the country could go on keeping up so large a military establishment, at a cost of six millions a-year, after being three years at peace. In truth, unless Ministers meant to propose a Tax on Property, he saw no probable means of defraying these enormous expences. With respect to the state of Ireland, if the Right Hon. Gentleman's congratulations on the tranquil condition of that kingdom were correct, what necessity could there be for a yeomanry force of 41,000, and a regular army of 20,000 men, to preserve a country which was so very quiet?

A desultory conversation then arose, after which the motion was agreed to.—The Noble Lord then moved the following among other sums, which were agreed to:—

£2,470,140, for the Pay of the Land Forces.

817,231, ditto for Ireland.

116,716, Staff of Great Britain.

33,860, ditto Ireland.

27,650, Medical Staff of Great Britain.

10,061, ditto of Ireland.

92,000, for the Volunteers of Great Britain.

31,541, ditto of Ireland.

855,419, for the Forces in France.

175,672, Pay of General Officers.

10,263, ditto Ireland.

129,009, Full Pay of Retired Officers.

3,697, ditto Ireland.

601,730, for Half-pay Officers.

50,172, ditto Ireland.

136,300, for Retired Officers of Foreign Corps.

42,050, Pensions of Chelsea Hospital.

16,796, ditto Kilmaham.

180,133, for Out-Pensioners.

32,800, Royal Military Asylum.

82,000, Widows' Pensions.

18,418, ditto in Ireland.

161,806, Compassionate List.

Mr. PEEL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the system of taking prison fees in Ireland.

BANK TOKENS.

Mr. VANSITTART obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent any inconvenience arising to the lower orders from too rapid a

call of the Silver Tokens into the Bank. This Bill would propose, that for a twelvemonth after the 25th of March, Tokens should be received in the payment of postage and taxes. With such an arrangement he hoped no inconvenience would occur from calling in the Bank Tokens, and that it will do away with much of the alarm which he feared had prevailed on this subject.

Mr. F. LEWIS said, if the Bank currency were to be withdrawn, the greater part of the silver would be melted, and we should have none in circulation.

Mr. VANSITTART said, the general principle of the Bill was to suspend the penalties on persons taking these Tokens. Those Tokens taken for taxes would, of course, be conveyed to London at the sole expence of the Government.

Mr. BABINGTON was apprehensive that considerable inconvenience would be felt in the country by withdrawing these Tokens from circulation.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 3.

POOR'S RATES.

An Account of the monies raised for the maintenance of the Poor in England and Wales being laid on the table,

Mr. D. GILBERT said, he considered this the most important topic that could be discussed, for unless some limit could be set to the rapid increase of the Poor Rates, the ruin of the country was inevitable. Regulation would do little; they must grapple with the system itself.—He moved that the papers be printed.

Sir C. MONCK was of opinion that some radical measure of the Government could alone cure the evil.

Mr. CALCRAFT observed, that if by some radical measure it was meant to do away with the Poor Laws, he should protest against such doctrine. The Poor's Rate was doubtless an evil, but it chiefly arose out of the Taxation. Gentlemen must have their Corn Bill: they wanted a high price for corn, labour low, and a moderate poor's rate; but they could not have them at the same time. The labourer must eat.

Mr. F. LEWIS remarked, that if the Poor Rates were allowed to go on as they had done, they would gradually absorb all the rents and produce of the country. The people would have been much happier had the Statute of Elizabeth never been passed. There were too many instances of the detestable system of paying the wages of labour out of the Poor's Rate. Nothing, in his opinion, was less satisfactorily proved, than the position, that the amount of taxation influenced the number of paupers—(Hear, hear!)—The effect of taxation was only to take from the pockets of one class to give to another: it did not destroy the expenditure, it only altered the channel. Taxation merely changed the form and shape of society—it changed the description of employers rather than the amount of employment.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that the discovery of the Hon. Gentleman was certainly highly curious,—that taxation had no effect in increasing the number of paupers, or the sums necessary to be distributed among them: that is, it was of no consequence whether 1000*l.* were laid out in the employment of productive labour, or whether such sum should be withdrawn from productive labour, and given to a Sinecure Lord of the Admiralty, who did no work whatever!—(Hear, and laughter.)—He protested against such a doctrine, and he pledged himself to show, that there never was one more fallacious and dangerous to the country.

Mr. CURWEN observed, that a 25th part of the wages of every labourer was taken for the duty on Salt alone!

THE PARODIES.

Mr. BENNET presented a Petition from Jonathan Buckley, a small bookseller of Warrington, who had been arrested for selling the Political Litany for which Mr. Hone had been tried. He was dragged to jail, loaded with irons, removed at night in an open cart, ironed, to another prison, where he remained two days and nights in irons, without even straw to lie on. He was then re-conveyed to Preston in a cart along with convicts sentenced to transportation. After being confined for 15 weeks, he was discharged on his recognizance. During this time his wife and children were obliged to have recourse to parochial aid.—Mr. Bennet said, however indifferent the House had hitherto shown itself to the grievances of the people, he trusted that it would not allow them to be made the victims of such wanton and altogether unjustifiable cruelty.—The Petition was ordered to be printed. Mr. Bennet then presented another Petition, complaining of similar ill treatment, from Samuel Billing, of Warrington, who had been arrested on a similar charge; and he asked, whether, as Mr. Hone had been acquitted, it was the intention of the Attorney-General to bring these men to trial?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that would depend on circumstances; but it did not follow, because one acquittal had taken

place, that no others were to be followed up, and that poison was to be circulated in every quarter.

Mr. LITTLETON observed, that notwithstanding the verdicts of the Juries, he considered these parodies as detestable libels; but it was doubtful whether further prosecutions would not aggravate the evil. Had not the minds of the Jurors been indisposed towards all State Prosecutions by the unconstitutional law which had been passed?—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. BROUGHAM avowed his unqualified disapprobation of such parodies; but considering the impunity of former libels of the kind, had he been on the Jury, he should have returned a like verdict. The Jury deemed them political prosecutions, and that had ten times as much blasphemy been crammed into them, they would not have been called upon for a verdict, had they been on the right side. They saw that the intention was to make Religion a cloak for political purposes.—(*Hear, hear!*)—When the Noble Lord and his Colleagues entered office, parodies of a much more disgraceful nature were put forth, under the special protection of those very persons who now instituted prosecutions: but those parodies were to serve their own political ends. Nothing could be more shameful, nothing could be worse, than to make Religion a handle for political interests.

Lord CASTLEREAGH remarked, that no doctrine could be more pernicious, than that Juries were to travel out of the question of law, and erect themselves into a political tribunal, to consider the motives of prosecutions. Whenever the Scriptures were held up to ridicule, it was a high offence; but the parodies alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman had not been sent among the lower orders, to degrade the public morals, and render religion contemptible.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, it was part of the law of the land that religion should be defended; and the Officers of the Crown would not have done their duty if they had not proceeded against the publications in question.

Lord COCHRANE contended that the pretext of religion had been used as a cover for political oppression. He hoped the House would attend to the Petitions presented, and not screen the guilty from punishment.

REFORM, &c.

Sir S. ROMILLY presented 46 Petitions from Bristol, each signed by 20 individuals, praying for Annual Elections and Universal Suffrage. He observed, that those who thought it illegal to send Petitions signed by more than 20 persons, were in an error: there was no law against it. He had formerly stated, that his view of Reform was not in unison with that here prayed for.

Lord COCHRANE presented petitions from R. Thorne, W. Irvine, and J. Buchanan, who had been arrested at Glasgow, and cruelly treated when in confinement. Thorne had been kept five days in a close cell without a bed and without aliment.

Mr. KINLAY contended that there had been no harsh treatment in Scotland: the prisoners had in fact been well provided for.

The Petitions were ordered to be printed; and Lord COCHRANE then presented nearly 200 Petitions for radical Reform, each signed by 20 persons, from Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow, &c. &c. His Lordship said, that before the Session was over, Petitions with hundreds of thousands of signatures would be presented.—Laid on the table.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Report of the Committee of Supply having been brought up, Mr. LITTLETON alluded to the practice of exacting from the half-pay Officer an affidavit that he held no other office or employment, which he thought a very harsh proceeding, and one that should be altered, as such Officers were extremely ill provided for, and ought not therefore to be restrained from civil pursuits.

Lord PALMERSTON observed, that the half-pay was a kind of retaining fee for the army. If Officers were allowed to enter into the Civil Service they might become averse to the Military.

The Resolution being read, that the army for the present year be 130,000 men,

Sir Wm. BURROUGHS insisted that such a force was not required in the third year of peace, nor one which our finances could support. In 1792, the regular establishment was less by nearly 30,000 men; and then there was no yeomanry, as now. He moved that the number should be decreased ten thousand.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that the prodigious changes which had of late taken place in the internal situation of the country, the increase of our population, and the consequent increase of our establishment of the two periods.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. CALCRAFT contended that the reduction was quite practicable, and Government was bound to press down the expenditure to the lowest possible point.

Mr. BROUGHAM maintained that the people had a right to be governed at the smallest possible expence. If ever there was a period of danger, it was in 1792; but the French revolution had now fallen into disrepute, and the dangers which it was said to have inspired were now on the other side. The danger now arose from the doctrine that legitimate governments were to be supported by military force, and the fear that the liberties of the people would be trampled upon. He supported the amendment.

Lord CASTLEREAGH was confident, that if the House had not been satisfied that every possible reduction had been made, there would have been a fuller attendance of Members! The year 1792 was an argument against too hasty reductions of the military force, for the next year the country was at war. The enlarged state of the metropolis, and the increase of population, since 1792, seemed to have been forgotten.

Mr. BANKES thought a reduction might be made.

The House divided, when Sir Wm. Burroughs' amendment was negatived by a majority of 24—there being 27 for and 51 against it.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 4.

SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, various sums were voted for the public service; among which were 250,000*l.* for expences of a civil nature not included in the Civil List—60,000*l.* for the Milbank Penitentiary—25,000*l.* for Law Charges for 1818—6000 for prosecutions, &c. relating to the Coin, for 1818.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT moved a grant of 4,895*l.* for the expense of the Superintendence of Aliens, but withdrew the motion after some observations of Sir M. W. RIPLEY.

A grant of 725,681*l.* 12*s.* on account of the two millions stipulated to be paid to the King of the Netherlands, towards the improvement of the fortresses in the Low Countries, by virtue of the Treaty of 1814, having been moved, a conversation took place.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to some observations from Mr. WARRE, allowed that the Treaty (which stated that the sum to be paid by Great Britain should not exceed three millions) was not very clear, but that it was distinctly understood that not more than two millions would be expected.

INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

Mr. BROUGHAM moved for a Committee to inquire what steps had been taken as to the destruction of the returns under the Income-Tax. When he noticed this matter two years ago, it was said that directions had been given for their destruction; but subsequently these Returns were sold in all quarters for waste paper, and the same thing had been since observed. In one instance, goods had been sent to a person from a chandler's shop wrapped in a Return of his neighbour's income.

Mr. VANSITTART said, such a Committee would be productive of no sort of good. With respect to the Property-Tax, whatever he might do in the event of a new war, it was not his intention to propose that it should be revived during peace.—It had been eminently serviceable in war, and had carried the country triumphantly through the greatest difficulties with which she had ever had to contend with: but he thought it would be objectionable, as he trusted it would be unnecessary, so long as the nation should be blessed with peace. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the returns of the Property-Tax, he regretted that some of them had been destroyed, as if they had been preserved, they might have been useful in recovering arrears, or in detecting frauds. He, however, had no wish that any of the returns made, which related to trade, should be preserved. He only wished those to be preserved which could be no service to the Minister when imposing any new tax, which had reference but to landed property,—which had never been a matter of secrecy, and which never could disclose any thing of importance. The present motion, however, was premature, for there still remained an arrear of from 200,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* of the Property-Tax due.

Mr. GRENFELL congratulated the country on the avowal, that the Income-Tax would not be laid on during a time of peace.

Mr. CALVERT noticed the conduct of certain Surveyors of Taxes, who overrated houses without due examination, particularly in the neighbourhood of Twickenham and Isleworth.

Some conversation ensued, and the further consideration of the motion was postponed till Tuesday.

REFORM.

Alderman WOOD presented Petitions from Leeds and Birmingham, stating that if a Reform did not take place, they should not be able to pay the exorbitant taxes.—Laid on the table.



Sir M. W. RIDLEY presented a Petition on the same subject from Newcastle, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PAYMENTS IN SPECIE.

Lord A. HAMILTON, for the purpose of learning what steps had been taken towards the resumption of Cash Payments, moved "for a Copy of any Notice issued by the Bank in 1817, respecting the Payment of their Notes, the amount of Payment to which they became liable in consequence of such Notice, and the Amount which they actually paid."

Mr. VANSITTART deprecated all interference on the part of the House with the proceedings of the Bank, as tending to retard rather than accelerate the wished-for object. The Bank had made considerable payments, and the Directors were most willing to resume payments in cash. If they were not interfered with, the intention of Parliament would be carried into execution as early as possible.

Mr. GRENFELL observed, that when he formerly had made a similar motion, the Right Hon. Gentleman said the Bank had virtually resumed cash payments: now, however, this was not even pretended. The conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman was certainly remarkable respecting the Bank.

The House divided—For the motion, 11—Against it, 34.

Mr. TIERNEY then rose and made various observations on the same subject, contending, that if the Bank, by their large paper issues, were multiplying difficulties rather than facilitating a return to Cash Payments, then there was a juggle going on, disgraceful both to Government and the Bank. No one could deny, he said, that whilst the present fluctuating state of circulation continued, the private property of every man in the kingdom was placed in the greatest jeopardy, and that some great calamity must, sooner or later, be the inevitable result. It was impossible but that an inconvertible paper currency without limit, must end in ruin. It might be the case that some of the Directors of the Bank would explain the motives for these increased issues of their paper. Should they afford no such explanation, but shelter themselves under the majorities of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he for one, and he believed the whole kingdom, would entertain their suspicions of such conduct.—The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving for the total weekly account of issues, from the 3d of February to the 3d of March, distinguishing the Bank Notes from the Bank Post Bills.

Mr. VANSITTART said, he should not oppose the motion, and he agreed in the principle maintained, that a reduction in the issues of the Bank was a necessary preparation to the resumption of Cash Payments.

Mr. MANNING said, that the Directors were prepared to justify all their proceedings. The Bank had no wish to extend their issues, and he had no objection to the motion.

Mr. GRENFELL remarked, that the Bank issues had increased during the whole half of last year. It was greater than at any former period of equal duration since 1797; and at this moment gambling in the funds was carried on without precedent or parallel. (*Hear, hear!*) The Right Hon. Gentleman was a moral man, and he was sure he was not aware of the effects of the present vacillating system. He would, therefore, intreat him to give the public some certain information respecting his plan of finance.

Mr. VANSITTART denied that any thing he had ever said could have led to the encouragement of gambling in the funds, and he treated the insinuation with contempt. (*Hear, hear!*) He should make no such disclosure, as suggested by the Hon. Gentleman, as premature statements could only lead to the evil complained of.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that for many years past they had heard much of the sorrow of the Directors at not being allowed to pay in specie, and he wanted them to prove their sincerity.

Mr. GRENFELL disclaimed any personal allusion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, believing as he did that a more conscientious Minister never filled the situation.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 5.

EDUCATION OF THE LOWER ORDERS.

On the motion of Mr. BROUGHAM, the Committee was revived to examine into the State of the Education of the Lower Orders, and to report thereon.

SUSPENSION ACT.

Mr. PHILLIPS, after some judicious introductory observations, moved, "that the House, taking into consideration the report of the Secret Committee of the 20th of June, and also that of the Secret Committee of the Lords communicated to the House on the 23d of June last, so far as related to their statement, that

persons said to be employed in detecting conspiracies might have had the effect of encouraging them, and having heard the allegations of certain Petitions on the same subject, were of opinion that it was their duty to investigate the nature and extent of the same."

Mr. ROBINSON opposed the motion, contending that the Petition from Manchester was of no importance: it was signed by 26 persons only; that one Lomax, said to have been a spy, was not a spy; and that as to another person called Dewhurst, they knew of no such individual. The assertions of Scholes and Mitchell were contradictory, and the House knew what Mr. Ward's evidence was worth. Upon the allegations of such men, the motion could not be agreed to.

Mr. F. DOUGLAS said, that all that had been urged had nothing to do with the question of inquiry. This was all that was wanted.

Lord MILTON thought that inquiry was loudly called for. They had heard statements of Oliver having been in different parts of the country, entrapping the unwary, holding meetings, using violent and inflammatory language, and inciting to the wildest acts of rebellion. Not one word of this had been denied. He hoped some denial was to be given before the present motion could be negatived.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—The conduct of Government was rather singular; they felt an abhorrence of the conduct of spies, but no inquiry must be instituted into this abhorred conduct! All other subjects were investigated in that House; the Civil List was overhauled; the Army Estimates were examined; but Espionage was not for the profane eyes of the House of Commons!—(*Much cheering.*)

Mr. BENNET observed, that the real name of the informer, who passed as Dewhurst, was Michael Hall, a returned transport; who after getting the people into a net, suddenly disappeared. He believed the whole of these pretended plots to have been fabricated in the forge at Bolton, and whilst such a Magistrate as Mr. Fletcher remained in the commission of the peace, he doubted not that crimes enough might be committed with impunity. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robinson) had thought proper to cast reflections on the sources from which his Hon. Friend and himself derived their information. Such reflections well became those who had fitted out Castles, in the absence of all other evidence, as a witness to enable them to magnify tumult and riot into rebellion and treason. He would now repeat, that he was prepared to support all the statements he had formerly made respecting the conduct of Oliver, not by suspicious or polluted evidence, but on the testimony of men in no way connected with the acts of the conspirators.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He dared his Majesty's Ministers to file inquiry, and if they did not face it, there would be but one verdict in the country—that their guilt alone prevented them.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. B. BATHURST was prepared to contradict the dark surmises of the Hon. Gentleman, as to the employment of Oliver. Government knew nothing of his private character previous to his journey in company with Mitchell; but they had reason to believe that he had ever since conducted himself as a respectable individual. He was, in fact, an accomplice, but represented himself to Government to have fallen into what he feared was a dangerous society—one formed for the purpose of secreting persons charged with treasonable practices. It was deemed necessary to encourage him to afford information, and he was sent down to the North with Mitchell, who was a principal conspirator, and against whom a warrant had been previously issued. The Magistrate whom the Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to stigmatize, had exerted himself most zealously and meritoriously in preserving the public peace.

Mr. W. SMITH said, evidence had been produced to him, which charged the avowed agent of Government, Oliver, with having defrauded his employer, and prevailed on his daughter to commit the crime of perjury. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. B. BATHURST denied that there was any foundation for these charges against that much-injured individual, and cautioned the Hon. Gentleman to be more circumspect in future.

Mr. W. SMITH believed what he had stated, and contended that inquiry should be entered upon.

Mr. TIERNEY made many strong observations. He said that the fate of the motion was of the utmost importance, not merely to "the much-injured individual," Mr. Oliver, and his coadjutors in fomenting treason, but to the whole country; for the question was, whether the House should give its sanction to a system which had no parallel in the history of Great Britain. Three spies were principally referred to: the first was named Lomax, and all the other side could state was, that he could not have been a spy, because he had been taken up with the rest. But what could they say to his singular discharge, while the

rest continued in custody? Nothing; and the unavoidable inference was, that he was a spy, and that as a spy he received favours at the hands of Government. The next was named Dewhurst, and of him the Right Honourable Gentleman had stated, that no person of the name of Dewhurst was known; but this Dewhurst was in truth no other than Michael Hall, who had passed under an assumed name—had taken advantage of an alias to carry on his plot against the lives of innocent men. It was equally true that Mr. Hall (another "much-injured individual") had enjoyed the advantages of foreign travel on board one of his Majesty's hulks.—(*Hear, hear!*)—As to Waddington, the third spy, not a syllable had been urged by his friends; he was left to his fate, and on that account might well be stiled a "much-injured individual." Against all these evidence was offered, and from the respectability of the individuals tendering it, it was fair to presume that the testimony was deserving of credit. If one thing more than another required the immediate investigation of Parliament, it was the rapid increase of spies in this country.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It was no answer to say, that Lord Sidmouth was a man of good character, when the proposal was, that an inquiry should be instituted into an odious system, which had grown from year to year, and was now arrived at a height disgraceful to the character and injurious to the Constitution of the country.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. WILBERFORCE was of opinion that the inquiry suggested would be laborious, endless. He felt convinced, that if the strictest investigation were to take place, all parties would come out of it with disgrace.—(*A loud laugh from the Opposition.*)

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON observed upon the inconsistency of the last Hon. Member, who pretended to abhor spies, yet would vote against the present motion for inquiry into their proceedings.

Mr. PHILIPS replied at some length, when the House then divided.—Against the motion, 162—For it, 69—Majority against it, 93.—Adjourned.

Friday, March 6.

In a Committee on the Assessed Taxes, Mr. Lushington moved a Resolution, that all surcharges upon Four-wheel Carriages not drawn by horses or mules, should cease: a Resolution for regulating the Duties on Four-wheeled Carriages under a certain value, was also agreed to.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

A message from the Lords brought up the Indemnity Bill, which was ordered to be printed, and to be read a first time on Monday.

Mr. VANSITTART gave notice that he would on Monday se'night move for a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration that part of the Speech from the Throne which related to the erection of places of Public Worship.

THE MUTINY BILL.

On the Report of the Mutiny Bill being brought up, Lord ALTHORPE moved, as an amendment, that there should be a reduction of 5000 men in the present Military Establishment. This was opposed on the ground, that, in proportion, our Military Establishment was not greater now than it was in 1786 and 1792.—The reduction proposed by the Noble Lord was rejected by a majority of 63 to 42.

THE LONGITUDE.

Mr. CROKER obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the various Acts relating to discoveries of the Longitude.—Adjourned to Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. Venables, Union-place, Greenwich, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

G. and T. Curme, Brighton, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street, Cheapside.

B. B. Cowell, Shoreditch, oilman. Attorney, Mr. Lindsay, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.

W. Brain, Snodland, Kent, miller. Attorney, Mr. Constable, Symond's-inn.

E. Bates, Halifax, manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Becket, Noble-street, Foster-lane.

J. Mercer, Greystonely, Lancashire, lime-burner. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

J. Ridler, Worcester, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Becke, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

H. Hughes, Liverpool, joiner. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.

J. King, Swaffham, Norfolk, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Barbor, Fetter-lane.

M. Allen, Aisgarth, Yorkshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, and Co. Warrford-court.

S. and A. Sunderland, Barnoldswick, Yorkshire, corn-dealers. Attornies, Messrs. Stocker and Co. Furnival's-inn.

W. Tapscott, Plymouth, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Darke and Co. Chancery-lane.

D. Sanders, Stafford, law-stationer. Attornies, Messrs. Bishop and Barker, Tokenhouse-yard.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Davies jun. Chorlton, Cheshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

C. Pollitt, Manchester, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

H. Parker, Sheffield, Yorkshire, cutler. Attornies, Messrs. Darke, Church, and Darke, Chancery-lane.

G. Moore, Liverpool, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

N. Dancy, Bristol, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New-inn.

J. Rycroft, Idle, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Hatton-garden.

J. Stubbs, Long-acre, coach-plater. Attorney, Mr. Hill, Fleet-street.

S. Joseph and W. Hughes, Winchester-street, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

W. Gilkes, jun. Aldersgate-street, cooper. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street, Cheapside.

J. Pitcher, Back-road, St. George, bricklayer. Attorney, Mr. West, Red-Lion-street, Wapping.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 77½.

FINE ARTS.—Various valuable ENGRAVINGS, and Additions to Mr. MIDDIE'S noble SERIES of MEDALS, will shortly be noticed.—N's LETTER, next week: it has been delayed merely to make some inquiries.

Some Letters have been received on Punning.

The Letter relative to the City Contest unfortunately came too late for the observations required.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

THE Ministerial papers have begun to say something again of the reported attack on the Duke of WELLINGTON; but it is merely to inform us, that they have nothing to say. The private letters from Paris mention some communications made by Lord KINNARD, in consequence of which it is supposed that a Belgic Officer has been arrested. Some say that the assassin was seen hastening into a house of ill fame; and others, that whoever he was, he was of importance enough to be got almost immediately out of the French frontiers. The affair, it is added, has been submitted to the Royal Court; but no proceedings transpire. A French General, who has written some observations upon the late speech of Lord STANHOPE, seems to consider the affair itself as *Macbeth* did the dagger—"Here's no such thing." In short, all that has come of it hitherto, is what comes of every thing in France,—an epigram. A joke, to use a characteristic English phrase, is meat and drink to a Frenchman. He divides his time between wit, gallantry, and society, as a modern Englishman does between shop-keeping, beef, and bad temper. The writer on the present occasion, alluding perhaps to the usual objects of assassinations and infernal machines, says that the offender

missed his mark by taking too high an aim, having mistaken his object for a great man:—

"Mal ajuster est un défaut,

"On l'a manqué; mais voici comme:

"L'imbécille a visé trop haut,

"Il l'avait pris pour un grand homme."

"A report," says an article from Vienna dated Feb. 11., "was spread at the beginning of the week, that there had been an insurrection at Naples, and that the Royal Family had quitted the capital; we have just learned with certainty that these reports are greatly exaggerated, and that the whole is reduced to an affray which took place in a little town some miles from the capital, between the militia and the regular troops: they fought with great fury on both sides; night hardly separated the combatants. The following day order was perfectly re-established."

It is no very great specimen however of a pleasant state of things in a country, when the regular troops and militia fight against each other with great fury, and are hardly to be separated by night; neither is it the custom of very friendly states to let such pieces of news transpire.

The new King of Sweden (BERNADOTTE) appears to have succeeded to the throne, not only quietly, but triumphantly. The Ministerial papers here have taken a new tone in their mention of him; and he is now treated with "legitimate" respect, and not the less so, it seems, for not living with his wife. Her Majesty, who is sister to JOSEPH BONAPARTE's wife, and daughter of M. CLERY, a respectable merchant, and who would have been called a washerwoman or any thing else, had her husband not taken part against the maker of his fortunes, lives in a retired way at Paris; and it is said that the Duc d'AUMONT waited upon her the other day, from Louis the 18th, who has not been supposed very friendly to BERNADOTTE, with his compliments on the late event. The jumble of causes, reasons, feelings, views, &c. &c. in all these Court matters, is endless, but generally as common-place as most other mixed motives. That BERNADOTTE and his wife do not live together, may or may not be creditable to either party or to both; but it does not appear, at any rate, that he persecutes, or denies her the same independence of living he takes to himself,—still less that he married her for mere convenience, or has in any way ill-treated her; and it is things of this kind that make people indignant on such occasions, and not matters which they cannot possibly understand. Perhaps the cause of separation is on her side; or perhaps mere politics are in the case; or perhaps the separation, to whatever it is owing, may only be temporary. An honourable man will never treat his wife unjustly, or even make himself comfortable at her expence; but the most honourable persons may separate kindly, just as they may remain tenderly and without hypocrisy together,—precisely because they are honourable. It is impossible however to tell what may be the freaks of the legitimate and their imitators.

An excellent Protest has been entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, among the names to which, as usual, is that of Lord HOLLAND.

According to an article from Brussels, letters had been received there from Paris, dated the 27th ult. announcing that the Police had arrested three individuals who were suspected of not being unconcerned in the attempt upon the Duke of WELLINGTON.—*Courier*.

Report says, that a conference took place between an illustrious Duke and Ministers on the subject of his wished-for matrimonial alliance; when the objections of the confidential advisers of the PRINCE REGENT, to the Royal Duke's marriage with a subject of the Crown, were frankly stated. It is added, that his Royal Highness required some time to give his definitive answer, whether he would persist in putting the entry on the books of the Privy Council, according to the provision in the statute, where previous assent was withheld.—*Daily Papers*.

A morning paper says, "It is definitively arranged that the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess ELIZABETH with the Prince of HESSE HOMBERG, shall take place in Easter-week. After spending two or three weeks at Cranborne-Lodge, which is preparing for their reception, the Royal couple will proceed direct to Homberg, through France, by way of Calais."

There will be a meeting on Thursday next at the City of London Tavern of the friends of independent Election, Mr. Alderman GOODBENERE in the chair. We differ with Mr. WATMAN in some smaller matters, but we agree with him in great, and sincerely hope he will be returned. We are sure he ought to be,—especially as he has a tongue as well as good sound sense to guide it; and Parliament wants enormous recruiting in point of speakers.

A Correspondent wishes an answer to the following question:—"Which are the greatest scoundrels, Spies or those who employ them?"

It is calculated that above a hundred vessels have been wrecked in the late hurricanes. The last letters from the various ports abound in details of ships driven on shore, &c.

On Friday week, at a Meeting of the Committee of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, Dr. THYNNE was unanimously appointed Consulting Man-midwife to the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary, in the room of the late Sir RICHARD CROFT, Bart.

The will of Baron DE QUINTELLA (of the city of Lisbon) has lately been proved in Doctors' Commons; his property in this country amounted nearly to 400,000*l.*, independent of his wealth in Spain: the duty which was paid to Government on his effects here amounted to 5,250*l.* We understand this to be the rich merchant to whom the Fortunate Youth asserted himself to be heir.

Saturday week an elegant dinner was given at Edinburgh to Mr. KEMBLE; Mr. WALTER SCOTT in the Chair. After dinner a snuff-box of 100 guineas value was presented to Mr. KEMBLE. The party included many of the first literary characters in Edinburgh.

The Reverend JOHN GEE SMYTH, of Chalsworth Rectory, (as we see by the *Bury and Norwich Post*) has been presented with "the valuable gift of a silver ink-stand," by certain Gentlemen, "as a token of the high sense they entertain of the zeal manifested by him, on a particular occasion, in support of"—What think you, reader?—"in support of the *Game Laws*."—In the letter of thanks for this "valuable gift," the Reverend Gentleman observes, that "the offence of poaching generally tends to the commission of the greatest crimes." But if there were no Game Laws there would be no offence of poaching; and this game-protecting Divine should remember, that his constant prayer has been, "lead us not into temptation."

NEW JERUSALEM CHAPEL.—A Correspondent denies that the murderer *Hatch* was a Member of the New Jerusalem Society; but says that he attended the Chapel for the purpose of betraying unsuspecting innocence. Our Correspondent adds, that at this place of worship "the heavenly graces of virtue, meekness, pure love to God, faith in the holy word of divine revelation, and heaven-born charity to one another and to all mankind, are insisted on as necessary to constitute man a safe candidate for immortality."

MR. HAZLITT'S LECTURES ON POETRY.—MR. HAZLITT terminated his series of Lectures at the Surrey Institution on Tuesday last. It was not a little striking, that though the subjects on which he treated necessarily decreased in interest every lecture,—(he began with SHAKESPEAR and ended with SOUTHEY!)—his audience continued increasing to the last; and on Tuesday the ample hall in which he read was crowded to the very ceiling. Nor was this at all surprising; for however some may have differed with him in his opinions of the merits and defects of the various authors under review, this was manifest to all, that a deep, an original, and a fearless thinker stood before them, one who could fix the attention as well by the force of his reasoning as the power of his satire and the flow of his eloquence. His touching allusion to his former friendship with a living Poet, at the termination of the lecture, excited the liveliest attention of his hearers; and when he retired, three peals of applause, and exclamations of "Bravo," marked the general sense of his critical labours.

The case of LORD FOLKSTONE v. MR. EASTAFFE, has been decided at the Berkshire Assizes.—It will be recollected, that LORD FOLKSTONE, under the Act of the 31st of the present King, which directs all Magistrates to visit the gaols, and examine and report the state of the prisoners, demanded admittance to the three state prisoners confined in the jail of that county, which the defendant, who was the jailer, refused, by order of the Secretary of State, which directed him to admit none but the Visiting Magistrates.—For the defendant, it was contended, that the Act could not contemplate State prisoners; and on this ground, after a trial of ten hours, a verdict was given for the defendant.

PITT v. HUSKISSON AND OTHERS.—We briefly noticed this trial in a late paper. It was an action brought by a Surveyor, an agent for claimants under the New Street Act, against MR. HUSKISSON, MR. NASH, MR. MILNE, &c. for a conspiracy to injure him in his profession. On looking over the report of the trial, it appears that MR. PITT proved by several witnesses, that as far back as the year 1815, Messrs. NASH and MILNE had induced persons not to employ MR. PITT as their agent. MR. PHILLIPS, a Clerk in the New Street Office, deposed,—(after admitting that the office was open to all the agents except MR. PITT)—that the Plaintiff was objected to on account of a transaction respecting a house in the Haymarket, which occurred in July, 1816! Now, whatever may have been the conduct of MR. PITT in this last transaction, it is quite clear that the endeavours used by the Defendants to deprive him of employment in 1815,—that is, the year before,—could not possibly have been occasioned by that conduct: they must have had other reasons at the time they first prevented his being employed.—As for the transaction about the house, it was this: MR. PITT asked 2000 guineas for what was afterwards purchased for 900.—Now we are decidedly hostile, at all times, to asking more than the true value of a thing; but it should be remembered, that the practice, on the other hand, of offering sums far below the fair value, is equally bad. One unjust attempt begets another. The New-street Commissioners, when cases in dispute have been referred to a Jury, have almost always, we believe, been compelled to pay more than they originally offered; which is a circumstance not at all to their credit.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A publication is announced, under the title of "Observations on Lord Bathurst's Speech in the House of Peers on the 18th of March, 1817." These Observations are stated to have been written in the early part of last June; and they are preceded by a sort of imprimatur, dated Longwood, Oct. 9, 1817, and signed "Napoleon," in

which he approves of them, and desires that they may be seen by the Sovereign and the people of England.

The observations are said to be written in the manner of those comments on the speeches from the British Throne, which occasionally appeared in the *Moniteur* while Bonaparte was ruler of France. The Emperor takes occasion in the outset to protest against the Bill in Parliament of April, 1816, which he calls an act of proscription similar to those of Sylla. He denies the authority of the British Parliament to place him at the disposal of Ministers, and to invest them with the right of placing him under restrictions. He denies their power of delegating that right, and then proceeds to argue against the restrictions themselves—namely, the detention at St. Helena; the name imposed of General Bonaparte; the prohibition of going abroad on the island, unless accompanied by a British officer; and lastly, the obligation of having all letters which he may write or receive opened and examined by the British authorities. He quotes in succession the principal statements in Lord Bathurst's speech, respecting the treatment to which he is subjected at St. Helena, and severally contradicts them in very round terms, entering much into detail occasionally, and execrating the conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe, as capricious and cruel in the extreme degree.

These arguments are mixed up with certain domestic disclosures respecting the Emperor's personal condition, from which it appears that he finds himself very ill accommodated at Longwood-house, which he describes as having been originally a barn, and as situated on the most unhealthy and exposed spot on the island, destitute of water, trees, shade, and verdure. The Governor having reduced the range originally allowed him; having forbidden him to hold conversations with the inhabitants, or to go into any house; and having also insisted that an English Officer must accompany him when he rides out, he has discontinued his favourite exercise, not having been on horseback for eighteen months. Under the conditions prescribed for his correspondence, the Emperor will not write or receive any letter. Such is the dearth of living at St. Helena, that the stipulated allowance of eight thousand pounds a year, divided by the number of individuals in his establishment, will scarcely amount to ten-pence per head, per diem, which he says is "soldier's pay." The flour was so bad latterly, that he did not taste bread for three months. He has betaken himself to a sedentary life; his legs begin to swell, and the scurvy has attacked his gums. He declares that there exists an intention to terminate his existence by agonies so protracted as to make it appear that he died a natural death.

The following is given as a specimen of the Observations:—

"These four restrictions are contrary to the law of nations. It was not then to ameliorate the lot of the detained persons, that the Ministers caused themselves to be invested with the right of making restrictions. No instance can be cited, in the history of Great Britain or France, in which prisoners of war were sent to be detained in another hemisphere, on an isolated rock in the midst of the seas. If the only object was the safety of the detention, there was no want of castles or Houses in England; but the grand requisite was the devouring climate of the Tropics!

"The second restriction (that of the title of General Bonaparte) has also no relation to the security of the detention, it has the effect of rendering the position of this Prince more grievous. Prisoners of war, when they fall into an enemy's power, are recognized by the title which they have borne at home: but the Bourbons ceased not to reign in France; the republic, and the fourth dynasty, were not legitimate Governments. On what are these new principles founded? If the English Government acknowledge that the Bourbons reigned in France at the time of the

peace of Amiens, in 1802, they acknowledge that Cardinal York reigned in England at the treaty of peace in 1783; that Charles XIII. does not reign in Sweden. To sanction these principles would be to throw all thrones into disorder, and to propagate the germs of revolution among all nations."

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 313.

DRURY-LANE.

A NEW comedy in five acts,—a visitor of great importance now-a-days,—made it's appearance here on Monday last under the title of *The Castle of Glyndower*. It is attributed to a Mr. RILEY, who formerly acted at this theatre for a short time, and is author of a work called the *Itinerant*, which is said not to be destitute of humour. The comedy was one of the completest failures we ever remember to have witnessed. Hisses began here and there very early; and in the course of the third act the pit rose in a body, put on their hats, and refused to hear a word more. Mr. H. JOHNSTON came forward, and requested that they would only hear the piece out, "for the sake of the performers;" but they were not to be propitiated; he was answered with cries of "No, no! Shame! Too bad, too bad!" And the Manager after this not very wisely persisting, the very few voices that would have encouraged him withdrew into the general uproar; and the two next acts, to the evident perplexity of the performers, were hurried through like two or three scenes of dumb show, in the teeth of one unceasing storm of groans, hootings, hisses, and cat-calls.

The chief cause of this fearful damnation was, we have no doubt, a terrible mistake made by the author on the score of sentiment. It is impossible to detail the incidents of a piece so received; and what could be told, would not redound to the credit of his dramatic talent; so many of the jokes were poor, and of the characters superfluous. But the whole comedy evidently turned on a decayed old Welsh gentleman, who was or supposed himself to be descended of Owen Glendower, and was literally insane with notions of ancestry. He took an old ruin for a castle, himself for the reigning sovereign of the principality, and his daughter for the *Princess Glindora*; and all this madness was rendered as pompous and comic as possible, while the patient was at the same time suffering poverty and illness, and pale wretched beggars were brought in on purpose to shew how generous he could be. The reader may judge of the medley on hearing that the part was acted by DOWTON, who though very capable of a natural pathos, is nevertheless out of the pale of refined gentility, and decidedly a comic actor. Now, the idea of a gentleman and his daughter situated like the persons in the play, seems taken from one of the novels of an amiable living writer,—the *Wild Irish Girl* of LADY MORGAN;—but the fair author knew well, that an infirmity of this description, in order to be written about or portrayed, even in a book, was to be treated with as great tenderness and refinement as possible, and accompanied with genuine dignity on the part of the sufferer. It is the same with the immortal work of CERVANTES, in which *Don Quixote* (not to mention it's other beauties) is as unlike a comic actor as can possibly be, and defies any situation in which he may be placed, however ridiculous. His very dancing is pathetic, as an excellent modern Artist felt and has expressed when he drew those designs for SHARPE'S Edition*. But the

author of the Comedy lowered and vulgarized this awful infirmity. We acquit him, of course, of the slightest intention of trifling with it; but he undoubtedly wanted the proper sentiment; and the character, at intervals, was degraded, and almost *Tom Thumbed*.

Perhaps the feelings of the audience on this occasion were doubly embittered by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of GLOUCESTER, which may have suggested a very painful association of ideas. But be this as it may, and however we may regret that the author's mistake subjected him to a rejection so severe, they did their duty, not merely to the cause of the drama, but to humanity.

We must add, that we regret most sincerely any mistake made by this theatre. We like it's elegance, it's liberality, it's excellent comic strength, it's possession of KEAN, who is a tragic host, and it's association with the memory of SHERIDAN, the last dramatic writer of any wit and repute; and as neither of the theatres at present is supposed to be very flourishing in point of finances, it is with great unwillingness that we are compelled to object to any novelties they produce. But the great truth is, they have overbuilt themselves, and that people can neither hear nor see in many parts of the houses. If they could manage it, we would seriously advise them to contract themselves into smaller dimensions. We are persuaded, at any rate, that a moderately-sized winter-theatre, with such a company as Drury Lane, would carry every thing before it.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Our limits confine us to the mere mention of the names of the following pictures of merit:—31, *The Bombardment of Algiers*, P. H. ROGERS; 193, *View at Harrow Weald*, and 107, *View up the Avon near Clifton*, Miss H. GOULD-SMITH; *View of Cnicht, a remarkable Mountain of Merionethshire*, C. V. FIELDING; 145, *The Cook and Gamekeeper*, W. KIDD; 154, *The Procession at the time of the Ceremony of claiming the Fitch of Bacon*, slightly drawn, but graceful, J. M. WRIGHT; 174, *The Favourite*, WM. DAVISON; 219, *Rosa*, and 186, *A Dispute with the Favourite*, H. SINGLETON; 210, *Landscape and Cattle*, and 204, *Penning the Flock*, J. STARK; 187, *Landscape and Cattle*, W. WESTALL, R.A.; 206, *A Hare and Pheasant*, R. T. BONE, beautifully coloured; 228, *Entrance to Petersham Wood*, C. DEANE; 231, *A Study*, W. WATE; 240, *View near Dulwich*, P. NASMYTH; 9, *The Artist*, J. PARTRIDGE; 156, *Moonlight*, T. C. HOFLAND; 259, *Waterloo*, D. DIGHTON; 36, *An Afternoon Nap*, F. P. STEPHANOFF; *Birds, Fish, &c.* N. CHANTRY; 180, *A Quay in Ireland*, G. JONES; *The Boar that killed Adonis brought to Venus*, richly coloured, by G. ARNOLD, A.R.A. His *Scene on the River Wey*, charmingly reminds us of the often quoted, because most feelingly and poetically descriptive line of our SHAKESPEAR,

"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon yon bank."

Mr. STARK'S industry has crowned his talents this season with that rich reward of the honourably aspiring, the fixed notice and approval of the tasteful; for there can be but one opinion of such respecting the beautiful simplicity of composition and rich Cuypish colour in 250, *Bishop's Bridge, Norwich*, 210, *Landscape and Cattle*, 10, *Lambeth*, and the naturally grey sedateness of 247, *Lake Scene*. In the last, we think the different objects want rather more distinctness from each other. Mr. STARK here evidently has in his eye the matchless aerial softness of CLAUDE. Mr. G. VINCENT also, whose style is the reverse of Mr. STARK'S, being sharp and sparklingly touchy, is getting

* See this elegant little work with engravings after STOTHARD. We wish Mr. SHARPE had gone through the Arabian Nights, and other works of fiction, with the same companion.

fast onward in the approval of the reflecting and feeling. 99, *Cottage Scene*, 103, *Landscape*, and 217, *Landscape*, are true English rusticities, seen under our bluest and sunniest sky. We expect next year to see his pencil a little less sketchy.—Mr. COLLINS, whose excellence Mr. VINCENT is approaching, gives us, in 127, *A Scene on the Boulevardes, Paris*, a luxurious treat from all the colours of his pallet. It is dulcet music to the eye.—64, *Banditti*, by A. COOPER, A.R.A., whose pictures always justify their titles in the catalogues—a very rare merit. Were the majority of the performances there truly designated, this title would be printed at the head of them—*Affectations*.—*pretended imitations of Nature*. But here Mr. COOPER has clearly impressed his professional signet—Truth. The *Banditti* are in act and look what they are in the woody recesses and lonely wilds of nature, a physical and moral tornado, a fierce concussion of the animal powers of man, aided by death-dealing instruments—

“Arms on armour clashing, bray horrible discord,”—

a display of this lamentable fact, that

“Man is to man the surest, direst foe.”

We are much indebted to Mr. COOPER for doing so much as he has, and in this admirable work especially, towards rooting out the corruption in Art, which Sir J. REYNOLDS, the Sir R. WALPOLE of Painting, had mainly introduced by his generalizing, careless, and unscientific style of execution, which was unfortunately too much recommended by the graces of his genius. His Muse was a beautiful, playful, and richly-attired slattern. Every outline of the *Banditti* is nearly and richly filled up with the touch of feeling and taste. It is all carefully painted, and yet as animatedly done as if struck off at a heat; as if it was the inspired act of instantaneous enthusiasm. So are his oil miniatures, 151, *A Battle*, and 153, *Still Life*.

R. H.

The New York Academy of Art has raised 400*ls.* to procure a Portrait by LAURENCE of Mr. WEST, the venerable President of our Royal Academy.

Mr. WILKIE has been elected an Honorary Member of the Highland Society in London, as a mark of respect for his great talents. On this occasion, Mr. ROBERTSON, the eminent Miniature Painter, spoke with much animation of the merits of Mr. WILKIE and of other Artists from North Britain.—Messrs. ALLAN, RAEBURN, NASMYTH, GEDDES, &c. In the course of his speech, he threw out some suggestions as to the propriety of giving such encouragement to Scottish Painters, as would enable them to illustrate the history and poetry of their native land.—We lament that we have not room to give Mr. ROBERTSON's speech.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 42.

The History of British India, by James Mill, Esq.
3 vols. 4to. London, 1818.

Few works have appeared of late more interesting than this, either on account of the subject of which it treats, or the manner in which it is executed. It comprehends the civil, military, and commercial transactions of our nation in India, from the time when a few associated adventurers in 1601 sent five ships round the Cape of Good Hope, to the present period, when the British power extends over the richest and greatest portion of that continent, which for so many ages excited the wonder or the envy of Europeans.

The information necessary to convey a correct idea of this part of British history lay scattered in a great variety

of works, exceeding in number what any one, who had not inquired into the subject, could easily imagine. Of these publications, some detail with great minuteness small passages of history, or rather of the military transactions of particular periods; some of them the personal adventures of the authors, or their observations on the natives in particular districts; others were the correspondence of the different Governors, and the evidence extracted in judicial proceedings, printed by the order of the Houses of Parliament, but so voluminous, that, for the mass of English readers, for all indeed who would not devote years to consider or digest them, they might as well have not existed at all. There was no publication which in itself served or pretended to convey an idea of the whole of the history of the British in India, and at the same time enabled the enquirer to form an estimate of the character and institutions of the people with whom they have been connected. To obtain even an imperfect idea of Indian affairs or Indian manners, it was necessary to wade through a vast number of volumes, and consume a much greater portion of time than many diligent readers bestow on the whole course of their historical studies.

It was hardly possible, as Mr. Mill observes, that the matter from these scattered sources “should have been brought together, for the first time, without being instructive, however unskilfully the task may have been performed.” But there was a danger, lest it should be done under an improper bias. The persons who turn their attention chiefly to Indian affairs, are, with so few exceptions, warmly interested by gratitude or expectancy in the support of the Company and the Indian Government, that a proper developement of their proceedings can hardly be expected from them. Those again who have studied the manners and language of the natives, are much too apt to over-rate the value of the institutions and the literature, in the study of which they have employed so much time and labour. From these causes of prejudice, Mr. Mill is entirely free, and he seems to have a mind very little liable to be imposed upon by the prejudices of others. To give an opinion of his other qualifications, we shall look to the natural divisions of the subject of the work.

Mr. Mill describes,—1. The early intercourse of this nation with India, previously to our acquisition of territory;—2. The character, history, and manners, institutions and advancement, of the people of India, at the time of our interference with their internal concerns;—3. The military affairs and negotiations of the British in India; the affairs of the Company at home; the proceedings in Parliament, and the schemes which have been from time to time adopted or proposed for the Government of our Indian dominions.

The first of these parts it will be only necessary briefly to refer to. It exhibits the prosperity of the commerce of the East, while it continued in the hands of a *Regulated Trade Company*, and the difficulties which the *Joint Stock Company* early met with.

The second part of the book is extremely interesting. Mr. Mill has brought a vast quantity of evidence to bear upon the subject. He gives a clear and detailed account of the notions of the Hindoos as to their ancient history, the fabulousness of which is made sufficiently apparent; of their forms of government,—their religion, their manners, and morals,—their literature, science, arts, and general advancement in civilization. He shows, we think conclusively, that the progress of the Hindoos in civilization has been prodigiously over-rated by most of those who have written on the subject; and proves, even from the works of the Hindoos themselves, that the distant period when Hindostan, according to the accounts of its admirers, was united into one great monarchy under native princes, could have had no existence. Not the least amusing part, is the collection from their various Sacred

Writings of some of the most striking of their ceremonies. The Brahmins' worship of the rising sun "is performed by first tying the lock of hair on the crown of his head, while he holds much cusa grass in his left hand, and three blades of it in his right, or wears a ring of it on the third finger of that hand, reciting at the same time the Gayatri. He then sips water three times, repeats the mysterious names of the seven worlds, recites again the Gayatri, rubs his hands as if washing them, touches with his wet hand his feet, head, breast, eyes, ears, nose, and navel; and again three times sips water.—If however he should sneeze or spit, he must obey the text, which says, "after sneezing, spitting, blowing his nose, sleeping, putting on apparel, or dropping tears, a man should not immediately sip water, but first touch his right ear." The sipping however being at last performed, he passes his hand filled with water briskly round his neck, while he prays, "may the waters preserve me." He then shuts his eyes and meditates in silence. Till we got better information, very wonderful ideas were formed of the sublimity of the Brahmin's meditations. On this, one of the most sacred and solemn of all occasions, while he meditates in silence, with his eyes shut and every mark of intense thought, we are informed, he is only "figuring to himself that Brahma, with five faces and a red complexion, resides in his navel; Vishnu, with four arms and a black complexion, in his heart; and Siva, with five faces and a white complexion, in his forehead."—Nor is this the whole of his meditation. He ponders next on the holiest of texts; and this sublime duty is performed in the following manner:—Closing the left nostril with the two longest fingers of the right hand, he draws his breath through his right nostril, and then closing it with his thumb and suspending his breath, he repeats to himself the mysterious names of the worlds; after which, raising his fingers from his left nostril, he emits the breath he had suppressed; and thus ends one part of his meditation. The same process is repeated three times, and the whole is concluded."—Vol. 1, p. 247.

Perhaps the most instructive part is that in which the author shows how fallacious, as proofs of the goodness of a religion, are those high-sounding declarations of the nature of the Divinity, and even the occasional precepts of good morality, which are to be found in the religious books of the Hindoos, buried amongst absurd rituals and obscene legends. He argues, that in proportion as frivolous observances (the giving "tithes of hyssop and cumin") occupies much of the attention of the believers in any creed,—and are raised to a superiority over moral duties or to an equality with them,—that religion, though it does not neglect to define or enforce those duties, is vicious in its principle, and much be mischievous in its operation;—that the general praises of the goodness of God, when they are found amidst legends which degrade him, are marks of the adulation of savages towards a power which they dread, and not the result of a rational conception of the Great Cause of all things. Accordingly, the effect of the detestable superstition of the Hindoos has been, to produce a strict observance of rituals, and the most shocking instances of self-torment, under the name of penance, amidst the most general immorality.

The character of the Hindoos was at first mistaken by Europeans. With an outward gentleness of demeanour (which was taken as a proof of many virtues,) and with great timidity, they combine an utter indifference to the feelings of others, and display the most ferocious and cruel dispositions. They have a superstitious respect for the lives of some animals; but this is the utmost extent of their humanity. Perjury is so prevalent, as to form a serious obstacle to the administration of justice. They are patient, temperate, and persevering; but averse to violent exertion, litigious, subtle, and avaricious; and though some

forms are prescribed by their religion, which are called the duties of hospitality, they are in fact inhospitable. In the sciences, the Hindoos have never made great advances; and it seems more than probable, that what knowledge of the mathematics they do possess, was chiefly derived from the Greek monarchy of Bactria. Their agriculture and their common implements are in a state of extraordinary rudeness; and those manufactures, particularly weaving and spinning, in which they have attained great perfection, depend more on the delicacy of their hands and the cheapness of labour, among people whom a very small portion of food serves to support, than on the result of any inventive power of their minds. They have works of architecture, in which much rude labour has been bestowed, but which have little else to merit attention.—Previously to the irruption of the Mahometans, they were not acquainted with the construction of an arch; and to these invaders much of the works of utility which they possess are to be attributed.—As on this subject the author had many prejudices to refute, he proceeds, on the surest grounds,—on a comparison of the state of the Hindoos, with all the knowledge we have obtained of other nations in an imperfect state of civilization. The evidence on this subject is in itself as valuable, as it is satisfactory as to the points at issue.

The third portion of the history affords much food for national pride, but some reasons for humiliation. It contains a clear narration of those successes, which a few Europeans achieved against large eastern armies; successes which are as wonderful as those of Alexander, and as remarkable in their effects. The phrase in which Livy wishes to detract from the merit of that celebrated conqueror (*nihil aliud quam bene ausus est vana contemnere*) might indeed be applied to the European commander who first led his troops against the armies of India. Amidst all these successes, there were instances of perfidy which it would be difficult to match in any other history. But the most valuable characteristic of this part of the work is the examination of the different plans which have been proposed for the improvement of India, and the systems of legislation, or rather the efforts of legislation without system, which have been made by the British rulers of that country. It forms an admirable specimen of the wisdom of men who take a pride in calling themselves practical;—of men, who, while they profess a great contempt for theory, are guided in reality by some theory founded on a very narrow experience and scanty knowledge. Mr. Mill has applied to this subject the result of much research and reflection on the science of government, and he has applied it with uncompromising firmness. By an examination of the principles and consequence of the successive measures, he gives a new interest to the narration of statutes and regulations. As one of the best instances, we should refer to the account of Lord Cornwallis's reforms in 1790, particularly the establishment of the Zemindarry system, the intention of which was to give an additional security to the tax-gatherers of the districts, and to change them into landholders; and the effect of which was to displace nearly the whole of them. It is lamentable to think, that after half a century of experiments, Bengal, which when it came into our hands was one of the worst governed countries of India, has been very little improved; and it seems to have been the uniform result, that in those countries, the monarchs of which are dependent upon the Company, the condition of the people is worse than in any other part of Hindostan. As the Princes there are protected from those rebellions which in the East are the practical remedies for misgovernment, oppression goes on without any other bounds than the possibility of endurance, and often has produced or threatened depopulation.

The account of the trial of Hastings, the obstacles which the legal rules of evidence threw in the way of the prose-

cution, and the examination of those rules, form a valuable chapter of the 3d volume; and show the mind of a master of the principles of all law. It is the first time, too, that an impartial account has been given of Hastings's administration.—It is fortunate to find a writer who was able thoroughly to investigate, and so clearly explain the proceedings of that Governor, without imbibing the spirit of an accuser or an apologist; who could tear aside the profligate pretexts with which Hastings covered his violent measures, expose the contradictions in which his furious temper involved him, and the haste with which he assumed principles or facts, and with which, when it served his purpose, he abandoned them; and who could, at the same time, make due allowance for the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, and the temptations to which he was exposed. There is another thing which Mr. Mill mentions, which should not be forgotten, viz. that if in Hastings's administration we discover an unusual proportion of injustice and error, "of no man, probably, who had so great a share in the government of the world, was the conduct so completely explored or laid open to public view."—P. 683, vol. 2.

Towards the conclusion of the work (which is brought down to the Mahratta Peace of 1805) there is an acute examination of the Treaty of Bassein and the consequences of the policy of "defensive alliance and subsidy," as the Marquis of Wellesley called his plan for reducing the Native Powers to dependence on the Company, leaving them the administration of their civil affairs. We can only refer to his arguments on that subject. Of Mr. Mill's merits as an historian we need say no more;—his style is occasionally quaint, but is always clear, and generally forcible, especially in those pieces of reasoning which form the most valuable part of his performance.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, March 4.

RANXISTER V. SPOONER AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by which the plaintiff, a Gentleman residing at Brixton, sought to recover a compensation for the injury he had sustained by the negligent driving of the defendant's servant.

Mr. SCARLETT stated the case to the Jury on the part of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was a Gentleman connected with the house of Richardson, Goodluck and Co.; the defendants were proprietors of the Brixton coach, by which the plaintiff was in the habit of travelling to town from his residence at Brixton. On the 1st of July last, the plaintiff took his place as usual in the stage at the end of Neighbour-lane, Stockwell. The coachman, Ball, recollected that he ought to have stopped at a house he had just passed, to take up two Ladies, he therefore proceeded to turn round, when going too near the bank the carriage was thrown over, and several of the passengers were severely hurt. The plaintiff fell underneath, and had his leg fractured; he was confined to his bed six weeks in consequence of this accident, and was still lame, and would always continue so, as the sinews of one leg were so much contracted as to render it some inches shorter than the other.—These facts were proved by several witnesses.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that the accident originated in the careless negligence of the driver, who having forgotten to take up his passengers was obliged to turn back for them. This deviation from the direct course caused the accident, and rendered him liable.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 50*l.*, Costs, 40*s.*

POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.

Wm. Allcroft appeared upon an information, charging him with having dyed, fabricated, and manufactured sloe, ash, and other leaves, to imitate tea; and with having in his possession

such leaves for such purposes, contrary to an Act passed in the 17th of George III. It appeared that a large quantity of what seemed to be sloe and ash leaves had been found by the Excise Officers in the house of a poor man named Rhodes, in Tenter-row, which they took to be intended for mixing with tea in order to defraud the Public. This they seized, together with drying screens, and other apparatus. It was ascertained that similar leaves had been conveyed to a house in Seward-street, where the defendant had asked leave to deposit some empty casks. When these casks were inspected, they were found to contain such leaves as those found at Rhodes's house; but there being no proof that Allcroft had any knowledge of their contents, and there being an informality in the information, the defendant was acquitted.—The process observed in making the stuff, said to be very frequently imposed upon the poor, is as follows: a quantity of ash leaves are placed upon a copper, where they remain for some time; they are then put on a plate and placed over the fire, where they get a crisp appearance.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Information was given at this office that Lord C. M., the second son of the Duke of Athol, had suddenly deserted his paternal roof. For some time past, the young gentleman, who is only 19 years of age, has been observed to be very dejected. He always seemed to court solitude, and took a more than common pleasure in perusing religious publications. The object of the Missionary Society was one which struck him as most laudable, and at length engrossed so much of his attention, that he seriously expressed his determination to go on a mission himself. This step was opposed by his friends; but their advice had no weight. The youth had already formed his opinion on the subject, and finding that he was unlikely to receive the approbation of his father, he secretly left his paternal mansion, without any considerable sum of money. As soon as his flight was discovered, the family were in the greatest terror and confusion. Hand-bills and placards were posted in all directions, describing his dress, and offering a large reward to any person who could give information respecting him. He was at last discovered at the Albany tavern, Rotherhithe. It appears that he had slept there one night, and in consequence of his leaving a letter in his room, in which there was mention made of his family, the landlord, from finding the description given of him in the posting-bills correspond, sent a messenger to his friends, when his tutor and servant, accompanied by two police officers, went and brought him home.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about six o'clock, an alarm of fire was given at the house of Mr. Wheeler, grocer, No. 460, Strand, nearly opposite Hungerford-street. In a few minutes after the first alarm a sight of the most heart-rending description took place: men and women were seen rushing out of doors in their night-clothes, and children in a state of nudity. At the house of Mr. Wheeler a sight more dreadful was witnessed; at the front window, second-floor, was observed Mrs. Wheeler, with a child in her arm; she leaned out of the window, holding the child by its clothes for a considerable time, endeavouring to excite the attention of persons underneath to catch the child. She dropped the infant, and it was caught by one of the crowd; at the moment she loosed the child, a blaze and volume of smoke rushed through the window where Mrs. Wheeler stood. In about a minute after one of the shopmen, whose name is Tasker, was seen at the window of the third floor, which was completely enveloped in fire; seeing no hope of relief, he threw himself out of the window; he fell upon his head, which was cut open, his limbs were broken, and he instantly expired. Another shopman, named Lloyd, fell upon the pavement; he had thrown himself out of the third floor back window; his fall was broke by his dropping upon a projection, but he was injured dreadfully. At the back of the house, Mr. Wheeler was found, nearly insensible, on the ground. He had thrown himself through a back window at the top of the stairs on the landing of the first floor. He was injured very much by the fall. His child was shown to him; his little feet were burnt, and his head cut, though not dangerously. A neighbour had the child to suckle it.—A great number of firemen reside in Hungerford-street, and they were very promptly on the premises; but no water could be got for three quarters of an hour, and the flames were communicating with the greatest rapidity to the houses of Mr. Ashman, pawn

broker, Mr. Buckingham, brush-maker, and Mr. Rowley, picture-frame-maker. The firemen were running from plug to plug, and no water could be got, while the thieves were busily employed in plundering. Some of the Guards arrived, and were placed at the disposal of the Civil Authority. Property to a great amount had in the mean time been carried away by the thieves. The family of Mr. Ashman had just time to escape from the house before it was in a general conflagration. One of the female servants was actually dragged out in her night-clothes; if she had remained a minute longer, she must have been destroyed. The houses of Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Ashman, Mr. Buckingham, and Mr. Rowley, were entirely destroyed by half-past eight o'clock, and all the property, except a few trifling things, was destroyed. The engines were not supplied with water until seven o'clock. The flames continued their ravages chiefly at the houses in Hewitt's-court, at the back of the above houses (which were chiefly occupied by poor persons), which were before nine o'clock entirely gutted. The poor occupants had but very little time to get out of their dwellings, and therefore could save but very little of their property. The children were carried into St. Martin's church-yard, and wrapped in blankets, their apparel having been consumed.—Mrs. Wheeler was burnt to death, a shopman, named Sturges, shared the same fate. Another shopman, named Tasker, was killed in leaping from the third floor window. Another shopman, named Lloyd, is dreadfully injured. Mr. Wheeler is in a dangerous state. The value of the property destroyed is incalculable. There is no positive proof how the fire commenced. Mr. Wheeler's statement is as follows:—He awoke about six o'clock, and found his chamber, which was on the second floor, full of smoke; he awoke his wife, who lay with her child in her arms by his side, and told her to get up or she would be burnt to death. He leaped out of bed and ran up stairs to alarm his shopmen; he called to them; they answered, he ran down stairs again, and could not see his wife and child for the thick smoke that filled the place; he supposed that she had run down stairs; he attempted to go after her, but was prevented by the flames issuing up the stairs; he ran back and got to a window at the top of the landing-place of the second floor, when he could proceed no further. He forced the window out with his arms, and put his head through to get air, as he was almost suffocated; as soon as he had recovered himself a little, he found the flames had reached his legs, and they began to burn; he had time only to recommend himself to the protection of his Maker, and threw himself through the window frame.—At eleven o'clock the body of Mrs. Wheeler was got out of the ruins a dreadful spectacle. The body of the shopman was seen a short time afterwards behind a chimney, between two half burnt pieces of timber, where it was suspended in the view of the spectators, a most appalling sight. The house of Mr. Greensill is also greatly injured.

An Inquest was held on Tuesday, at the Cannon, in Hungerford-street, on the remains of the unfortunate persons destroyed by the fire. It appeared from the evidence, that one of the watchmen left his beat before six, instead of waiting until the clock struck, and that the parish engine was sent for; but when, after some delay, it arrived, was found so much out of order as to be quite useless, although a Parishioner stated that he had paid 75 guineas for its repairs a short time ago.—The CORONER, in summing up, regretted that they could not ascertain the cause of the fire, and expressed a hope that in future the watch would be better regulated.—The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death by a fall for *J. Tasker*; and Accidentally Burnt to Death for *Mrs. Wheatley* and *Sturges*.

Several females in the vicinity of the Strand remain ill, in consequence of the fright occasioned by the late calamitous fire. In the case of *Mrs. Jackson*, the wife of Mr. Jackson, bookbinder, in Villiers-street, it has proved fatal. She was among the first persons attracted to the spot, and had seen the unfortunate Mrs. Wheeler traversing her room in a state of distraction, with her child in her arms, the moment before she threw it from the window, and was herself shortly after enveloped in the flames. Mrs. J. returned home in a state of great agitation: and so continued during the day; but was a little composed when she retired to rest at night: she was however soon after seized with epilepsy, and expired on Monday morning.

Wednesday, as some workmen were elevating a pole to support the house of Mr. Bowling, which was injured by the late fire in the Strand, it fell on the head of *Mr. Buckingham*, nephew to the gentleman of that name whose house was among those which fell a prey to the destructive element; by which his skull was so fractured as to cause serious apprehensions for his recovery.

An Inquest was held on Wednesday in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on the body of *T. Curzon*.—Mr. Miles, of Bow-street, stated, that on Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, the deceased came to his shop, and requested him to let him lie down: he told him he might sit there; but finding he grew worse, he helped him to the door, and went for a watchman to take him to the Watchhouse; but the watchman swore at him, and told him he was engaged. A coach was then procured to convey him to the Watchhouse, but on its arrival he was dead; and then, but not till then, a surgeon was called in, who was of opinion that his death was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel in the head. It was ten o'clock before he arrived at the Watchhouse.—The CORONER lamented that an hour should have elapsed before medical aid was procured; and the Jury returned a Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

Mr. J. Newsham, a gentleman nearly 60 years of age, was robbed and beaten in a most brutal manner, on Sunday evening. He was passing near the New London Institution, in Moorfields, when a man craved charity. Mr. N. gave him a shilling; when the fellow whistled, and in a moment he was joined by three others, who surrounded Mr. N. and demanded his money. He pulled out his purse, containing 7l. and a gold watch and seals, which he handed to the ruffians, entreating that they would not injure him. The villain who first accosted him insisted, however, that he had more cash, and bid him "lug it out." In vain did Mr. N. assert to the contrary; the assailants threw him on the ground, and examined his pockets, but found nothing of value. Enraged at the disappointment, they beat and kicked him severely, and left him almost senseless. Two boys passing, half an hour afterwards, heard him call for help, and went to his assistance. A coach was shortly procured, and he was conveyed home, but he is likely to recover.

Friday se'night as *Sir J. Smart*, was returning from Drury-lane Theatre, about 12 o'clock, to his house in Great Portland-street, he was attacked by two robbers near Newport-market: one of them knocked him down; a Gentleman coming up at the time, the villains ran off and escaped. Sir George received some bruises from being knocked down, but lost no property. Mr. Cramer, the celebrated performer, was knocked down in a similar manner a few nights before.

The *Leeds Mercury* says, "About 12 o'clock last night, as Mrs. Ryley, who keeps a small shop in Boar-lane, was preparing to go to bed, she was alarmed by a noise in the shop, and perceived a man with his hand in the till; she involuntarily uttered a loud shriek, and ran up stairs; but the burglar ran after her, and threw her down upon the stairs; he forcibly grasped her neck with one hand, and placed the other over her mouth, evidently with an intention to strangle her. But the noise she had made awoke the children, who shrieked out so loudly as to induce him to relinquish his murderous grasp, and attempt to escape. Mrs. Ryley, exhausted as she was, had the presence of mind to open the window, and called out, "Watch! Murder!" The watchman and other assistance being at hand, the wretch was taken and conveyed to prison; but between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, he cut his throat with a knife which had been left in the cell. He was removed to the Infirmary. The wound is not very dangerous, and it is supposed that he will be able to undergo an examination in a few days. The name of the prisoner is *T. Watts*, a joiner, who has only been married about a month, and we understand that up to this time his character has been irreproachable."

The same paper of the 28th ult. says,—“We lament to state, that the steam impelled engine of *J. C. Brandling*, Esq. employed on the rail-way of his colliery near this town, exploded about five o'clock this afternoon. We regret to add, that the engineer is literally blown to pieces, several children who were near the place have been severely scalded, but we believe that no other life has been lost on this melancholy occasion. The cause of this shocking catastrophe has not yet been ascertained, but it is conjectured to have arisen from the safety valve not having been properly attended to.”

The *Dublin Journal* says, “It is in the recollection of our readers, that Miss Kelly was violently assailed in London by a desperate enthusiast. We regret to state, that a similar fatality has befallen her here; as, on Saturday last, a young man of wild appearance, as we are informed, followed her home, though perfectly unknown to her, as it appears; and whose conduct was so strange as to mind, as to resemble that of the person we have already mentioned in London. In the present state of this affair, we do not feel authorized to go into further detail.”

On Saturday week, as *Lieut. R. Bridges*, R.N. with his brother *Thomas*, a Midshipman, and his youngest brother, *Charles*, (all sons of Mr. Brydges, of Tewkesbury), accompanied by *Lieutenant Butcher*, R.N. were sailing in a pleasure-bent upon the River Severn, a gust of wind upset her, and the whole of them were drowned, with the exception of Mr. T. Brydges, who with great difficulty got to the shore in a most exhausted state. Mr. Brydges had sailed from Tewkesbury with the party, but got on shore at the Upper Lode, to get refreshments for them; and thus escaped the dreadful fate which overtook his unfortunate children and their friend!

On Monday night the house of Mr. Jackson, in Maze-pond, Bermondsey, was broke open, and plate, money, linen, and liquor, to a considerable amount, stolen; and on Tuesday night those of Mr. Cribb, in South-street, Lambeth; Mr. Druce, Bermondsey-street; Mr. Wallis, Snow's-fields; and Mr. Owan, Suffolk-street, St. George's-fields, were broke open, and property of various descriptions to a large amount stolen.

THE HURRICANE OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—Not only several shells of houses, but houses which had been slightly built in the vicinity of the metropolis, were levelled to the ground, particularly in the East. Trees in St. James's-park were blown down, houses were unroofed during the storm, and chimney-pots were falling in almost every direction. Considerable damage has been done to the shipping in the river. Several of the mail-coaches did not arrive till two hours beyond their time, and many of the heavy coaches were four hours later than usual. Upwards of 2 cwt. of lead was blown from the roof of Surgeons'-hall, Lincoln's-inn-fields. During the prevalence of the storm, the wall of the old building on the eastern side of the avenue to the Waterloo-bridge came down with a dreadful crash.

At half-past 10 o'clock, as Mr. Kinnard, the Magistrate was sitting in his back parlour, in Holborn, with Mrs. Kinnard and his two daughters, a stack of chimnies fell in upon them. They had just a moment's time, and a moment only, for escape. The chair in which Mr. Kinnard was sitting was broken into shivers, as well as the flap of the table on which he was leaning. The assistant also, who was sitting in the counting-house, narrowly escaped with his life. We are happy to find that none of the family are actually injured. What makes the above case very remarkable is this, that if Mr. Kinnard had not instantly quitted his chair when he heard the noise, he must have been killed; and if Mr. Bradford, the assistant, had quitted his, he would have infallibly been killed. So at least it is said.

Between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, the following occurrence took place at the house of Lady Hayes, Somerset-street:—The servants had just sat down to supper, when the door bell rang. The footman rose for the purpose of opening it, but had not proceeded only a short distance along the passage, when he was alarmed by a loud crash, resembling that of the falling of a house. He instantly ran back, but was unable to proceed farther than the end of the passage; for where the kitchen stood but a moment before, was now one mass of ruins. Three of the female servants could not be found. After some time the body of *Mary Mauntie*, the cook, was taken out, the head dashed to atoms, and the body greatly disfigured: she was quite dead. The bodies of the house-maid and laundry-maid were also dug out, most dangerously bruised. One had her thigh broken, and was burnt about the shoulder; the other was much worse hurt, but had no limb fractured. The kitchen of Lady Hayes was in the yard, at the back of the dwelling-house, and in the rear of this again stood Calomel-buildings. A wall had been raised to the height of about 60 feet for the purpose of preventing theft, and blocking the communication between Calomel-buildings and the houses in Somerset-street. In the course of the evening, the wind shifted, and blew along Calomel-buildings full against the wall, which at length fell in, and by its weight bore down the roof of the kitchen. Part of the leads fell against the wall, but in that situation, that any persons under it, although unable to extricate themselves, might respire. This was the situation in which the housemaid and laundress were; but having fallen at the fire-place, were exposed to the most horrid torture from the heat. The large beam that supported the kitchen and went across the roof, was found broken in two; and as the body of the cook was found near this spot, it is supposed that it must have fallen on her and caused her death.

Two old houses in Peter's-lane, Cow-cross, which were condemned, but in one of which a poor family resided, (the other was unoccupied), were blown down as low as the first floor; no person was hurt. Another old house in Frogwell-court, Charter-house-lane, was blown down; it was unoccupied, except by an

old woman, who was dug out unhurt. The garden-fences and paling along Church-row, St. Pancras, were blown down, and the streets in various parts of Clerkenwell were strewn with tiles and garden-pots.

On the same night, about eight o'clock, the house of Mr. Thatcher, of Union-street, Chelsea, was unroofed by the violence of the wind, great part of which unfortunately fell upon that Gentleman, who was sitting by the fire-side reading, and was instantly buried in the ruins. An alarm was given, and his neighbours immediately set about removing the rubbish, and got him out alive, but very severely injured.

Mr. Rickettson, of Broad-street, was dangerously wounded on returning home through Wardour-street, about twelve o'clock. Part of a stack of chimnies were blown down, and a part fell upon his head and shoulders. He was conveyed home in a senseless state.

The upper part of a house, 92, Wells-street, Oxford-street, was blown in. This was inhabited by an old woman, whose screams were heard in the street. A ladder was procured, and she was got out, one of the beams having fell slanting, which protected her.

A man on board a Gravesend packet was blown overboard and drowned. Two men also were drowned in the Thames, near Blackfriars-bridge.

The arrival of the Taunton mail was delayed beyond the usual time, in consequence of a stoppage it met with on the road, owing to several trees having been blown down by the severe gale of Wednesday night, which choked up the road; much exertion was required to clear them away to procure a passage for the coach, which having been effected, it proceeded to town without further impediment.

The accounts received from all parts of the coast confirm the fears which were entertained, as to the effects of the hurricane.—The damage sustained by the shipping is immense; and, what is still more lamentable, it has been in several instances accompanied with loss of lives. One ship, totally dismasted, went down, and all hands on board perished. A Swedish vessel, in driving from her anchorage, ran down a Revenue cutter and two brigs. The crew of the former were saved, with the exception of one man; the fate of those of the brigs has not been ascertained. A French vessel was lost on Portland Beach, and all on board perished. The gale of wind was at Portsmouth more violent than ever was known; the tide rose six inches beyond its greatest height at any former time, and there was so enormous a difference between the morning and evening tide, as five perpendicular feet. The stairs, piers, and sea walls about Haslar and South Sea Castle are considerably damaged. The whole of that beautiful and useful work, the New Pier at Ryde, is said to be completely destroyed.

MARRIAGES.

March 5, Viscount Newport, eldest son of the Earl of Bradford, to Georgiana Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thos. Moncrieffe, Bart. of Moncrieffe, Perth.

March 5, S. P. Wright, Esq. of Wood Green, Tottenham, to Sarah Louisa, second daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq. of Kentish Town.

DEATHS.

Feb. 18, in Upper Seymour-street, at an advanced age, Gen. Edmund Fanning.

Feb. 18, Anne, the wife of Peter Burke, Esq. of Birr, Ireland.

On the 17th ult. at Springwoodpark, near Kelso, Mary, daughter of the late Admiral Sir James Douglas, Bart. Miss Douglas, who had been in a delicate state of health, was induced by the warmth of the weather to walk on the margin of the Taviot, and two ladies happened to be on the opposite side under the ruins of Roxburgh Castle. They observed her stoop as if to pick something from the ground, when she lost her balance and fell into the river. Her feeble frame rendered her quite unable to contend with the stream, and she had floated a short way down before help was obtained. The body was taken out after having been five or six minutes immersed, and the best medical assistance was in vain applied.

Wednesday week, at the great age of 100, at Rockliffe, near Carlisle, Mr. George Sinclair. His memory and judgment were so strong, that his neighbours referred to him as an oracle for his decision on any disputed subject.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 533. SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 518.

BLOOD CONSPIRATORS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

THE Ministerialists and others, who warn us against indulging a "spurious commiseration for crime," have of course none themselves. With them every thing is "legitimate," and in due and loyal regard to "the privileged orders." Thus they are very suspicious and admonitory, if a couple of lads, like SPICER and KELLY, are thought to have been made thieves from infancy,—victims to a bad education; but if a man has had a good one, and is a Member of Parliament, and walks off with a good respectable sum of money,—then let us be charitable;—"convey, the wise it call." Against such a rascal as BROCK what can be done, if the law has not distinctly provided for *one* view of his case? The simple may imagine that something may be done in the other; but this is a piece of officious supererogation;—the law is not in a position to hit him on the left leg,—therefore it cannot hit him on the right. But has Mr. EVANS, or Mr. RILEY, who killed himself in his anguish, conspired against the Corruptionists in any way,—or is he suspected of having done so,—or is he not suspected, but only thought capable,—away with him to a secret dungeon, and never mind the law;—a bill of indemnity settles that matter. Then there is PELHAM; he is a grown-up offender,—a man with all his faculties and experience about him,—and he seduces innocent and unconscious men into a crime; but he is "in some authority;"—he is the lowest rag in the dirtiest train of power;—therefore let us see by all means what can be done for him:—but KELLY and SPICER are lads,—young rogues, little more than arrived-at years of discretion,—infants in law, and not old enough to have enjoyed any situation under the Bow-street Government;—therefore take care how you regard their crime with a "spurious commiseration." Lastly, there is POWER;—there is nothing in his case but what is atrocious; he had no necessity for doing what he did; he was in his perfect senses; he had no claims of any sort that were denied him; and yet he deliberately and in cold blood went about to hang innocent men; but again, the law has *not* provided for a particular part of his case, and he must be acquitted:—on the other hand, there was CASHMAN, a carving sailor who had fought for his country; he was half wild with having taken liquor on an empty and morbid stomach; he thought his claims on the Admiralty stifled with; and in the frenzy of his various feelings he took part in a riot; but the law has *not* provided for such fetures of a case as these;—it has given him no redemption on all these accounts;—and therefore he must be

hung up. No wonder the populace cried out for the Blood Conspirators, when he was going to execution!

All men are more or less the creatures of circumstance; and it is the business of every one, as he acquires knowledge, to endeavour to create proper impulses and motives, and to contest the fortunes, as it were, of those who come after him, with Fortune herself. Upon this principle, allowances are to be made even for such men as BROCK and PELHAM, who are, we have no doubt, men very badly educated, and as ignorant as they thought themselves knowing. But is it not monstrous, that every thing possible should be said for these men, and *not* even on that account, and yet that society should be warned against a "spurious commiseration for crime" in the case of two miserable boys! The *Courier* has two or three favourite quotations from such of SHAKESPEARE's plays as are usually performed at the theatre; and it has the face, among others, to be eternally repeating the following:—

Man, proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep.

With what indignant force do such noble passages recoil on the heads of those who rashly venture to use them. If the reader could see how exquisitely inapplicable the application usually was, he would feel double pity for the brains, that could so completely forget how they were talking against secret prisoners, knavish secretaries, awkward public accusers, wretched speakers for indemnity acts, spies and informers, and pardoned Bow-street felons. A higher order of creatures may readily be imagined sorrowing instead of laughing over the lamentable mistakes of an inferior; and angry and selfish sophistications, hypocrisies, tyrannies, betrayals of innocence, and maddening solitudes, may well make the angels weep.

The situations of two human beings so young and so wretchedly brought up as SPICER and KELLY, ought to make the community think to some purpose. Indeed, to do justice to one feature in our age and the one just preceding it, we are more alive to the elements of things, and to the necessity of referring to them for any lasting improvement, than any perhaps in modern history. We do not say that individuals in the present age are greater; far from it; but it has the accumulated advantages of the great individuals that preceded it; and the sorrow we have witnessed, the extremes of various sorts, even the very obstinacy and hopelessness, make us doubly perceive the necessity of piercing vice and misfortune to the roots, or of at least extending that sense of the necessity, which mankind have rather tacitly admitted than openly and freely discussed.

It was thought by many an eccentric thing in the excellent Mr. OWEN to say that the Secretary of State for the Home Department ought rather to be in irons himself, than a lad of fifteen. It was thought a similar eccentric thing, no doubt, by our painted-bodied ancestors, if any one doubted the justice of sacrificing an occasional human

being to the Gods. But Mr. OWEN, without meaning any reflection on the individual, was right. It is the business of the great officers and legislators of the state, to see that good laws are made and executed, and that such monstrous inequalities between the chances of human beings are prevented by education, and by avoiding as many temptations to poverty and ignorance as possible.

But instead of going upon proper principles in these matters, and availing themselves of the growing philosophy of the times, our modern rulers, identifying their own existence with that of a bad state of things, take two special ways of maintaining this unfair dealing with the lower orders. In the first place, they incite them to crime by encouraging the temptation to it, and increasing the facilities, such as lotteries, and the paper system; and secondly, after helping to make the vice, they set about detecting and punishing it in the worst possible way, by rewarding informers, and by mixing together offenders of all descriptions, great and small, aged and boyish, wilful and untaught. The spectacle of a boy in irons, much more at the gallows, is the greatest of reproaches, not on himself, but on the system that destroyed him; and he would have full as much right to bite off the ear into which he whispered that truth, as his fellow in the fable had to bite off his mother's.

We do not dilate on this subject at present. We only give hints; but they are such as to make the intelligent reader think; and this is at least half the end of writing.—The causes of mistakes and sorrows of this kind are those of nine-tenths of all which humanity suffers;—1st, a false idea of gain, which sets the general good at naught for personal aggrandizement; and 2d, selfish and vindictive systems of religion, which while they profess the contrary, have a tendency to shelter all sorts of unsocial conduct under pleas of dispensations and retributions. Let any benevolent mind take these two points for subjects of reflection, especially the latter, and see what lights he will strike out of them upon the deformities of our social system.

Take the two boys, for instance, before us. One of them is confessedly the son of a man who keeps a house for the resort of bad characters. Perhaps both are so. At any rate, there is every reason to suspect that their parents could be worth little. And who are the bad characters that frequent these houses? They are partly thieves; partly thief-takers, who have or have not been thieves; partly informers, who partake of both characters, and are in the habit of practising some of the meanest and most odious vices. The Government, it seems, countenances these houses for the absurd purpose of detecting what such houses create; somebody must keep them; a father of a family keeps one; his son has no example, no education, no chance of being good and happy; the company corrupt him very speedily; the thief-takers or informers, in return for their house-room, seduce him into dangerous practices; he leads, for a time, a life of premature bullying, debauchery, and misery,—his young face, and body, and spirits, all spoiled; and then when he is ripe, as it were, for bleeding into the cups of these scoundrels, he is informed against and hung.

Is it not barbarous and brutal, setting aside all the absurdity, to affect to consider this poor creature with resent-

ment, or as a fit object of sacrifice to the laws, or in any other light than as a sacrifice which the laws are bound to rescue from villainy? If they say they cannot, the system of the society they govern must be bad; and they must begin with altering that. They must not eternally beg the question in favour of the mistakes of the great; and punish with a double and conscious resentment what they provoke.

And one thing else is well worthy of reflection; which is, the effect which the instinctive knowledge of all this has upon the lawless part of society themselves. We do not merely mean the more obvious one, but the kind of scornful insight it gives them into the common-place pretensions and virtues of the flourishing or self-satisfied. The necessity of reconciling themselves to their own minds teaches them some elements of this knowledge; mutual suffering gives them more; and so far, the knowledge might be superior to much which is taught others;—but want of education and of a better taste makes them stop short of its advantages; and instead of learning to look with such an eye upon vice as should make the toleration turn to a virtue, they learn to regard virtue as nothing but a selfish and hypocritical practice of a different sort of vice. Indeed the common modes of it too often are; and the vicious part of the more staid community fall, from a similar want of understanding, into a similar mistake; and either secretly regard virtue as a joke or a term of convention; or adopt the still more summary method of theologizing upon it, and reducing it to dogmas and heavenly privileges;—only taking care, observe, to get rid of it somehow or other.

We do not claim, in one sense, a merit for virtue; but still less will we allow a saving grace to an opinion, or a right to any class or classes of men to make ill-educated victims of another. The least that the more unfortunate part of society can claim of the rest is really and truly to look at the *first causes* of what they suffer, and to set about reforming *them*; not to go eternally quarrelling with fourth and fifth causes, still less to make the causes themselves, and then visit them with an absurd and barbarous anger.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 9.—The Duke of Wellington gave a dinner, at which were present the French and Foreign Commissioners for the liquidation of claims.

The Seine has risen considerably; it already overflows the neighbouring plains.

We have announced that Lord Castlereagh will be present at the Congress of the Sovereigns, which will take place this summer. It appears that M. Richelieu will be also called upon to attend them.

The tempest which raged yesterday in Paris has occasioned a great number of accidents. The violence of the wind was such, that several persons were thrown down on the quays, many ladies carried some distance from the ground, and even horses were impeded in their course. A hackney-coachman was crushed to death in his box, by the fall of a chimney. A man had his arm broken in the rue de Petit Carreau, by a similar accident. Showers of tiles and slates fell in all directions. The roof of the Palace

Bourbon, and several other public edifices, were much damaged.

"The elements are at war," says one of the Paris papers, "and it seems for some time as if a grand physical revolution was in preparation. Luminous meteors, discharging stones, appear on all sides: earthquakes have been felt in all latitudes; water-spouts carry women up into the air; all shores are covered with wreck: at Munich subterraneous noises are heard; and horses are suddenly visited with cold sweats, as from fear; wells are dug to ascertain the nature of these sudden explosions. At Petersburg the barometer has fallen as low as during the great earthquake at Lisbon. Shall we speak of Paris? The tempest rages both in the air and in the mind;—slates and pamphlets rain down upon us at the same time, and passengers incur the double danger of being overwhelmed by chimnies and editions. Who shall alay such a tempest, and pronounce the celebrated *Quos ego?*"

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

WINCHESTER.—*F. Piesse*, alias *F. H. Parsons*, was indicted for stealing 388*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* the property of his Majesty.—The prisoner was a Clerk in the Navy Pay-office, at Portsmouth. On the morning on which he was to hand over his balance, he produced sundry notes, assorted in parcels of 50*l.* composed severally of 5*l.* 2*l.* and 1*l.* notes. Upon examination it was discovered that two parcels which he produced as each consisting of ten 5*l.* notes, were arranged with a 5*l.* note at the top and bottom of each, the intermediate ones being only those of 20*s.* On further examination, it was found that he was deficient the sum of 388*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* On being told his balance was not correct, he replied he would make it so, instead of which he immediately left the office, and absconded to France. Bishop apprehended him in Paris, and brought him back.—Seven years transportation.

O. Lockyer and *R. Hand*, were charged with the murder of *J. Sutton*, at Northwood, in the Isle of Wight.—*J. Holding*, a surgeon, was going to South America with the prisoners on board the ship *Grace*. On the 9th of December he was with them at the Dolphin Inn, West Cowes; they sat together for two hours; when Sutton remarked, that all the company were in debt.—Major Lockyer replied, "Do you mean to say, that I am in debt?"—Sutton said, "he did."—Major Lockyer answered, "Whoever is in debt, I am not."—Sutton replied, "We are all in debt to our Creator."—Major Lockyer left the room, and messages passed between them, and a Mr. Redesdale, another passenger. Sutton said, if he (Major L.) called him out he would meet him. Next morning they met to settle the dispute by fighting a duel. Hand and Redesdale measured the ground. Hand called Sutton, and gave him a pistol; when he and Major Lockyer took their ground, Major Lockyer fired, and Sutton clapped his hand on his breast, staggered forward two or three paces, and held out his hand. Major L. advanced and took it. He immediately fell, and the prisoners ran away. Sutton soon after expired.—Mr. Fitzgerald (brother to the owner of the vessel) deposed, that Hand seriously pressed Sutton to settle the affair, when they were going to the field—all was said that could be said to induce him to make concession for the words he had used, and not fight; this admonition he repeated several times.—Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony added no new fact to those not already known. Major Lockyer and Mr. Hand both read a long defence. Verdict.—Man-slaughter.—Three months imprisonment each.

NORTHAMPTON.—*T. W. Keene* and *R. George* were indicted for robbing *J. Law* of two one-pound notes and 9*s.*—It appeared that the prisoners entered the kitchen where Law resided, when they charged him with harbouring George's wife, and other things—threatening him, at the same time, with exposure and an action at law, if he did not give them 50*l.* Being much frightened, Law said he would give them what he had, which was the sum they were charged with taking.—The Judge intimated that the prisoners must be acquitted, for though their conduct was most disgraceful, yet it did not amount to felony.—They were accordingly acquitted.—Keene is an attorney, and the son of a Clergyman of the county.—The Judge hinted to him, that he would not long have an opportunity of following a profession, which he had so disgraced.

HARTFORD.—*W. Dyer*, only 19 years of age, was found guilty of robbing and ill-treating *T. Clarke*, on the 12th Sept.—Clarke was a mealman at Hoddesdon, and was going with bran and pollard, in a cart, to Dazell. Near Haytree, he was joined by Dyer, who had a musket. They proceeded together, and at the first public-house, as Dyer seemed fatigued, Clarke gave him some meat, bread, gin, and beer. After this, they went on, and on the close of day, Dyer suddenly gave Clarke a desperate blow on the back of his head, which felled him to the ground senseless. The ungrateful ruffian then bruised and cut him in several parts of the body, and afterwards, drove the cart over him, which broke his thigh! He next rifled his pockets, and left him apparently dead. Some persons shortly after came up; the villain was pursued, and taken with some of the property on him. Dyer conducted himself very indecently during the trial, and when the sentence of Death was passed upon him, he exhibited the utmost indifference. He was told not to expect the slightest mercy.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 6.

Earl GROSVENOR presented a Petition from *W. P. Rogers*, of Chelsea, shopkeeper, stating that he had been dismissed from his office of receiver of letters for the Post-Office at Chelsea, without any cause being assigned, and that he imputed his dismissal to his having signed a Petition for Parliamentary Reform and redress of grievances. This Petition he signed on the 17th of July last, after which his removal from this office of receiver took place. The Petitioner also complained of threats of the loss of his customers having been held out to him by a *reverend gentleman*, on account of the interest he took in the Petition. The Petitioner concluded by praying for an inquiry into his conduct, and the cause of his removal from the office which he had held. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN presented a Petition from *Wakerfield*, in Yorkshire, in favour of the chimney-sweepers' regulation Bill.—Ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 10.

The Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill was read a second time and committed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 10.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.

Lord AUCKLAND moved, that a humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that his Royal Highness would be pleased to order the Surveyor-General of the Board of Works to make inquiries, in order to ascertain how far it may be practicable to supersede the use of climbing-boys in sweeping chimnies.—Agreed to.—Adjourned.

Thursday, March 12.

A great number of Chimney-sweepers were sworn to give evidence before the Committee, on the Bill for preventing the employment of Climbing-boys.—Various Bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned.

Friday, March 13.

On the motion for the 3d reading of the Mutiny Bill, Earl GROSVENOR, after noticing the dangers to liberty of a standing army, as well as the enormous expense it entailed on the suffering people,—which he did with much force of reasoning,—moved that 100,000 men be substituted for 113,000.

Earl BATHURST contended, that the army was already scarcely sufficient to perform its necessary duties.

Earl GROSVENOR replied, and told a sarcastic story of a certain Prince of a powerful island, whose Ministers encouraged him in brilliant courts and splendid military establishments. To wean the Sovereign from this folly, which excited the general discontent, an honest courtier assembled in a room a number of baboons, cats, and dogs, dressed up in the military fashion of the day, and showed them to the Prince, who was first offended with the ridicule thus cast on his favourites, but was at length convinced of the absurdity of the system, and reformed it altogether.

Earl Grosvenor's motion was however negatived without division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 9.

Mr. MELLISH obtained leave for a Bill for the construction of a bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith, with power to make roads leading thereto.

Mr. PROTHEROE presented a Petition, signed by 1000 persons in and about Bristol, praying for Parliamentary Reform on the principle of Universal Suffrage.—Ordered to lie on the table.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of the Indemnity Bill. He contended that within the last 14 or 15 months conspiracies had existed, with a view to overthrow the established Government, some under the pretence of a Reform of Parliament. Strong measures had been necessary to repress them. An explosion took place at Derby, and it had been attempted at Nottingham. It had been said, that the criminals had been incited by Spies and Informers; but such was not the fact. Oliver had been taken to Derby, but all the prisoners disclaimed having any knowledge of him. Great pains had been taken to demoralize the lower orders, by blasphemous and seditious publications, and it was the bounden duty of the Government to stop such proceedings. For having done their duty, Ministers should be protected; and unless they were enabled to shield those who had given necessary information, treasonable conspiracies would in future proceed with impunity.—Large bodies of men were besetting themselves to Petition for Reform; but let the House beware, let them consider what may be the object of men who came forward, as it were, with a petition in one hand and a sword in the other!—(No, no; from the Opposition.)—There could be no doubt, that a Reform extending to universal suffrage and annual parliaments was but another name for Revolution!—On every principle of necessity, propriety, and justice, they were bound to press the present Bill.

Mr. LAMBTON remarked, that the Habeas Corpus had never before been suspended on such flimsy pretences: but when Ministers last year found that the people could no longer be diverted from exposing the system on which they acted, they had recourse to their last refuge, and gagged the mouths of the people, as the only way left to stifle the cry for economy and retrenchment. This was like the execrable Robespierre, who however attacked the high and the powerful, while Ministers directed their assaults against the poor and the starving; thus showing that they had no bowels of compassion, and teaching the people that it was extravagant folly to look for redress to that House.—Why was not Oliver, that blood-stained spy, in whose hands Brandreth was only an instrument, brought to trial?—(Hear, hear!)—But if the voice of justice and of the country called for the punishment of Oliver, equally did it call for the impeachment and punishment of those who sent him forth, who praised his moral character, and who vindicated his whole conduct. In their councils originated the plan of sending spies among the people—from their cabinet issued Oliver as their champion. Yet those men now came down for an Act of Indemnity, requiring the House to screen the perpetrators of all those dark atrocities! The Learned Gentleman had said, that indemnity was not sought for so much to protect Ministers as to protect those who gave information. This was false; but if true, he would maintain that Ministers were not warranted to call for such an indemnity. Who were their informers? Were they gentlemen of character? No, they were the blood-thirsty spies, who were sent forth by Ministers, and who created all the evils that had disturbed the country.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—There was one fact now come to light, in addition to what had formerly been detected, which called for the utmost attention. He was authorized, if necessary, to produce the name of the gentleman who would prove all the circumstances at the Bar.—(Loud cheers.)—This gentleman stated, that on the day of opening the Session last year, before the Prince Regent returned from the House, he met Oliver at the Horse Guards going into the Park, and inveighing in such loud terms against the Prince Regent as to collect a crowd about him. The individual remonstrated with Oliver in vain. The consequence was, the outrage on the person of the Prince, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.—(Much cheering.)—He therefore opposed any indemnity for proceedings so flagrantly unjustifiable. Not only was his own private opinion against the Bill, but, in the name of the county which he represented (Durham), where the people had not altogether lost the right of election; in their name he called for a full, fair, and impartial inquiry into the abuses practised during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. (Loud cheering.) He did not say so in hopes of influencing the

House, but he would say on his conscience, that the House was bound in duty to the people of England to support him, when he moved that this Bill be read a first time this day six months.—(Loud and continued cheering.)

Sir M. RIDLEY would not have risen so early, if any gentleman on the other side had attempted to answer the eloquent speech of his Hon. Friend.—(Hear, hear, from the Ministerial side of the House.)—If, as he supposed from that cheer, any gentleman was now disposed to make the attempt, he was perfectly ready to give way to him.—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition.)—The Hon. Baronet sat down, and the Speaker put the question; but no Member presenting himself, the Hon. Baronet, after a short pause, resumed, and argued with much force against the Bill.

Mr. PROTHEROE supported it, as he thought the House should protect Ministers against the consequence of exercising powers it had itself bestowed on them.

Col. STANHOPE contended that the Secret Committee of the House had shewn the necessity of the measures adopted by Ministers, and therefore the Bill of Indemnity should follow of course. It was not Oliver and the rest who had caused the disaffection, but it was Cobbett and the seditious writers who followed his example, by whom the minds of the people had been poisoned.

Mr. SMYTH opposed the Bill. It was a melancholy fact, he remarked, that the victory of Waterloo, and the return of the states of Europe to the ancient legitimate forms of government, should have been followed by the same result which the ill success of Mr. Pitt's measures, and the revolutionary spirit of the age, had formerly created. Whatever might be the fate of the constitution, whether it was to fall before the prerogative of the crown, or by the servility of that House, a more dangerous precedent could not be established. The force and authority of all law depended on opinion, and the respect paid to it could only be maintained by affording to every individual who thought himself aggrieved the opportunity of obtaining redress.

Mr. BRAND followed on the same side. He said that it was the first time that such a measure had been resorted to, whilst the country was in a state of peace abroad and tranquillity at home. He much feared that, if now adopted, it would be hereafter frequently resorted to, there being unfortunately a feeling of disrespect in the people's minds towards that House, which was fostered by the inattention with which the House treated the Petitions of those whom they represented. The Bill appeared to him to be one not of indemnity but of injustice, and ought to be rejected.

Mr. MARRYATT observed, that though he had voted against the Suspension Act, yet as he could not find that Ministers had abused their authority, he should vote for the Indemnity Bill.

Lord ALTHORP said, he should always maintain, that the House had no right to deprive an Englishman of his legal remedy, unless a very strong case was made out. Acts illegally done should be inquired into, and the Commons were bound to institute a proper one, not such as had been hitherto adopted.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. FREEMANTLE supported the Bill, and was of opinion that the people in general would hereafter applaud the firmness and judgment of Ministers.

Lord NUGENT gave his hearty vote against the Bill, conceiving that the Suspension Act had not been called for by the circumstances of the country. When he saw the Petitions which had crowded the table this Session, when he found that many individuals had been hurried to dungeons, and loaded with chains, for crimes which had never been proved; when he learnt that many had been bound by recognizances, which were afterwards enlarged to an indefinite period, and were then discharged without any explanation; when he saw that our gaols had been crowded by persons confined under arbitrary warrants, persons whom Ministers would not afterwards put upon their trial, he thought that Parliament was bound to inquire why, if guilty, they had not been tried; and why, if innocent, they were imprisoned.—(Hear, hear!)

The House divided—For the motion, 190—Against it, 64—Majority, 126.

The Bill was then read; and upon the motion that it be read again to-morrow,

Mr. BROUGHAM hoped that the Bill would not be hurried through in such a manner, and that too by the dead eloquence of votes. If the measure was thus to be carried by the shouts of an overbearing majority, he should avail himself of the forms of the House, which would give them an opportunity of making Ministers pause in their proceedings.—(Hear, hear!)

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought the Hon. Gentleman had made a

most unprovoked attack; and had he emerged from his hiding-place at an earlier period of the evening, the charge of silence brought against Ministers might not have been sustained. There was no sort of ground for delay.

Mr. BROUGHAM explained, that the only ground on which he abstained from speaking was this,—he had never found anything said on his side of the House had any effect but that of being superfluous.

Sir SAMUEL ROBINLY was astonished at the reasons given by the Noble Lord for a second reading to-morrow; there had, in fact, being no discussion on the Bill at all. The Noble Lord said, that Ministers did not speak because his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) had not spoken. But had nobody else spoken? Was it necessary for Ministers on all occasions to wait till his Learned Friend rose from his hiding-place before they would condescend to make any reply to what was urged from that side of the House?—(Hear, hear!)—If so, his Learned Friend had only to conceal himself, and Ministers might be silent for ever—(Hear, hear!)—The Noble Lord was sure of carrying it, and he and his colleagues would, therefore, be just as safe three weeks hence as at the present hour. They had no reason whatever for pressing it forward with such indecent precipitation, but to gratify the mere wantonness of power.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. CANNING said, it was perfectly true that the greater number of speakers had figured on the other side; but then they had answered one another, and so had left Ministers nothing to do. It was not usual to debate a measure on the first reading.

Sir J. NEWPORT contended strongly for further delay.

The motion for the 2d reading was then put and carried.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 10.

BEER.

Mr. LOCKHART presented a Petition from 14,000 inhabitants of London and its vicinity, complaining of the high price and inferior quality of the beer, and of the illegal monopoly, by which eleven great brewers acted in concert in regard to the price of that necessary of life. It represented that the system of monopoly arose from the discretionary power given to Magistrates to give or refuse or take away publicans' licenses, which was often used for interested purposes, and in an arbitrary and unjust manner. The Petitioners therefore wished the trade to be thrown open, and that some definite rule for the Magistrates should be adopted by Parliament. The Hon. Gentleman recommended attention to the Petition, although he would not pledge himself to support the statements in it. The Police Committee had examined persons well-informed on that subject, and had reported, that the brewers held more than half the public-houses.

Mr. BARCLAY said, that the resolutions on which the Petition was founded were passed at a meeting called by a Mr. Beaumont, and he was not at all surprised at the number of signatures to the Petition, when he considered the means employed to procure them, by sticking it in shop windows, &c. It was certainly a practice among the great brewers of lending small sums of money to persons taking public-houses, but this did not positively fix the publicans in general. The charge respecting the high price of porter was unfounded, as would be seen by looking at the change in the price of the raw materials; and Mr. Beaumont had both misquoted and misrepresented. The price of malt was not always a criterion, as the quality varied. He denied that there was any combination of the brewers. Porter was sold cheaper on account of the large breweries. There was no reason for charging the brewers with using deleterious ingredients, though some convictions had taken place for that offence. If such ingredients were used, they must be brought in cart-loads to the great breweries and must consequently be known by many people. He could not consider the Petition as from 14,000 persons, but as the production of Mr. Beaumont, of whom he knew nothing.

The further consideration of the Petition was postponed.

COMPLAINT OF OPPRESSION.

Lord FOLKSTONE presented a Petition from Mr. Rogers, a tradesman in Chelsea, complaining that the Two-penny Post-office had been taken from him because he was a friend to Parliamentary Reform.—Laid on the table.

REFORM.

Sir F. BURDETT, in presenting a Petition from some inhabitants of Warwickshire in favour of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, took that opportunity of protesting against the doctrine maintained in that House, that Petitions such as the present one were intended to overthrow the Constitution. He contended that

ancient practice was in favour of annual parliaments. In those days, Members had no objection to appear frequently before their constituents, for they did not go into Parliament to be corrupted, to mend ruined fortunes, or to make them by base subserviency! He objected therefore to the plan of answering such Petitions by abuse.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a Petition from *James Robertson*, a weaver, complaining that he had been illegally confined, under false pretences. The Petitioner stated, that he was arrested with 19 others while promoting Petitions for Reform, committed to prison, only allowed to see his friends five minutes a week, and after being confined eleven weeks, was compelled, in order to get released, to procure bail, which he did with great difficulty. He prayed for redress.

Mr. FINLAY thought this statement refuted by the confessions of those implicated in the same charges. He had made enquiry, and would attest that there was no foundation for the charge of cruelty against the Magistrates.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, it was a strange thing to meet a Petition by alluding to former ones, and, because others were not well founded, to conclude that this was so too.—The Hon. Gentleman presented a similar Petition from *Heath*, a cotton-spinner, and a third from *William Edgar*, teacher, Glasgow. It stated, that the Petitioner had been dragged about from place to place, bound like a felon, and handcuffed like a ruffian; that he was tried three times for the same offence, without being convicted after all; that all the attempts against him served only to vindicate his character, and to cover his prosecutors with shame and confusion; the Petition concluded by praying the House not to pass a Bill of Indemnity, which would prevent the injured from procuring redress of their wrongs.

Mr. BOSWELL said, that in Scotland none had been taken up under the operation of the Suspension Act, and therefore individuals would not be prevented from procuring redress by the common law.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, the Hon. Gentleman knew no more of the provision of the Bill, which he was so ready to support, than the child unborn. That Bill extended not only to those who had acted under the Suspension, but to all persons whatever who had been concerned in the arrest and detention of individuals under certain charges since the 26th of January, 1817.

Mr. BOSWELL was not previously aware that the provisions of the Bill then before them extended to those persons, but he was now happy to find they did.—Laid on the table.

Mr. BROUGHAM then presented a Petition from some respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, who had been prevented from calling a meeting, expressing their surprise and indignation at the Indemnity Bill.

On the motion of Mr. CALCRAFT, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Salt Duties.

BILL OF INDEMNITY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of this Bill.

Some objections were made by Sir W. BURROUGHS, Mr. TIERNEY, and Sir C. MONCK, respecting that part of the Bill which indemnified all persons concerned in seizing arms and papers; but Lord CASTLEREAGH said that should be discussed in the Committee.

Lord LASCELLES wished to make some observations on the statements contained in the Petition of Richard Lee, affecting the character of the Keeper of York Castle. The Petitioner stated, that he being placed in the same cell previously occupied by Riley, the unfortunate man who had destroyed himself, was obliged, with his own hands, to cleanse away the congealed blood, in order to make it fit for his reception. Now, he held in his hand the affidavit of the person who had performed that office; and who positively denied that Lee had any share in it. He had also a letter from Mr. Stavelly, the gaoler, to Lord Sidmouth, stating, that Lee had expressed his sense of his kind treatment to Mr. Dealtry, the Magistrate. The greater part of the statement was equally untrue; for, instead of being, as he described himself, loaded with irons, he had no more than the usual weight of 5lb. attached to his left ankle. His prison allowance was ten pounds and a half of bread, and sixpence per week, to which seven shillings were added by Lord Sidmouth's order. It was true that he had been confined for five days with a felon, who was afterwards executed, but he was removed as soon as he could be accommodated elsewhere. With regard to the case of Riley, and the assertion that his death had proceeded from illness caused by his confinement, it was here stated that Riley was deranged before he was confined.

Sir F. BURDETT attached very little importance to the statements of gaolers and those under their influence. On a former evening, an Hon. Gentleman had contended, that it was Mr. Cobbett's writings which had created the necessity of suspending the Habeas Corpus. He certainly thought Mr. Cobbett a powerful writer, but he had never imagined that he possessed the degree of influence now attributed to him. It was singular to hear it represented, that the Government, with the means of bribing and corrupting almost the whole press, in addition to the exertion of their own wit, intellect, and literary talents, should attach so much importance to what was sometimes called twopenny trash, and always described as maintaining doctrines equally false and absurd!—There was no occasion for these miserable subterfuges. Ministers knew very well, that *the only Conspiracy was to prevent Reform*. He should reserve what he had to say of the Bill until it had gone into a Committee.

The House divided—For the 2d reading, 89—Against it, 24—Majority, 65.

On Mr. BROUGHAM's motion, a statement was ordered of the measures which had been taken in regard to the destruction of the books and papers relating to the Property Tax.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 11.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT presented Petitions for Parliamentary Reform from Macclesfield, from Preston, and from Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Ordered to lie on the table.—He also presented a Petition from James Sellers, complaining of having been put into Reading gaol and ironed, under the Suspension Act.—Ordered to lie on the table.

INDEMNITY BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Indemnity Bill,

Sir S. ROMILLY objected to the general principle of the Bill, which was to prevent aggrieved individuals, however aggravated were their injuries, from seeking redress. It embraced three chief objects, indemnity to Ministers, indemnity to Magistrates, indemnity to Informers. As to the first point, some Gentlemen maintained that the House was bound to protect Ministers in the exercise of the powers which it had granted to them. Nothing could be more erroneous. The Suspension itself protected them in the exercise of extraordinary powers. It was said that no person had been arrested but upon information on oath; what need was there then for indemnity? It was said too that no information could be obtained without a promise of secrecy; but what security was there that all the informations were not the result of private malice, since there was no responsibility in giving information? An oath, under such circumstances, was deprived of all legal and political security. It had been asserted that all the Petitions complaining of abuses had been disproved; but out of eleven petitions, only three had been denied. If the statements in these Petitions were not taken to be true, should indemnity be granted to Magistrates without inquiry? On a former discussion, Ministers had said nothing in their own justification, because their own conduct was called in question. But they had furnished the evidence to the Committee, and perhaps drawn up the Report. It was said that a Bill of Indemnity was the necessary consequence of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and this assertion was justified by precedents; but, as far as he knew, there was no such precedent but that of 1801. As to the other periods when Suspensions had taken place,—in 1715 and 1745,—the country was in a very critical situation, and the Ministers had been compelled to have recourse to unforeseen measures, which required indemnity. He was sure that the indemnity to Magistrates was not contemplated at the time of the Suspension. Was it to be supposed that in this country, in 1817, the Magistrates could not trust to the strong bulwarks which the law had provided for the security of the country, but must have had recourse to violent means, and exert a vigour beyond the law? A great many persons had been arrested at Manchester, and if Government possessed evidence sufficient to convict these men, why not bring them to trial, instead of asking indemnity for these Magistrates, while the House were left perfectly in the dark with respect to the real state of the case? No explanation whatever had been given why this Bill extended to the 26th of January. It remained to be seen whether they could vote such a measure as this, without even the shew of a reason, or an explanation. There was one part of the Bill justifying Magistrates for the seizure of papers. The subject had been very warmly discussed, when a house (Mr. Wilkes's) was entered, and papers were seized at mid-day for libel, and the practice was strongly and explicitly condemned. Petitions were laid upon that table, a few nights back, in which it was alleged, that the petitioners' houses were entered at midnight, the petitioners dragged away, loaded with irons, brought before the Sessions, condemned to hard labour,—and all in consequence of the celebrated circular letter which had been discussed in that House. The punishment to which they were thus exposed was such as they could not suffer if convicted. A punishment so atrocious could not be inflicted. It would be a thing so monstrous that it could not be attempted. Yet thus were they punished, without a charge and without trial.—(*Hear, hear!*)—One case appeared in the public Papers, which it was incumbent on Ministers to explain. It was the case of a person of the name of Swinton, whose house was entered at midnight, when he lay in bed with his wife, who was far gone in pregnancy; his house was ransacked for papers, he was himself dragged away, his wife was prematurely delivered, in consequence of the alarm; the child died, and another child, deprived now of the support of its parents, was sent to the work-house. And all this dreadful suffering was inflicted upon a person charged with no offence!—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—He would ask the Gentlemen opposite, whether they thought that, because they could suspend the laws of this country, they could suspend the laws of God and of Nature? This Bill would be made a precedent for others; and they might expect to be called upon next year for another indemnity for illegal acts—illegal they must be, or no indemnity would be wanted. The House should take an example from Ireland, where the most dreadful tortures had been inflicted, which should show them the consequences of encouraging Magistrates to act against the law. Those who demanded redress were refused, and the refusal sanctioned by an Act of Parliament, which was now cited as a precedent! The danger from persons in France corresponding with others in this country was then the pretence. In the present case such a danger was not pretended. But those who had given information would be exposed to danger—from the populace, he supposed it must be, or from individuals. He would then seriously ask, whether one individual in that House could for one moment believe that danger was to be apprehended by any witness in this country; whether such was the state of the country as that witness could not give evidence with safety? The Report said nothing of such a danger. There were trials for treason in London, in Derby, in York. Did any of the witnesses show reluctance to come forward, or desire protection for their persons?—He would say a word about spies and informers. There could exist no circumstances in which spies could be employed as Oliver had been. Information might be received from bad characters, but that was a very different thing from employing them as spies. An Honourable Gentleman had said that the persons whom Oliver addressed at Derby were ill-disposed. Was he aware that he was taking the same ground with men who were the execration of mankind? This was the very defence of Vaughan's conduct. Vaughan had enticed persons to commit a burglary, and then got them apprehended in the act. The defence was, that their characters were so bad, that they required only an opportunity to act, in order to be guilty of theft and burglary. The defence for instigating the starving men in Derby to rebellion was, that they were not unwilling to commit state offences. Between those two cases he could not see the slightest distinction. The Bill then was framed to protect those who were the agents in such cases, in order to continue the system. This Act would now become a precedent for all others, which Ministers might choose to demand. His only consolation was, that when these arbitrary and cruel proceedings, and these precedents against the people of England should be read by posterity,—and when all the venerable institutions for the administration of justice should become the instruments of oppression,—that posterity would at the same time see that a few individuals, small in number compared with those who willingly surrendered their liberties and cheered the advance of a system that overwhelmed law, justice, and liberty,—that those few individuals continued to exert all their power to preserve that happy constitution of civil society which formed the boast of this country, and the envy of other nations, till they were borne down by irresistible force. He would not say that this Bill was the destruction of our liberties, but it led directly to it, and formed part of a system which would end in the triumph of arbitrary power; when the language of our immortal poet would be fatally true—“That England, which was wont to conquer other nations, has gained a shameful conquest over itself.”—(The Hon. and Learned Gentleman sat down, amid the most animated and expressive cheers.)

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL distinctly denied that the present measure had ever been introduced or supported on the presumption that Ministers had been guilty of the last irregularity. The

reports of Committees appointed by the House had led to the two acts of suspension, and, together with the report recently received from a third Secret Committee, could never be laid aside in the consideration of this measure. The indemnity claimed for Ministers did not rest upon any supposed inability on the part of Ministers to defend themselves in a court of justice, but on the reasonable apprehension, that a disclosure of the names of those who had supplied information to Government, as to the designs and proceedings of the disaffected, might be prejudicial to the future security of the state. As to there being little difference between the cases of Oliver and Vaughan, he really could not conceive any cases more dissimilar. It was not even pretended that Vaughan had ever been employed by others to entrap unwary men. Did the Learned Gentleman mean to accuse his Majesty's Ministers of employing Oliver for the express purpose of doing mischief? Every fact which came out in evidence at Derby showed the strong probability that similar insurrections would have taken place in other parts of the country, had not very strenuous exertions been made by the Magistrates to prevent them. It was on this ground that indemnity was now asked for that valuable class of the community, who might in some instances have exceeded their legal powers in their anxiety to secure the public welfare. The whole question might be safely referred to the general principle, that in extraordinary cases private interests must yield to the public safety.

Sir F. BURDETT avowed it as his fixed opinion, that the disturbances were excited purposely by Ministers, and that they were directed solely against persons who wished to obtain a Reform in that House. It was absurd to suppose that the Reformers could have sanctioned or encouraged any breach of the peace; it was important to them that the public tranquillity should be preserved. It appeared to him that no person could derive any advantage from it but the Ministers themselves; and when he considered that the present administration were the remnant of the administration who formerly practised a delusion on the country, by pretending that great and serious dangers existed, he could come to no other conclusion than that they were the persons who had instigated all the acts of riot and treason (if they were treason) which had been committed. Ministers, he contended, had violated the King's coronation oath; they had denied and refused justice; they had broken the laws of the land, and trampled on the liberties of the people. The whole of these transactions seemed to him to be of a piece—the abuse of the powers, and the original delegation of them, were equally illegal and unconstitutional. Though some of the statements had been contradicted, it had not been shown that many had not been placed in solitary confinement, and others loaded with heavy irons, and even chained together. Could one conceive any sort of treatment more inhuman? Was it possible to imagine any thing more dreadful, than that persons in this situation, chained together, should be obliged to bear all the infirmities of human nature? A tyrant of old had ventured to practice such cruelties, but, in modern times, they had been deemed beyond all human endurance. The very contemplation of such cruel indignities was enough to drive the mind to despair. The House had heard, that a man of the name of Riley, who was committed to prison on a charge of treason, was so dreadfully afflicted by this mode of treatment, that before the time came when he was to be tried, he committed an act of suicide.—(Hear, hear!)—These cruelties were as contrary to the old law of England as they were to the mild precepts of the Christian religion. He remembered that my Lord Coke had described the damnable and damned proceedings of the judge of hell:—"First he punisheth, and then he heareth;" and yet, persons who had suffered the punishment of imprisonment for months, had been afterwards discharged without trial; and then came Ministers to ask for a Bill of Indemnity, not only for themselves, but for gaolers and all others, under a pretence of having arrested persons on suspicion of treason.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—With respect to the trials at Derby, he contended that the offence with which the prisoners were charged might have been suppressed by the ordinary laws, and yet that was the only instance in which any thing like treason had been found to exist. Let the House pause for a moment, and consider the nature and extent of those proceedings. There ought to be some proportion between the means and the end; and it was ridiculous to suppose, that Brandreth, armed with a stick and a gun, could destroy such an army as the Government had, and overturn the Constitution of the country. He should always maintain, that there was no pretence for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the last Session of Parliament; that there were no real grounds for arresting the persons who had been arrested; and that, as Ministers had grossly and wantonly

abused the powers with which they were invested, this Bill of Indemnity ought not to be granted. He should, therefore, give his vote against it.

Mr. LAW said, that the country were greatly indebted to his Majesty's Ministers for the wise and salutary measures which they had adopted for the restoration of the public tranquillity. The Hon. Baronet had said that they wished to stifle the cause of Reform; but it was only when the country was in a state of perfect tranquillity that the Hon. Baronet could hope to bring forward his cause with any success, and to receive the fair, unbiased, unprejudiced determination of Parliament. The House was bound to protect all who had acted under the powers which were given to the Ministers. The question was simply this—whether they should protect those who prevented, or those who committed, offences? He was persuaded that Ministers were entitled to the gratitude of the country for the manner in which they had exercised their powers, and he should give his hearty support to this Bill.

Sir WM. BURROUGHS said, this was the first time he had ever heard from an English lawyer a doctrine so much in violation of our Constitution, that, on a warrant issued on oath, the information should remain a secret. By the law of the land, the Magistrate was bound to commit the party, next to return the informations to the proper court, and then to bind the prosecutor over to prosecute. Ministers had come to this House for greater powers, and, having obtained them, the first thing they did was to exceed them. If the Ministers had not exceeded their powers, where was the occasion for any indemnity at all? (Hear, hear!) It had been implied that Ministers would not go into an inquiry, because the persons who said they were aggrieved had their remedy in a court of law. But they said, next day, they would have a Bill of Indemnity, and therefore all remedy at law would be taken from the complainants. If such proceedings did not add insult to injury, he was much mistaken in his views. He could not help designating the Bill as "a most odious, and, indeed, audacious proceeding."

Sir F. FLOOD said, the arguments of the Hon. Bart. (Sir W. Burroughs) were unfounded: if he would look to Blackstone, he would find that great lawyer said, that whenever the State was apprehended to be in danger, a suspension act was proper, which, instead of injuring the Constitution, would preserve it for ever. (Hear, hear!)

The Hon. W. LAW contended that there had been an apprehension of danger sufficient to justify the proceedings of Government, and he did not think that any thing that had passed had had any tendency to influence a belief that the statements made had been exaggerated. He believed that there was, in the manufacturing districts, a steady spirit of disaffection, not exasperated, not rising or falling, but always at work, always lying in wait to take advantage of the misfortunes and calamities of the country. Oliver had always rejected petitioning, and disregarded parliamentary reform; but the conspirators received him, relied upon him; he was trusted, and he became their leader. (Hear, hear!) And what, then, could be the spirit of the people by whom he was received? He had been considered as high in the confidence of the conspirators till he was found to be a spy, and then he was charged with their offences. There had been a story about his using violent language in the Park; but all these statements had been no doubt considerably exaggerated. He thought the powers granted last year had been properly confided to Ministers, and executed with equal propriety. The Hon. Gentleman made various other remarks, and concluded amidst vehement and continued cheering from the Treasury benches.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that whatever might be the talent or the character of his Hon. Friend, it was his argument, and not his authority, that was to be considered; and hardly any of it had reference to the present Bill, which held out indemnity to all who had been concerned in any of the late transactions—to those who had overstepped the law with the best of motives, and those who had transgressed it with the worst. It confounded the magistrate, the man of honesty and character, who had taken every precaution, and faithfully discharged his duty in maintaining the public tranquillity, with a person whom he should describe without periphrasis, but who had been called by the various names of "that loyal and upright subject," "that much injured individual," "that meritorious agent of the police,"—he meant that Oliver; it confounded this man, or any other such miscreant, if any other such there could be—that is, it placed those persons in the same attitude as the magistrates, by holding out the same indemnity to them.—Mr. Brougham then entered into the conduct of Oliver, and instanced the uncontradicted case of the unfortunate Scholes, who had suffered merely because he

had disregarded the invitations of Oliver; for this he had suffered a painful imprisonment—for this his health was ruined, as attested by his physician—for this his fortune and character had been destroyed, as appeared by the evidence of most respectable neighbours. And why? because he threatened Oliver, (such was the uncontradicted statement—*(Hear, hear!)*—backed by the testimony of a most respectable Magistrate) to lay his discourse before a justice, when he proposed the adoption of physical force as a means of promoting Parliamentary Reform. In forty-eight hours after this threat, he was conveyed to prison.—Mr. Brougham here made various observations on the stigma which had been thrown by Ministers on all the Petitions, and on their endeavours to stop all evidence and prevent all inquiry, by which alone justice could be done—*(Hear, hear!)*—It was such conduct that destroyed the confidence of the country in the measures of Government: it was such conduct which stigmatised the Secret Committees of the House, and made their reports no justification of the administration in the eyes of impartial men. He had yet to learn by what legitimate process of argument it was decided, that because one Petitioner had presented exaggerated statements—that because another had addressed to the House what was false,—that because a third had magnified his sufferings beyond the strict line of truth,—therefore the House was to lend no ear to any Petitions, however different in their nature, and however differently they came recommended by the character of those who framed them. The House had now got to this—that it reckoned complaint sufficient to excite suspicion against the person who preferred it, and thought it enough to throw discredit on a man's word or oath, if he was found coming forward to state his grievances. "You are a Petitioner," was the language of gentlemen opposite, "therefore you cannot be believed; you complain of oppression and hardship, therefore you must be an impostor." Was the House thus to turn a deaf ear to the Petitions of the people? How could it support its own consistency, or show any regard to its professions? As often as it was approached with Petitions for Reform, as often as the Petitioners presumed to say to it, "You do not represent the people; you neither attend to their wants, or allow them to enjoy their rights;" it answered pharisaically, (he could not use another phrase), "we are the real representatives of the people: we deliberate for their advantage, we consult their wishes, we throw the door wide open to Petitions." But what was the use of this bare abstract right of petitioning; what did it signify whether the doors of the House were thrown wide open to applications or not, if the Petitions of the people produced no effect; if they were merely received and neglected; and if the Petitioners, when they complained of grievances, were to be told, your statements are false, they cannot be listened to; they do not even deserve inquiry into their allegations. This was not the manner in which the House of Commons should perform its duty to the people,—this was not the way in which it should fulfil its office of standing between them and the Government, hearing the representations and the prayers of the former with a willing and indulgent ear, and the defence of the latter with the most scrupulous jealousy—*(Hear, hear!)*—supporting the former and leaping against the latter, proving a shield of defence to the one, and resisting the encroachments and arbitrary designs of the other *(Hear!)* Mr. Brougham maintained, that the Suspension Act was resorted to by Ministers to preserve their places; they saw that their standing armies and their resistance to retrenchment placed them in jeopardy, and hence originated their cries about plots and conspiracies. A plot was necessary for their power; and they made one: they would maintain their places, though at the expense of the public liberties. If all inquiry was thus to be resisted—if a confidence in Ministers was always to be cherished by the House—and if, after such conduct, Members were to meet their constituents and be secure in their re-elections—then, he would say, it mattered little who were in office, or who out; it mattered little that the forms of the Constitution were preserved, when its substance was gone; when the first storm that rose would be the signal for surrendering it, and the nation was to enjoy its liberties at the good-will and pleasure of the Ministers. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. CANNING observed, that the Bill before the House was to prevent inquiry as tending to dangerous disclosures; and yet those who opposed it, arguing in a vicious circle, said, "Let us have inquiry, let us complete the trial of those who were by Parliament directed to be detained without trial, and then we will show you that the powers given you have been abused."—The House, however, had too much good sense to be thus misled, and would not now undo what last year it had so deliberately determined to do. No doubt, he said, every man who had

been arrested would declare that he was the most innocent and injured of men, and that all was to be attributed to the spy Oliver: so it was with Mr. Ward, that renowned instigator of murder and rebellion; and so with the venerable and silver-haired Ogden, who had merely been cured of a rupture at the public expense. *(Cheers.)* This might be a very fit case to be brought before the Rupture Society, but to require upon it the decision of Parliament was such a daring attempt upon its credulity as would probably be never again attempted. *(Cheers and laughter.)* Mr. C. here noticed the assertions about Dewhurst, and alluded to those "respectable persons" who now denounced Oliver as having declared the necessity of reforming the State by physical force, and charged him with exciting riots in the Park. These "respectable Gentlemen," said Mr. Canning, never disclosed these proceedings till the conspirator became an informer. Such concealment was misprision of treason; and was it too much to attribute to these persons a wish to see the Government overturned, and that they were only prevented by dastardly cowardice from joining in the plot? *(Continued cheers.)* But the story about Oliver and the Park was a recent invention, and none but an idiot or a dolt could believe a word of it. *(Much confusion; and Mr. Lambton rose.)*—Mr. Canning continued, saying, of course he did not mean to apply the epithets of dolt and idiot to the Hon. Gentleman. All he meant was, he should consider himself as a dolt or an idiot if he gave the statement a moment's belief. *(Hear, hear!)* The private character of Oliver was doubtless of some importance; but in nine cases out of ten intelligence respecting conspiracies must come through polluted sources.—After making a variety of such remarks, Mr. Canning alluded to the proceedings of the reformers, and asked the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) whether he could persuade any one man to believe, that as the whole nation were bent on Parliamentary Reform, Ministers had no other means of saving themselves than by inventing plots and fermenting conspiracies? Did the Honourable Baronet expect to persuade the House or himself, that Parliamentary Reform was a favourite measure with the people of England?—*(Hear, hear, hear!)*—Did he suppose that the great body of the nation cared one jot about his wild plans, and annual parliaments, and universal suffrage? Nay, could he reconcile to himself the justice or consistency of his plan of universal suffrage, as it was called? How could he excuse the omission of females, and of the insane, from the class of electors and representatives? Oh! calumniated females! Oh! calumniated insane!—*(A loud laugh.)*—Was it from any jealousy of the influence of female charms, from any dread of the wisdom of reasoning insanity?—*(Loud laughter.)*—Surely the Hon. Baronet should not be so fastidious as to reject the insane—*(Shouts of laughter.)*—For his part, he could not conceive that Hon. Baronet engaged in the discharge of any more appropriate duty, than presenting a Petition for Reform from the madhouse at Kensington—*(Loud laughter.)*—vouching for the respectful tenour of its language, and pledging himself for the constitutional justness of its argument *(Repeated shouts of laughter.)* But if this were consistent in the Hon. Baronet, what could be said of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had just sat down—of him, who in his heart laughed at all these schemes of Reform, and looked with the profoundest scorn on all who entertained them—of him who knew that every Petition on the subject came either from deluders or the deluded; yet under a pretence that he was a friend to something like a Reform, would every now and then present such Petitions, for the mere purpose of popularity? *(Hear, hear!)* Who were the best friends of the abused and deluded people; those who were always ringing in their ears that they had rights, or those who, while they told them of their rights, told them they had duties also?—*(Hear!)*—He would say to the real friends of the people—instruct, enlighten them, and then there would be no danger—*(Hear, hear!)*—But do not teach them to feel jealously at wealth, hatred at rank, and a general malignity at all superiority—*(Hear!)*—Hatred to government as government, to rank as rank, had been industriously inculcated, and the starving artisan was told by his mischievous seducer that all his distress arose from an imperfect representation in Parliament. If this assertion meant any thing, it must be this—that Parliament, as at present constituted, encouraged unnecessary wars; that unnecessary wars produced extravagant expenditure; that extravagant expenditure produced exorbitant taxation; and that exorbitant taxation produced overwhelming misery. Now, what was the inference of the Parliamentary Reformers? Was it that Parliament, more democratically constituted, would be less inclined to war? He would appeal to all history whether democratic states were not always the fondest of war? Look at Athens, look at Rome, look at the petty republics of

Italy. The dangers that now threatened society sprung from a different source. It was not more idle in the time of imperial Rome to declaim about Brutus and Tarquin, than it was now to talk about servile parliaments or an usurping crown: (*hear.*) It would be the boast of the present Parliament, that although they had fallen on a time when the very ark of the Constitution trembled in its shrine, yet they had the happiness of seeing, through their means, the shrine again secure, the temple still firm and unimpaired. (*Long and loud cheering.*)

Mr. LAMBTON rose to ask an explanation as to the terms debt and idiot, so liberally applied by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning.)

Mr. CANNING observed, that the words dropped from him unintentionally in the heat of the debate, and that he had no design of applying them in their common acceptation.

Mr. LAMBTON supposed so; indeed it was not of any consequence, except in one sense—and that was, a sort of fear that as the Right Hon. Gentleman had applied the same terms to the dear friends now united with him in office, the use of them might be a prelude to an intimate union between him and the Right Hon. Gentleman! (*A laugh.*) But he rose chiefly to say, that he would pledge himself for the respectability of the person who had given him the information respecting Oliver. He was a person not connected with any plot or conspiracy, but a mercantile gentleman of consideration. If the House would let him, he would pledge his honour to prove all he had asserted, unless the Right Hon. Gentleman should be disposed wantonly to depreciate his (Mr. Lambton's) honour and character, as he had already to-night cruelly sported with the disease and agony of an unfortunate Petitioner. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose amid such vehement cries of question that not a word could be heard for some time, till the voice of the Speaker recalled the House to something like order. The Hon. Baronet then animadverted on those who were so anxious to pass the vote and decide without hearing.

Amidst loud cries of "Question, question!" Mr. BARTET rose, to enter his protest against the Bill. He hoped that the House would have honour and firmness enough to reject so infamous a measure.

The gallery was then cleared, and a division took place. The numbers were—In favour of the motion, 238—Against it, 65—Majority, 173.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill, and afterwards adjourned at one o'clock.

Thursday, March 12.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, &c.

Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from Leeds, which complained of the state of the representation, stating horror at the conduct of Ministers respecting the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and praying that the House would impeach them, and that they would enact a Parliamentary Reform.

A Petition was received from Hull, complaining of the Poor-rates, which stated that they had risen from 6,000*l.* to 31,000*l.* a-year.

Captain WALDEGRAVE presented a Petition from Newcastle-on-Tyne, praying for a Parliamentary Reform. Ordered to lie on the table.

A Petition was received from a town in Lancashire, praying for a repeal of the Corn Bill, and Parliamentary Reform. Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir R. HENON presented two Petitions from Kirton and Swinesherd, in Lincolnshire. They were villages, but the Petitions were respectably signed; one of them had the signature of the Clergyman. The Petitioners stated, that they had heard of the assertion that the emissaries of sedition had been very busy in that county; but they had not discovered the slightest traces of their attempts. The people in Lincolnshire were peaceable and loyal, and had heard of such insinuations with indignation.—Ordered to lie on the table.

LEATHER TAX.

Lord ALTHORP, after noticing the great number of Petitions before the House against the duties on Leather, and urging the distressed condition of all concerned in the trade, moved that leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the additional duty on Leather.

Mr. VANSITTART denied that the Leather Trade was in a depressed state—on the contrary, he had reason to think it was flourishing. If this duty was repealed, others would come forward with complaints of another duty, and thus the most alarming attacks on the Revenue might be apprehended. The Noble Lord recommended as a compensation, the reduction of our

establishments—(*Much cheering from the Opposition.*)—Sluiceways were abolished last year, and every practicable reduction had since been effected. The Noble Lord had moved a reduction in the army, which he had calculated rather too highly, at 180,000*l.* Now this would be no adequate compensation for 268,000*l.* yielded by the Leather-Tax. If this tax should be repealed, the House would be placed in a painful situation, between bankruptcy and disgrace on the one hand, and the Property-Tax on the other.

Mr. COWEN thought that the Right Hon. Gentleman must have felt much distrust in his own statements, since he had found it necessary to threaten the House with the Property-Tax. Great as his aversion was to the present tax, he could not vote for its repeal, if he thought the Property-Tax a necessary consequence. But not thinking so, he should vote against it.

Mr. BENSON contended, that the distress of the trade had been admitted even by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He was always ready to support Ministers in times of war and danger, but he should vote against this tax.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, the House would always feel anxious to afford relief to persons who complained of real distress; but they would watch with great jealousy the ground of giving relief from a reduction of taxation. He therefore moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire.

Mr. BROTHAM observed, that Gentlemen on the other side were exceedingly fond of referring to Committees petitions which required no examination; but they obstinately refused any reference, when examinations and inquiry were quite necessary. It was a tax on a necessary of life. Such a tax was a solecism—it was an arithmetical blunder. Those who employed labour paid it, and Government, the greatest employer of labour, paid the most of it.

The House divided, after some further debate—For Lord Althorp's motion, 94—For the amendment, 84—Majority, 10.

The motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the late tax was accordingly carried.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. STURGES BOURNE rose to call the attention of the House to the subject of the existing laws for the relief the poor. He intended to move for leave to bring in two Bills, the one to regulate parish-vestries, the other to amend the laws for the relief of the poor. The object of the former Bill would be, to effect a beneficial change in the present mode of administering the Poor Laws, by giving persons an influence in parish vestries in proportion to the sum which they were liable to pay by way of rate. It was proposed to enable parishes to appoint select vestries, consisting of the minister and officers of the parish for the time being, and a certain number of the inhabitant householders, who should have a controul over all local matters. And it was also proposed, that where such a select vestry should be appointed, appeals should not be made to a single Magistrate, but to two or more Justices of the Peace. The next object would be to enable parishes to appoint an extra overseer, with a salary. The next object would be to make better provision for setting children to work, where the parents were unable to support them. Another clause went to give effect to the existing laws, by providing employment for those who were out of work; and it was likewise proposed, to enable parish officers to recover the possession of tenements which might have been let to paupers, without being under the necessity of bringing an ejectment. The next provision was one of great importance, but which was not entirely new to the House. It had been proposed as a local measure last year, on a Petition from Birmingham, and was rejected on the ground that it was not intended to be made a general principle. The object was, to make the owners, and not the occupiers of houses under a certain rent, responsible for the payment of the Poor-rates. By adopting this plan, the expenditure of the parish money was more likely to be controlled; and Gentlemen stated last year, that if this principle were made a general one, they should have no objection to it. Another point was, that whereas the Act of Elizabeth gave power to the Magistrates in Sessions to make orders of maintenance on the relations of the poor; it was now proposed to give them the same powers out of Session. The next clause went to enable overseers, under the authority of Magistrates, to exercise a discrimination in affording relief, according to the character and behaviour of the parties. It empowered them, in certain cases, to lend small sums of money, and to accept the repayment by instalments. Another point which had been under the consideration of the Committee was, the case of persons who received pensions, and who frequently expended a quarter's allowance in two or three days, and then be-

came chargeable to the parish. To prevent this evil, the Bill would contain a provision to enable the overseers to receive the pensions of such persons, and to pay them weekly instead of quarterly. There was one other point which deserved attention. It is well known that considerable difficulties often arose from the pauperism of persons who had no settlement in this country, but who were natives of Scotland or Ireland. The only way of sending them away, as the law now stood, was, by committing them as vagrants; but Magistrates did not like this mode of proceeding; and, therefore, it was now proposed to give them a pass to the nearest place, without committing them at all.—These were the general outlines of the Bills which he intended to submit to the House; and if leave were given, he should bring them in, and move to have them printed, in order that they might be circulated in the country, and enable gentlemen to come to a discussion of the subject with a full knowledge of the several clauses and provisions. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate parish vestries.

After a few words from Mr. NICHOLAS CALVERT, respecting the payment of wages to the labouring poor,

Mr. S. BOURNE begged to observe, that this was a point which deserved serious attention. Men were hired at so low a rate, that they became chargeable to the parish for nearly the whole of their support, and those who derived no benefit from their labour were obliged to contribute in nearly as large an amount as those by whom they were employed. In one parish in Suffolk, the price of labour was reduced to six-pence a-day:—(hear, hear!)—so that the honest and industrious labourer was driven to resort to that relief which, if properly paid, it would be his pride to avoid:—(hear, hear!) This evil originated from the worst of motives, and pressed most heavily on the rest of the parishioners.

Mr. S. BOURNE then moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the laws for the relief of the poor.—Leave was given.

INDEMNITY BILL.

The House then went into a Committee on the Indemnity Bill. The Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Friday, March 13.

BEER.

The debate on this subject being resumed, Mr. CALVERT said, he was prepared to refute all that had been urged in the Petition against the London Brewers, if the House would refer it to a Committee.—After some conversation, the Petition was so referred.

OPPRESSION UNDER THE SUSPENSION BILL.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY presented a Petition from Robert Swinton, in the town of Chester, complaining of harsh and cruel treatment, under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. The Hon. Member said, he had alluded the other night to the case of this individual, for the purpose of affording Ministers an opportunity of contradicting the statements. No explanation, however, was given, and perhaps that Petition was destined, at some future period, to furnish topics of merriment, in order to relieve some future debate.—The Petition was ordered to be laid on the table, and to be printed.

INDEMNITY BILL.

On the motion for the 3d reading of this Bill, another debate ensued, when various amendments were proposed by the Opposition and rejected.

Sir R. HERON and Mr. P. MOORE strongly condemned the measure.

Mr. W. SMITH asked whether persons guilty of cruelty could be indicted?

Lord CASTLEREAGH apprehended, that if inhumanity or excessive rigour were proved, the Judge would state that the author was responsible.

Mr. LYTTLETON declared, that the whole series of these transactions was one of the most impertinent and mischievous farces that had ever been practiced on the country: (hear, hear!)

After much discussion on the preamble of the Bill, and after several amendments had been proposed and negatived,

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed his opinion finally on the Bill: he stated that his friends had not had their objections to it removed one tittle by any thing that had been done upon it, and he entered his protest once for all against the measure.

Mr. TIERNEY said he had intended to have said something on the Bill, but feeling how useless it was to urge any observations, especially when he considered the excellent general reasoning of his learned friends near him, he forbore to press any thing on

their attention. He should only say, that in every point of view he believed the Bill to be one of the most detestable measures ever introduced to Parliament: (hear, hear.)

After a few observations from Mr. W. WYNN in favour of the measure, the Bill was passed without a division.—Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Cheetham, Oldham, Lancashire, shoemaker, from March 28 to April 6.

S. Rose, Swansea, dealer, from March 21 to April 10.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. B. Budget, Stoke-lane, Somersetshire, common-brewer.

W. N. Marsden, Salford, Lancashire, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Soutten, Fox and Knot-yard, Snow-hill, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Deykes, Thavies-Inn.

C. T. Cracklow, Scott's-wharf, St. Saviour's, marble merchant. Attorney, Mr. Castle, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

J. Marshall, Great Grimsby, corn-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Burton, Weldon, Northamptonshire.

J. Wood, Manchester, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

J. Hawkins, Huddersfield, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Jacob, Basinghall-street.

J. Holmes, Birmingham, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Berridge, Hatton-garden.

J. Gifford, Frome Selwood, coal-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Blake and Son, Cook's-court, Carey-street.

J. Jenkins, Dudley, mercer. Attorney, Mr. Dousfield, Bouverie-street.

J. Constantine, Crook-mill, Westmoreland, M. Robinson, West-house, Yorkshire, and A. Tyson, Crook-mill, flax-spinners. Attornies, Messrs. Lowes and Cowburn, Flare-court, Temple.

J. Davies, Llanisafraid, Denbighshire, spirit-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

J. Hinde, Liverpool, money-scrivener. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-Inn.

G. and W. Proctor, Birmingham, opticians. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maple, Pearse, and Hunt, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Dimond, Bath, perfumer.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Allport, Birmingham, silver-plater. Attorney, Mr. Egerton, Gray's-inn-square.

W. Walton, Evesham, Worcestershire, barge-owner. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, King's-Bench-walks, Temple.

A. L. Gwilym, Great Bath-street, Clerkenwell, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Amory and Coles, Lothbury.

T. Nutt, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Temple.

J. Moore, Armitage, Staffordshire, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Platts, Castle-street, Holborn.

W. N. Marsden, Manchester, corn-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

J. Vose, Hardslaw, Lancaster, ironmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh, Ma-on, and Honsman, New Bridge-street.

T. Plummer, Brailsford, Derby, innkeeper. Attornies, Mr. Hull, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square.

W. Wright, Bristol, vender-of-medicines. Attorney, Mr. Heelis, Staple-inn.

R. Almond, Dartmouth, Devonshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. White and Son, Lincoln's-inn, Old-square.

T. Walker and H. P. Parry, Bristol, ironmongers. Attornies, Messrs. Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

R. Harvey, Oxford-street, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Gatty and Haddan, Angel-Court, Throgmorton-street.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 78½.

Notice will be taken next week of the Pamphlet published by Desire of NAPOLEON.

The New Piece at the Italian Opera, next week.

Remarks on Secret Imprisonment.—Some further Notice of the *Tragedy of Fazio*,—a Letter on *Autographs*, another on *Punning*,—Lines on the *Decoration of Churches with Pictures*,—and some other Communications, have been received.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

THOUGH some of the persons who have been confined under the Suspension Law may have exaggerated their sufferings, this is apparent to all, that a number of Englishmen,—whose houses it has been usual to call their castles,—have been dragged from their business and families, enveloped in irons like murderers, pent up in cells and dungeons for months, and at last dismissed without hearing and without redress. Can tyranny now-a-days well go further? A Bill of Indemnity, to protect those concerned in these atrocities from making any legal atonement—(for recollect, it must be by the verdict of a jury that redress could be obtained)—is now to be hurried through the House of Commons,—that House, which should be the especial protectors of the people, and not their especial scourge. It is in vain that the voice of the Nation is raised against this most unjust and oppressive proceeding. What does a Boroughmongering Majority, who hold their seats in contempt of the Nation, care for the general voice? They possess the power to do wrong, and their will is their law. What a mockery, to call men Representatives of the People, who allow of their being treated like ruffians of the vilest class,—who suffer them to be torn from their necessary avocations, from their wives and children—to be chained together like wild beasts, to be dragged from prison to prison, to be immured in unwholesome dungeons, with or without manacles, according to the humanity or inhumanity of their keepers,—and after being thus harassed for months, some injured in health, others ruined in business, and all great sufferers in one way or other, to be suddenly dismissed, without hearing and without redress!—Representatives of the People indeed! No; it is quite enough that the people have the misfortune to be governed by the Oligarchists; the disgrace of chusing them for their rulers is not theirs: they are weak, defenceless, oppressed; but they are not such drivellers as to be the willing instruments of their oppressors.

No language can express our entire disgust at this shameful measure of indemnity, which goes at once to level all distinctions of right and wrong.—Its meanness and its wickedness are alike enormous, and we should be ashamed of ourselves if we forbore to speak out on such an occasion. It is indeed time to "cry aloud and spare not." Every man who votes for this Bill of Indemnity merits at least the same treatment which it sanctions. As they judge, so should they be judged. What should prevent the ATTORNEY-GENERAL from being dragged from his home and carted from town to town? Why should not Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST be fastened to a felon, and sent from prison to prison? Is there any just reason why Mr. CANNING, who makes brutal jokes about a ruptured prisoner, for which he is cheered by the Honourable House, should not be taken handcuffed from Gloucester Lodge and forwarded to Gloucester Jail? or why my Lord Cass-

TLEREAGH's limbs should not be loaded with the same irons which have weighed down worthier men, both here and in Ireland?—We ask, in the name of Justice, why not? Have the poor no feelings, no interests, no rights, that they alone should thus be treated? "Have they not hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Are they not fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer," as rich men are?

Will not even these doings convince those that are left of the Whigs, that there is no alternative between a reformed House and an enslaved nation? They talk loudly of the iniquity of this Indemnity Bill, they speak truly of its hateful enactments, and complain most justly of that overwhelming Parliamentary Majority which silently carries all before it. But not a word do they utter about the only remedy which can possibly prevent this same Majority from inflicting still deadlier wounds on the Constitution, if that be possible. What has produced this Ministerial Majority, but the corrupt state of the Representation? and while that remains unreformed, so long will the same vital disease produce the same noxious results.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the alledged attempt on the Duke of WELLINGTON, unless we are to look upon the explosion of a sentinel's musket as a commentary upon it. It is believed that this man's firing was a trick to get rewarded, on pretence of having shot at another assassin; but it is believed also by some, that one explosion was as good as the other. The French papers say little about the matter, and the Dutch are very mysterious. The *Austrian Observer*, after great praise of his Grace, asks, whether it is "wished to attack in his person the cause which he defends;" and adds, that if so, "hundreds of thousands would rise and maintain the cause of *all*." Perhaps they would; but the cause of *all* would not be the cause of mere imitators of usurpation, of seizers of Poland and Lombardy, of Anti-American conspirators, of promise-breaking despots,—in short, of the *few*. But the Austrian Court seems to use this sort of language occasionally, out of a kind of fright of appearing to patronize the family of BONAPARTE.

The *Courier* suspects that Spain and the United States will soon go to war; and a suspicion so openly expressed by the government journal looks very like a knowledge of the fact. We should wonder at it nevertheless, poor creature as we think FERDINAND the Embroiderer; for what better method could he possibly take of losing all his American possessions, South as well as North? But for Heaven's sake let him draw out his scissors, if he will.

The violence of the winds of late has made a great impression on the Continent as well as in England: awful presages from the Poets are quoted; subterraneous explosions heard, or thought to be heard; and anticipations made of disasters "new hatched to the woeful time." These terrors, as we observed before respecting the spots in the sun, are natural to all times, but particularly to periods of political convulsion. On the night when CROMWELL died, there was a tremendous storm, and the same supernatural ideas were connected with it. Some thought it a compliment of the elements to CROMWELL, and a natural

accompaniment to the ascent of his "great spirit" to heaven;—others believed that it was the devil come to take him below. What makes people look the more about them on these occasions is a venerable personage, who contrives to be in almost every town and village at once, and is known by the name of "the oldest inhabitant in the place." This ancient (which is, to be sure, very odd in so old a man) always has a memory which cannot recollect so dreadful a season; and so people take it for granted that "there never was such a thing," though perhaps with a little exercise of their younger memories, they might recollect a worse. We do not say that the earth is not undergoing some commotion, or may not undergo more; especially as the needle has been returning towards the pole; but that alteration, in particular, has a promising aspect, if we are to judge by the more warm and genial times which accompanied its greater rectitude; and these appearances of things have, at all events, happened over and over again. We wish the political world were half as good and secure as the physical.

We ought to mention in a conspicuous part of our Paper, that the further and very proper reprieve of the lads KELLY and SPICER is said to have been owing to the particular intercession of the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

The Paris Papers of Thursday and Wednesday arrived yesterday morning.—The conferences between the Duke of WELLINGTON, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Foreign Ambassadors resident at Paris, are frequent. A slight indisposition prevented his Grace from being at the King's levee last Monday. It is said that he will quit Paris on the 26th, and proceed first to Cambrai, from whence he will repair to London, before he goes to the Congress, which, it is said, will be opened on the 1st of August.

"The rumours as to the cause or motive of the attempted assassination of the Duke of WELLINGTON are by no means favourable to an opinion of his Grace's continency; but though the rumour is general amongst the English, who have any correspondence with Belgium, we attach no importance to it at present."—*Sun.*

On the 6th inst. Mr. ST. GEORGE was despatched to Sweden with the PRINCE REGENT's answer to the letters notifying the death of King CHARLES XIII., as also with new credentials for Lord STRANGFORD, as Minister to the present King, CHARLES JOHN. Mr. ENGSTROM, the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, has taken the oath of allegiance to the new King of all the Swedes and Norwegians at present in London.—*Courier.*

The people here are petitioning for reform by twenties. It is likely this plan will be generally adopted, and long followed: it combines many advantages; it enables the petitioners to dispense with large meetings, long harangues, and violent resolutions. It makes it much more difficult to deceive the nation with hired spies and informers, green bags, and secret committees; and it will show the Legislature the serious wish of the people, calmly, unequivocally, and individually expressed.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

We have been this morning informed that the murderers of Mr. BIRD, and his female servant, at Greenwich, have been found to be three Gentlemen's servants in the neighbourhood, all of whom are in custody; they have been examined before the Magistrates, and one of them has turned King's evidence. The watches and property stolen have been discovered. They have been committed to Maidstone Gaol for trial at the ensuing Assizes.—*Sun-Saturday.*

POETRY.

(From a Volume of Poems, just published, entitled "*Foliage; or Poems original and translated, by LEIGH HUNT.*")

HIS DEPARTED LOVE TO PRINCE LEOPOLD.

SET TO MUSIC BY VINCENT NOVELLO.

(A female voice is heard, issuing forth softly and tenderly.)

My widowed Love!

(Recitative of another voice, a man's.)

Hark, princely mourner! 'tis the voice of her
You loved on earth, that with her favourite strings
Comes mingling thus, like smiling dreams that stir
The lips of day-sweet Patience. Hark! She sings!

(The voice returns.)

Look up, look up, and weep not so,

My Leopold! My love!

Thou touchest me with such a woe,

As should not be above.

Pray be, as thou wast all along,

Affectionate and sweet, but strong.

I know, dear love, thou canst not see

The face that looks on thine;

Thou canst not touch or come to me,

But all this power is mine;

And I can touch that bosom still;

And now I do so, by that thrill!

The night I passed thee from my clay,

And kissed thy brow's despair,

I met upon my moonlight way

A hundred spirits fair,—

A hundred brides, who all, like me,

Died in that first sweet agony.

And we inhabit wondrous bowers,

Which though they cannot fade,

Have sympathy with the sweet powers

Of those our smiles obeyed;

For as on earth ye spread delight,

The leaves are thick and flowers grow bright.

Then turn thee to thy wonted will,

Dry thine and others tears;

And we will build our palace still,

With tops above the spheres;

And when thou too art fancied dead,

There, there shall be our bridal bed.

From a mere glimpse into the work, we hail with pleasure the complete appearance of Mr. CARY's Translation of *Dante*, and hope shortly to say something further upon it.

A MONSTER.—On Thursday night, a young Lady, named MATHILDA EMERY, was walking along Piccadilly, on her way home, when a man with the appearance of a Gentleman, accosted her with—"How do you do my dear?" she walked on without making any reply; he continued to follow her, and a second time addressed her—"How are you, love?" and pushed against her very violently, which caused her to reel some distance, and before she could recover herself, the villain ran a sharp instrument into her side; she screamed very loud, and fell on the ground; he ran off the moment he had perpetrated the diabolical act. Her exclamation of "Oh! I'm stabbed," brought several persons to her assistance, and they pursued him; but he had gained too great a distance to be overtaken. The female was assisted to St. George's Hospital. The surgeons examined the wound; none of the vitals were injured, but the wound is considered dangerous.—*Daily Papers.*

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE will be married early in April, at Cassel, and is expected to arrive in this country, with his bride, before the end of the month. The former residence of the Duke in South Audley-street is preparing for the reception of his Royal Highness and his Illustrious Consort. Numerous workmen are constantly employed in the necessary decorations and repairs.—*Herald*.

Mr. WATMAN's friends met on Thursday, when resolutions were entered into and plans adopted for bringing him into Parliament. It is needless to say, that Mr. WATMAN has been one of the most consistent and earnest advocates for Reform that the City ever produced. His public conduct is before the Livery—and so is that of CURTIS, SHAW, and ATKINS. Let them reflect and choose accordingly.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 314.

COVENT-GARDEN.

ANOTHER Play founded upon a new and popular novel was produced here last Monday, called *Rob Roy Macgregor, or Auld Lang Syne*. We need not detail the plot, which, together with the better parts of the dialogue, is to be found in that work. It is sufficient to mention, that *Rob Roy* was the Scottish Robin Hood, though with more uncomfortable features about his history, than that "gentlest of thieves," and an air altogether not so sylvan and romantic. ROBIN was the very ALFRED of banditti; and had a finer principle in his lawlessness, than the inferior robbers who have generally ruled mankind have had in their legitimacy. His segregation of himself and fellows, was rather a departure from a worse state of society, than from a truly lawful one; and he went upon two grounds, at least, diametrically opposite to two of the worst in ordinary communities; which were,—the love of nature,—and the taxation of the rich for the sake of the poor. His memory is a standing defiance to sophistications. He had more right to fleece the super-abundant than they had to drain the poor; and at least as much right to hunt fat Abbots, as fat Abbots the deer. He was a sort of bird among men; free, healthy, leisurely, active, carolling with his plumed elegance in "the green-wood shade."*

The piece at Covent-garden is not well done, as far as the manufacturer is concerned. It is ill put together, and falls off every act. Yet the workman has not only fully availed himself of the original, but compiled the vocal part out of BURNS, WORDSWORTH, and even Mr. LEE LEWIS. It was curious to hear WORDSWORTH on the stage. It seemed a great though strange triumph for his eremitical genius. There is something very striking and self-possessed in the air of one of the verses:—

And while Rob Roy is free to rove
In summer's heat and winter's snow,
The eagle he is lord above,
And Rob is lord below.

These compilations and the story itself cannot fail of giving an interest to the drama; and it is not uninteresting, nor unlikely to succeed. The songs too are set to popular Scotch airs, among which we recognised *Roy's Wife*, *Duncan Gray*, the *White Cockade*, the *Lass of Patie's Mill*, and the delightful one of *Auld Lang Syne*; though indeed there is hardly a Scotch air that is not beautiful. It is a pity however, we think, that the *Adieu* sung by Miss STEPHENS was not written for the divine air of *Lochaber*, which would have exactly suited the sentiment.

Miss STEPHENS did not seem to us to be at her best on

* We are happy, by the way, to inform our readers, that ROBIN is the hero of a work which has been taken in hand by a friend of ours, quite able, both from the sylvan turn of his genius and from an amiable philosophy, to do him justice.

Thursday night. Her voice was as clear and sweet as usual; but she appeared unusually careless; and the honour of her best performance was shared by SINCLAIR in a duet, made by harmonizing the air of *Roy's Wife* to a very slow movement. It held the house in attentive silence, and was like a couple of flutes.

There are a multitude of actors in the piece, but little need of criticism! LISTON performs the part of old *Jarvie*, the Baillie of Glasgow; and with proper allowance for his sometimes speaking English, sometimes Scotch, and sometimes neither one nor the other, he does it very well and anciently, and varies the old joke of a cant phrase with great effect. "*My conscience!*" is the present successor to "*Prodigious!*" The part of *Rob Roy* is performed very well also by MACREADY,—an actor of whom we ought to have taken notice in the *Slave*. He appeared to us then much too loud and declamatory, though he had some good elements in him, especially in touches of feeling. He has lessened his faults, we think, and increased his merits, and by study may do a great deal more. His voice is uncommonly fine,—full, clear, soft, and powerful.

The eagerness with which the Managers of the theatres pounce upon a new work of any popularity in order to turn it to account, is a striking instance of the dearth of dramatic talent. However it is at least a proof that they are aware of the deficiency, and willing to mend it. But will none of all the literary men of the day help to get society and manners out of their monotony, and revive the drama? To write a play now-a-days,—to set the comic or tragic muse fairly up again,—is a task so tempting, we should think, to any one's ambition, that one is almost provoked to exclaim like old *Absolute* in the play,—"*I'll marry the girl myself!*"

FINE ARTS.

THE ARTS AT PLYMOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I am anxious to rectify a mistake into which your Correspondent, Mr. HAYDON, appears to have been led, in announcing the intended erection of a Building at Plymouth, designed exclusively for an Academy of Art. It is not because I should object to such an Establishment as Mr. HAYDON describes, that I step forward to correct his erroneous impression of the objects of the intended Building; such an Academy was indeed contemplated at Plymouth about three years ago, but the times were unfavourable, and difficulties presented themselves, which appeared to render the scheme (however well designed and zealously supported by a few individuals) impracticable. The effort was not however entirely abortive—an Exhibition of Pictures in the autumn of 1815 was the result. This Exhibition consisted not only of the works of living Artists, but included also many fine Pictures of the old Masters, lent for this purpose by Gentlemen of Plymouth and its vicinity. Among the contributors to this Exhibition, the Earl of Morley's name appears as the proprietor of four Pictures, sent from his seat of Saltram. The attempt was attended with all the success which so laudable an undertaking merited; it did not fail to attract a very general attention, and excite the emulation of resident Artists. This Exhibition was followed by a second in 1816, and a third last year, which were attended with similar success; so that the Exhibition of Pictures at Plymouth may be considered as annual.

I may perhaps be permitted to remark here, that, through the liberality of the Earl of Mulgrave, the second Exhibition contained an early Picture, painted by your Correspondent, Mr. HAYDON, which does him great ho-

nour. These Exhibitions all took place in a hired room, very ill adapted to such a purpose; and it has long been held in contemplation to erect a Building more suitable to the object and more worthy of the Arts. This desideratum is on the point of being realized. The proposed Building is intended for the joint purposes of the *Plymouth Institution* (the Sessions of which take place in the winter months, where Lectures are delivered by its Members once a week on the Arts, Sciences, and general Literature), and for the *Annual Exhibition of Pictures*. However honourable it would be to Plymouth to step forward boldly, and open a Provincial Academy of Art, such a design is not contemplated at present. I trust however the day is not far distant when it may be revived with better prospects.

The design of the intended Edifice is very honourable to the talents of Mr. FOULSTON, the Architect;—it will be a Doric Building in the purest Greek taste, and worthy of the object to which it is destined.—I am happy also to confirm Mr. HAYDON's report, that the money for the purpose is all subscribed. N.

[The Communication on this subject to Mr. HAYDON expressly stated, that an Academy was to be founded at Plymouth.—*Examiner*.]

CRIMINAL LAWS.

To Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Bannet, and the rest of the Members of the House of Commons, who have contributed to the amelioration of our Criminal Laws.

GENTLEMEN,—The public spirited and most intelligent portion of your countrymen keep a steady and diligent eye on your Parliamentary exertions. While by this they enlarge their information on affairs of high public concern, and are gratified with the contrast you present to the selfishness and sophistications of those who, in fondly looking towards the Treasury, whom they represent, turn their backs upon the people, whom they ought to represent, they often derive to their minds, fevered with honest indignation at the servility of your adversaries, refreshment from the streams of public good flowing from your exertions and eloquence.

The object of this address, Gentlemen, is humbly to assist with a few hints in directing one of these streams along a particular district that is much in want of its fertilising power, notwithstanding what you have already effected. In so beneficial an undertaking, the idea of affording even a feeble helping hand is gratifying. It is therefore with an enlarged pleasure that your fellow countrymen observed Sir Samuel Romilly on Wednesday week last, entering into this express subject, the recent state of the administration of justice, and obtaining leave to bring in a Bill to remove enactments which took away the benefit of clergy from persons tried for stealing in dwelling-houses. They were much pleased with his, and Mr. T. Smith's recognition of "the strong feeling among the British People against the punishment of death for the crime of forgery, of the recent shocking and inischievous examples of it, of the suspension of the sentence against the two boys, and of the horrid exhibition at the interment of Hatch."

They see in these wise and feeling movements of the philanthropic few in Parliament, a promise of their being the means of further ameliorating the practice of our inadequate and cruel criminal administration, and have a bright hope, that with such polar stars of integrity and truth, the deeply injured people, demanding Reform in the fountain-head of their laws, will, in its eventual attainment, consummate their highest political wishes, and convey the shattered bark of the State from the turbid ocean of evil on which it is now tost. I observed, Gentlemen, in the debate above alluded to, that Sir Sa-

muel Romilly animatedly urged three of the reasons advanced in my last Letter; *the inadequacy of the present punishments, their encouragement of crime and cruelty, their immense disproportion to the offences*. There is another, and I think the most solemn, the want of *comfort and instruction* among the lower classes. I say this, notwithstanding the immense sums expended for the poor, and the encreased education that has been extended to them, on the judicious system of Messrs. Bell and Lancaster. Having introduced myself to your enlightened attention, I shall, Gentlemen, in my next, proceed to submit to it the particular arguments that have induced these several opinions in the minds of so many others, as well as of yours, very respectfully, AN ENGLISH CITIZEN.

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

THE DOCTRINES OF THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH WHOLLY UNCONNECTED WITH THE CONDUCT OF HATCH, THE MURDERER.

Camden Town, March 2, 1818.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In your Paper of yesterday (p. 138), when making some remarks respecting Hatch, the murderer, you insinuate that his atrocious conduct might have been in some measure the result of the doctrines he had been accustomed to hear at the New Jerusalem Chapel in Lislestreet. The surprise which this insinuation excited in some of your readers, was extreme; and, with respect to myself, was enhanced by the recollection, that I had formerly read in your Paper some remarks, under the signature, I think, of W. H., in which the purity and grandeur of sentiment that pervade the writings of Swedenborg, were spoken of in terms of admiration. Is then the insinuation alluded to, to be attributed to your not being aware, that those once-commended sentiments are those which are maintained by the members of the New Jerusalem Church, and preached at the above-named chapel? Or are we to conclude, that you have forgotten the remarks of your correspondent, and are yourself wholly unacquainted with the subject? In either case, as a misrepresentation has gone forth, it is but just that it should be corrected. Permit me, therefore, to say, that it is impossible for you or any man to regard as more mischievous than we do, "the notions" that are sometimes "inculcated, about the rottenness of works and the importance of a saving faith;"—when such faith is supposed capable of existence independently of charity and a life of usefulness. According to the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, charity and faith are regarded as the two essentials of religion,—charity being considered as holding the first place, and faith the second; and they teach further, that neither charity nor faith have any real existence in the mind, unless they become operative, when opportunity is afforded, in good works. Where such sentiments are cherished in the heart, how can the hands be guilty of acts of enormity?

Allow me to observe further, that the disgust you express at the sentiments contained in the last letter of the wretched assassin, is also felt, quite as deeply, by the members of the New Jerusalem Church. The mention of sacred names and things, in connection with deeds so atrocious, is regarded by them as horrible in the extreme. Indeed that hideous composition in general exhibits, in their estimation, a striking picture of the false persuasions which spring, as naturally as a stream from its fountain, from such diabolical lusts as its author had cherished in his breast; which, when once they are permitted to reign without controul, soon blind and subjugate the intellectual faculty, and compel it to find reasons to excuse and justify the most outrageous acts of violence and cruelty.

But it is needless to trespass much further on your pa-

fience, as a pamphlet will have been published, before this can meet the eye of your readers, in which the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church are explicitly stated, and the history of the wretched culprit, so far as is connected with his flagitious deeds, is correctly detailed. It will there be seen, that he had only intruded himself for a year or two past, into the congregation meeting at the Chapel in Lisle-street, for the purpose of prosecuting his design on his deluded victim, who had long been a regular attendant. But had even his attendance been of longer duration, and commenced under less questionable circumstances, where would be the justice of censuring the religious sentiments he exteriorly professed, merely because they were flagrantly violated by his conduct? Would it not be just as reasonable to impute the atrocities of Nero to the lessons of Seneca, or to libel the great author of Christianity because one of his disciples was a Judas?

Permit me to conclude with a general remark. Many extravagant misrepresentations have been long in circulation respecting Swedenborg and his writings, which, though they must have been originally invented by malignity, are frequently propagated by well-meaning ignorance. The prejudices thus infused into the minds of the majority are very strong, yet the cases are numerous in which they have been compelled to yield to the force of truth that reigns in the pages of this author;—of which the individual who now addresses you affords one instance among many. Let, then, those who have too much probity wilfully to deal in misplaced ridicule, or to disseminate unfounded calumny, *read before they judge*;—and they who have already made the experiment can entertain no apprehensions as to the general result.—I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

AN ADMIRER OF THE DOCTRINES OF THE
NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

CHARGE against the REV. WEEDEN BUTLER.

The Post-Office is at its dirty work again. The other day it deprived a respectable tradesman in Wardour-street of his office as receiver of letters, because, as a newsman, he sold reform publications; and now again, it has done the same thing by another respectable man in Sloane-street, Mr. Rogers, for aiding in forwarding to Parliament Petitions in favour of Reform, and the redress of national grievances. This petty conduct of the Post-Office is worthless enough; but what terms are to be used to mark that of the person who has been the chief cause of this wretched interference? Mr. Rogers, in his Petitions to Parliament, avers that "the Rev. Weedon Butler, alternate Preacher at Brompton Chapel, and at Charlotte Chapel, Buckingham-gate, expressly told him (Mr. Rogers), that he knew many of his customers, and would do all in his power to deprive him of them; and that the Post-Office should be taken away from a Jacobin like him."

The Reverend Gentleman, it should seem, made no idle threat, but, like his worthy brother informer, Mr. Oliver, took care to see it duly executed; and the consequence has been, that so far as he could deprive an honest man and his family of six or seven young children (that, we believe, is the number) of their means of existence, he has succeeded.—This Reverend Divine doubtless chuses to maintain his own political opinions, whatever they may be, but he will not allow in another that which he is determined to enjoy himself. This is his toleration and his sense of justice! "Love one another," may have been his frequent text; and his practical comment upon it is, to denounce his neighbour, to call him opprobrious names, to aid in depriving him and his little children of bread! This is his meekness and his charity!

Taking these statements of Mr. Rogers as true (and we see no sort of reason for doubting their truth), no lan-

guage that we can use can express our disgust at this Reverend Person's conduct. Mr. Butler may possibly imagine that by such doings he may recommend himself to those who have the good things of this world in their gift: he may dream of comfortable rectories or snug deaneries, and believe he has discovered a brief road to them.—a sort of short-cut,—by these political manoeuvres. Be this as it may, we know what considerate and just people must think of such conduct; and whatever other nuisances may prevail in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, the greatest of all, in our opinion, is that of a vulgar, and violent, and persecuting Priest.

PITT v. HUSKISSON, &c.

MR. EXAMINER,—I was much pleased with your short observations upon the report of the trial of Alexander Milne and others for a conspiracy. I was present during part of the trial, and was very much surprised to see the cause treated in a way which I had always been given to understand was not such as could be allowed by the Court on a criminal prosecution. I shall therefore feel particularly obliged by your allowing the following queries to appear in your paper, in order that some of your legal leaders may furnish answers which may remove the new impression upon my mind, as to what is allowed to be proved by a Defendant in such cases:—

Can the Defendants attempt to prove a justification by cross-examination of witnesses or otherwise, upon being tried under an indictment for a conspiracy.

Can the Defendants set up, as a justification, a circumstance which occurred 12 months after the conspiracy for which they are tried?

If an acquittal takes place under such circumstance, and it be shewn by affidavits, will the Court grant a new trial?
N.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Thursday Robert Hill was brought up under the following mysterious circumstances:—A watchman in Moorfields, about half-past two o'clock on Tuesday morning, heard groans issuing from an old stable. The door was fastened on the inside, and, after a lapse of a few minutes, it was opened by the prisoner, who appeared much intoxicated. By the light of his lantern he saw a man on the ground, weltering in blood, which was flowing from several wounds in his head and body. The watchman interrogated the prisoner as to the cause of the dreadful spectacle, but he seemed too drunk to give any explanation. In about a quarter of an hour, however, he became sufficiently sober to assist in carrying the wounded man to a house, where medical aid was procured. On examining the body, it was discovered that three of the ribs and the jaw of the unfortunate man were broken, and several severe wounds, inflicted apparently by some heavy blunt instrument, appeared in various parts. A day and night elapsed, when the man appearing to get worse, the prisoner was apprehended. Hill gave the following account of the transaction:—On Monday night, himself and the wounded man, whose name was Davis, and with whom he had been intimate many years, went to a public-house, where they got very tipsy. They came out about twelve, and parted. Hill having the key of an old stable, went there, and lay down upon some straw. He had been there but a short time, when Davis knocked at the door, and he let him in. The latter, who appeared to be very ill, said he had been knocked down, beaten, and robbed by three men.—Hill persuaded him to lie down, and soon went to sleep himself. He heard nothing more until he was awake by the watchman.—The LORD MAYOR observed, that the whole affair was inexplicable, and although there was no evidence which went directly to criminate the prisoner, he must be detained until further inquiry should be made.

HATTON-GARDEN.

On Saturday week, T. Dawson, C. Goodwill, S. Renton, and T. Bollen, were charged with mixing poison in some porter, and giving it to Sarah Morgan, Sarah Woodham, Betsey Fox, Jane

Griffiths, and Jane Tucker.—Mr. Riley stated, that he was the landlord of the Greyhound public-house, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, and also a brush-manufacturer; that the young women worked for him in an adjoining Mews; that the two first prisoners were gentlemen's servants, and the others journeymen brush-makers, working in the same place. One of the two first-named came to his house for the beer, which he drew out into a clean pot, and Renton carried it to the women. They then returned and took some refreshment; but before they had been long there, he heard that the girls were in the agonies of death. He went and found one of them in convulsions, another speechless, and three in excessive pain. Dr. Darling, and afterwards three other medical men, were called in, who all agreed that they were labouring under the effects of some deadly poison. He caused the prisoners to be taken into custody.—Renton said, he drank of the beer before he gave it to the women, and found himself so affected as to be unable to work.—A Gentleman, who was present at their apprehension, said he heard Renton say to his companion, "Tush—not a word—keep close and they can do nothing."—The Magistrate remanded them until the Doctors made their report. In the evening Mr. Riley and the Surgeon attended, and Mr. R. said the women were better. The Surgeon was of opinion that some violent stimulant had been infused into the beer, and that Betsey Fox and Jane Griffiths were still in great danger.

On Monday the prisoners were again brought up and witnesses examined.—Sarah Battie deposed, that she was at work in the manufactory when Dawson brought in the beer. He handed it first to Mary Ann Woodham and witness, who refused it, but the five girls drank. Sarah Woodham threw the dregs on the ground, and then on looking into the pot, they observed things which looked like seeds. Witness refused to drink, because she suspected something, as she had never seen beer brought to them before. Witness saw Renton, but she did not see Dawson offer him any beer, or drink any himself.—Mr. Riley, in addition to his former information, stated, that he had passed through the workshop directly after the beer had been drunk, but he neither observed that the girls were ill, or that there was any thing in the pot, which however he did not closely examine.—Dawson said, beer had been brought to the girls several times before.—The prisoners were remanded.

On Wednesday a final examination took place. The evidence of the women and landlord produced nothing new in addition to their former examinations. A man of the name of Patrick McKee, who was in the public-house, heard Renton make use of some suspicious words to Dawson, when they were going to be taken into custody. Being brought forward, and sworn, he said, "I heard Renton say to Dawson, 'be staunch, and say nothing about it.' Dawson answered, 'to be sure, as no one knows any thing about it.' The words made a strong impression on my mind; the servants were not present at the time; I am positive those words were what they made use of."—The Magistrates, after consulting together for some time, were of opinion that the charge of a malicious or felonious intention was not proved against any of the prisoners, and as on analysing the substance which Betsey Fox had vomited, nothing of a poisonous nature was discovered, it could not be clearly ascertained that it was poison that was administered to them: those circumstances, connected with Doctor Darling's certificate, declaring Betsey Fox out of danger, which had been delivered in, induced them to take bail for the prisoners, themselves in 50*l.* each, and the sureties in 25*l.* each.

UNION-HALL.

Robert Loft, a hackney-coachman, and Robert Holford, were charged by Mrs. Caroline Jones, of Artillery-street, St. George's, with assaulting, and otherwise ill using her.—Mrs. Jones stated, that on Monday night last she was going along Blackfriars-road, when defendant Loft invited her to ride in his coach, saying at the same time that he was going to drive the same way that she was walking; she consented, and entered the coach; a few minutes afterwards he stopped, and admitted the other defendant, Holford, into the vehicle. He had not been there many minutes before he commenced an attack upon her, attended with circumstances of indecency which delicacy forbade her to detail to the magistrate. He did not succeed in his attempt. She screamed violently, but the more she screamed the more furiously Loft drove on his horses. He at length stopped at the Marsh-turnpike-gate, when Holford alighted, and made his escape, and Loft struck her several blows on the head.—Ordered to find sureties for their appearance at the Quarter Sessions to answer the charge.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Charles Finney, the person charged with having entrapped Kelly and Spicer into the crime of uttering forged notes, is in custody. Mr. Parsons apprehended him near Shrewsbury: he was brought to London, where he arrived on Wednesday week, and was lodged in the House of Correction. While in the custody of Mr. Parsons, he said, "I am determined to blow Limbrick. It was all his doing. I was brought into it by him; he told me he knew I was concerned with Kelly and Spicer in passing forged notes, and if I did not get him those two, he would hang us all three. I told him he could not hurt me, as he could not prove I had ever passed one. To which he replied, 'Oh, don't that, there are people who will swear any thing.'—He also admitted to Mr. Parsons that he got the notes for the boys to pass, and said, "I had them from a man who brings up a thousand at a time; he has married the daughter of the man that makes them, and he has a brother who was transported for the same thing." And Finney likewise said, that Limbrick told him Mr. Westwood wanted him, and if he did not go out of the way, he would surely be taken and hanged.—The Hon. H. G. Bennet and Mr. Alderman Wood went to the House of Correction, and had a long examination of Finney, in which he stated to the same effect as he had done to Mr. Parsons; but he persisted that Kelly and Spicer had been engaged in smashing notes before he was concerned with them, and mentioned some particulars, which induced these gentlemen to go to Newgate, and question the lady, who, however, still persist in their former story.—On Friday, Finney was taken to Marlborough-street Office, and examined, but nothing was suffered to transpire.

DIED THROUGH WANT.—On Monday last, in Stainland, aged 78, James Rainsley. His death was awfully sudden;—after eating a crust of bread, and drinking a little balm tea for breakfast, he felt himself rather poorly, and in attempting to go to the door, he fell across the threshold, and expired immediately. A few months ago he summoned the overseers of Deanhead to appear before the Magistrates of Huddersfield, in order to get parochial relief; the overseer said he would give Rainsley 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, if he chose to accept of it; if not, he would find him work in a woollen-mill, in Deanhead. He was to be in the mill at seven in the morning, and not leave it before eight, or sometimes nine in the evening. The dread of going to work in the mill at his age, not being accustomed to such employment, and considering it little better than being shut up in a dungeon the remainder of his life, he agreed to take the 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. The overseer's house is nearly three miles from where the old man lived, and being lame, he was obliged to get a person to go for it, which cost him 3*d.* per week. Fire, house-room, and washing, reduced his income that he had to live upon to about 8*d.* per week. Old age, infirmities, and this scanty pittance, soon shrivelled up his stomach; and had it not been for assistance from the neighbours, he would most probably have perished sooner. An inquest was held.—Verdict—Died through want. *Leeds Mercury.*

MARRIAGE.

Friday week, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. Wm. Kemp, of Serles-place, Carey-street, to Miss Hannah Maria Kennerley, of Seymour-place, Euston-square.

DEATHS.

On the 2d instant, in the 30th year of her age, Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Reuben Smith.

On the 5th instant, in Salisbury-square, in her 82d year, Mrs. Bardin, relict of Mr. Wm. Bardin, formerly of the same place.

March 6, at Bromley, Kent, aged 60, John Gifford, Esq. many years one of the Police Magistrates at the Office in Worship-street, and lately removed to that in Marlborough-street.

On Friday, the 6th inst. at his seat, Gawthorpe-hall, Lancaster, Robert Shuttleworth, Esq.

On the 7th inst. at Bath, Mrs. Stace, aged 32, wife of Wm. Stace, Esq. Chief Commissary of Ordnance, Woolwich.

On the 7th instant, at the House of Mr. William Evans, in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Margaret Quarington.

March 8, in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley Mackenzie.

On Thursday, the 12th inst. Louisa Catherine, wife of F. R. Holdsworth, Esq. of Clapham-rise.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 534. SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 519.

"OBSERVATIONS ON LORD BATHURST'S SPEECH."

We gave our opinion on the subject of this Pamphlet some time ago, in remarks on the Parliamentary discussion of it. The Reader is also well acquainted with our opinion of the French Emperor, of his military education and habits, of the excuses for the more royal part of his conduct arising from that education, of his better tastes and actions, of the assistance he was giving though not always in the best manner to the progress of liberal opinion, of his great talents, of his ultimate rashness, of his physical overthrow, and of his most ill-requited generosity to the envious and small-minded Princes whom he had overthrown again and again.

But we think it our duty, as Englishmen interested in the real glory of our country, and as Englishmen (mark!) who think the vital principle of its existence to be something clear, generous, and even daring, not polluted, and mean, and locking-up,—to express ourselves on this subject, whenever it comes before us, as the true spirit of our ancestors and a defiance of petty qualities would have us.

The Pamphlet is chiefly occupied with observations upon the memorable and magnanimous Speech of Lord BATHURST, in which that Minister joked upon the distresses of great prisoners, as his brother statesman Mr. CANNING delighteth to do on small ones. Lord BATHURST and his fellow-ministers, having locked up NAPOLEON in an island on the other side of the globe, proceeded to meet his complaints, one after the other, with a remark equally summary and high-minded—"It is not true;" and by way of finishing the goodness of their arguments, they begged the question in their own favour, under pretence of saying that the advantage was on the side of NAPOLEON. They pretended, that he had the advantage of them, because he was both inclined and able to make a complaint of every thing; and they, innocent and tied-up souls, could not make it appear otherwise, do what they would. But how much more right has the prisoner to say, that let them do what they will to him, *he* is under the disadvantage to all real purposes?—that he has scarcely an advocate under the Borough-monger system to speak for him in England; and nobody but his own jailer, let him be treated as he may, to refer to in St. Helena? As to the impossibility that English Ministers or their agents, especially jailer-agents, can act upon vindictive or other petty principles, nothing but the most disgusting and hypocritical national egotism can pretend such a thing. There are one or two shrewd men among the Ministers; Lord BATHURST himself is one; but there are no great men, no men above the ordinary pitch of humanity; and what

common individuals, educated in angry times, are liable to, they are liable to. Look at their paltry political dislike, and more than dislike, of some of the most deserving individuals in public service;—look at the spirit of their arrests and indemnity bills;—look at their three days hammering upon one of the imitators of their own parodies;—and look at their miserable and undisguised revenge of a contribution to him in their late studied mortification of the Duke of BEDFORD. Look again at their hireling publication the *Quarterly Review*;—see its low and teeth-gnashing abuse of NAPOLEON himself, and its still more disgusting tirades against women; and then say, whether men of this cast of mind and temper are not only likely, but the most likely persons in the world, to wreak the instinctive irritability of their own pettiness on a great and fallen enemy?

The contradictions given to the assertions of Lord BATHURST are of two sorts; first, as to mere matters of fact, such as he and every body else can judge of; and second, as to the *sentiment* which renders some apparent matters of fact very different things, and which it is not very likely he and his agents can understand.

Among the former contradictions given, NAPOLEON, or the Writer of the Pamphlet under his sanction, asserts, 1stly, That Sir HUDSON LOWE has *not* confined himself as Lord BATHURST said, to "executive measures," but made restrictions of his own;—2dly, That all the communications of Government to St. Helena have *not* been to the advantage of the persons detained, those who remain being ill-lodged and fed, and others having been sent in a most vexatious and round-about manner to Europe, not even permitted to set foot on the English shore;—3dly, That a complaint was *not* made of its being impossible to write to a banker,—the subject on which his Lordship was so particularly facetious;—4thly, That there had *not* been a change of opinion respecting the inconvenience of the house at Longwood;—5thly, That there has *not* been an attempt to establish a correspondence by means of the Journals,—the pretext for not letting the EMPEROR see any papers but those which abuse him;—6thly, That NAPOLEON did *not* declare, as another Minister (CASTLEREAGH) asserted at a Meeting in Ireland, that he had never made peace with England but to deceive, to surprise, and to destroy her;—7thly, That the attachment of the French army to him was *not* owing, as the same Minister asserted in the House of Commons, to his giving the daughters of the richest families to his soldiers,—of which, says the statement, "it would be difficult to cite a single example." These and other counter-assertions amount in all to twenty-two, twenty of which are in reply to "twenty erroneous assertions" in Lord BATHURST's speech, "to each of which," says the writer, "might be applied the favourite formula of *it is not true*." NAPOLEON well understands the spirit of his Lordship's speech, his jokes about the banker, &c. and has sanctioned a bitter comment on it, natural to a soldier who thinks himself a proof how far it can be carried. "The orator," says the

Pamphlet, "is pleased to agitate in public certain matters which have in their nature something mean, and tending to the ridiculous. What a contemptuous expression in the tone and general manner of the Hon. Minister! This is observable also in the part of his correspondence, of which a communication has been received. In fifteen or twenty generations, on reading the speech and the orders of Lord BATHURST, his descendants will disown being of the same blood with him, who, by a mixture of savage hatred and ridiculous pusillanimity, tarnished the moral character of the English people at a time when their triumphant flag covered the globe."

The other class of counter-assertions is connected with the spirit of two of the general restrictions. The four great restrictions of which NAPOLEON complains as contrary to the Law of Nations, to magnanimity, real necessity, and to the whole proper spirit of such a case, are—

- "1. The detention at St. Helena.
- "2. The name imposed of General Bonaparte.
- "3. The prohibition from going abroad, upon the rock of St. Helena, otherwise than accompanied by an officer.
- "4. The obligation, first, of writing none but open Letters, to be transmitted to the Officer appointed to guard St. Helena; and, secondly, of receiving none but opened Letters which have passed under the eye of the Minister."

The first, he says, is utterly barbarous and unnecessary:

"If the security of the detention had been the only object in view, there was no want of castles or of houses in England; but it was the devouring climate of the tropic which was required."

On the second, he makes one of those unanswerable observations, to which the "legitimate" in these days have so laid themselves open. "The second restriction," says his writer, "has not any relation to the security of the detention; it has the effect of aggravating the condition of this Prince. Prisoners of war, when they fall into the power of the enemy, are legitimated by the title which they bore at home. But the Bourbons ceased not to reign in France; the republic, and the fourth dynasty, were not legitimate Governments. On what are these new principles founded? If the English Government acknowledge that the BOURBONS reigned in France at the time of the peace of Amiens in 1802, they acknowledge that *Cardinal YORK* reigned in England at the treaty of Paris in 1763: that *CHARLES XIII.* does not reign in Sweden." We need not repeat our contempt of this particular restriction. It is one of the greatest proofs of the petty and vindictive feeling that inspired it. Common courtesy towards a man who had fallen from so high a station, to say nothing of the guarantee of his titles to him by all the other Powers, would have suggested to any persons of real spirit a proceeding less mean and palatable. How does it betray too their profound sense of the very name of worldly rank and power!

To the third and fourth restrictions (which are those we alluded to) he answers thus:—

"It is well known that the Emperor ought not, could not, and never would avail himself of the condition contained in the third restriction. Therefore, it was calculated that he would not go out of an unwholesome dwelling. What relation could this restriction have to the security of the detention, on a precipitous rock, six hundred leagues from any continent, around which several brigs are cruising; where there is only a single anchorage, and the circumference of which may, moreover, be guarded by ten or twelve posts of infantry.

"It was equally well known, that in order not to submit to the humiliation prescribed by the fourth restriction, he would not receive or write any letter. The correspondence between this remote Island and Europe, may take place at most twice a year; eight or nine months must elapse before any answer arrives; how can a correspondence of this kind have any influence on the security of the detention, or the tranquillity of Europe? But it takes away all moral consolation. It is to the soul what this frightful climate is to the body. The end in view is approached by two ways at once."

Now Lord BATHURST and the agents of Government may say, that BONAPARTE may go out if he will, and receive letters if he will. BONAPARTE says he can do neither: that is, he means to say, that to his spirit, under all the circumstances of his past life, and with due and natural regard to the pitch of being to which he thinks he has raised himself, a submission to such humiliation is impossible; and therefore renders the restriction as complete in every available respect, as it is acknowledged to be in that which is unavailable. This, it is clear, is a question of sentiment and conscious dignity; and such as the Ministers may reasonably affect not to know any thing about; but NAPOLEON regards them as of that class of persons, which any one who has provoked falsehood, and petty treatment, and revenge, by the reverse qualities, will know well enough to exist;—we mean those, who having no delicacy themselves, know just enough of it in theory, to see how far they can trespass upon and turn it to account in others.

The whole principle of NAPOLEON's detention, especially of the manner of it, is the wretched mistake of weak and small-minded men. He is confined in the bleakest as well as hottest, and of course the unwholesomest spot in the island; he is ill lodged and ill fed; he is under the control of a man, who is without control, except at long intervals and partial employers; he is not allowed to walk without a petty officer at his side, to enter a single house, to speak with any one whom he meets on the road, nay, not even to be found listening to any one, of course even for a minute, or the sentries may fire at him. The consequence is, according to the statement of a follower, whose noble and inflexible attachment is above all suspicion, that in September last his legs were beginning to swell, his gums were attacked with a painful scurvy, and it was thought he could not live long. The Governor or Jailer (the word has the same meaning now-a-days) asked Count BERTRAND, why he did not ride. The Count answered in a letter (which together with the whole publication we earnestly recommend to our readers),—"if you do not re-establish things as they were in the time of the Admiral (Cockburn), the Emperor cannot go out. He considers, and will consider, that determination as a willingness on your part to occasion his death. You make him die of sickness; you can make him die of hunger;—it would be a benefit if you would make him die by musket-shot.

"If you assemble the military and naval officers of this place, and the principal officers of health, there is not one of them but will tell you that your restrictions are disgraceful, and that a man of honour should sooner die than acknowledge them; that they are of no avail to the security of the detention; that they are illegal. The text of the Bill, and the speech of your Minister, cannot leave any kind of doubt on this point. The medical

officers will tell you that there is no more time to be lost: that in three or four weeks perhaps it will be too late; and although this great Prince be abandoned by fortune, and there is an open field for calumnies and libels in Europe, yet a cry of indignation will be raised among all people; for there are here several hundreds of persons, French, English and foreigners, who will bear witness to all that has been done to put an end to the life of this great man.

"I have, Sir, always spoken to you to this effect, more or less forcibly. I shall speak to you of it no more, for denials, subtleties and arguments are very useless.

"The question lies in two words: *do you or do you not wish to kill the Emperor?* If you persist in your conduct, you will yourself have answered in the affirmative; and, unhappily, the object will probably be attained after some months of agony."

The Count says again on this subject:—"This great man is dying upon a rock; he is dying a death sufficiently slow to be apparently natural,—an excess of cruelty hitherto unknown among nations." NAPOLEON himself writing a letter, in his own person, to Count LAS CASAS, which is to be found in the Appendix, and in which he says that there had been a German botanist six months in St. Helena, who had seen his wife and child at Schoenbrunn, and who was not suffered to give him any intelligence of them, concludes thus:—

"My body is in the power of the hatred of my enemies; they forget nothing which can glut their vengeance; but the insalubrity of this devoting climate, the want of every thing that sustains life, will, I feel, put a speedy end to this existence, the last moments of which will be an opprobrium on the English character; and Europe will one day signalize with horror that crafty and wicked man, whom true Englishmen will disown as a Briton."

We finish for the present with two more passages from the Pamphlet, one of them alluding to the treatment of HANNIBAL by the Romans. The hirelings of Government, who have a talent for missing all the sentiment of a thing, and finding out only the common-place reverse of it, will undoubtedly say, as they have said before, that such allusions are puerile. The reader however will feel that they are very manly when truly felt, and that they could not possibly be more in place than in the mouth of a man like NAPOLEON:—

"The Romans pursued Hannibal to the farther end of Bithynia; Flaminius obtained from King Prusias the death of that great man. But even at Rome, Flaminius was accused of having acted thus for the satisfaction of his private hatred. In vain did he allege that Hannibal, still in the vigour of his age, might be dangerous; that his destruction was useful. A thousand voices answered, that what is unjust and ungenerous can never be advantageous to a great nation; that such pleas would justify assassination, poison, and every crime! Succeeding generations reproached this cowardice in their ancestors; they would willingly have effaced such a stain from their history. Since the revival of letters among modern nations, not a generation has arisen which has not concurred in the imprecations which Hannibal, when about to swallow the hemlock, pronounced against Rome, who, at a time when her fleets and legions covered Europe, Asia and Africa, wreaked her wrath on a single unarmed man, whom she dreaded, or pretended to dread. But the Romans never violated hospitality. Sylla found refuge in the house of Marius. Flaminius, before he proscribed Hannibal, did not receive him on board his ship; he did not declare to him that he had orders to bid him welcome; the Roman fleet did not carry him to the port of Ostia, paying him all the honours due to his rank."

The other is sufficient, we should think, to make the

PRINCE REGENT think seriously a little on the situation to which he, as well as the subjects of a constitutional monarchy, are reduced by the want of Reform,—a want, to which by the way (so endless and intaleculable are the effects of diminished liberty), NAPOLEON himself, who was provoked by ambition and his enemies to trifle with freedom, owes his present gross ill-usage. Lord BATHURST said to the House, that he did not know how Sir HUDSON LOWE could discharge his duty, if he did not make himself acquainted with the nature of any communication to this country;—on which the pamphlet remarks:—

"An assurance has been asked of the Commandant of this place, that a Letter to the Sovereign would be sent sealed to England. It was well known that he could not answer for what would be done with it in London. If the King of England were not able to receive Letters till the Ministers had read them, ENGLAND WOULD NOT BE A MONARCHY. At Venice, at Ragusa, at Lucca, the Doges, and the Gonfaloniers, were never subject to such a humiliation. It is probable that if a Minister opened a Letter addressed to the Prince, without being sanctioned by a general or special authority for so doing, the Prince would withdraw from him his confidence. The English Constitution has not tarnished with such a stain the Crown of Edward and Elizabeth; it would have been a stain on the nation itself. If Ministers are responsible before the Tribunals, Kings are responsible before God and the People. How could the Monarch be informed of the faults of his Ministers; admonish them, or dismiss them? They are not responsible for what the Prince knows, hears, or reads, but for the orders which he gives, for the measures which he takes; then they ought to know every thing, in order that they may be able to advise the throne, with full cognizance of the case."

So much at present for the treatment of this illustrious and as it appears, still envied soldier; and so much for those, who with reason may still envy him.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 14.—The Duke of Wellington has entirely recovered from his indisposition.—The day after the attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, information was received that an individual, named Quin, was in haste to leave Paris, after having cut off his mustaches. He was instantly pursued and arrested near Lyons. He was brought into Paris on the 11th inst.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, MARCH 1.—Yesterday afternoon a report was spread all on a sudden that Jerome Bonaparte had been murdered near his estate of Schonau. Upon inquiry, the affair was found to be as follows:—Jerome was gone out a-hunting; his horse became restive, and threatened to throw him, when one of his attendants galloped up to his assistance. The latter fell from his horse, and wounded himself so severely, that he was carried from the field half dead. Several peasants at work having seen this accident from a distance, spread the above report, which died away in as short a time as it had been spread.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

SALISBURY.—LEWIS v. HAMMOND.—In this case it appeared that the plaintiff, a farmer at Foxhanger, near Devizes, attended regularly a congregation of Independent Dissenters in that town, and in passing through a turnpike gate on Sundays, he claimed

from the defendant an exemption from the toll of ten-pence, because he was going to his proper place of religious worship, and that such claim being rejected, and the toll enforced, the action was brought, in his name, by the society for the protection of the religious liberty of Dissenters, to recover back the amount of the toll so obtained.—For the defendant it was contended, that under the particular words of the act the plaintiff was not entitled to the exemption, because he went out of his own parish to attend at a place of public worship, and because there was in such parish a dissenting place of worship.—Mr. Justice HOLROYD determined that the plaintiff was entitled to the exemption.—The Jury accordingly returned a verdict for plaintiff.—Damages 10*d*. and costs.

THE KING v. REV. WILLIAM EASTON, JAMES JERRARD, AND EIGHT OTHER PERSONS.—The following were the facts of this case. The Rev. William Hopkins, a Dissenting Minister at Tisbury, was invited to preach at Anstey, an adjoining parish. Of that parish the Rev. William Easton was perpetual curate, and James Jerrard was tythingman. A dwelling-house belonging to James Butt was the place of meeting of the Dissenters. Hopkins first attended in Nov. 1816; he repeated his visits, and noises were made without the house, which interrupted the worship, until the 31st of Dec. 1816. On that evening he went about six o'clock to preach, when 70 persons were assembled without the house. Among the persons assembled were the several defendants, and also Mr. Easton (the clergyman), and Jerrard. The mob were supplied with cow-horns, large bells, and various discordant instruments; and encouraged by the clergyman and peace-officer, made a most clamorous and terrific noise. They paraded about nine yards from the house; and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the high-constable, and other respectable persons, they persevered in their disturbance, until the minister was compelled abruptly to discontinue the religious service. On the return of Mr. Hopkins, he was followed by the same mob, amidst execrations, noises, and their horrible music, for half a mile, to the boundaries of the parish of Anstey.—The Jury returned a verdict of—Guilty of the riot against the Rev. Wm. Easton, James Jerrard, and seven other defendants.

A trial which excited very considerable interest took place on Wednesday morning. It was that of Mr. Thomas Bellworthy, an Overseer of Farnborough, Hants, charged with the wilful murder of a pauper named Henry Miles. The prisoner had a prepossessing appearance, being a man of mild features, about 40 years of age. The indictment charged him with maliciously causing the death of the deceased, by removing him to his parish in a state of extreme sickness, and by exposing him during such removal to the inclemency of the weather.

Mr. CASELLE detailed the particulars of this interesting case. The deceased, he said, was a parishioner of New Sarum, and was brought to the workhouse at Farnborough in December last, in a very bad state of health, and almost perishing with cold. After remaining there about a month, he was taken by the prisoner in an open cart to a meeting of the Magistrates at Odiham, being a distance of about twelve miles; and the prisoner there received from the Magistrates an order for the pauper's removal to his parish. He was accordingly taken by the prisoner the same day to Basingstoke, and on the following morning removed from thence, under the charge of a man hired by the prisoner, in another open cart to New Sarum (a distance of thirty-six miles) with no other covering than some straw and a sack. The prisoner arrived at New Sarum in a few minutes after the deceased, and had him taken the same evening to the parish hospital at Bugmore. Here he was put for the night in the "dead house," a place with a brick floor, attached to the hospital; after lying all night upon a hurdle with some straw and a blanket, he was examined next morning by a surgeon, who ordered every requisite attention to be paid to him; but this was too late, for death closed the unfortunate man's sufferings on the following morning. It was the duty of Overseers to see that paupers are fit to be removed; and the question in the present case was, whether the prisoner was fully aware of the state of the deceased's health, and whether by timely care before his removal, his life might not have been saved.

Luke Smith was hired by Mr. Bellworthy to take the deceased from Basingstoke to Salisbury; Mr. B. said, alluding to the deceased, "God bless the man, let him have what nourishment you possibly can, and I will pay for it." He accordingly had refreshment four times on the road, ate part of a warm rabbit pye, and drank warm beer and gin on the road. He much wished to get home that night. On arriving at the Coach and Horses, Salisbury, in the evening, witness asked him how he was, and he answered "tolerably;" witness then gave him part of a cake,

and some more warm beer and gin when Mr. Bellworthy arrived, and they took him in the cart to the Hospital.

Thomas Mark Wilnot, surgeon, deposed, that the deceased died of a mortification, and his death was hastened by his journey; but had he remained at Farnborough, the probability was that he would have died.

The Rev. Thomas Selwyn, a Magistrate of Hants, examined the pauper at Odiham, and signed the order for his removal. On going to him in the cart, witness said, "Friend, are you able to go to Salisbury?" to which he replied, "Yes, Sir, and I wish it." He declared this cheerfully, and made no complaint whatever. Witness here addressed the Judge, declaring that he had acted under the impression that the pauper was the best judge of his own situation; for had he been aware of his real state, he would have suspended the order. The Judge said, "I believe you, Sir."

Two witnesses gave the prisoner a good character for humanity of disposition. The Learned Judge then summed up the evidence to the Jury, who instantly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—A burst of applause followed from all parts of the Court, but it was checked by the Judge.

HORSHAM, MARCH 9.—This morning the Court was excessively crowded, to hear the trial of *Maria Walton*, alias *Maria Wilkins*, on a charge of Bigamy. She was dressed in white, with a light coloured pelisse, and wore a round black hat, with feathers, and a black veil. Her countenance was exceedingly prepossessing, notwithstanding the natural anxiety of her feelings upon the situation in which she was placed.—Mr. GURNEY stated, that the prisoner was the daughter of a respectable tradesman, and was married very young to a Mr. Cox, at Bombay, where he died in 1809. The following year she was married to Mr. Wilkins, at Bombay, when they shortly afterwards returned to England. For a considerable time the prisoner lived at Brighton, upon their separation, where Mr. Walton became acquainted with the prisoner, and was so captivated with her, that they were married at Lewes in 1816. Mr. Walton had been thrown into gaol in consequence of debts contracted before marriage. He was a young man who had acquired glory by his bravery in the memorable battle of Waterloo. The prosecution was carried on by the mother of Mr. Walton.

The Rev. Mr. Burroughs stated, that the prisoner was married to James Thomas Hacket Wilkins, by him, on the 26th of January, 1810. They left Bombay soon afterwards. Witness had not seen the prisoner until he had an interview with her in Bristol gaol, where she was confined for want of sureties to keep the peace against Mr. Walton's mother. This was about three weeks ago.

Mr. Winter, the parish clerk of St. Peter's, Lewes, produced the register of the marriage at that parish church, namely, "Robert Baron Walton, of the parish of Brighton, and Maria Cox, of the parish of Lewes, by license, 28th May, 1816."

Mr. Bamfield, surgeon, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, knew the prisoner, and her deceased husband, Mr. Cox, in Bombay, and subsequently her second husband, Mr. Wilkins, who introduced the prisoner to him as his wife.

Mr. NOLAN urged a variety of objections as to the validity of her marriage with Mr. Wilkins, but the Judge over-ruled them.

The Prisoner in her defence stated, that she was married to Mr. Wilkins in India, and that on their arrival in England he became involved in his circumstances. A separation ensued with mutual consent, and an agreement to that effect was entered into; that when Mr. Walton paid his addresses to her, she told him of her circumstances, and also, that by the opinion of her professional advisers, she was repeatedly told that her marriage with Mr. Wilkins was illegal, owing to there being no witnesses present at the solemnization. She declared her innocence of having inveigled her second husband to a marriage, and for a long time resisted his importunities.

The Rev. Robert James Carr stated, that Mr. Walton had made applications to him for a license. On Mr. Walton's second application, the witness declined granting a license, and begged of him to recollect the unhappiness he would give to his mother by marrying this lady.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned the verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

Mr. Baron GRAHAM, in passing sentence, observed to the prisoner, that from the frank and open manner in which she declared her situation to Mr. Walton, as being previously married, and which was partly proved in evidence, the crime with which she was charged was much extenuated, and that she would be visited with the least punishment the law in such cases had provided. The sentence was six months' confinement in the House

of Correction at Lewes, and that it should be attended with as gentle treatment as was suitable to her situation.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 16.

WINDOW TAX.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE presented two Petitions praying for the repeal of the Window Tax, one from Dublin and the other from Belfast. He observed, that the tax had been imposed by the Irish Parliament merely as a war tax, and as such had been continued by the United Parliament. It had too been increased at one time 50 per cent., and at another 25. The people of Ireland considered the continuance of the tax as a grievance, and several meetings had been held to petition against it.—Laid on the table.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 17.

The royal assent was given by commission to all the public and private Bills on the table, which had passed both houses, 33 in number; the public Bills were the Habeas Corpus Suspension Indemnity Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Mutiny Act Mistake Bill, the West India Indemnity Bill, the Offices' Indemnity Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Madder Duty Bill, and the Kilmainham Hospital Bill.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 18.

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved for an account of the silver issued from the Mint since the new coinage, distinguishing the different kinds of shillings, sixpences, crowns, and half-crowns. He moved for this, as he had already done for other papers, preparatory to a motion which he intended to submit at an early day after the recess, on the general state of the circulation of the country. He did not now mean to enter into the question of the depreciation of Bank-notes; but if even it should appear that there was no depreciation of that paper, still such was the state of our silver coinage, of which only 42*l.* was a legal tender, it appeared to him impossible gold should circulate in the country. It would then be a question for their Lordships' consideration, whether, if the Bank opened for payment in specie, it would be practicable to keep up the circulation of gold. If it should be found to be the case that the state of the coinage did not admit of the measure being carried into full effect, it would be committing a great evil to adopt a measure which would call upon bankers to circulate gold at a time when its circulation with silver would be impracticable. Ordered.—Adjourned.

Thursday, March 19.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Greenland Fisheries Oaths' Bill, the Bank Tokens' Bill, the Scotch Aquavitæ Bill, and five private Bills.

A person from the Privy Council presented an account of the number of resident Clergy, Churches, Chapels, &c. in England and Wales, and other papers relative to the state of the Church.

A person from the office of the Chamberlain of the City of London presented an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Orphans' Fund and other papers, which had been ordered to be laid before the House.

The Bath Gas-lights' Bill was passed.—Adjourned to this day fortnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 16.

SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES—MR. WILBERFORCE.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Sir G. WARRENDER, after some observations respecting the state of the Navy, which, he said, would be found in perfect order, if circumstances called for it, moved, that 2,480,000*l.* should be granted for its service.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY moved, as an amendment, for the reduction of 2,800*l.* the allowance to the two junior Lords of the Admiralty. When he had formerly moved for the reduction of the two Lords the defence set up was, that the places were necessary for the accommodation of the Ministers' Friends, and as a school for young statesmen. Now if there must be such a school, he hoped they would pay for their own education, and that 2,000*l.*

would not be taken from the country for the education of two young gentlemen, ambitious of becoming statesmen.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that the defence was not wanted been stated, but the great benefits derived from the constitution of the Board, which had existed a long time without increase of alteration.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 27.

After the gallery was cleared for a division, and just as the tellers were proceeding to count, Mr. Wilberforce popped in at one of the doors, but immediately retreated. The tellers, however, having seen him, followed and brought him in; when he was asked by the Chairman of the Committee, whether he had heard the question put? To which he replied in the negative. The Chairman then ordered the question to be read to him, which was done, and then asked him which way he voted? Mr. Wilberforce replied, for the Ayes, but took his seat among the Noes.

Mr. LYTTELTON then observed, that he saw a Member among the Noes, who had declared he meant to vote with the Ayes; and contended that he ought not, therefore, to be told in his present situation.

Mr. WILBERFORCE admitted that he had for a moment neglected his duty; and coming into the House when the Committee was on the point of dividing, without even knowing the subject of the debate, he had endeavoured to withdraw, but had been followed by the tellers, one of whom had dragged him from the place to which he had retreated, and that in his confusion he had declared he should vote with the Ayes, when he really meant to vote with the Noes, being determined to vote in the opposite side to the individual who had brought him forward against his will, in order to prevent his being treated so in future.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that he conceived the Hon. Member was perfectly justified in changing his mind, and voting one way, after declaring his intention to vote another. (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord FOLKESTONE called the attention of the House to the declaration of the Hon. Member, that, without regard to principle or the merits of the case, he voted from the sole motive of disappointing the teller who had brought him into the house; and was proceeding to contend, that it was the duty of both the tellers to bring in any Member, whom they found in that situation, when he was interrupted by a call of order; and the CHAIRMAN repeated, that the Hon. Member had a right to retract any declaration of his intentions made in error; and he was accordingly counted among the Noes.

The sum of 1,787,181*l.* was next voted for building, &c. of ships of war, and other extra works.

Two or three sums were voted for different services.

On the motion of Mr. MARSH, 800*l.* were voted to indemnify the High Bailiff of Westminster for the expenses which were incurred by Parliament to be borne by the candidates.

NEW CHURCHES AND CHAPELS—TYTHE BILL.

The SPEAKER having read that part of the Royal Speech, which recommended the building of more Churches, and the House being resolved into a Committee,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that considering the great increase of the population, nothing but the long wars we had been engaged in, and the great expense we had been at, could have justified the long delay of the measure now proposed. In the course of the last century it was probable that our population had been nearly doubled, and it had become concentrated in the metropolis and other districts, so that the accommodation afforded by many parishes for public worship, was very inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants. He might rest the case of the great want of places of public worship on general notoriety, without entering into any details; but it might not be improper to mention a few particulars. It appeared that there were 27 parishes, in which the excess of population, above those who could be accommodated, exceeded 20,000 souls. In St. Martin-in-the-Fields there were 26,000, in Marylebone 24,000, in Liverpool 23,000. In Manchester only 11,000 could be accommodated. In the next class, there were four parishes, in which the excess of population was about 40,000. In the third class, about 30,000. In the 4th class, 20,000. He did not mean to say that churches were to be built to contain all these; if a church could contain one-third of the inhabitants, at any one time, it was as much as might be required. It appeared, by a work published by Mr. Yates, that the population of London and its vicinity amounted to 1,129,000 souls, of which 977,000 were unprovided for. In the city of London, the accommodation of the churches far exceeded what the inhabitants required, as was the case in all our

ancient cities. He had therefore to propose, that 1,000,000L sterling should be raised as occasion might require, to be settled by Commissioners, in the same manner as was adopted for the encouragement of public works. This plan would enable the Commissioners to carry the great work into execution with more effect than could be done by an annual vote; and it would enable the people to ascertain the sum to which they might ultimately look. The grant might be exhausted in four or five years, or probably less; and he proposed that it should be issued in Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the aids of particular years. The present grant would enable the Commissioners to build a great number of churches in any district in which they might be wanted; but, as far as was possible, they were only to lend their assistance in furtherance of every fair exertion of the parishes. It might be right to vest in his Majesty in Council, the power of dividing the parishes for ecclesiastical purposes; but it would be only with the consent of the patron that the parish should be divided; the income of the present incumbent would be held sacred. In many cases the consent of the patron might not be obtained, and authority would be given to the King and Council to take under the care of a spiritual pastor some part of the parish in which a church might not be built. Where a chapel of ease was erected, the curate should not be liable to be removed without the consent of the Bishop. In the 27 parishes which he had mentioned, it could not be estimated that less than 77 large churches would be sufficient to furnish any additional accommodation; and, in that case, only one-third of the population of those parishes could be accommodated at once. He had made no deduction for that portion of the inhabitants who were not of the Established Church; for, without any disparagement to the exertions of those who dissented from it, he thought that the public were bound to find accommodation for all, and he thought that many did not now attend the Established Church merely because the church could not find accommodation for them—(Hear, hear!)—A very respectable society had been formed, and from their contributions he anticipated great assistance. A prodigious number of parishes would remain that would afford accommodation only in a small proportion of their inhabitants; and, therefore, in the Bill, he intended to admit of subscriptions and briefs. In all places in which churches were built, it was intended that the patronage should follow the present patronage.

A resolution, authorizing the issue of one million Exchequer Bills, under certain regulations, was then moved.

Sir C. MONCK thought nothing could be better devised for the destruction of heresy—he meant by that, dissenting. Yet he might ask, whether public morals had been advanced in those places where there was a sufficiency of churches? In Norwich there was, he believed, 39 churches and only 33,000 inhabitants. Was Norwich famous for its moral habits? Durham had many churches, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne only four or five; but he had never heard that there was more morality in Durham than in Newcastle. Churches were formerly kept open, and people could go in when they liked, which he thought a better plan. On the question of voting the sum proposed, he might ask what were the many endowments that were made, and whether there was not a very large sum applied in a manner just the very contrary to the spirit of that motion?—(Hear, hear!)—Great part of that, he thought, no very becoming expenditure; and when application was made to Parliament for money for building of churches, those things ought to be considered and revised.—He would have had Commissioners appointed in each county to make proper representation to Parliament of the want of churches, and to provide for erecting others, rather than that the money should be raised from the whole nation, as it could only be applied to a particular part.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was provided that the service should be read three times a day in the new churches; and it might be advisable to have the service read oftener in the present ones.

Mr. W. SMITH wished to know, whether it was intended to make any regulations with regard to Scotland. There were some parishes so large, that the people at one end could not attend the church at the other. He had had applications himself from a part of Scotland, in which complaints were made that it was impossible to attend divine service. There were parishes in that country very nearly, if not quite, forty miles in length.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was impossible to extend the present measure to Scotland; but a similar one might be separately submitted to the House.—The resolution was agreed to.

On the motion for the second reading of the Tithe Laws

Amendment Bill, it was rejected by a majority of 23.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 17

Mr. LAMBERTON presented a Petition from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, praying for abolition of sinecures and extravagant pensions, and for a parliamentary reform.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from Rochdale, praying for parliamentary reform.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT presented 20 or 30 Petitions for parliamentary reform, from St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ashton-under-Lyne, Halifax, and various places in Staffordshire, Middlesex, &c.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The House went into a Committee on Aids relative to Auctions. Alderman ATKINS moved some resolutions, which were agreed to: Sir F. BURDETT gave a notice respecting School Petition.

MAGISTRATES VISITING GAOLS.

Lord FOLKESTONE made various remarks respecting the right of Magistrates to visit the jails; and alluding to the late trial at Reading, he said, there appeared a partiality in the Judge (not a personal one, but to a particular side of the question) during the whole trial. His Lordship stated his view of the law on the subject; and the inference he deduced was, that unless usage could be shown to be hostile to his interpretation of the Act, which he was confident it could not, Magistrates were entitled to visit state prisoners. In order to make this doctrine indisputable, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts, whether 36th Geo. III. ch. 40. extended to common or county gaols.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed his astonishment at the serious charge brought against the Learned Judge, who had, during the whole trial, given all the proceedings the most impartial attention, and had not even stated the law so strongly as he was entitled to state it.—The Attorney-General, after stating his view of the law on the subject, observed, that the Noble Lord's object was, to effect, by a vote of Parliament, a most detrimental purpose—to entitle Magistrates to visit prisoners confined on suspicion of treason. He had all respect for the Magistrates; but he could not consent that, because they were in the commission of the peace, they should destroy the prerogative of the Crown and the right of the Sheriff. Parliament never ought and never would give Magistrates such a power. He should, therefore oppose the introduction of the Noble Lord's Bill,—first, upon the ground that it was unnecessary, with reference to the meaning of the Act of Parliament; and, secondly, that if adopted, it would be highly detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Sir F. BURDETT, among other remarks, observed, that if by "close custody" was meant solitary confinement, he would assert that it was totally unknown to the ancient law. It had been argued, that because the common gaols were the King's gaols, neither Sheriffs nor Magistrates had a right to visit persons confined in them on charges of high treason. They were called the King's gaols in the same manner as the high roads were said to belong to the King, and meant no more than that they were used for a public purpose. If, however, there were doubts on the legal question, it was necessary that they should be immediately set at rest. Although the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had no doubt on the subject, other gentlemen of the profession, equally learned, might entertain very considerable doubts.

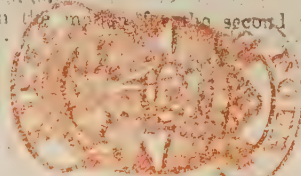
After some further conversation, Lord Folkestone withdrew his motion.

EDUCATION.

Mr. BROUGHAM brought up the report of the Committee upon the Education of the Poor, and moved for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the abuses in charities connected with education.—Leave given.

ASSESSED TAXES, &c.

Mr. BROUGHAM said that he should feel it his duty, at a very early day after the holidays, to bring the subject of the Assessed Taxes and of defaulters before the House. In the mean time he wished to state the great hardship of persons having to pay the taxes twice over, after the money had been embezzled by a defaulter, over whose appointment they had no controul, and yet were liable for his defaults. A person in the Ordnance Department had recently made default in the sum of 24,000L, and the half-pay officers, as well in the civil as in the military branches, were liable to pay the taxes over again. How that person came to have so large a balance in his hands he could not say; but he hoped that in these cases, no favour was shown. He would now merely call the compassionate attention of the Chancellor of the



Exchequer to the situation in which those half-pay officers were placed.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in "a Bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of Savings Banks." He stated, that the object of the Bill was merely to remove some technical difficulties in the Act of last Session, and observed, that the present prosperity of these establishments had far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. How much would the framers of these Bills have been delighted, had he lived to witness the success of his efforts! From the 26th of August to the 7th of March, no less a sum than 675,000*l.* had been invested in the Bank of England by different savings' banks. The Right Hon. Gentleman most sincerely hoped that they would continue to prosper, as he considered them intimately connected with the morals, frugality, and industry of the people.—(*Hear.*)

Mr. BARRINGTON thought it was highly reprehensible to see rich people taking advantage of such institutions, and putting money into funds that ought to be kept sacred to the lower orders. He thought the Right Hon. Gentleman would be perfectly right in taking some steps to prevent such transactions.

Mr. THOMPSON was of the same opinion. Such institutions would be abused, if measures were not taken to counteract their abuse, against which he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would endeavour to provide if possible.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved "that there be laid before the House an account of the sums vested in savings' banks, up to the 11th March, 1818."—Ordered.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the report of the Committee of Supply.

Mr. FORBES made some observations on the case of wounded Officers of the Navy, who were not on the same footing with those of the same class in the Army. He alluded to those pensioned for the loss of limbs, for the loss of an eye, or equivalent wounds. It would be found, on examination, that there were many Officers bearing corresponding rank with others in the Army, who had had wounds equivalent to the loss of a limb, and who had 50*l.* less than those of the Army. He thought that required examination. He might ask what good reason there was for such a proceeding? There were many Post-captains too who had the rank corresponding with that of Colonel in the Army, who ought to have 300*l.* and had not more than 250*l.* He had had a number of letters on the subject, and he could state that many were in great suspense with regard to their claims, whose names he might mention if he would, and whose wounds had been declared by the surgeons to be equal to the loss of a limb. There was another subject which it was necessary to mention. Many persons who had been in the service eleven years and upwards had been turned adrift without support of any description. The persons to whom he alluded were Purser's Clerks, who had risen to that situation from the rank of midshipmen. There were a number of Pursers who had had their ships taken from them, and all the half-pay they were allowed was not more than 3*s.* per diem. About 200 had 5*s.*, and about 200 or 300 a shilling less.

Mr. CROKER, though he acquitted the Honourable Gentleman of any mischievous intention, thought it was not necessary for him to come down and give a false colouring to facts, which were very likely to prove mischievous. The Lieutenant-colonels, it was true, had sixpence more in half-pay than the young Post-captains. But the latter went on in his rank till he arrived at the degree corresponding with full Colonel, in which he got higher pay. There had been two hundred Post-captains when the alteration in the pay was made in 1814, and eleven hundred Lieutenant-colonels who had the same rate of pay. Not one of the Post-captains but had the Colonel's pay, and not one of the Lieutenant-colonels had been advanced a farthing. The Lieutenant-colonel of the Navy, if he might so call them, had been promoted, and had a shilling a day more than those whose pay had formerly exceeded theirs by 6*d.* per diem. Such a proceeding as that of the Hon. Member would be productive of perpetual discontent.—[Mr. Forbes—"The Pursers.""]—The Hon. Gentleman was sick of the Post-captains, and he had no doubt he would soon be sick of the Pursers also. With respect to the Pursers, who had been mentioned as being without ships, he might observe, that if those the Hon. Member alluded to had ships, the remainder, whom he would be obliged to leave unprovided for, would be reduced to a state of starvation. Upon his principle 400 would have a ship, and 500 would be houseless

and penniless. From the consideration which the Finance Committee had given that subject, it had been decided that, in future, no more Pursers should be employed than those for whom there were ships. The Hon. Member had then proceeded to make some statements relative to what he had called Purser's Clerks. On that subject he had been guilty of a bunch of blunders.—(*Hear, hear!*)—A Clerk was inferior to a Midshipman, and therefore the latter could not be promoted to the office of the former. There was no such office in the Navy as a Purser's Clerk. The Hon. Member meant a Captain's Clerk. A Captain's Clerk was the same thing to a Captain as he (Mr. Croker) was to the Lord High Admiral—he kept his books, &c.; but the Purser delivered out the cheese and butter, &c. A Captain might discharge his Clerk when he liked, though it was true that it had been contemplated to promote meritorious Captain's Clerks to the rank of Purser. He was prepared to meet the statements of the Hon. Gentleman, and to show that the Admiralty within the last ten years had made improvements that were most important, beneficial, and national. They had done more in that way within the last five or six years than had been done within 15 or 20 years before.

Mr. MONEY said, the object of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes) seemed to have been misapprehended. It was not his intention, he believed, to throw any imputation upon the conduct of the Admiralty, but simply to submit the fact to the notice of the House, that a great difference did exist in the rate of providing for the Officers of the Army and Navy.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that no such distinction existed in the rate of compensation to the Army and Navy as he had been led to think; or, if it did, that it was easily to be accounted for from the nature and circumstances of the different services. In the Army, the opportunities which an Officer had of improving his fortune by prize-money did not often occur; and when they did occur, it was for the most part but to an inconsiderable amount. In the Navy such opportunities were frequent. With respect to the compensation for wounds, he believed there was not that difference which the Hon. Gentleman supposed. If an Officer of the Navy lost a limb, he had a compensation as in the Army; but with this difference, that in the Army, should an Officer sustain a very severe wound, if it was not equal to the loss of a limb, he received no compensation at all; but in the Navy, when the wound was found to be very severe, though it might not be equal to the loss of a limb, it was taken into consideration, and a compensation allowed accordingly.

Mr. FORBES said, the Hon. Gentleman (the Secretary to the Admiralty) might have saved their ears and his own lungs, by sparing much of what had fallen from him on this question. The sum of 2 or 3000*l.* would have put both the services on the same footing; and he was sure the country would not grudge such a sum. For himself he was a plain man, and could not bring so much eloquence to the subject as the Hon. Secretary; but then he required no pay for exerting his voice on this question, which he should continue to do every session. The general sentiment in the Navy was, that it was not so well provided for as it ought to be.

Mr. CROKER said, he should be ready and happy to meet the Hon. Member at any proper opportunity, or on any individual case, and would do so then, but thought it improper in the thin state of the House.

The various estimates were then agreed to.

NEW CHURCHES.

On the report of the Bill for building New Churches being brought up,

M. BROWN objected to the clause depriving the Rector of the power of removing the Curate, and confiding that power in the Bishop.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that the law was in most cases nearly the same as at present.

Mr. GRANT was happy to hear that the measure would be extended to Scotland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, there was no indisposition to extend the measure to Scotland, and that the subject would be taken into immediate consideration. A misconception had taken place that the Bill was not to be applied to parishes of less than 10,000 inhabitants. It was not intended to confine its operation, but to do all that could be done.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that justice as well as policy required the extension of this measure to Scotland; there was no better way of spending the public money.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 18.

Mr. BIRCH presented three Petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform: one from Harrington prayed for the elective franchise

to all who pay taxes; one from Liverpool, and another from Drydges-square, in Nottingham, which prayed for radical reform. He was a friend to reform, on moderate principles.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Longitude Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord LASCELLES observed, that he had presented a Petition from Halifax, complaining of the way in which assessments for Assessed Taxes were made on shops connected with dwelling-houses, and expressed a wish to know the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that there was considerable inconvenience in making the separation between the rating of shops, and houses connected with them.

Lord LASCELLES said, he would call attention to it after the recess.

SPANISH CLAIMANTS.

Dr. PHILLIMORE said, the House were aware that by a late treaty 400,000*l.* were given to the Spanish Government for the purpose of compensation. He was free to admit that the King of Spain had power to act respecting his own subjects; but he wished to confine himself to Spanish claimants who had got sentences for restitution. Other parties, besides the King of Spain, were concerned in this question; and the credit and character of our own tribunals were interested, as the parties conceived they were a pledge of the repossession of their property. As the matter now stands, the parties in possession of sentences of restitution had little more in their hands than waste paper; a merely nominal restitution. Dr. Phillimore concluded by moving, that an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that steps may be taken to secure full restoration of their property to the several Spanish subjects who have obtained judgment in favour of their claims in the Admiralty Courts of this country.

Lord CASTLEREAGH opposed the motion, contending that the claimants by going to the King of Spain with judgments obtained in this country, would have an additional claim for justice, and an impediment against injustice. But if individual cases had been specially stipulated for in the treaty, it would be incumbered with much obscurity. The King of Spain had taken upon himself to make satisfaction for all losses sustained by his subjects.

After some discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.—Various Bills were then forwarded, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 18.

General THOMSON adverted to a notice he had given of a motion for suppressing public Masquerades; but as he did not find he should meet with support, he should withdraw it.

The Bill for regulating Mock Auctions was read a 1st and 2d time.

Sergeant ONSLOW postponed his motion on the Usury Laws from the 16th to the 21st of April.—Adjourned till the 2d April.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

In pursuance of the directions of an Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for confirming, and continuing, for a limited time, the restriction contained in the Minute of Council of the 26th of February, 1797, on payments of cash by the Bank," and also of the several Acts since passed, for continuing and amending the same.

I do hereby direct, that there be inserted forthwith in the London Gazette, the following notice from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, dated the 12th day of March, 1818; namely,

"That on and after the 15th day of March instant, the Bank will be ready to issue to each of the bankers in London, current silver coin of the realm to the amount of 20,000*l.* in exchange for Bank Notes, provided application be made for the same before the 5th day of July next."

March 16, 1818. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Speaker.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

A. Twoby, Plymouth, master-mariner, from March 25 to May 4.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

B. Walton, Birmingham, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. and J. Wilson, Shrewsbury, drapers. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richard, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

J. Cohen, Manchester, hat-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Kay, Manchester.

R. Boycott, jun., Newport, Shropshire, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Baxter and Bowker, Farnival's-inn.

S. Ready, Southampton, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Hicks and Braikenridge, Bartlett's-buildings.

W. Smith and P. F. Papillon, Merton-bridge, Surrey, dyers. Attorney, Mr. Barnes, Copthall-court.

W. H. Ware, Bow-street, Covent-garden, music-seller. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Bedford-row.

T. Eccles, Collier's-rents, Southwark, fellmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Bull, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

R. Scott, Liverpool, merchant.

R. Carter, New Woodstock, Oxfordshire, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Brown, Ruddington, Nottinghamshire, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

R. Smith, Gorton, Lancashire, warehouseman. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

A. Hall, Drayton, Staffordshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Anstice and Wright, Inner Temple.

I. Aguilar, Devonshire-square, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Scott and Son, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

W. Rouse, Woolwich, Kent, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Faulkner, Dean-street, Canterbury-square, Southwark.

J. Joseph, Ratcliffe-highway, slopseller. Attorney, Mr. Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

J. Wilks, Finsbury-square, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Tomlinson, Thomson, and Baker, Copthall-court.

J. Earle, Winchester, druggist. Attorney, Mr. Emly, Essex-court, Temple.

J. Cook, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

G. Gibbs, Swanmore, Southampton, potter. Attorney, Mr. Gude, Gray's-Inn.

J. Pugh, Tynyfoch, Merioneth, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, King's-Bench-Walk, Temple.

J. Porter, Wrington, Somersetshire, nurseryman. Attornies, Messrs. Dyne and Son, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

J. Lord, Manchester, tobaccoist. Attornies, Messrs. Harvey and Bennell, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.

R. Scott, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Crowder, Lawie, and Oliverson, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

C. Patterson, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, woolen-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Noy and Hardstone, Bell-court, Mincing-lane.

S. Gates, Steyning, Sussex, wine merchant. Attorney, Mr. Eewis, Crutched-friars.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 77½ 78½.

R. C. B., *Albion*, and other Communications, have been received. We shall be happy to read our School-fellow's Tragedy.

The Compliment paid us by J. W. D. is extremely grateful to our feelings, as well as honourable to his own; but the very direct nature of it will not allow it's insertion.

Proper attention will be paid to the *Sermon* that has been sent us. Several Articles, intended for this Day's Paper, will be inserted in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

THE Duke of WELLINGTON, it seems, has been ill, but has got well again; and is busily occupied in discussing with other Ministers the arrangements relative to the payment of the French contribution. The Emperor of Russia, who with the usurped Polish sceptre in one hand, and the Act of the "Holy Alliance" in the other, piques himself on dispensing all sorts of justice, has undertaken to be a sort of arbiter on this occasion; and recommends that the alleged pecuniary inability on the part of France

should first be enquired into, and then such allowances made as may be reasonable. The arrangements are said to be near their conclusion, together with those relative to the occupation of the country by foreign troops; and it is "now supposed," says the *Courier*, that the armies will withdraw in November. We doubt it; or at least, if it should turn out true, there is one thing else which we hold to be certain.

The *Bourbons* (we may well imagine with what distaste and legitimate shrugs of the shoulders) have officially recognized the new King of SWEDEN. This final success of BERNADOTTE's, who has crept so cautiously into possession of the throne, (like a fox as he looks) must be a very perplexing thing to the Allies. It is certain they do not wish him where he is. With the exception of the point of time at which they particularly wanted his services against his old master, and cherished his ingratitude for the Holy Alliance's sake, they have treated him but coldly and distantly. Their journals (if we are to judge from our own ministerial ones) threw out as many hints and expressions of surprise as they could during the late reign, in order to obstruct his succession; but now, suspecting that the people of Sweden are with him, and loth to find themselves confronted with the popular will under all the circumstances, they are *officially* very glad, and happy, and so forth. But the contradiction to their own avowed principles must make the "Amen stick in their throats." If BERNADOTTE has a right to the Swedish throne while the "legitimate" family are living, then the *Bourbons* upon hereditary grounds have none to the throne of France: and if he has no right to the Swedish throne, then the BRUNSWICK Succession has no right to that of England, while there is a kinsman of the family of the STUARTS. The King of SARDINIA, instead of occupying himself at a distance with doing what he can to shut up BONAPARTE's improvements, ought to be enabled to have a taper procession down Bond-street, singing "The Lord hath given me mine inheritance."

It is well remembered by our Readers, that mention was made the other day, in the House of Commons, of a respectable gentleman who had seen *Oliver* attempting to inflame a riotous disposition in the Park;—that some of the Ministerial Journals, habituated to the direct assertion of falsehoods for political purposes, unluckily ventured upon pronouncing this one, and upon calling for the name of the gentleman;—and finally, that it was offered to produce the gentleman at the bar of the House of Commons, but offered in vain. A Correspondent, whose writing we have been accustomed to see, and whom we believe, from what we have seen of his correspondence, to be equally respectable and intelligent, has communicated his name to us as the person in question. They say that this pet scoundrel, *Oliver*, is busying himself in Norfolk at elections!

The *Courier*, in its clumsy defences of Mr. CANNING's pleasantry upon an afflicting bodily infirmity, has brought forward a letter which unluckily proves too much. It is written by the poor man *Ogden* to the Keeper of the Surrey Jail, and is as follows:—

"SIR—I sent you an account of the usage I received from you during a confinement of near nine months, I was under your care; the treatment was such as calls forth my utmost respect. Your general urbanity was conspicuous throughout my whole confinement, but particularly so during the time of the dreadful

surgical operation I had to undergo when in Surrey Gaol, occasioned by the ponderous irons I was loaded with at Manchester, and my life has been preserved only by the great skill and attention paid to me by the Surgeons, particularly Mr. Dixon and yourself, to whom tender my most respectful regard. While memory holds her seat, my gratitude will never be effaced, and the name of Walter be ever dear to your obedient and thankful

"WM. OGDEN.

"26, Wood-street, Manchester, Nov. 26."

Now it was insinuated that *Ogden* had been well treated through the whole of his imprisonment,—the imprisonment at Manchester having been confounded with that in Surrey. The truth has here slipped manifestly out of the sheath, and cut the ministers' fingers. At a time when keepers of prisons are still less in favour with the public than usual, such of them as possess kindly qualities ought to be doubly mentioned; and it is with great pleasure that the Editor of this paper can bear testimony, from his own experience while in prison, to the civility and good disposition of Mr. WALTER, who succeeded to the office during the latter part of the time. With still greater pleasure too, he takes this opportunity of publicly calling to mind the very gentlemanly and amiable conduct of Mr. DIXON, the surgeon; nor should he by any means omit especial remembrance of a very genuine heart in a rough outside,—Mr. CAVE, the under-jailer,—in whom he found a respectful kindness, and even a generosity and delicacy, which he certainly never thought to witness in a jailer, except on the stage. But it is well worth knowing, what good effects an acquaintance with the real causes of crime and misery can have on a good natural disposition. The present writer has sometimes said to this man, on the arrival of some new and desperate criminal,—*"What another, Mr. CAVE!"*—"Aye, Sir,—a poor ignorant wretch."—We should have adverted to these prison recollections before; but we intended, and still do some day, to make an article or two upon them that might be useful as well as interesting. As to Mr. CANNING's pleasantries, they have certainly created a good deal of disgust, whatever political feeling may have been mixed with the circumstance, either by accusers or defenders. The infirmity he chose to bring so unnecessarily forward in the midst of his ridicule, happens to be not only a very painful one, but one to which the labouring poor are particularly liable, and which, we have heard it affirmed, is shared, more or less, by a most extraordinary number of persons in this country;—it has even been said, by one person in ten, to a slight degree,—a circumstance extremely worth the attention of the medical philosopher. Mr. CANNING is a man of wit, and the feather in the cap of the present dull-headed Administration; but he is nothing more;—he has nothing in particular of sentiment, or what is emphatically called in philosophy, humanity; nothing which redeems wit from mere ridicule and cold-bloodedness, and renders it the ornament of sensibility and true wisdom.

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The following, says the *Times*, is a copy of the letter which the PRINCE REGENT wrote to the Duke of WELLINGTON, on the occasion of the late attack on his person:—

"Carlton-house, Feb. 14.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—I cannot deny myself the pleasure of writing you a few lines, for the purpose of expressing to you both the happiness which I feel at the news which has just reached me of your escape, thanks to Divine Providence, from a base attempt formed against you, and the sentiments of horror and indignation with which I was filled at the infamy and baseness of such an atrocious attack. I can only, in common with the rest of the nation, offer up thanksgiving to the supreme goodness of Divine Providence, for having protected a life as important to the great interests of our own country, as for the preservation of the general tranquillity of Europe. That you may long continue to enjoy a life so precious to us all, is the most ardent wish of your sincere and affectionate friend, "GEORGE, P.R."

By an account of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that the total revenue for Great Britain and Ireland was, in 1817, 61,675,327*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.*, and in 1818, 51,629,609*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* The separate revenue of Ireland was, in 1817, 4,314,600*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*, and in 1818, 4,352,130*l.* 16*s.*, being an excess of revenue in the last year of 38,000*l.* beyond the revenue of the preceding year. The year 1818 comprehends the Income Tax.

POOR LAWS.—Another Report has been presented from the Select Committee on the Poor Laws. It gives the assessment for the relief of the poor in 1748, 1749, and 1750, by which it appears that on the average of those three years about 690,000*l.* per annum was applied to the relief of the poor; in the year 1776, the sum of 1,531,000*l.* was expended in 1783, 4, and 5, the sum of 2,000,000*l.* per annum; in 1803, 4,268,000*l.*; and in 1813, 14, and 15, the average sum of about 6,130,000*l.* per annum. But the sums raised by Poor's Rates and any other rate or rates in these years was, in 1813, 8,651,438*l.*; in 1814, 8,392,728*l.*; in 1815, 7,460,855*l.* The number of paupers relieved in 1813, was 971,913; in 1814, 953,995; in 1815, 895,973. The total of the Money raised by Poor's Rates, or other Rates, appears to have averaged, for the last three years, the sum of 8,168,340*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.* being at the rate of 16*s.* 1*d.* per head on the population, or 3*s.* 1½*d.* in the pound, of the total amount of the sum of 51,898,423*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.* as assessed to the Property Tax in the year 1815.

As the silence of this paper respecting the reports of an immediate dissolution of Parliament may be construed into a confirmation of them, it is necessary to repeat that we believe them to be groundless. Parliament will probably be dissolved at the usual time, the expiration of six years, which will happen in October next. Reports to the contrary are only raised by election jobbers. Why should the present Ministry desire the dissolution of Parliament? They cannot wish a new one to be more friendly to their measures.—*Courier.*

REFORM.—There is to be a Meeting to-morrow, in Palace-yard, of the Electors of Westminster, for the purpose of "considering how best to accelerate the obtaining of that only certain safeguard to liberty and property,—a full, equal, and constitutional Representation of the People in Parliament."—Sir F. BURDETT, we learn, will preside, and we shall then have an additional proof of the truth of Mr. COBBETT's impudent assertion, that the Hon. Baronet has abandoned the great cause of Reform!

A letter has been received from ADKINS, the officer, who set off on Saturday for Buxton, in pursuit of *Hussey*, the supposed murderer of Mr. BIRD and his housekeeper, stating, that up to Monday night he had not received any direct information of the assassin. The officer was, however, in sanguine hope of final success in his search.

John Fawcett, who stands charged with the murder of his son, was to have been examined yesterday. The evidence was in waiting, and the prisoner, strongly ironed, in an anti-room attached to the Office. No return, however, having been received from the Coroner, the prisoner stands committed till Tuesday.—A letter was received from the Overseers of Keswick, in Yorkshire, by Fawcett's landlord, stating that he had left a former wife (now living) about 24 years ago; and that since that period she had cohabited with another man, by whom she had had three children. But that Fawcett having been, during that interval, several times to visit her, had rendered himself amenable to the parish of Keswick for their support. It was upon this intelligence, added to his continual violence (as Mrs. Fawcett says) that she withdrew from him.—The young man shot was the son by the second marriage, and had in fact left his situation, where he was employed as a baker, in order to avoid the violence of his father, who had threatened his life for being attached to his mother.

POETRY.

[From "the Nymphs," one of the Poems contained in the Volume just published entitled "FOLIAGE," by LEIGH HUNT.]

THE DRYADS.

THERE are the fair-limbed Nymphs o' the woods, (look ye,
Whom kindred fancies have brought after me,)
There are the fair-limbed Dryads, who love nooks
In the dry depth of oaks;
Or feel the air in groves, or pull green dresses
For their glad heads in leafy wildernesses;
Or on the golden turf, o'er the dark lines
Which the sun makes when he declines,
Bend their white dances in and out the pines.
They tend all forests old, and meeting trees,
Wood, copse, or queach, or slippery dell o'erhung
With firs and with their dusty apples strewn;
And let the visiting beams the bows among,
And bless the trunks from clings of disease,
And wasted hearts that to the night-winds groan.
They screen the cuckoo when he sings; and teach
The mother blackbird how to lead astray
The unfarmed spirit of the foolish boy
From thick to thick, from hedge to layery beech,
When he would steal the huddled nest away
Of yellow bills, up-gaping for their food,
And spoil the song of the free solitude.
And they, at the sound of the brute, insolent horn,
Hurry the deer out of the dewy morn;
And take into their sudden laps with joy
The startled hare that did but peep abroad;
And from the trodden road
Help the bruised hedgehog: But when tired, they love
The back-turned pheasant, hanging from the tree
His sunny drapery;
And handy squirrel, nibbling hastily;
And fragrant-living bee,
So happy, that he will not move, not he,
Without a song; and hidden, amorous dove,
With his deep breath; and bird of wakeful glow,
Whose louder song is like the voice of life
Triumphant o'er death's image; but whose deep,
Low, lovelier note is like a gentle wife,
A poor, a pensive, yet a happy one,
Stealing, when day-light's common tasks are done,
An hour for mother's work; and singing low,
While her tired husband and her children sleep.

We hear that Mr. WAITHMAN has been actively canvassing during the last week, assisted by Mr. Alderman SMITH, Mr. KIRBY, (the late Sheriff) and other friends. We are happy to learn that the public feeling is universally in his favour.

Mr. FORBES, it will be seen, has again brought the Claims of the Navy before the House, and has expressed his determination to urge them again and again, notwithstanding Mr. CROKER's bare-faced denials. It is notorious that the Navy have cause for complaint; and if Mr. FORBES obtains nothing else by his honourable exertions, he will at least receive the hearty thanks of many an ill-used veteran.

EXAMINATION OF FINNEY.—This prisoner was brought up from Coldbath-fields yesterday, for examination. Several Members of Parliament were present. There, however, was not a solitary charge of uttering against the prisoner, but he was remanded, in order to give the Bank an opportunity of ascertaining if any evidence could be had to connect him with uttering; and he was informed, that no lenity would be shown, if a case could be proved.

As Sir J. LEICESTER is about to open to the public his beautiful Gallery of Paintings, we shall give occasional critical notices of them, in furtherance of that most beneficial attachment to the Arts, which prompts the tasteful and the wealthy to employ the native talent of their country. Sir JOHN'S Gallery is exclusively British.

IMPROMPTU

ON HEARING A GENTLEMAN EXCLAIM, THAT MR. CANNING WAS DEAD TO ALL SENSE OF FEELING.

Oh! say not so, for tho' death-pangs
May serve for him to scoff and mock at,
Yet he, kind soul! oft deeply feels—
Into Mister JOHN BULL'S pocket.

Lothbury, March 19, 1818.

F. W. M.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of WALES lately filed a bill against the Earl of LIVERPOOL and Count MUNSTER, the Executors of the late Duke of BRUNSWICK, her brother, claiming the repayment of 15,000*l.* sterling, stated to have been lent by her to her brother in the month of August, 1814, and to have been secured by three different written engagements from the Duke (two of the engagements being deposited at Mr. COUTTS'S office). Lord LIVERPOOL and Count MUNSTER made an application to the LORD CHANCELLOR, that the Princess of WALES should be compelled to produce the third instrument before they answered the bill. The LORD CHANCELLOR called upon Count MUNSTER to make an affidavit, stating his reasons why this instrument should be produced before the bill was answered; and, in consequence of the affidavit made by Count MUNSTER, the LORD CHANCELLOR, on Tuesday, made an order that the Princess of WALES should produce the instrument.

Count MUNSTER'S affidavit was not suffered to be read openly in Court, for what good reason we are yet to learn. A copy, however, has got abroad; and as the reasons urged by Count MUNSTER are very singular, and may give rise to important considerations, and perhaps important proceedings, we give it at length, with this one remark, that under the peculiar circumstances in which the PRINCESS is placed, every thing advanced concerning her should be examined with infinite caution.

IN CHANCERY,

Between her Royal Highness Caroline Augusta Princess of Wales, by Anthony Butler St. Leger, her next Friend, Plaintiff; and Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, and Ernest Frederick Herbert Count Munster, Defendants.

Ernest Frederick Herbert Count Munster, of Grosvenor-place, in the county of Middlesex, one of the above-named defendants, maketh oath, and saith, that he hath been informed and believes that in or about the latter end of the year 1816 her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales sent to the Right Hon. George Canning, one of the executors named in the will of the late Duke of Brunswick (but who hath not proved the will), two instruments in writing, one in the German language and one in the French language, both dated on the 24th day of August, 1814, purporting to be to the same effect, and to be engagements on the part of the late Duke of Brunswick, to repay to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in two years, with interest, the sum of 15,000*l.* sterling, therein stated to be lent by her Royal Highness to the Duke of Brunswick; and this deponent further saith, he hath been informed and believes that the said two instruments were deposited by Mr. Canning with Messrs. Coutts and Co. bankers, in the Strand; and this deponent saith, that on the 7th day of February, 1818, this deponent attended the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. and there were then present Mr. Canning and Mr. Le Blanc, the solicitor of this deponent, and the Earl of Liverpool, a party in this suit, and also Mr. Brougham, and several other Gentlemen, who appeared to this deponent to attend with him, but who are not known to this deponent. And this deponent saith, that Mr. Coutts then produced the said two written instruments, and that they were on that occasion inspected by this deponent, and several of the other persons present. And this deponent saith, that he had, for many years previous to the late Duke of Brun-

wick's death been honoured with his confidence, and had been in habits of continued correspondence with him, and was intimately acquainted with his manner of writing, both in the German and in the French language, and has in his possession a great number of letters and other papers in both languages, written by the said late Duke; and this deponent took with him to the said meeting at Mr. Coutts's, one German letter and one French letter, written by the said late Duke, for the purpose of comparing them with the said instruments. And this deponent further saith, that the said instrument in the German language appeared to this deponent, upon the comparison with the said German letter, written by the said late Duke, to be an imperfect resemblance of the hand-writing of the said letter, and that neither the spelling nor the construction of the said written instrument were equal to the manner of the said late Duke, who well understood and wrote the German language, which was his own vernacular language, and especially that there were certain expressions in the said written instrument which were unmeaning, and absurd in the German language, and which appeared to this deponent to be borrowed from the English idiom—Thus: the German word "auf" is used in the said instrument as equivalent to the English word "of," which has nearly the same sound; whereas the German word "auf" signifies "upon;" and thus instead of speaking of a sum "of" 15,000*l.*, the instrument when translated speaks of a sum "upon" 15,000*l.*; and instead "of" Duke of Brunswick, it speaks of Duke "upon" Brunswick; and instead of the month "of" August, speaks of the month "upon" August; and the Christian name of the late Duke in the signature is mis-spelt, and different from his habit of writing, being "Willehelm" instead of "Wilhelm;" and the same is signed Brunswick et D'Oels, which signature, or the signature Brunswick Oels, the late Duke did adopt during the time he was dispossessed of his dominions by the French, but this deponent believes he did not use after his return to his dominions in the autumn of the year 1813. And this deponent further saith, that the said written instrument in the French language appeared to this deponent upon comparison with the French letter of the said Duke to be also an imperfect resemblance of the hand-writing of the said letter, and that the construction of the said written instrument did not appear to be equal to the manner of the said late Duke of Brunswick in writing French; and that the signature of the said instrument was also Brunswick et D'Oels, which this deponent believes, as aforesaid, the late Duke was not in the habit of using when the said instruments bear date; and this deponent further saith, that her said Royal Highness hath in her said bill filed against the Earl of Liverpool and this deponent, founded her claim upon the said written instrument in the French language for the repayment of 15,000*l.* sterling; and also upon another instrument in the French language of the same date for the repayment of 15,000 Louis de France; and this deponent is informed and believes, that in the month of April, 1817, her Royal Highness caused the said latter instrument to be produced for payment in Brunswick; and this deponent is advised and verily believes, that previous to putting in his answer to the said bill it is necessary, in order that his answer may fully meet the case, that he should have the inspection of the said last-mentioned instrument.

Sworn at my Chambers, Southampton-buildings, the 13th of March, 1818, before me—S. Harvey.

MUNSTER.

THE PRINCE AND THE PROVOST.

"It is well known (says a Correspondent) that the Dean and Canons of Windsor have been turned out of their stalls for their gross violation of etiquette, in admitting the pages of Prince LEOPOLD into the choir of St. George's Chapel, at the funeral of our late lamented Princess, to the exclusion of some of the menial servants of the PRINCE REGENT. The Provost of Eton, who is also a Canon of Windsor, was once distinguished by the favour of an illustrious Personage; but it must be in the recollection of our readers, that at the last Eton Montem, when the PRINCE REGENT was seized by a common soldier who had been stationed to keep off the crowd, that Reverend Gentleman had the indiscretion to laugh. The offence, we presume, has not been forgiven, for at the late levee, the Provost of Eton, who was accompanied by the Honourable and Reverend the Dean of Windsor, was for a long time unnoticed. He was at length however accosted with the following exquisite piece of railery:—"You have been long in the habit of turning others upon their

seats, and you are now turned off your's."—To comprehend the full pith and delicacy of the allusion, our readers must not only recollect that the Provost was Master of Eton, but they must call in aid the beautiful image of a celebrated political posture-master, who, in expatiating upon the ignorant impatience of the people, lamented that they should "*turn their backs upon themselves*."—Louis the Fourteenth once, and once only, made an effort to be facetious: the solitary joke is upon record, and, as far as the wit of that Monarch is concerned, posterity is grateful for his frugality. It would not be candid to place the facetious sally, which we have just cited, in the same class with that of the French Monarch.—In the first place, it may not be *unique*; at all events, as time is necessary to the development of fancy, we think it pretty well for a beginning. There are other circumstances, such as rank and title, which are said to be of singular efficacy in promoting the maturity of wit; and as the poet has cautioned us against pronouncing upon a man's prosperity till he is fairly dead and buried, we should observe a similar reserve in respect to his wit, till we see whether he inherits the estate. The Master of the Mint has, with a laudable discrimination, distinguished some of our coin by the title of Half-Sovereigns; and with a due regard for so respectable an authority, we think the facetious effusion, which we have recorded for the astonishment of our readers, may, with great propriety, be denominated *half-witted*."

Rumour says, that at the interview which the Duke of CLARENCE had with Ministers on the subject of his marriage with Miss WICKHAM, they stated the objection that there was to the Royal Assent; but intimated, that to an union with a Royal Princess of a Foreign Protestant House the assent of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in Council would be given. The Duke of CLARENCE consented to this arrangement, and an offer of an alliance with a youthful Princess of Hesse has been transmitted by a special Messenger.—*Morning Chronicle*.

We noticed, last week, a report which had just reached us, that the Duke of CUMBERLAND had interceded in behalf of Kelly and Spicer. We are now enabled to state positively, that as soon as his Royal Highness was informed of the doubts which had arisen respecting the guilt of the two lads, he humanely expressed his willingness to contribute his assistance towards attaining the object of the Committee who had investigated the subject, and, with a zeal and promptitude which do honour to his feelings, represented the circumstances of the case so strongly to Lord SIDMOUTH, as to induce his Lordship to grant a respite, in order to afford time for further investigation. Such exertions in the cause of justice and humanity will always be justly appreciated by the people of this country. For our own parts, we have always commented with severity upon the conduct of men who possess the power of doing good and neglect to use it; and upon the same principle of justice, we gladly seize the opportunity of bestowing praise, where praise is due.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 315.

An Opera, entitled *The Barber of Seville* (*Il Barbiere di Siviglia*), from the pen of Signor ROSSINI, a young living composer at Rome, has been produced here for the first time in this country. High expectations were entertained of it, especially as it had been performed with great success at various theatres in Italy; but we were among those who thought, that the author's having taken up an opera to set to music, which had been already composed by so fine a

master as PAESIELLO, was not a piece of ambition in the best taste, or a very promising symptom of excellence. We expected that we should find little genius exhibited, at least on the score of sentiment; and we conceive that we were not disappointed.

The great excellence of the Italian school (which with all our admiration of MOZART appears to us to be much undervalued now-a-days, partly owing to undoubted merit in the German school, and partly to a court fashion for that school) consists in fine melody and expression. They take up one passion after another, and give you the genuine elementary feeling of it, as if they were undergoing and totally occupied with it themselves. PAESIELLO's compositions are special instances of this power of expression. His melodies are exquisitely graceful, touching, and original; and his recitatives always appear to us so extremely to the purpose, as to be superior even to those of that delightful German by nation, and Italian by nature, MOZART.

In neither of these main qualities, will Signor ROSSINI's Opera, in our opinion, bear any comparison. We should be loth to speak so decidedly, after only one hearing; but what renders an Opera most delightful, and makes one recur to it over and over again and grow fonder on acquaintance, is a succession of beautiful airs; and of these the new *Barbiere di Siviglia* appears to us to be destitute. We do not recollect one. The passages most resembling them struck us as being traceable to HAYDN, MOZART, and to PAESIELLO himself; and the recitative is singularly bald and common-place. You might always know the comment which the fiddle-bow was going to make. An intelligent daily critic notices, we observe, the resemblance to HAYDN of *Zitti, zitti, piano, piano*, the most favourite passage in the Opera. On the other hand, the piece is not destitute of merit, or even, considering the author's youth, of great promise, though not on the higher sides of genius. Its good qualities are a sort of sprightly vehemence, and a talent for expressing oddities of character. We have unfortunately lost our copy of the book; but we have a strong recollection of the most striking passages. Some of them fairly beat it into us. They were the more hurried parts in general, the entrance of the *Count* in the disguise of a singing master, the groans of old *Bartolo*, and the scene where *Figaro* and his master have so much difficulty in getting rid of a set of fellows, who have a prodigious pertinacity. We never met with a composer who gave us such an harmonious sense of discord,—who set to music with such vivacity what is vulgarly called a *row*. The rest of the opera is of a piece with this kind of talent, not good in the graver, more sentimental, and graceful parts; but exceedingly promising in the ardent, vehement, and more obviously comic. The general effect is raw and inconsistent. Sometimes, for instance, there is hardly any accompaniment, sometimes a numerous one; sometimes the stage is all in a bustle, and sometimes unaccountably quiet. One feature is particularly worth notice; which is, that the young author, in a sort of conscious despair of a proper quantity of ideas, dashes his crotchets about, as it were, at random: and among a number of grotesque effects, gives now and then a fine hit. He resembles, in the latter respect, the ancient painter, who in a fit of impatience at not being able to express foam at the mouth of a hound, dashed his sponge against the animal's jaws, and produced the very thing he despaired of.

We have taken it for granted all this while that Signor ROSSINI is young, as reported. If not, he will hardly become eminent; but if he is, he undoubtedly may be so; provided he is not as noisy and vehement as his music, and does not get his wild head broken some day, for some over-vivacious serenade.

FINE ARTS.

THE ARTS AT PLYMOUTH.

Extract from a Letter Mr. HAYDON received from Plymouth, relating to the Academy, &c.

"More than two years since I told you of the probability there was of our having an Exhibition Room and Academy in your native town." * * * * *

"A building is immediately to be erected, and ground is already purchased; sufficient money is subscribed for the undertaking; the design has been furnished by Mr. Foulstone:—it is a pure Greek Temple; and as provision is to be made for Casts in the Architectural arrangements, will you inform the Committee in what way you can assist us? * * * * *

I write by their express desire," &c.

Now surely, Sir, this Gentleman's assertions are likely to be as correct as N.'s! Perhaps N. is a Lecturer on Literature, and therefore declares, with a laudable jealousy, for its interests and honour, that the building is not exclusively an Academy of Painting, and the Correspondent is an Artist, and equally alive to the dignity of the Art.—N. is requested to answer the following questions:—Was not application made relating to the Casts from the Elgin Marbles? If so (as application was made), were Casts from the Elgin Marbles for young men to draw from, or for Lectures on Literature? If Casts were for young men to draw from, as they most undoubtedly were, and Architectural arrangements were to be made for their reception, as to light, &c. how could Lectures on Literature, once a week during the winter only, prevent young men drawing there every other day in the week, winter and summer too? And how can an Exhibition for two months in the year hinder study for the remaining eight?

If a building is to be erected in which an Exhibition of Paintings is to take place every year—if Architectural arrangements are to be made for the reception of Casts—if Elgin Casts are to be had, and they are intended for young men to study from—if young men can study and draw from them eight months out of the twelve, and Lectures on Literature, &c. are only to be given once a week during winter, for what purpose ought the building to be considered, rather as referring to an Institution for the general purposes of literature, in which Art was a secondary consideration, or an Academy for the purposes of Art, in which science and literature were admitted now and then for recreation?

B. R. H.

MR. CANNING'S WIT.

Sir,—Mr. Canning is a very witty gentleman; when his wit, however, delights to expatiate upon the sufferings of an old man under the tortures of an operation for hernia, there are few human beings who will envy him his possession of that faculty. For my part, although I have been accustomed to the performance of such operations, I never thought them to be fit subjects for a joke; but Mr. Canning is a man of taste,—a very peculiar taste perhaps,—but *de gustibus non disputandum*.

After this display of wit and taste, I shall expect to hear of his receiving the appointment of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Spain. As Ferdinand is at home, he may there find something to do for his money. He would win the heart of that beloved Monarch. No one could ridicule with so much success the sufferings of the Patriots whom his gracious Majesty may be pleased to put to the torture.

Mr. Canning may also be a very clever Gentleman; but upon one subject, at least, I can prove him to be "mainly ignorant." I know nothing of Ogden or of his petition, but I do know, that when Mr. Canning talked of his having had a rupture for twenty-four years, and of his having taken the opportunity, which his imprisonment

afforded him, of having it cured at the public expense—I do know, that when Mr. Canning talked thus, he talked like a blockhead. A man may have a rupture for fifty years, and may die of old age, without having suffered considerably in consequence of it. No one under such circumstances would be mad enough to submit to a painful and dangerous operation, nor would any surgeon be mad enough to perform it. The operation is not intended to cure the disease, in Mr. Canning's acceptance of the term, nor when it is performed does it always produce that effect. The circumstances then which call for an operation remain to be explained, and I will endeavour to do this in as plain a dialect as possible.

A man, as I said before, may have had rupture for many years. It may not have been alarming or even very inconvenient to him, but at length something may occur by which the rupture may become *strangulated*, or *incarcerated*—inflammation then takes place, and generally speaking, the passage through the bowels becomes obstructed. His sufferings are dreadful, and if the evil is not remedied it must inevitably terminate in mortification or death. It is under these circumstances that the operation is called for, and if performed in time, it generally saves the life of the patient, and sometimes, but not constantly, prevents the recurrence of the rupture.

Now, Sir, this might have been the case of the poor old man, whose sufferings have been the theme of Mr. Canning's wit, and these sufferings may all have been occasioned, and his life of course endangered, by the weight of his fetters, by jolting in carts, by exposure to cold, or by some other hardships of which I suppose he complained. I stated before, that I knew nothing of Ogden or of his petition: it may have been false, and he may have been an impostor; but this has not been proved, and indeed nothing is proved by Mr. Canning's witty speech but his own hard-heartedness and ignorance.

As Mr. Canning is not a surgeon, it was not necessary that he should know what I have stated above; but it is, I think, necessary that he should refrain from talking upon subjects that he does not understand, and, I may add, from talking unfeelingly upon any subject.—I am, your obedient servant,

A SURGEON.

March 18, 1818.

TREATMENT OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

Sir,—Some time since you inserted a cautionary letter to nurses, on the dreadful risk they run of suffocating infants by covering their mouths, and thus preventing any accession of air; for every animal destroys the air it breathes. An infant requires the circulation of at least a gallon of air every minute, in the room of that which his breathing has deprived of its elasticity, otherwise the air refuses its help to the flagging lungs; nature labours in horrible agony; in vain the little wretch gasps unseen, till death puts an end to his sufferings. It is only a week since this afflicting description was realized; A poor woman, walking in the storm of wind and sleet from Hunsdon to Ware, sheltered her baby so effectually with her cloak, that, dreadful to tell, when she arrived, the poor child which she fancied asleep was dead.

The cases of actual death from suffocation perhaps but rarely occur; but the daily misery of a child so covered in his cradle is frightful, particularly when he acquires sense enough to know the cause of his suffering, and has an horror of the smothering he is about to undergo. I have seen such an one fight against the bed clothes with strength and perseverance almost incredible in a little helpless infant, and the cruel kindness of his fond but stupid mother finally secure him. Will not the patriot, who pants for liberty, pity and aid these little folks in their struggles for freedom? The atmosphere of a prison is free compared to that of the child's downy dungeon. Every enlightened

man should use his influence to put an end to this practice of ignorant women, the worst of which is, that the torment is repeated daily, unless death puts an end to their charge at once, a consummation, I had almost said, devoutly to be wished.

L.

FORGED NOTES.

A General Half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday, when the CHAIRMAN announced that the approaching dividend should be 5 per cent. for the half-year ending on the 6th of April-next. This declaration was immediately sanctioned by the vote of the Proprietors.

The question of adjournment was then put.

Mr. B. SHAW rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the Court to the subject of the manufacture of bank-notes. The circumstances almost daily represented in the newspapers had deeply impressed his mind with the necessity of considering whether the existing evil did not admit of remedy. It was impossible not to see and admit the great disproportion between the present severity of punishment and the facility of committing the crime. What he wished to suggest was the propriety of some public notification, holding out encouragements to Artists, with a view of discovering some mode of rendering bank-notes less capable of imitation. He was induced to think that this was by no means an impracticable object, having seen some plans devised for the purpose, and also from what he had himself seen in Newgate, as well as from what he had learned in conversation from that exemplary woman, Mrs. Fry.

Mr. THOMSON declared, that without meaning the slightest reflection on the Directors, he thought it a duty they owed to the lower classes of society to adopt every practicable means of diminishing the facility with which the forgery of their notes was committed. As an additional precaution, he would recommend the withdrawing all one and two-pound notes from circulation, and substituting a metallic currency in their place.

The Chairman (Mr. HARMAN) observed, that the two Hon. Members had done the Directors no more than justice in supposing that they were anxious to adopt any practicable remedy to the evil in question. It required but common humanity in them to be so disposed, and he trusted that no proprietor would think them deficient in that quality. The Court might rely upon it that this was an object which they had very near at heart.—(Hear, hear.)—They might also be assured, that the subject, instead of having been taken up within a few days, had engaged their attention for 20 years; and that a Committee had sat regularly for 15 years, for the purpose of devising some mode of manufacturing notes which might render forgery less frequent; but the difficulties were much greater than was generally imagined: still it did not become him to say that a remedy was impossible, and he could assure the Proprietors, that no endeavours would be wanting on the part of the Directors to accomplish so desirable an object. He could have wished, indeed, that the topic had not been introduced, because it might be the cause of sending forth an erroneous impression among the public. As to the suggestion with regard to the withdrawing small notes from circulation, it must be obvious that this was a subject that was intimately connected with a general question of too great importance to be discussed on this occasion. He begged to repeat his assurance, that the discovery of some mode of checking the facility with which forgeries were now committed was a subject that occupied the attention of the Directors night and day, and that every possible endeavour for that purpose should continue to be used.—(Hear, hear.)

The Court then adjourned.

LAW.

JURY COURT, SCOTLAND.

On Thursday week the Court proceeded to try the issue in the cause in which Gen. Matthew Baillie, of Cranbroe, was pursuer, and James Bryson, surgeon, in Hamilton, was defender. This was the second action of crim. con. ever tried before a Scottish Jury. The issue sent by the Second Division of the Court of Session to be tried was—"Whether the defender did, on the 1st day of January, 1812, seduce and maintain an adulterous connection, and did commit adultery, with Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, or Boys, then the wife of the pursuer, at the pursuer's house at Cranbroe, or in the neighbourhood thereof?"—The damages were laid at 10,000*l*.

The nature of the evidence in this case prevents us from giving any account of it. Ill usage of the Lady, and introducing into the house four natural children of the pursuer's, was dwelt upon as matters of aggravation and alleviation of damages. The act of adultery was positively denied, and rested solely upon circumstantial proof. A great number of witnesses were examined for both parties, and the Jury were charged by Mr. John Clerk, for the defender, and by Mr. Jeffery, for the pursuer, in reply.

The LORD CHIEF COMMISSIONER summed up; and the Jury having retired, returned in half an hour, finding the charges in the issue Not Proven.—The verdict of the Jury was hailed, by a crowded Court, with the greatest applause.

The defender is married to the sister of the pursuer's wife.

MURDERS AT GREENWICH.

On Monday an examination took place before W. Smith, Esq., and a number of Magistrates, at the office at Greenwich, when the following witnesses were examined, charging William Hazledon on suspicion of being accessory to the murder of Mr. George Bird and Mrs. Mary Simmons, and Charles Hussey (not yet in custody) with being the actual perpetrator of the said murders.

Mrs. Godwin, of Peckham, said she was the sister of Hussey. About a week after the murders, her brother came to her house and said that he was going to Basingstoke. He went to a box under her bed, and took something out; she supposed it was money, for he had 67*l*. left him four days after the murders were committed, by a sister (who cut her throat). He informed her that he (Hussey) should return in one week, but he did not return until Tuesday. She then said to him, "Oh, Charles, I have been so uneasy during your absence, I have had such frightful dreams." He replied, "Why, what could cause you to dream?" and appeared agitated. He went out. After he was gone, she said to her husband, "I think there is something in Charles's box there that should not be." His behaviour caused her to say so. She unlocked the box, and found the two watches then before the Magistrates. She did not examine further, but mentioned the circumstance to her husband; he advised they should be taken to Greenwich; for it occurred to him they were Mr. Bird's property. Their suspicion was further confirmed from Charles not returning.

Mr. Bird, son of the late Mr. G. Bird, identified both watches as his late father's property.

Mrs. Goddard, of Deptford, stated, that she was aunt to Charles Hussey's wife. About a week after the murders, a trunk was brought to her house by a man named Sutton, who said that Charles had sent it. Charles Hussey did not come near her house after the trunk was left, and daily enquiries were made after him, which caused her to suspect that all was not right. Curiosity induced her and her husband, on Wednesday last, to open the trunk. She found a silver ladle, and several other articles of silver plate; also some bloody clothes. She suspected that Charles had not come honestly by the property, and went over to Peckham, to inform his sister, where she learned the discovery she had made.

Richard Hodges stated that he and his brother constable went to Mrs. Goddard's, where they searched a trunk, and found a silver wine strainer, a soup-spoon, two shirts, three pair of sheets, a white Jane jacket, stained with blood in several places, especially about the right hand pocket; a pair of gaiters, made of drab cloth, with blood upon the buttons of them; a piece of new shirting, which was very bloody, and a glazed hat.—After finding these things, he went to Mrs. Godwin's, and searched the box there belonging to Hussey, and found five one-pound Bank of England notes, and two two-pound Bank of England. One of the two-pound notes was endorsed "February 13th, 1817. Nims 2*no*."

Mr. Nimmo, tallow-chandler, said, that the two-pound note, endorsed "Feb. 13, 1817, Nimmo," he believed was the property of the late Mr. Bird. He believed that he paid it to him on the day mentioned on the note. The endorsement was his handwriting.

Mrs. Bell, washerwoman to the deceased Mr. Bird for 18 years, knew the linen very well. One of the three pair of sheets produced she could positively swear were the property of the late Mr. Bird, and also the two shirts.

Mrs. Sutton stated, that the jacket and gaiters found in Hussey's box were the apparel she had seen him wear.

Mr. Hussey, brother of Charles Hussey, resided at Peckham; Charles was to have dined with him on the day the murders were discovered, but did not come until night. He asked him how it was that he had not kept his word? and he replied, "Why, have you not heard of the most shocking murders that have been committed? why, Greenwich has been all day like a fair;" and then informed him of the particulars. He noticed that he looked very unwell. He said, "I have drank some beer, and that has made me very sick." He appeared much agitated. On Tuesday last, Charles Hussey went into Tottenham-court-road, to see his brother, and never returned. His wife said something preyed upon her mind, and particularly wished him to open Charles's box: he told her it was all folly; and she went and opened it herself; the moment he saw the watches, the Greenwich murder occurred to him, and finding that Charles did not return, he sent his wife to the church-wardens. He thought it probable that Charles Hussey was gone to see his wife, who was lying in at her friends at Burton, in Dorsetshire.

Hazeldon stated, that he had no knowledge of the murder whatever. He felt himself very much hurt at the reports which had appeared in the Newspapers, charging him with being concerned in such a transaction.

MAGISTRATE.—You know that you were drinking with him until six o'clock the night the murders were committed, and you were his companion always drinking together; and you being a servant out of place, must get money by some means to be able to live that way.

Prisoner.—I acknowledge that I was with him on the Saturday; I drank with him at the Tiger's Head, and afterwards we went to the Ship and Biller, on the Woolwich-road, where we parted, and I went to my father's, where I slept that night. I hope you will take bail, as I am innocent.

MAGISTRATE.—There is such evidence against you as warrants me to detain you. I do not say you were concerned, but you were the last person with the man who I am satisfied did commit the murders. He probably will be in custody to-morrow, and circumstances then may occur that will cause me to hold you to bail.

On Wednesday another examination took place, when Mr. John Luton, cooper, said, he knew Charles Hussey from his living with Mr. Stevenson. About a fortnight before Christmas Hussey informed him that he had left Mr. Stevenson; he brought a box, and requested him (Mr. L.) to allow him to deposit it in his house until he got a situation. While it was in his house, he frequently came and took out changes of linen and other things. Hussey was very lively in spirits both before and after the murders were committed. About a week before the murders, Hussey came into his house and cleaned his shoes, and his pantaloon with pipe-clay. He did not see him after that time until Sunday (the day after the murders), in the afternoon. He did not enter any apartment, but said he wanted to go to the privy. He came out of the yard in about a quarter of an hour, and sat by the fire; the murders had been then discovered only a few hours. Hussey was rather intoxicated. When he came in he had a small bundle, and he went to his box with it. He (witness) spoke to him about the dreadful murders; he replied, "It is a most shocking affair," and turned the conversation by saying that he had promised to go to his brother's, at Peckham, to dine; but he had disappointed him. About three weeks ago, he came and asked Mrs. Luton if she knew any one who could carry the box to Deptford. Mrs. Luton asked him (the witness) if he would carry it, he said yes; he carried it, and Hussey paid him one shilling for it. About a fortnight before the murder, he was using a cooper's hammer, and missed it about three o'clock in the afternoon, and never could find it afterwards. It was a hammer of that description which might have been used by Hussey to commit the murders. He believed Hussey was at his house when he lost his hammer.—Hazeldon used to sit in his apartments while Hussey was cleaning himself and changing his linen. He believed they were nearly always together.

Mr. Sainlaw, the landlord of the Tiger's head, stated that Hussey had lodged at his house occasionally for nine weeks. On the Saturday night the murders were committed, Hussey was at his house at ten o'clock at night. He believed that Hussey did not go out of the house after that time; he could not be certain; he was positive that he slept at his house that night. He got up next morning, and had his breakfast at his house. There might be something different in Hussey's behaviour after the murders, but he never noticed it, as he was, above all others, the last man he should have suspected, from his general mildness and simplicity of manners.

The vessels in the river have been searched, but no person answering Hussey's description found. On Tuesday week he was seen in London by many persons, and some think it probable that he has concealed himself in town. From Hussey being such a remarkable person, it is not likely he can long secrete himself; he has an impediment in his speech, is very fair, and pale faced. He does not look to be more than 24 years of age, and is most remarkable for having an extraordinary large hand and foot. His shoes measure between 13 and 14 inches from heel to toe. No other examination will take place until Hussey is in custody.

The will of Mr. Bird, of Greenwich, was proved on Wednesday: the amount of personal property was sworn under £8,000L, the bulk of which is settled on his son, and his son's children; there is no legacy to the unfortunate person who lived with him as housekeeper.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

Robert Hill, who was remanded from a former day, upon suspicion of being concerned in robbing and attempting to murder Robert Davies, in the neighbourhood of Moorfields, on Tuesday underwent another examination. Thomas Ward and Charles Wheeler, who had been apprehended subsequently to the former investigation, were also put to the bar. The investigation, though long, left the transaction as obscure as before. Hill was discharged, and the other two were remanded.

UNION-HALL.

On Friday se'nnight, about nine o'clock, in Tooley-street, in the Borough, a man was seen pursued by several others, who exclaimed, "Stop him; that is the murderer!" The man was stopped, and taken to the house of one Bush, where it was said he had murdered his own son. The man charged with the murder said, that his name was Fawcett. It appears that his son, a youth between 19 and 20 years of age, lodged at Mr. Bush's house; that the wife also of Fawcett lived with Bush. Fawcett had been confined in Whitecross-street prison, together with Bush; but the latter took the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and got his liberty before the former. Ever since that period, Fawcett has endeavoured to persuade his wife to return to him; but she refused, and he in a state of mind bordering on distraction, on Friday week, went to Bush's house in Joiner-street, with a loaded pistol. When he arrived, he asked Bush's daughter if Mr. Bush was at home? She replied "Yes," and called "Father." Bush, who was in the first floor, along with Fawcett's wife and son, said, "coming," and sent the son down stairs. When the youth got into the shop, Fawcett presented the pistol, and fired it at his son. The pistol was loaded with large slugs. The contents entered his bowels. He immediately fell, and his father ran away. After he was secured he was taken to St. Olave's watch-house; the wounded young man was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.—On Saturday, Fawcett was brought to Union-hall Police-office.—Mr. W. Speck, solicitor, stated, that he was coming along Tooley-street; heard a loud report, and saw a man run out of a shop with a pistol in his hand; he and his brother, with several others, took him to the watch-house. He had some conversation with the prisoner, who informed him that his wife lived with Bush, and that she had plundered him of his property while in prison to support Bush.—William Bush, potatoe-dealer, stated, that he was up stairs with the prisoner's wife, who has been his housekeeper for some time; the prisoner's son was also with him, and his little girl was down stairs, when the prisoner came into the shop and inquired of her if her father was at home? She called up the stairs "Father," and instead of his going down, the prisoner's son went down. He heard the report of fire-arms, and he immediately called out "Murder," and soon afterwards heard that the prisoner was taken.—J. Hoddinott stated, that he knew the prisoner very well, who always behaved very outrageously, and carried pistols about him, threatening to shoot people who offended him; when he

lived with his wife, she took out warrants against him for assaulting her; he was continually beating her. He did not that time think the prisoner was insane.—Jane Cummings saw the prisoner walk towards the bottom of the stairs, and in a moment heard the report of a pistol. The son clapped his hands to his side, and seemed in great agony. The prisoner looked at him very piteously, and with great surprise, as if he had mistaken his man. He did not run away immediately, but expressed sorrow for what he had done. His son fell on his knees, and clasped those of the prisoner's; she also took hold of the prisoner, and said, "You have been committing murder." He made no answer, but turned from her, forced himself out of her grasp, and ran with the pistol in his hand out of the shop.—The surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital entered at the close of the evidence, and informed the Magistrate that the young man had just expired.—The Prisoner was asked if he had any observations to make. He replied that he had nothing to say at that time. He was committed.

An Inquest sat on Monday on the body of young Fawcett. Nothing new transpired, except the certainty that Bush and Fawcett's wife lived together, and that the son adhered to them instead of living with his father, who is represented as having been perfectly infuriated by this double desertion.—The verdict was Wilful Murder against the father.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF MURDER!—On Wednesday midnight the body of a young woman, apparently about 26 years of age, was discovered floating in the Medway, at East Barming. It was taken out a shocking spectacle. On the following day an Inquest was held, when the body was inspected by the Jury and Surgeon, who were all of opinion that the deceased had been wilfully murdered. It was supposed that she had been in the water nearly a fortnight. The deceased had no pockets on; nor any thing about her to denote who she was, or from whence she came.—Verdict.—Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown. From the dress and appearance of the deceased, it is thought that she had been a servant in a respectable family. Upon the right temple was a most severe wound, apparently inflicted by a hammer, or some blunt instrument; there were also other bruises on various parts of the body.—*Mainstone Gazette.*

Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, at Mr. Waters, of the Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, was passing along the Kent-road, near the Blue Anchor, he was attacked by three men; one of them having passed him, suddenly turned round, and placed his hands tight over Mr. Waters's eyes; the others immediately laid hold of him, and with horrid threats and imprecations demanded his watch and money. He hesitated to deliver up his property, when they threw him down, and kicked and beat him in a most inhuman manner. They finally succeeded in robbing him of his watch, 18s. and his hat, with which they effected their escape.

On Tuesday, as a horse and gig were passing into the Haymarket, the horse took fright and ran upon the pavement, sweeping down several persons who were walking along. Of these, one lady and gentleman were severely hurt, but were recovered sufficiently so as to be removed home in a hackney coach. Another gentleman, Mr. Hill Darley, was so severely hurt, having a large and deep wound inflicted in the head by being driven against the iron railing, that he expired in less than half an hour afterwards, whilst his wound was dressing.

Thursday evening an Inquest was held in the New Prison, Clerkenwell, on the body of Frederick Rymell, a prisoner, who put an end to his own existence by cutting his throat on Tuesday morning last. The prisoner was committed for carrying off a hat from the Vice-Chancellor's Court. When the prisoner was searched, 65 guineas in gold, and 30l. in Bank notes were found upon him. He said his name was Fred. Rymell, but refused to tell what he was, where he resided, or who his friends were. He was a mild, respectable looking man, about 66 years of age, with few words, and one of the last men, from his appearance, that could be suspected of a felonious act. The Jury returned a verdict of—Insanity. The body is not owned, consequently there is no person to claim his money. It is supposed he stole the hat in a fit of temporary insanity, and that shame afterwards prevented his giving his right name or residence.

In the beginning of last week, a farmer, near Stirling, having an altercation with his servant girl on account of her refusing to do what she was desired, he, in a rage, threw a pair of tongs at her, which missed his servant, but struck his own child, a girl about 14 years of age, on the head, of which she died soon after.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst. James William Wallack, Esq. of the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane, to Georgiana Susanna, daughter of John Johnstone, Esq. of the same theatre.

On the 13th inst. at Glasgow, Wm. Stirling, Esq. Captain in the Dragoon Guards, youngest son of the late Wm. Stirling, Esq. of Kier, to Mary, second daughter of the late John Anderson, Esq. banker, of London.

On Saturday week, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B. Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, to Jennima, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Langford Brooke, Esq. of Mere Hall, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

On Friday week, after a long and painful illness, aged 33, Emma Georgina Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Erasmus Darwin, M.D. of the Priory.

On Monday, at Hampton Lodge, near Farnham, Mary, the wife of Edward Beeston Long, Esq.

In Tavistock-place, on Monday, Ellen, youngest daughter of Frederic Parry, Esq.; she fell a victim to that fatal disorder the measles, after a most painful and lingering illness. She was a child (adds our Correspondent) of much promise, and bore her sufferings with a fortitude far surpassing her tender age, having just completed her 9th year.

On the 13th instant, at No. 94, Strand, Lieutenant Charles McLaren, late of the 42d Regiment, or Royal Highlanders, of a protracted illness from the wounds which he received at the battle of Toulouse. To a numerous and extended circle of friends, his premature death will be a subject of deep regret. His intrepid conduct, when at the head of the Grenadiers of that gallant Regiment, at the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, will long live in the recollection of those who witnessed his undaunted courage. On Wednesday his remains were interred in St. Clement's Church-yard, attended by several of his brother Officers, who were in that Regiment with him during the war in the Peninsula.

On Tuesday week, aged 26, James Birkin, of Hood's-yard, Derby, one of the victims to the system of espionage and cruelty, which has been ascribed to "Oliver and the Government," leaving a wife and two small children wholly dependent on the parish for support. Previous to the 18th of June, 1817, the day of his apprehension, he was a strong healthy man, and apparently bid fair to live for many years; but according to a document in his own hand-writing, now lying before us, he was taken out of his bed on the 18th of June, in the middle of the night, and conveyed to the County Jail at Derby; on the following morning he was chained to Wm. Cliff, and taken to London. On the 21st he was brought before Lord Sidmouth, who sent him into close confinement in Coldbath-fields; on the 23d he was conveyed to Lincoln Castle, where he remained in solitary confinement until the 5th of December, and was then removed to Leicester, where he remained till the 23d, on which day he was discharged with a one pound note in his pocket, and in a very bad state of health. Thus his imprisonment, solitary imprisonment, lasted six months and five days.—In the written statement above referred to, he says, "After I had been in Lincoln Castle about two months, I was taken ill, owing to the dampness of my cell, which I felt afterwards increase very rapid, until the 4th of December, when I received an order to prepare for Leicester, which order gave me a great shock, and I was taken to Leicester in a very ill state of health; and after remaining in Leicester seventeen days, and my illness being represented to Lord Sidmouth, he sent me my discharge. At my return, not being able to work, I was obliged to apply to the parish for support, who allowed me nine shillings a week to support a wife and two children, which is all I have to depend on."—Birkin's silence since he was liberated has occasioned some surprise amongst those who knew him; but the mystery has been unravelled by the following statement, which we give in his own words:—"On my journey from Lincoln to Leicester, I staid at Derby one night, and was visited by Mr. Lockett, an attorney lately employed by Government, and Alderman Leaper, of Derby. I was then in a very ill state of health; and expected that a few weeks more solitary confinement would consign my body to the grave; they seeing my ill state of health, occasioned by imprisonment, promised to get me liberated on the following conditions;—me owning myself in fault, and giving them a paper to that effect; this I consider to be a barrier to my making my case public.—JAMES BIRKIN."—*Nottingham Review.*

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 535. SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

POPE.

No. 520.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MANUFACTORIES.

We are happy in being able, from the recess of Parliament, to give publicity to the following letter immediately and entire. We shall turn our own first article into a preface to it; and our first observation is, that Mr. OWEN, on this occasion, is liable to none of the usual objections, either from practical men or speculative. He leaves, in all conscience, quite enough of the ordinary notions of profit to those whom money-getting has not absolutely brutalized; and what he recommends to the consideration of our modern legislators is strictly within their province. We shall say nothing at present, for obvious reasons, on what he is entitled to expect from the Ministers; or on what he himself may expect or otherwise; but as to the effect of his endeavours in general, to his most valuable and honourable enthusiasm, and so that very bad answer to it, "How is one man to make alterations in society?"—we refer to the whole course of history,—to the many great alterations, civil and religious, that have been made at various times in society, almost always traceable to some individual spirit,—and to the obvious conclusion, that if one alteration has been made, another may be so too. Novelty proves nothing but that the alteration has not yet been made, not that it cannot be; and the self-love is not on the side of him who has the courage to attempt or rather the perseverance to go on with it, but of those who, because they cannot alter things immediately, chuse to think that none can alter them at any time. It is not the impossibility of the achievement, but the failure of individual enthusiasm, that puts a stop to so many reforms, and furnishes hopeless arguments for those who are the perpetuators of hopelessness. Most people get worldly; others get merely tired, or irritated, or are borne down with envy and malice, or are disappointed in some particular personal object, or argue against endeavour from that very magnitude of the evil which is the greatest argument for it. Luckily, we see, there are some who do not; some of them have even succeeded in their objects, others are yet to do so; but it is at least clear, that if the former had halted in their enthusiasm, they would not have succeeded; and the intellect and conscious wants of the present age, as cannot be too often repeated, have two most formidable allies, which in no extensive sense of the words ever appeared in the world before,—the widely extended Press, and that new, acknowledged, and gigantic offspring of modern times, Public Opinion.

This question however has little to do with the immediate subject before us. An allusion to it is only a proper and not useless compliment to the dignity of a nature like Mr. OWEN's, for whom the very least that any of us

can do, is to listen to him in matters like the present. He has treated the graspers at profit with sufficient tenderness,—a charity, for which we certainly do not quarrel with him; since they, as well as other mistaken and unhappy persons, who only attempt to bully themselves into a notion that they are otherwise, are victims of the same foolish system of things, though in a different way. But we really cannot help blushing for the degradation to which this grasping propensity has reduced our countrymen, when we hear this excellent person obliged to remonstrate with them in terms as profitable as he can use against the custom of making children from 7 to 12 years of age work incessantly for 12, 13, 14, and even 15 hours a day, and in heated atmospheres! Nay, if we did not believe that he had a philosophical purpose in proposing an amendment so gradual, we should almost suspect that habits of trade had left some check even upon his own noble disposition, when we hear him allowing as many hours for work as he dogs, especially when we consider how short the days are at some seasons in this country. But undoubtedly he has a hard task even in a matter thus obvious. So dreadful has been the mistake into which avarice has brought us! So little can we see profit or pleasure but in things diametrically opposite to all the profits and pleasures that nature lays forth for us,—turning ourselves from health, and reasonable industry, and kindness, and happy theories, and the deserted green fields, to disease, and toil, and discord, and superstition, and smoky cities! But individuals have begun the work of reformation; and let individuals persevere, and numbers will fall in with them. Blight the acorn, and no oak will arise; but let the acorn grow, and we should laugh at the ephemeral insect who pronounced it impossible that it should ever shadow us with a world of leaves.

We have ourselves been eye witnesses of the misery in manufacturing towns, great and small. We shall never forget the shoals of prematurely spoilt children in the one, vicious, impudent, and even care-worn; nor the dismal out-of-door silence in the other, which was nevertheless in one of the most luxuriant spots in England. Close to it was a little village of ragged and squalid tenantry, employed in the same manufacture; and close to that village, and fronting the whole town itself, was the extensive and finely-wooded domain of the brother of one of our ministers, of foreign and trading origin. We are silent just now respecting some remarkable particulars; but we are most sincerely of Mr. OWEN's opinion, that the extreme inequalities of society in some matters must either be better managed or will infallibly alter themselves; and as to the tendency to complaint so constantly alledged against the lower orders, it is in the first place not true, except in the most extremely wretched times; and in the second place, to complain is surely the least privilege that can be allowed to human beings steeped up to the lips in misery. The complaint against complaint is indeed one of the most disgusting features in the callousness produced by false wealth and luxury. We will affirm, that the suffering part of th

people all over Europe, not excepting those of France, who in a manner went mad from previous ill-usage, have shewn themselves patient to a most extraordinary degree. No decent human being could deny it, who saw and knew what we have seen and known. And we gather from it this one consoling reflection, and as far as we are aware, not an old or unstriking one;—that the gentler qualities of human nature, which can be thus venerably quiet, and inclined to acquiescence and long-suffering, under evil systems, exhibit by this means a proof how consistent and lasting they could be if the human passions once got better direction under a good one.

The Italics in the following letter are of our own marking. They must not prevent our readers from paying great attention to the other passages; to which perhaps such distinctions do not do justice; but we could not help making them. We have read the letter ourselves twice over: and shall read it again:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord,—Permit me to address your Lordship in your capacity of Prime Minister of the British Empire, on a subject of national concern, which, though it has excited considerable interest in certain quarters, appears not to be understood or appreciated by the public at large in any degree commensurate with its real importance. A Bill on the employment of children in manufactures has been twice read in the House of Commons, passed through the Committee, had its blanks filled up, and is to be read a third time the first Monday in April. I noticed the debates which took place on its first and second reading, and have just received a copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee.

This Bill is opposed, it seems, by a number of active wealthy cotton-spinners, good men of business, several of whom are members of the House of Commons, and who are capable of forming a formidable opposition to any measure which they imagine will affect their interests. Its supporters are those who condemn the practices which at present prevail in our manufactories as many cases injurious to the children. The subject, however, seems to be taken up by both parties on very confined grounds. Its extensive bearings on the general interests of the nation have been very imperfectly, or hardly at all, considered; and its strong claims on the attention of Government and of the Country, in consequence, very feebly insisted upon. The manufacturers look at it simply as mercantile men, under an alarm that the regulations proposed may in some way or other diminish a fraction of their profits. The fear of loss of pecuniary gain to men trained in the principles of trade and manufactures is very natural. Their station in society, and, in many instances, their very subsistence, depends on success in their several occupations. Their labours and anxieties too are very great, and except in a few instances, which in consequence are always prominent, they are very inadequately remunerated for their toil and care. Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that every object must be viewed by them through the medium of mercantile calculation; and no one can justly blame them for, or be surprised at, the jealous activity which they exhibit on all occasions where their interests, real or imaginary, are attacked. For these and other reasons, the natural course of trade, manufactures, and commerce, should not be disturbed, except when it interferes with measures affecting the well being of the whole community, in which case minor considerations ought of course at all times to give way. The practices which prevail in our manufactories form, in a peculiar manner, one of these exceptions. They interfere essentially with the best interests of society, without benefit to any particular class, or to any individual; and very little explanation, I presume, will demonstrate to your Lordship the truth of this statement. Generally speaking, the occupation which manufactures under the existing arrangements afford, is more or less unhealthy to those employed in them; who are compelled to sacrifice their strength and substantial comforts for the sake of a few pence, and not unfrequently for the benefit of a few others. The number thus employed now constitute an enormous part of the population—so great indeed, as necessarily to be a source of great evil effects of the practices which obtain in every corner of the empire.

These practices are, 1st, The employment of children before they possess sufficient strength for their work,—before they can be initiated in their necessary domestic duties,—and before they can acquire any fixed moral habits or knowledge that may render them useful, or not injurious, members of the community. And 2d y, The employment of adults, both male and female, in situations unfavourable to health for an excessive and unreasonable number of hours per day. The Bill before the House of Commons is intended to apply to the former evil only, and to remedy which it is surely very inadequate. It permits children to be employed at nine years of age for twelve hours and a half per day, allowing them only an hour and a half during this period for meals and for exercise in the open air. Experience proves that men may be habituated by early practice to consider the most inhuman and barbarous customs, not only with indifference, but as amusements from which they derive exquisite enjoyment. Even the best natural dispositions may be trained with ease to delight in cannibalism. It would be clearly unjust, therefore, to blame manufacturers for practices with which they have been familiar from childhood; or to suppose that they have less humanity than any other class of men. Those practices, however, to which they have been familiarised from early life, are nevertheless unjust in the extreme to their fellow creatures, and peculiarly injurious to the best interests of the country. To detail all their consequences would exceed the limits of a letter; and it is presumed that a sketch of the outline of them will be sufficient at once to disclose to your Lordship the high importance of the subject, and to establish its claim to the immediate attention of Government.

To govern well and justly, is to form arrangements by which the greatest benefits that circumstances admit shall be given to the inhabitants of the country governed; and by which, especially, the most helpless part of the population shall be protected from unnecessary oppression. Allow me, my Lord, to apply these principles to the subject of this letter. From causes which it is unnecessary here to explain, the value of mere manual labour has been so much reduced, that the working man in this and other countries is now placed under circumstances far more unfavourable to his happiness than the serf or villain was under the feudal system, or than the slave was in any of the nations of antiquity. I have myself, within the last three years, been but too often obliged to refuse the services of men willing to exert their strength to the very uttermost, when those services were offered and urged upon me by entreaties most distressing to decline; at wages which could not afford the applicant for himself and family the most bare and common necessities of life. With the small pittance they asked, they could in fact only gradually starve, amidst wretchedness of which the wealthy can form no adequate conception. Under these circumstances, the working man and his family are now truly become, even in this country, pitiable objects. Yet it is from this class the wealthy derive all which they hold. The rich wallow in an excess of luxuries injurious to themselves, solely by the labour of men who are debarred from acquiring for their own use a sufficiency even of the indispensable articles of life,—much less any of those numberless comforts which they see around them. And yet, if their capabilities were permitted to be brought into action, they could multiply these in such abundance as would not only afford themselves a participation in them, but would yield to the higher classes a still larger proportion of wealth than the latter can possibly obtain under existing circumstances. Such being the facts, my Lord, which at any time I can prove to the satisfaction of every intelligent reflecting mind, surely the working man and his family have a fair and just claim for some aid and protection from the legislature of their country. In a majority of cases, he is now, whenever required, compelled by dire necessity to labour 14, 16, or even 18 hours per day, in employments from which often every idea of comfort must be banished, which are frequently very unhealthy, and sometimes revolting to human nature; but, my Lord, his sons and his daughters, and even his children, male and female, of a tender age, are now subjected to the same necessity: they must all thus labour, when they can procure work even of this wretched description, to support a bare existence. To effect more than this many of them never hope, but live in perpetual fear, should sickness overtake them, that they must sooner or later be compelled to accept even this, in the degrading capacity of parish paupers.

You will, I am sure, my Lord, readily grant that this state of things cannot last; that its continuance will annihilate every proper feeling between the governed and their rulers; and that confusion and misery must go on increasing. If you ask me where is the remedy? or say, as modern politicians are apt to do, that the evil in time will cure itself? I contend that there

are remedies; and I deny that the evil, if unchecked, will cure itself in any other way than by perpetually increasing the necessity for the adoption of those remedies. A truly enlightened statesman will avert, by wise ameliorating measures, those increasing evils, which, if permitted to proceed unremedied, will inevitably derange the social system which it is his duty to direct and control. PAST HISTORY EXHIBITS NO COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH BEARS ANY ANALOGY TO THE PRESENT CRISIS: THE TIME NEVER EXISTED WHEN KNOWLEDGE AND MISERY WERE SO CLOSELY AND EXTENSIVELY UNITED*. That such an union can be of long duration, is impossible; one or other must prevail; and no mind competent to look into futurity can be at any loss to conjecture which must yield to the other. The only safe course which governments can now pursue is, not to oppose, but to lead and direct, knowledge. Those governments which will not or cannot act thus, will have increasing difficulties to encounter, which no artificial power opposed to the permanent well being of the people whom they govern, can long withstand. I trust, my Lord, the British Government is not destined to be one of these. I feel confident that there is too much good intention and intelligence afloat amongst us to permit this evil to be inflicted on a nation so willing to sacrifice its temporary interests to the security of its future liberty and happiness. It is these considerations, which induce me to bring before your Lordship those natural remedies for existing evils which can be alone effectual. Security can now be found only in that system of policy which regards the proper training, education, and advantageous employment of the working classes, as the primary objects of government. Every other remedy which may be attempted will prove a mere palliative, and now a very short-lived palliative. But, my Lord, how utterly vain must it be to attempt these objects, while so large a part of the population as I have described—while not adults only of either sex, but even children of a tender age, are compelled to labour in unhealthy occupations for 14 or 15 hours per day? Such a practice has arisen from the blind efforts of ignorance, that, in its eagerness to grasp at immediate wealth, destroys the only sure means of securing its permanence and its benefits. The opposers of the ameliorations proposed, would be themselves great gainers by their adoption. Let the subject be viewed fairly even as one of mere gain or pecuniary profit only, and it would be easy to prove to the satisfaction of every one who has not been trained to become a mere manufacturer, or whose mind has not been too deeply imbued with the prejudices of trade, that all parties interested must necessarily be gainers under the regulations which ought now to be adopted—that is, that more wealth shall be created for all, at a less cost, and with more comfort, to each. But I need not occupy your Lordship's time with the details of an argument, necessary only to those whose ideas have been confined within the limits of a certain class, and who are consequently incompetent to any process of reasoning, in which it is necessary to view society as a whole, and not in little detached and unconnected portions.

The question is now before the legislature and the country, where I have long wished to see it, that its principles might be fairly and fully discussed by statesmen who have no interest, either real or imaginary, in the present destruction of the health, morals, and happiness of their fellow-creatures, whose only resource afterwards is parish relief. I regret, however, to see that the ameliorating clauses which the Bill before me contains in its present form are inadequate to remedy the evils which now exist, and which long ago ought to have been prevented. Its enactments limit its intended ameliorations to Cotton Mills only, and permit children at nine years old to be employed in them from that period to 16 years of age, 12 hours and a half per day, allowing only one hour and a half for meals and exercise in the open air. I have no doubt the Honourable Member with whom this Bill originated, and who has devoted so much time to the subject, is aware that these enactments are very inadequate to meet the existing evils. He was probably afraid to ask more, lest he should increase the opposition of those, who think themselves interested in perpetuating an oppression on their fellow-creatures, worse than any slavery of the same extent with which the human race has been hitherto afflicted. WE ARE UNACQUAINTED WITH ANY NATION, ANCIENT OR MODERN, that has suffered its hundreds of thousands of children, of 7 to 12 years of age, to work incessantly for 15 hours per day in an overheated unhealthy atmosphere, allowing them only 40 minutes out of that time for dinner

* This new fact in history, for such it is, is particularly worthy the attention of all those who are inclined to argue from the past against the present, and to confound experience with imagination.—*Exam.*

and change of air, which they breathe often in damp cellars or in garrets, in confined narrow streets or dirty lanes. And this system of oppression will be sanctioned by the British Legislature, if the Bill proposed shall be allowed to pass in its present state; for it is in evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the subject, that such practices prevail in other manufactories as unhealthy as the cotton. It cannot for a moment be supposed that the Legislature will now compromise its character by giving its countenance to such abuses. Far better would it be that the evil should remain in its full extent, than that the poor sufferer should be mocked by enactments which merely hold out a petty, paltry relief to those employed in one branch of our manufactures, while thousands and hundreds of thousands in other situations are left to experience all the oppression and slavery of which I now complain.

My Lord, I do hope that this important subject will be taken up and defended by the Ministers of the Crown on its broad and true principles; I trust they will prove to the country at large that revolution or violent reformation is not necessary to compel them to protect the oppressed and the helpless; and that they are willing of themselves to begin the work of gradual reformation, at that point from which alone any beneficial reformation can ever commence—that is, by attending well to the proper training and education of the rising generation. Let this point be adopted as the polar star of the domestic policy of Great Britain, and it may safely be predicted that her past fleeting prosperity and success will become as shadows when contrasted with her future permanent strength and glory. A fortunate opportunity at the proper moment now presents itself to begin this admirable work, and let us hope it will be seized with avidity by our most enlightened statesmen, who discarding the ignorant and degrading feelings of party, will unite all their efforts in a cause in which all have a common interest, and by the adoption of timely preventive measures, founded on principles leading to union and good-will among mankind, will overcome those evils in the social system, which now in every direction threaten forcibly to dissolve all existing governments and institutions. But, my Lord, and I put the question to you as a practical statesman, can the habits of the rising generation be well and properly formed while they continue to be immured almost from infancy within our demoralizing and unhealthy manufactories for 14 or 15 hours per day? Or rather, my Lord, could the greatest enemy to human nature devise more effectual means by which to blight every hope of improvement or happiness to man? Could such a being, in the plenitude of his cunning and hatred, so surely settle in any other way a blasting curse on human beings, or so certainly inflict upon them every form and degree of misery to which their nature is liable? To advance one step beyond a mere pretence to ameliorate the wretched condition of the working classes,—the sole instruments by which our necessities, our comforts and our luxuries are produced, they must be protected from that oppression to which they are now exposed, and their children must be placed under circumstances in which they may be trained in habits useful to themselves and to society. If the Bill now before the Legislature secure not these objects, it will not effect any thing that had not much better be left undone. Instead of confining the provisions of the Act to Cotton Mills only, they should extend to all manufactures whatever not carried on in private houses. Instead of children being admitted at nine years of age to work in Cotton Mills twelve and a half hours per day, with only an hour and a half for meals and recreation, no child should be admitted to work in any manufactory before ten years of age, and not for more than six hours per day until he is twelve years old. And no manufacturer should be permitted to employ either young or old for a longer period than twelve hours per day, allowing them out of that time one hour for breakfast and another for dinner, leaving ten hours for full and constant work, which is one more than our ancestors thought beneficial; and I doubt whether nine hours of regular and active employment, established as the measure of daily labour to be required from the working classes, would not be still more economical and profitable for the country.

I am fully aware of the clamour which these propositions will at first call forth from the blind avarice of commerce; for commerce, my Lord, trains her children to see only their immediate or apparent interest; their ideas are too contracted to carry them beyond the passing week, month, or year at the utmost.

* This is an excellent argument to all but the supine and the selfish; and what does that very fact say to the wilful unhappiness and demoralism of their creed?—*Exam.*

They have been taught, my Lord, to consider it to be the essence of wisdom to expend millions of capital, and years of extraordinary scientific application, as well as to sacrifice the health, morals, and comforts of the great mass of the subjects of a mighty empire, that they may uselessly improve the manufacture of, and increase the demand for PINS, NEEDLES, AND THREADS;—that they may have the singular satisfaction, after immense care, labour, and anxiety on their own parts, to destroy the real wealth and strength of their country by gradually undermining the morals and physical vigour of its inhabitants, for the sole end of relieving other nations of their due share of this enviable process of PIN, NEEDLE, AND THREAD MAKING. I trust, my Lord, it is not by such men that our great national concerns are henceforward to be directed. If their voice is to predominate in our councils, the vital interests of the country must soon be utterly sacrificed to the grossest political errors. It is the creed of this class, that no effort or expense should be spared to improve those trifling baubles and luxuries, which when perfected, are of no intrinsic value whatever, which cannot add a particle of strength or comfort to the empire; while any attempts to ameliorate the condition of human beings are derided as unnecessary and visionary, as travelling out of the proper business of life, which to them is solely and exclusively to accumulate wealth—wealth, which is not only acquired at the expense of every thing that is truly great or valuable in the character of a nation, but which, WHEN ACQUIRED, IS USELESS, NAY, IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE INJURIOUS TO THEMSELVES AND OTHERS. It is, my Lord, to such kind of influence as I have now described, that the best interests of the country have been sacrificed for years, and if the government cannot proceed without such aid, it is not difficult to see to what it will speedily lead.*

Should it be urged upon you, my Lord, that these and other ameliorating measures will give such a stimulus to population, that the world will soon be too small for its inhabitants, I cannot imagine that your Lordship will contemplate such an argument with any alarm. I intend to take an early opportunity of showing that this dread of an excess of population has no better foundation than exists for the nursery terrors of ghosts and hobgoblins: that at this moment the earth is a comparative desert; that all its present inhabitants are suffering for the want of a much more extended population; and that when the subject comes to be properly understood, no real evil will ever be apprehended from this source.

Being strongly impressed with this view of the subject, I have felt it a duty imperative upon me, thus publicly to recommend to your Lordship, as Prime Minister of the country, to adopt, by means of the Bill now under the consideration of the legislature, a declared principle of gradually and systematically reforming the growing evils of the country, by well and properly forming the habits of the rising generation. It is obviously a necessary preliminary to this work of reformation, that the manufacturer should relinquish the premature and oppressive employment of children. The importance of the subject of this letter renders it unnecessary to apologise for having thus occupied so much of your Lordship's time. Be assured that, with every proper feeling of respect for the long sacrifice which you have made of your private comforts, in the discharge of public duties, I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

New Lanark, March 20, 1816.

ROBERT OWEN.

* No real advantage has occurred from enabling our fashionable females to purchase fine lace muslins at one fourth of the former prices; but to produce them at this price, many thousands of our population have existed amidst disease and wretchedness, and been carried prematurely to their graves.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 21.—Yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, some time after the rehearsal of a piece, a fire broke out in the theatre of the Odeon. The flame reached the decorations, and extended with a frightful rapidity. Before four many of the staircases were already in flames. At the first news of this event, assistance was sent from all quarters. The Chancellor of France and the Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers went to the spot, and remained there with all the persons attached to the service of the Chamber as long as the burning continued. His Royal Highness the Duke of Berri hastened likewise to the spot, and did not cease, by his presence and by his

words, to excite the zeal of the workmen. His Excellency the Minister of General Police and the Prefect of Police exerted their most active and efficacious labours. In spite, however, of the ample means of assistance, it was not possible to save the interior of the building. At a quarter before 3 o'clock, the roof of this vast edifice fell in with a great crash. Happily the weather being calm and rainy, the sparks did not extend to the neighbouring houses. The roof fell entirely into the interior, and as soon as that happened, the centre of the conflagration was circumscribed, and all alarm ceased. By 10 o'clock the fire had been entirely got under, and no burning was observed but some remains of the wood-work. The individuals attached to the theatre, and who lived in it, lost indeed all their effects, but their persons were saved. Several citizens were observed going to the top to rescue the women and children. Among other instances of such heroic zeal, one individual was remarked, who had the boldness to venture on a parapet inclined like a roof, to snatch a child from destruction, descending afterwards safe and sound with his precious burden. The soldiers of the guard were particularly distinguished by their zeal and their adventurous boldness. All the by-standers admired a non-commissioned officer, who saved two women, at the peril of his own life. Every one asked his name; they learned that he was called Berquin, corporal of grenadiers. It will be recollected, that this theatre experienced the same disaster on the 23d of March, 18 years ago.

MARCH 22.—At the Bourbon palace, a funeral mass was solemnized for the repose of the soul of the Duke D'Enghien.

Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the fire remaining in the ruins of the Odeon was entirely extinguished. Many of the effects of the theatre, as well as of the actors and others, have been saved. The grand centre and several apartments remain untouched. The shops under the peristyle have not been reached; even the Venetian blinds in some of the windows remain entire; but the whole of the interior, formed by the corridors, the boxes, the pit, the stage, and the decorations, presents only a mass of ashes. The internal walls must be a little cracked, but the external have not suffered the least damage. It was in the orchestra, and under the boards of the stage, that the smoke was first perceived at half-past two, when the actors were on the stage at a general rehearsal. It appears that the fire immediately reached the decorations. M. Clozel, an actor at the Odeon, saved the manager, M. Valville, who happened to be asleep in one of the boxes. None of the firemen perished: they were all present at the muster this morning. A grenadier of the Royal Guard is the only individual whose fate is not yet known. The value of the theatrical property lost is estimated at 500,000 francs. The Duke and Duchess of Berri have sent 2,000 francs to be distributed among the firemen and soldiers who distinguished themselves. Madame Catalani, who did not intend to sing again in Paris, has undertaken to give a concert for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire. Many robberies were attempted during the confusion of the conflagration. One of the robbers who had got a bag of money, and was pursued by the soldiers, threw himself into the flames, and was seen no more.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 17.—The number of vessels that perished in the storms of the 4th and 6th of this month is estimated at 140, between the Helder and Calais only.—The following is an extract of a letter from Valenciennes, March 15:—"It is at length decided that the Army of Occupation will soon quit France. The following are the arrangements:—The Danish, Hanoverian, and Saxon contingents will commence their march home in May. The Russian and English corps will remain till September

At that time the English troops will go to Calais to embark there, and the Russians to Dunkirk. All the horses belonging to the Russian artillery, cavalry, and military train, will be ceded to France, which will spare the inconvenience of transporting them. Such is the news that circulates at the head-quarters of Cambray.

POLAND.

WARSAW, MARCH 2.—The benefit of a constitution is now about to be granted to us. This concession of the Sovereign is the noblest as well as the most worthy consolation which he can give us after so many misfortunes.

EAST INDIES.

It was in April and May last the first hostilities took place with the Peishwah. They were excited by an active partisan named Trimbukjee Dainglia, who, in consequence of his intrigues, had been confined in the fortress of Tannah, on the island of Salsette, which commands the passage between the island and the Mahratta territories in Aurungabad. From this fortress he contrived to escape, and, favoured secretly by the Peishwah, attempted to raise an army for the purpose of acting against us. He had sent information to Scindiah and Holkar for the purpose of engaging their co-operation. The British resident at Poonah, Mr. Elphinstone, obtained early intelligence of what was going on, and, before the plans of Trimbukjee were ripe, brought a strong military force into the field, surrounded Poonah, seized the person of the Peishwah, and compelled him to sign a treaty, ceding to us three of his fortresses. At the same time he issued a proclamation, declaring his disapprobation of Trimbukjee's conduct, and offering a large reward for his apprehension. But his real intentions with respect to this intriguing minister seem to have been very different. While he was openly disapproving his measures, he was secretly encouraging him to proceed. The proclamation was ineffectual, and Trimbukjee carried on his projects with great activity, and, as appears by the sequel, with success. Forty thousand men, under his command, marched straight towards Poonah, for the purpose of securing the person, and acting under the immediate orders of the Peishwah. They are said to have reached Poonah, before we had sent Col. Smith, with a force of about 4,000 men, against them. The first battle, on the 5th of November, was fought at some distance from Poonah, and the enemy were defeated, but not disheartened; for another battle was fought on the 17th, not far from Poonah. A good deal of blood was shed in the two battles. Capt. Preston, of the Bombay European Regiment, was wounded severely, and Lieut. Falconer, of the Bombay Native Infantry. Two brothers, of the name of Vaughan, who had been taken and carried to Poonah, after the first battle, were shot. After the second battle, Poonah surrendered, and the Peishwah with Trimbukjee fled to some fort to the southward. Shehnoor has been mentioned to us. Thither Colonel Smith was to move against him about the 20th of November. The final ruin of this head of the Mahratta empire may now be confidently anticipated. He will fall by the hands that restored and sustained him. The Peishwah's name is Bajeeerow, son of the famous, or rather infamous Ragoonauth Row, who murdered his nephew, the Peishwah Narrain Row, in 1773. But he failed in securing the firm possession of the dignity of Peishwah, and the son of Narrain Row was declared Peishwah. He died suddenly in 1795, and the two sons of Ragoonauth were alternately raised to the Musnud. At length one of them, Bajeeerow, was established in 1803, at Poonah, by General Wellesley, in consequence of his alliance with the British, concluded at Bassein on the 30th of December, 1802. He has ever since remained in undisturbed possession; and, till the year 1817, had been firmly attached to our Government, which assisted him to settle all his differences with the numerous Chiefs subordinate to the Poonah State. It is not unlikely that the Peishwah will now be dethroned, and his dignity restored to one of the descendants of Narrain Row, the former possessor of the Peishwahship, if any be yet living. But the new Prince will, in all probability, be shorn of the power and possessions which belonged to the present Peishwah, and will have little more than the name of King—"a barren sceptre in his gripe." If we may form a conjecture, Poonah and all the territories along the west coast will be added to our possessions; and if, as may be suspected, there is a secret understanding with Scindiah, he will probably have some portion of the Peishwah's territories for assisting our plans. —*Courier.*

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

NORFOLK.—MUSKETT v. GURNEY.—This was an action for *crim. con.* and the damages were laid at 10,000*l.*—Mr. GURNEY said, that the plaintiff was compelled to resort to this action to obtain, in some degree, a compensation for one of the deepest injuries which it was possible for one man to commit against another. The plaintiff was the son of a Gentleman who had amassed a large fortune in the practice of agriculture; he had married the daughter of a respectable farmer, and a man of considerable property. The defendant was a man of very large fortune, and a member of a respectable family of the Society of Friends. After making many observations the Learned Counsel proceeded to evidence. The marriage was proved to have been solemnised on the 17th of March, 1812, the fruit of which was a daughter, now five years of age; and evidence was given to shew, that the plaintiff and his wife had continued to live on terms of affection until about six months ago.

Rebecca Ewen (Mrs. Musket's nurse maid) stated, that she had lived with Mrs. Musket, at Intwood Hall, about three miles from Norwich; that during the first year of her service Mrs. Musket always went to Norwich by the Eaton-road, but that she had since always gone the Swardston-road, which is further by half a mile, and which leads past Keswick, the residence of Mr. Gurney, his mother, and sister; there was no intimacy between the two families, but the defendant occasionally called at Intwood; that in last spring the defendant and Mrs. M. met two or three times a week near a dark green gate, in a lane running by the defendant's plantation; this lane is a public highway, but not much frequented; sometimes they were together an hour and a half, sometimes not so long. The witness was one day walking with her mistress and the child, when they saw the defendant leaning over the white gate, leading into the plantation. Defendant and Mrs. Musket walked together in the plantation to a straw hut; the witness walked near, but did not hear what they said; they remained there half an hour, the witness walking about in the meantime. These meetings were continued; they walked in the plantation three times afterwards; witness did not go in but once. She frequently attended Mrs. Musket to Norwich; defendant sometimes met them on the road, when Mrs. Musket used to get out of the donkey-cart and walk; Mr. Gurney being generally on horseback, he sometimes rode by her side till he reached his own house. At one time, being at Norwich with her mistress, she saw Mr. Gurney talking to some gentlemen, whom he immediately left; Mrs. Musket left the witness, and two hours afterwards she came to her at her mother's. The defendant called sometimes at Intwood when Mr. Musket was out; witness never let him in but once; she heard his voice in the keeping parlour twice; she might, if she had been disposed, have heard what she was saying. She never heard Mr. Musket accuse his wife of having ill-treated him. The plaintiff never walked out with his wife, who had always either walked or ridden every day, both before and after the meetings with Mr. Gurney. Mrs. M. never gave witness any orders to leave her; and she never saw defendant take any improper liberties with her mistress.

Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN entered into many able arguments to shew that the evidence (even admitting that it might be all correct) was insufficient to establish the case, when indiscretion was the most which had been proved.

Judge DALLAS, after recapitulating the evidence, said, it was clear that the defendant had conducted himself with great impropriety—but great impropriety of conduct often takes place without the least act of familiarity. There were some suspicious circumstances in the case, but the Jury were to put all the facts together, and give a verdict accordingly.—The Jury, of whom eleven were special, almost immediately returned a verdict for the defendant.

DORCHESTER.—Mr. Baldwin, a farmer, recovered 190*l.* from the Earl of Digby, for damage sustained by him last July, when the plaintiff's meadows were flooded, and his hay washed away, through a servant of his Lordship's improperly drawing the hatches at the head of a fish-pond.

STAFFORD.—A case was tried of a curious nature:—A public meeting to petition for Parliamentary Reform having been held in the Petteries, a man named Deakin was employed to hawk about and obtain signatures to the petition, and he placed himself in the high road opposite to Mr. Spode's manufactory at Stoke, with the view of catching the men as they left work, and

getting them to sign. On being observed, with a table before him, five persons within the manufactory brought out a water engine, with which they pursued Deakin along the road till he was thoroughly drenched, and their water exhausted. Deakin now indicted them for a riot and assault; he appeared very illiterate, had been a boatman, a carter, and a potseller, and it appeared was hired to obtain the signatures, at 3s. a day.—Mr DAUNCEY, in addressing the Jury for the defendants, said, Deakin went to set his inflammatory matter to work amongst Mr. Spode's men, and they took the readiest means to extinguish his flame—he excited a flame, and they put a little water on him, and extinguished it.—Judge BURROUGH considered the conduct of Deakin blameable, in placing himself before the manufactory, for the purpose of catching the men as they came out, but still a riot and assault had been committed, acts highly illegal.—The Jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty!

YORK.—Mr. Justice BAYLEY passed sentence on the prisoners convicted in the course of the preceding week, when 25 prisoners received sentence of death. The bar being insufficient to contain so large a number, these unhappy men were brought up at three several times. Previous to his Lordship's departure, he respited all the prisoners, except Samuel Leatherland, convicted of passing, at Hull, forged Bank of England notes!

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Parsons, Barton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, to April 6.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Pratt, Kennington, surgeon. Attornies, Messrs. Edwards and Son, Castle-street, Holborn.

A. Johnson, Manchester, silk-mercer. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Clarke, Coates, and Watson, Warrford-court.

T. Fleming, Liverpool, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

G. Willson, Ironmonger-lane, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Temple.

W. Harvey, Houndsditch, coppersmith. Attornies, Messrs. Walton and Gliddon, Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street.

J. H. Peacock, Burwell, Cambridgeshire, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Pickering and Smith, Staple-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Miller, Regent's-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, merchant; from 31 March, to April 7.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Garside, Stockport, Chester cotton-spinner. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.

W. Elwell, Birmingham, chemist. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

J. Miles, Uxbridge, truss-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Rudall and Rudall, Barnard's Inn.

T. Bishop, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Holt, Threadneedle-street.

W. Towse, Wokingham, Berks, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Faithfull, Lamb's Conduit-street.

J. Procter and J. Besser, Steyning-lane, cloth-factors. Attorneys, Mr. Taylor, Clement's Inn.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 78½.

F. W. M. shall appear.

We have been much gratified with the promise of talent contained in the Sonnets of J. W. D.

Attention will be paid to the Book on Prison Discipline.

Various COMMUNICATIONS in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Two reports have been made from the Committee on the French Budget, the one by M. Roi, the other by Count BEUGNOT. The deficiency, which is to be provided for by a loan, through the medium of alienating the rentes,

amounts to 221,000,000 francs: and this loan is represented as not difficult of raising, the Contractors having made enormous profits on the former ones;—a very sufficient reason certainly, but not quite comfortable enough to hinder the Assembly from manifesting agitation. But the foreign claims on France are the great matter, and if the subject of internal revenue is enough to agitate the Deputies, we may conceive the feelings produced by the following declarations. M. Roi concluded his speech with the following words, which are said to have produced a "strong sensation":—

"In looking forwards, we are justly alarmed at the amazing augmentation of our expenses. Every thing is changed around us, and we go on as if nothing had been changed.

"The resignation of the country in these unfortunate times has been great and admirable; it originates in its affection for its King; but though its affection can experience no change, all its resources are exhausted, and we have to communicate to you THIS TERRIBLE TRUTH—that if the extraordinary charges which press upon the nation do not terminate with the present year, it will be impossible for you to create the Budget of 1819."

M. BEUGNOT, amidst a great many theatrical flourishes, in the ancient court style, about the Royal Family and the great merit of France in displaying such a "noble attitude in adversity," expresses the same alarm as M. Roi, though not in so candid a manner. He says that "the occupation of the territory cannot be continued for two years longer, without making France a prey to agitations menacing to Europe;" that she is even now exhausted; that "here must be the limit of her sacrifices, because it is the limit of her means;" that the Allies will doubtless consider the matter in this light; that the French may reckon upon the retirement of the foreign troops by the end of the present year; that the settlement of the claims is under negotiation, and there is reason to hope that the Deputies will be acquainted with the results before the end of the Session, "and an end put to the exaggerations which have a very serious effect upon the public credit;" but that it is necessary, at the same time, to provide the means for the current service, otherwise every thing will be compromised, even hope.

We do not know whether the Allies will take all this for granted; but this we are persuaded, that if they do not, the French will not care much longer about their delays and deliberations, but draw their swords to cut the Gordian knot at once.

There was a report blown about our streets on Friday; by those vociferous reprobates the News-horns, that BONAPARTE had suddenly died; but we believe it is not traceable to any thing besides the probability of such an event, owing to the lofty souls of the British Ministers. It is said in the French advices, that the assassin who attempted to turn his pistol into an Infernal Machine against the Duke of WELLINGTON, is at length discovered, and turns out to be a hired French refugee. We shall see;—and we shall also remember.

The French Government have at length resolved to do their best for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Every ship and cargo engaged in it, in any manner, is to be confiscated; but the *Chronicle* justly observes, that "unless a right of search is mutually conceded, the subordinate agent of any one Power will, in spite of all laws, possess the

means of carrying on the trade to a frightful extent." Lord CASTLEREAGH the other day in the House of Commons announced an agreement to this effect on the part of the Netherlands. That extremely Holy Ally, the King of SPAIN, whom we and the Russian snows helped into his father's throne, we were obliged to give douceurs to, before he would move his pretty delicate embroidering hand to such a plebeian work.—It is curious to see the "trumpet" which the French orators blow on this occasion—"before their good deeds." When NAPOLEON used to do any thing striking, and was flattered for it by these very same men, it was, "how slavish! how nauseous! how egotistical!"—but if LOUIS imitates him at all, how late soever, all is as it should be;—people can afford to let him;—he does not gall their self-love. The Minister of Marine, Count MOLE, in a tissue of truth, falsehood, and base inconsistency, thus addressed the Chamber of Deputies:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The most enlightened men of all nations during the last century, required the abolition of that barbarous traffic, known under the appellation of the Slave Trade; their voices had long been raised against it without effect; in vain religion and philosophy united their complaints and their efforts; it was reserved for us, to see this magnanimous resolution spring up in the minds of the inhabitants of every State, and in the breast of every King. It was reserved for us to witness the accomplishment of that desire recorded in the immortal work of Montesquieu. "Why," said he, "why do not the Potentates of Europe, who form so many useless conventions, make a general one in the cause of humanity and pity?" The Congress of Vienna, Gentlemen, have answered to the appeal of that great genius. History and humanity will record with gratitude the famous declaration of the 8th February 1815, in which all the Sovereigns, with a general and liberal regard, pleaded, as it were, the cause of morality and justice, with as much wisdom and force of argument as were ever displayed by the most eloquent men in all ages. A reform so salutary, but at the same time so contrary to divers interests, cannot result from the will of any Government, or from its efforts. It can only operate by universal consent, by that influence superior to all other—the inevitable sway of morality and of humanity.

"A single man, by his power and the delusion of his exploits, had arrested time in its course, and the human species in its perfection. But once his career concluded, the nature of things resumed its order, and the French Empire, reinstated by its legitimate Princes, occupies the first rank in the scale of nations. In this general progress of all people towards wisdom and civilization, it has to her been a source of noble consolation, in the midst of so many sufferings, to associate herself in the framing of that great act of morality and justice proclaimed by the Congress. In observing our Sovereign (scarcely seated on the throne of his ancestors) eager to pay this homage to the rights of humanity, it recalled to our minds, that from one century to another, the Princes of this same family not only swayed the sceptre with glory, but in the practice of the most exalted sentiments and the most generous virtues."

The translation of all this into plain matter of fact is as follows:—It was philosophy that first raised a cry against this diabolical traffic;—the divines were in it's favour at first, because, with their usual hopeful mode of arguing, they said it was evidently intended to exist, and that a curse was on the descendants of HAM. But philosophy gradually influenced superstition in this as in other matters; some excellent believers, among whom was GREGOIRE a revolutionary priest, and the immortal CLARKSON, had true piety enough to adopt what VOLTAIRE and MONTESQUIEU recommended. The latter in particular devoted his life and health to the task, though as he was no speaker and time-server, people heard very little about him, and a great deal about his declamatory follower Mr. WILBERFORCE. These men and others seized the opportunity of

the success of the Allies to press the subject on their attention; but they were behaving in a very shilly-shally manner upon it, when BONAPARTE returned from Elba, and seeing what the age required of him, ordained the Abolition by one stroke of his pen. The battle of Waterloo succeeded, and the Abolition went slowly on again as we have seen, till it was thought fit, partly, we suppose, by way of not keeping promises with the Europeans, to do something at last for the Africans;—Louis agrees of course; and then M. MOLE, formerly Imperial Counsellor of State and Grand Judge, gets up and makes a speech, in which he contrives to mix up all the causes of the Abolition, good and indifferent, willing and unwilling,—abuses his old master, and compliments a whole line of legitimate despots and debauchees. Now let us hear a few sentences which the said M. MOLE, who abuses the "single man" and his hindrance of human perfection, uttered to his countrymen in the year 1813:—

"If a man of the age of the Medici, or of that of Louis the 14th, were to return to earth, and at the sight of so many wonders were to ask how many glorious reigns and ages of power had sufficed to produce them, you would reply,—A dozen years of war, and a single man." *

* *Moniteur*, 12th March, 1813. See an excellent work for all admirers of great courts,—the *Dictionnaire des Girouettes*.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, March 19.

I hasten to inform you that the man who, according to all probability, fired the pistol at the Duke of Wellington, has been just arrested at Paris. Thus it is that the French police replies to those who have accused it of bestowing too little pains and vigilance in searching for the criminal. The person arrested is named Cantillon, an ancient hussar, a man of the most blind devotedness, of extraordinary intrepidity, a true *Sold*, whom the intriguers of the Netherlands have but too well chosen with their views, to be the instrument of crime. The affair will soon be exposed in open day. It appears certain that the ramifications of the plot have not extended far beyond Belgium. It is an infernal conception of a very small number of French refugees, aided by some Belgians who participate in their dangerous principles, and who cannot accustom themselves to the repose which Europe is enjoying. The supposed assassin appears to be a Frenchman by birth. If he is so, all France disowns him, and feels the utmost horror at his crime. A Frenchman is more than all the world interested in his just and exemplary punishment. Damiens and Ravaisac were also Frenchmen: one villain, one sanguinary monster, may unhappily exist in a nation composed of 28,000,000 of men.—There is not the least doubt at present that the temptation to the crime has been most serious as well as abominable; and that it has only failed of its effect by circumstances independent of the will of the assassin.—*Times*.

Paris, March 21.

In addition to the details I communicated in my last concerning the apprehension of the person that fired at the Duke of Wellington, you may announce the following:—A subscription was collected at Brussels for the purpose of remunerating the person infamous enough to attempt the life of the Duke. Sixteen thousand francs were already deposited when the person presented himself. It was agreed on either side, that if he were unsuccessful, he was only to receive one half of the amount. He fled back to Brussels, after his ineffectual endeavour. Two persons walking in the park in that city were overheard by an agent of the police, exclaiming "that it was absurd to enrich a fellow who had not even grazed the pannets of the carriage." This, and the testimony of the assassin's mistress, are the principal circum-

stances which bear against the prisoner. The result of the interrogatories is unknown. It is assured, and I believe correctly, that one of the persons examined had confessed, in his examination, the day before yesterday, that the assassination list was presented to him, but that he refused any concern in it with horror.—*Courier*.

Paris, March 23.

Cantillon, after the affair of the firing of the pistol, had the extraordinary audacity to present himself, on the morning of the 11th, before the hotel of the Duke of Wellington, probably to learn the result of his attempt. This wretch was born at Paris; his father, a respectable old man, is a modeller; he himself was a jeweller by profession, but, accustomed to vagrancy, did not labour. He excited attention in his regiment less by brilliant actions than by deeds of cruelty towards his enemies. His fanaticism was so raised in Belgium by the French refugees, and others, he never spoke of foreigners, and especially of the English, without paroxysms of rage and fury. He has already been interrogated several times by the Comte Angles, Prefect of Police, and it is said that he persists in a system of absolute denial. Every thing announces that he will soon be brought before a Court of Assize.—*Times*.

One of the American Papers contains a curious article respecting BONAPARTE. It is stated, upon the authority of an "intelligent French Gentleman," that the French colonists on the Tombigbee, in Georgia, who are described as immensely rich, have been exploring the sea-coast to select a proper place for the erection of a ship-yard, where they intend to build a fleet of men of war of peculiar construction. This fleet, when finished, is to be manned with American seamen, and to sail for the rescue of BONAPARTE from St. Helena! The writer of the letter (BARTISTE PREROUX), celebrates himself upon the possibility of its success, and then, he adds, "most of the present rulers of Europe will, in a short time, be compelled to make room for others, and the founders of Demopolis, on the Tombigbee, again become the pride and glory of the French nation, and the terror of European tyrants."

An article in an Havana paper contains an official account of the execution of General MINA. The report is signed by a surgeon, who examined the body, and specifies the place and number of the wounds received.

Mr. CANNING has at last received his desert, in an animated letter just published by RICHWAY, every sentence of which will make him writhe in mind as much as poor OGDEN did in body when under the hand of the Surgeon.—We have not time for an extract this week.

On Easter Monday the LORD MAYOR gave the annual feast at the Mansion-house. The Ministers absented themselves this year, as they did the two preceding ones; but the Dukes of YORK and CUMBERLAND, and the Prince of HESSE HOMBURG, were present, as also the Austrian, Spanish, and French Ambassadors. There was a tolerable show of rank and fashion; but no person of very marked distinction. The dinner was handsome; and the brilliancy of the gas gave a splendour to the scene, which would have been a passport to a much less sumptuous entertainment. There was no particular feature in the songs or toasts. The dancing-room was, as usual, a scene of mere confusion; there was too great a crowd to admit even the semblance of a decent dance: but, as custom required that some such ceremony should be gone through, a proper number of persons were put upon the usual motions. The Prince ESTERHAZY (the Austrian Ambassador) opened the ball with Miss SMITH, the daughter of the LORD MAYOR. Three or four Bishops were at the dinner, but left before the ball began.

Finney was discharged from custody on Friday, there not being any person to prosecute for his alleged offence of uttering forged notes.

MASTER-SWEEPS.—The Master Chimney-Sweepers have put forth a "Case," in which they vehemently oppose the Bill for abolishing the employment of children. They say, that Parliamentary interference is not required;—and why? because, truly, neither the Masters nor the little boys have made any complaints! Yet they themselves admit, that "the chimney-sweeper's cancer is a terrible disease when it becomes virulent," and that "chimney-sweepers are liable to terrible and fatal accidents;" that is, that the poor little children, who have never complained to Parliament, are so liable!—These Master-sweeps seem to have taken a hint from Mr. CANNING, and appear to wish to excite a laugh in the House, by facetiously striking "a balance" (such is their phrase), between the "weak eyes" of their defenceless victims and their "clean teeth;" adding moreover, that soot "preserves their bodies from the itch;" that "the children of the poor must submit to many inconveniences, and that any thing is better than living in idleness upon a parish allowance."—Whether such reasoning will take with the House, we cannot say; but much as we dislike idleness and parish support, we cannot think that constant filth, disease, barbarity, and death by torture, are much better things.—There are no doubt some difficulties in the proposed change; but when humanity and justice demand it, every sacrifice should be made. These Master-sweeps must think the people at large are indeed "dolls and idiots," if they imagine they will be deceived by their exaggerated statements of expense, and their assertions about the depreciation of property and frequent conflagrations,—all which is to be caused by the non-employment of little wretched children!—We advise these Master-sweeps to hire Mr. CANNING to assist them in their labours: he will contrive to "convulse the House with laughter," by some delicate and tasteful description of the trembling agonies of a little sweep, on being forced up a crooked flue, from which he was dragged down a corpse,—and then persuade them that the case "is one which should be referred to the Cancer Society, not to the decision of Parliament." The Masters may rely upon it, that Mr. CANNING is the man for their money, and that among all the Right Honourables not one is better calculated to assist them in a foul job.

The first banquet given by Baron HUMBOLDT, lately accredited here as the Representative of the Court of Berlin, was held at the Ambassador's residence, in Portland-place, on Saturday evening. The PRINCE REGENT was in such excellent health and spirits, that after the cloth was removed, his Royal Highness sang two songs in the most pleasing and scientific style.—*Courier*.

WILD DOG.—A most destructive animal (supposed of the mastiff species) has for a considerable time past infested the neighbourhood of Rochester, and committed great ravages among the sheep and lambs of persons residing in and near that place; twenty belonging to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, eleven of Sir C. PRICE's, ten belonging to Mr. LEADER, and one of Mr. JONES's (the Marshal of the King's Bench), have been destroyed by this animal within the last three weeks. His attacks are always made in the night; he seizes his victim by the throat, mangles it terribly in that part, and sucks the blood: it does not appear that he eats any part of the flesh. The farmers and labourers of the neighbourhood are indefatigable in their endeavours to find out the haunt of the ferocious beast, but the efforts have hitherto proved unsuccessful.—*Courier*.

By information received on Friday, in a circular letter from a Magistrate in the west of England, Hussey is traced by a most accurate description, to have passed through that district—and, from the prompt measures which have been adopted, the public may expect hourly tidings of his being in custody.—*Daily Paper*.

THE LATE CARDINAL YORK.—The monument to the memory of the Cardinal YORK, the last of the race of the House of STUART, is now in progress, under the direction of CANOVA. It will be recollected, that by direction of the PRINCE REGENT, in 1815, the sum of 250,000 francs were placed by Lord CASTLEREAGH at the disposal of CANOVA, who was then at Paris, to be applied to defray the expense of carrying to Rome the works of art restored by France, of which sum 50,000 francs were directed to be appropriated towards the monument of the Cardinal YORK. It is now erecting in St. Peter's, where the monument of his father is placed, under the title of *King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.* It is said, that the Cardinal, by his will, directed that his name should be recorded on his tomb as *Henry the Ninth*. CANOVA has undertaken to execute a marble group to adorn and illustrate the monument.

THE NORTH POLE.—It is said that Lord COCHRANE has caused a steam-boat to be built, in which he intends to make a voyage to the North Pole, and from thence to Behring's Strait. She is to be schooner-rigged, and will be accompanied by some old collier, laden with coals, as far as Spitzbergen. Here the coals will be taken into the schooner; and as the run is only about five days to the Pole, and from thence to Behring's Strait nine days, and as it is intended to make use of sails when the wind is fair, his Lordship is sanguine in hope of being the first to accomplish the north-west passage over the Pole, and thus to get both of the Parliamentary rewards, amounting to 25,000*l.*, one-half of which nearly will be expended in the outfit. Hazardous as the navigation among the ice with a steam-boat may appear to be, yet the besetment of ships in the ice generally happens in a calm, when the ice is moving about in all directions by the under-currents, while the ships remain immovable; whereas, by lighting up the engine whenever the wind fails, the ship may be carried on. We heartily wish his Lordship success in this hazardous undertaking. —*Evening Paper.*

NEW-STREET COMMISSIONERS.—Knowing what we do of the practices of these official people, one cannot but smile to see them put forth such a defence as that urged in the case of *PITT v. HUSKISSON, &c.* viz. that they refused to transact business with Mr. PITT, and advised others to avoid him, because he had asked a large sum for a house, which was subsequently purchased at a reduced price. Without dwelling on the fact, that the parties had objected to Mr. PITT long before this affair of the house, and that it was not in the line of the New Street, it should be known how these delicate Commissioners have uniformly acted in their dealings with the persons who have been compelled to surrender their property. They affect to be shocked truly at a man's want of justice in asking a high price for his bargain, but they are not at all shocked at offering sums infinitely short of the true value of property which they wish to purchase. We have seen some of their offers. One tradesman was offered 580*l.*, who recovered 1550*l.*. Another, 200*l.*, who got 850*l.*. Another, 3575*l.*, who obtained 6022*l.*. And so on in a like proportion, or rather want of all proportion. Yet these Gentlemen can assume airs of extreme delicacy, and pretend that they could not possibly transact business with a man who could make an offer so wide of the mark!—The fact is, as it appears to us, that Mr. PITT's conduct as to the house had nothing whatever to do with the question before the Court. If he acted improperly, let him be made responsible; but that Messrs. HUSKISSON, NASH, &c. should become his accusers, his judges, and, we may say, his executioners, at their own pleasure, does seem to us somewhat hard, and that a Court of Law should sanction such proceedings, still more so. If such doings are allowed, the ruin of any one obnoxious to men in power may be easily effected, for no humble individual has any chance in such an unequal struggle, if the law will not finally protect him. We shall see.

MR. HAZLITT'S LECTURES.—The Lectures on Poetry, delivered by this Gentleman with such success at the Surrey Institution, he is now re-delivering at the Crown and Anchor. Those who heard the series at the former place must have remarked the increasing interest they excited as the Lecturer proceeded; and one cause may be, that as Mr. HAZLITT at first treats of those mighty masters of the art whose merits have long since been settled, he is not enabled to exhibit much novelty of criticism, or at least he is unable to put forth those lively and satirical powers, which so much delight a public audience. As he comes down however to modern men, he has ample scope for their display. Able dissertations on SHAKESPEARE and MILTON will deeply interest in the closet; but a mixed evening assembly expect something playful and piquant, something that will send them home smiling—and this Mr. HAZLITT, as he has proved, can well supply.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 316.

DRURY-LANE.

ANOTHER *Rob Roy*, though differing materially from the one at Covent Garden, was produced here on Wednesday, from the pen of Mr. SOANE, author of the *Falls of Clyde*. For the following excellent account of the leading incidents we are indebted to the *Times*:—"It will be seen that they owe little to the story from which the title is derived:—*Diana Vernon* (Miss SMITHSON), betrothed to, but hating *Sir Rashleigh Osbaldistone* (Mr. RAE), and secretly in love with *Rob Roy* (H. JOHNSTON), chief of the clan *Gregarach*, is urged by her father, *General Vernon* (BEN-GOUGH), on account of a large fortune which will be lost to both if the union does not take place, to a precipitate fulfilment of her contract. The marriage ceremony is interrupted by *Rob Roy* and his followers, who takes the place of *Sir Rashleigh*, and intimidating the priest by his threats, becomes himself the husband of *Diana Vernon*. *Helen Macgregor*, (Mrs. GLOVER), the mother of *Rob Roy*, considering her clan degraded by this alliance with Southern blood, is indignant at the marriage, and forms a design to carry off and destroy the bride by poison. The seer *Morvyn* (HOLLAND), to whom she applies for the drug which is to effect her fatal purpose, deceives her by a plan similar to that which is practised in *Romeo and Juliet*. The supposed poison is administered, with every addition of atrocious cruelty and malignant invective, by *Helen* herself, who, supposing her crime completed, dies soon after of despair. *Diana Vernon*, with the help of *Dougal* (WALLACK), a trusty Highlander, far surpassing in intellect his namesake in the novel, and the best character in the piece, is carried by the seer into a cave, and restored to life. *Rob Roy*, whose adventures do not blend sufficiently with those of his mistress, is impeached by *Sir Rashleigh*, taken prisoner, suffered to escape, kills his betrayer, is pursued, surrounded, and on the point of being shot, when *General Vernon* appears with his pardon, procured by the threat of resigning his commission; *Diana* appears, rushes to the arms of her husband, and the curtain drops."

The ambition of the author of this piece to make it as original as possible was very laudable; but it led him into an error common with young writers of this sort, which is, the resolution, though an unconscious one, to differ with what has gone before them, rather than to study a proper novelty for its own sake. It is a fault which is apt to slip into the very best and soundest originality, in times when literature has long been a trade, and authors are forced to be critics, whether they would or no. The consequence on the present occasion is some very striking errors, which have been well noticed, amidst a good deal of praise, by the *Journal* above-mentioned. "The most obvious," it says, "consists in annexing characters to particular

names, wholly differing from the previous associations we had formed of them: a character like *Diana Vernon* or *Rob Roy* resembles an acquaintance: once alter the features of which they are composed, assign new attributes or different modes of conduct, the identity is destroyed, and our sense of propriety violated.—We may tolerate a *General Vernon* sharing a fate like that of *Captain Thornton*, ensnared and captured by the Highlanders; and even a *Helen Macgregor*, as the mother of *Rob Roy*, and the murderer of his wife; but not a delicate, high-minded creature similar to *Diana Vernon*, voluntarily sharing from any conceivable motive the fortunes of a robber and an outlaw; and still less can we imagine *Rob Roy*, the bold free-booter, the levier of black mail, the chief instrument in a daring rebellion, wasting his time, and ruining his purposes, in the pursuit of a love intrigue. To distort characters thus, is in some measure to pervert the truth of history: a few steps farther, and we might have *JULIUS CÆSAR* represented as a coward, and *CICERO* as an idiot."

We doubt the accuracy of the observation here made respecting *Diana Vernon*; that is to say, as far as the abstract question of delicacy and high-mindedness is concerned; for it is one of the first proofs and privileges of the highest pitch of these qualities to be able to pity the sorrows, make allowances for the errors, and love to value the good qualities of all beings, especially when they are threatened to be hunted down by the injustice and vicious common-places of society. But the rest of the remarks appear to us to be very sound, especially the one concerning *Rob Roy*. The insignificance to which this native and powerful character is reduced is not only at war with the character itself, with the very title of the piece, and with the expectations of the audience, but voluntarily abandons all the striking and unaccustomed interest,—all the rubbing off of every-day rust,—which such a character cannot fail to produce, and which surely cannot be neutralized now-a-days by one novel and one drama on the subject. *Robin Hood's* adventures, for instance, whenever any one of them was made the subject of a song or other piece of writing, delighted our ancestors for centuries. His name was as fresh and pleasurable whenever it came upon them, as the return of the green leaves.

The other material defect in the piece is an over-tendency to the declamatory and the *grim*. There is undoubtedly very often a great deal of genius, and even of beauty and moral sweetness, in compositions apparently the most terrific, as in Mr. COLERIDGE'S *Ancient Mariner* for instance. But these have a moral sweetness and a redeeming purpose and grace; the evidence of their predominance in the author's mind, is the genial radiance with which they shine through the cloudiness of the general story; and invariably they are not accompanied with declamation:—they are too powerful, beautiful, and sincere for it. Now the language of the piece before us is too full of thunder and lightning, and flowers, and fierce things, and vultures. There is, or rather perhaps was (for many judicious alterations, we understand, have been made), a mother cursing her son after he had shewn too great a virtue to curse her; and this same mother, in a frenzy of family pride, gives poison, as she thinks, to his bride; and not only so, but contrives to get her into a cemetery, and tortures her unresisting gentleness with the sight of a grave prepared for her. The curse indeed, as well as the attempt to put to death, recoils upon herself, as it ought; but Mr. SOANE, who is a young writer of promise, ought to be warned against these kind of excesses, which he will discover before long to be, not anticipations of the sublime, and leaps into the results of experienced genius, but a want of proper tact hitherto for a hundred delicacies by the way.

On the other hand, there are some things in the new

Rob Roy worthy of the author's most promising production, the *Falls of Clyde*. If the language and the thoughts in general are not of the truest kind, some touches both of simplicity and acute observation are by no means wanting. There are some excellent situations, particularly one at the end of an act, where, after an old Seer has warned *Helen Macgregor* against the commission of an act of ferocity, he makes her and the crowd about her listen to a supernatural voice of the neighbouring waters,—in the midst of which the curtain drops. This is in a truly poetical spirit. The character of *Dougal* also, which, as the *Chronicle* observes, is a good set-off against the more comic amusement afforded by the *Bailie* at the other house, is exceedingly well compounded of native kindness, and occasional, induced ferocity; and though some want of handling in familiar matters subjected the unobtrusive part of *General Vernon* to a merriment which did the discernment of the audience no great credit, we think we could see a very promising attempt indeed to sketch the staid judiciousness and suppressed passions of the more formal military character, in which the man nevertheless ultimately predominates over the machine. In short, there is inexperience and common-place in this production, but there is promise and talent also. The book of the songs will shew this at once. Some of the verses are old and common; but in others there are considerable evidences of a power to feel simplicity, and to have a strong sense of whatever else the author may experience. He has a tact for the shapes and differences of things, such as he ought to turn to good purpose. The Chorus, *Fill, fill up the glasses*, is very characteristic of the bravado and quick-flowing blood of a set of drinkers; and the following one at the bridal is equally so of the union of something devotional and voluptuous:—

Chorus.

Around! Around! Around!
We pace this sacred ground;
With our hearts to heaven glowing,
With the holy waters flowing,
With the tapers burning brightly,
With the incense scattering lightly,
Around! Around! Around!
We pace this sacred ground.

Every drop of water flowing,
Every grain of incense glowing,
Be a seed to pleasure growing.

The most prominent actor is Mr. WALLACK, who surprised us with his performance of a Scotchman still more than Mr. H. JOHNSTON did in the *Falls of Clyde*. He had more passion to show, and more humour; and showed both to great advantage. Mr. WALLACK'S greatest fault in general is a tendency to something affected, and to something worse, which is *slang*. As he rises in his profession, he will find, we trust, that the former is not necessary to him, and the latter not becoming. In the present piece, his person was a good deal hidden by the Scotch dress, or rather he was obliged to give up the display of it to the lower species of Scotch manner, the mingled drollery of which and slouching ease he fell into admirably.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. President WEST, Sir T. LAWRENCE, Mr. WILKIE, Mr. SHEE, Mr. NOLLEKENS, Mr. A. ROBERTSON, and Mr. ALLSTON, have been lately admitted Members of the Academy of Arts in New York.

Mr. WEST is obtaining in America the reward of public admiration, for his noble present to the hospital at Philadelphia. A Gentleman recently arrived from that city tells us, that a handsome exhibition-room has been built by subscription, in which his grand picture of *Christ healing the Sick* has been placed; and that it has for several months past been visited by 500 persons daily, at a quar-

fer dollar each, the whole of which goes into the funds of the hospital.

THE ARTS AT PLYMOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Whatever inference Mr. HAYDON may deduce from the mutilated extract with which he prefaces his Letter in your last Number, I again assert, not only that the intended building at Plymouth is not exclusively for an Academy of Painting, but that an Academy of Painting is not even contemplated by the Projectors. And that I may not be supposed deficient in information on the subject, I shall perhaps be excused for stating, that although I have not the honour of being a Lecturer on Literature, as Mr. HAYDON supposes, I am a Member of the Institution, a Trustee for the intended Building, and a Manager of the Annual Exhibition of Pictures, in the establishment of which (notwithstanding Mr. HAYDON's very extraordinary and gratuitous assumption of my hostility or indifference to the Arts), I have had the pleasure of taking an active part.

Mr. HAYDON requests me to answer the two following questions:—

1st. Was not application made relating to the Casts of the Elgin Marbles?

2d. If so, were Casts from the Elgin Marbles for young men to draw from, or for lectures on Literature?

I have already mentioned in my former letter, that about three years ago an attempt was made at Plymouth to establish a School of Art. At this period, I know that application was made to Mr. HAYDON for Casts from the Elgin Marbles; the attempt failed, and the Casts were consequently not sent. Very recently, it was suggested to the Committee for carrying the proposed Building into effect, that the Elgin Casts would be an appropriate decoration for the anti-room or lobby. Mr. HAYDON was accordingly again applied to on the subject.

The second question (although no doubt very facetious) I confess I do not exactly comprehend: the answer to the first may however do very well for an answer to this also.

Mr. HAYDON takes great pains to prove what I am not at all disposed to deny, viz. that a School of Art would not interfere with the sessions of the Institution, nor with the exhibitions. He says, how can an exhibition for two months in the year hinder study for the remaining eight? By the bye, I cannot help remarking on this novelty of curtailing the year of *two months*, to which it has an undoubted legitimate claim. Would not the good old method of assigning twelve months to the year have strengthened Mr. HAYDON's argument? But, Sir, the question at issue is not a question of *expediency*. The plain fact is, that no School of Art is intended. The money for constructing the building was raised among the Members of the Institution, the Trustees were elected from that body, and the Managers of the exhibitions must pay rent to them for the use of the rooms.

And now that I have, as I hope, set this question at rest, allow me to say, that so far from being unfriendly to the Arts, I was one of the first, and not the least active, in endeavouring to establish a School of Art at Plymouth three years ago, and that whenever there appears a reasonable prospect of success, such aid as I have in my power to give to so laudable an attempt shall not be wanting.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Plymouth-Dock, March 25, 1818.

J. NORMAN.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LANCASTER GAZETTE.

SIR,—Ingenious men, in every age, have amused themselves with endeavouring to discover the nature of Animal Life. My agricultural pursuits have led me to conclude, that the principle of animal and vegetable life is the same;

and that the different result is only in the difference of their organization.—Let us admit, if for my argument only, that human ingenuity cannot increase the vegetable matter on the surface of the earth; yet every farmer can manufacture all the vegetables on his farm into animals (and, *vice versa*,) he can kill, mince them, put them under his furrows, and bring them out in similar vegetables to those from which they were composed.

The ever-living and as ever-active particles they mostly consist of go (as disorganization proceeds) into the next growing vegetable, or take advantage of the atmosphere's wafting them to a fallow (particularly a limed one, or where the greatest chymical affinity exists) for re-organization into that plant (or rule of organization) the seed of which the farmer has just sown.

Presuming then, that the vegetable or animal particle or principle of life is the constituent part of every thing living, and that the animal body contains a multitude of secretory organs, each of which perhaps passes this vital particle in close adhesion with such matter as the organ is destined to furnish, for the supply of the particular part of the body requiring it, such as the bones, skin, &c.; these secretory organs may be regulated in receiving and passing the particles, so combined, by the shape of their capillary tubes, or on the chymical affinity which these organs possess, to add due matter to the vital particle, without which I presume no inert matter can circulate through them. If disorder in the system arises from an undue supply of this vital principle, or the want of matter, calcareous, metallic, or otherwise, to combine with it, the medical professor supplies what his experience tells him has afforded relief in a similar case: for he cannot, nor does he pretend to, prescribe from any scientific knowledge of animal economy. Every hint tending to this discovery has therefore been received by the liberal man with respect.

I have been led more particularly to these remarks, from a recent publication, where it is argued, in the event of death, whether the soul waited the day of judgment to be joined by its respective body, ere it ascended to its destined abode.

If we refer to the Egyptian, Indian, or Chinese records, we shall find the age of the world to be not less than 20,000 years. Now imagine all the animal carcasses to be still here, in distinct parcels, with their particles stowed as close as possible: they would cover the entire surface of the earth to at least 12 feet thick. Is it not more rational to suppose, therefore, that the clothing we have used, or worn out, should be re-manufactured for succeeding generations, and that it can be only fit for us while the soul sojourns here; and that a more proper clothing for our hereafter is provided for us by the Great Provider? The whole creation has revealed his existence and his providence to all mankind in its incomprehensible order, grandeur, and simplicity. The grandeur and sublimity of the human soul (I submit) would not be consistent with animal creation, if we took our old clothes with us.—I am, very respectfully, Sir, your most humble servant,

S. S.

Cloughton-in-Lonsdale, Oct. 28, 1817.

MR. BROUGHAM.

Extract of a Letter from Kendal, dated Monday night. "This day of great expectation has at length arrived; and notwithstanding the prodigious concourse from all parts, every thing, as was predicted by Mr. Brougham's party, has passed with perfect tranquillity. He was drawn above 13 miles by the people, from the borders of the county, and the procession was splendid beyond any thing that had ever been seen here. The thousands who filled up the road and the streets, though animated with an unexampled zeal in the cause, conducted themselves with exemplary decorum, and the whole day afforded a remark-

able contrast to the 11th of February, when the Lowther party, disappointed of any thing like a tolerably warm reception, shewed their spite by raising a riot. The most respectable persons in the Independent cause gave Mr. B. a grand dinner, which was most numerously attended. The day was snowy; but this did not prevent the people from remaining in the streets, while he addressed them in a speech, of which it is to be hoped some account may be transmitted. No time remains now to add more, except that the town and neighbourhood is still filled with bands of people parading peaceably, singing and playing, or congratulating each other upon the day's proceedings, and looking forward to the certain triumph of their interesting and just cause. To-morrow Mr. Brougham begins his progress through the principal places of the County, where the people are to meet him from the more remote districts. He is to be in the two wards on this side all the week, and then to proceed to the opposite side, which, it is supposed, will occupy less time. It is quite impossible to describe the spirit and devotion to the Independent cause which every where prevails. A more animating scene never was witnessed, nor one more instructive to the Rulers of the Country and to domineering Family Influence."

MR. CANNING.

Our readers, no doubt, noticed the subdued tone of Mr. Canning, when called upon in the House by Mr. Lambton to explain what he meant by his insolent observation about "dolls and idiots." How valiant the Lisbon Jobber was, while slandering an absent, ill-used, and diseased old man—how facetious in his description of the dreadful surgical operation under which the poor creature had writhed in agonies!—But when a high-spirited and patriotic young Member demanded explanation, how the Right Honourable shuffled, and retracted, and mumbled about "words dropt in the heat of debate!"—Really, when we reflect upon the entire conduct of this low-minded and high-stationed personage, we are at a loss to say which he is most distinguished for, impudence or meanness. Mr. Canning abuses the lower classes, from whom he sprang; he connects himself with men in power by deserting his first friends and early opinions; he satirizes bitterly men whom he afterwards supports and praises; he denounces Lord Castlereagh in particular, as altogether incapable, meanly intrigues to overturn him, declares that his honour (his honour!) forbids his acting *with* such a Colleague—and finally accepts employment *under* this very Imbecile; he takes 14,000*l.* in one year out of the public purse, for doing absolutely nothing; he gets a miserable pension for his aged mother, though he possesses a large private fortune by marriage, and a large public one by practices which are well known; and lastly, in order to do *something* for his dirty wages, and assist to stifle the complaints of the oppressed, he turns parliamentary buffoon, and "excites some barren spectators to laugh" at that which "makes the judicious grieve."—Viewing him altogether, perhaps a more disgusting character never figured on the public stage; and it is one of the worst signs of the times, when such a being can manage to keep a high station in the Government in spite of the general contempt and loathing.

The following Letter appeared in the *Chronicle* of Friday:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING, &c. &c.

SIR,—As a distant relation of the unfortunate Ogden, I could not but be struck with disgust and indignation at your making his case the subject of ridicule in a late Debate in the House of Commons on the Indemnity Bill. What, Sir, are the facts upon which you raised an unfeeling laugh? Ogden is a man far advanced in age. He has for years past been afflicted with a grievous bodily infirmity. At the instigation of some skulking

unknown Informer, he was arrested under a charge of High Treason. In these circumstances, neither his age nor his infirmity obtained for him any leniency of treatment: though it was evidently impossible for him either to resist or to escape the officers of justice, he was loaded with irons, which were continued on him after he was confined in prison. Under this treatment he was near sinking, and his infirmity was so much aggravated, that he was obliged to submit to an operation, the consequence of which must be either death or relief. By the blessing of God upon a skilful and benevolent hand, the latter took place. And because Ogden did not die under the surgeon's knife, his pain and peril are made the subject of ridicule, and you represent him as laid under obligation by "being cured at the charge of the public." Who are you, Sir, that thus taunt misery and misfortune? True, Ogden is poor—he is, if you please, a pauper. But what are you? When you are out of place, are not you a pauper, receiving from the general parish, by quarterly payments, two thousand a year? What is the conduct of the Reformers when compared with your's? When you went to Lisbon for the benefit of your son's health, they did indeed complain that for your convenience an Embassy was got up, which put 14,000*l.* a-year into your pocket. But did they make a savage sport of the infirmity of your boy? The hardness of your heart makes you deaf to the plainest suggestions of common sense. Some time ago you attacked the legitimacy of Lord Folkestone's ancestor; and now, while you have at home a sad instance of disease, you can joke upon bodily infirmities! This insatiation makes all sober people shudder. I hope you will repent your folly betime; for you may rest assured (and despise not the intimation because it comes from an obscure individual) that if a severe visitation of Providence is insufficient to teach a vain man wisdom, the course of events, or special interposition, will bring upon him a heavier judgment. I remain, in the cant of the world, your obedient servant,

Oldham, near Manchester.

THOS. RIDPATH.

SOUTHWARK REPRESENTATION.

A considerable number of the Electors of Southwark met on Thursday in the Borough, when it was resolved to invite the gallant Sir ROBERT WILSON to become a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, and to support his return at the expense of the electors, on the same judicious plan as that adopted by Westminster. Several Gentlemen, in consequence, on Friday waited on Sir ROBERT, who accepted the invitation, and a canvas will be immediately commenced.—At the above Meeting Mr. AULT presided; and Mr. HALL informed the company, that in a conversation with Sir F. BURDETT on the subject, he told him that he had known Sir ROBERT for 30 years, that he was a fast friend to Parliamentary Reform, and that he was therefore extremely anxious to see him in Parliament. Sir FRANCIS added, that when he stood for Middlesex it had cost him 60,000*l.*, though he did not intend to have expended more than 1,500*l.*, which was an evil that ought to be remedied. It was intimated, that it would be desirable that Mr. CALVERT, whose vote had never deviated from the cause of independence, should be returned with Sir ROBERT WILSON to represent the Borough.—We have reason to believe that the patriotic wishes of these Gentlemen will be successful, and that Southwark, as well as Westminster, will have the satisfaction of sending a representative equally able and willing to support the vital cause of Reform.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

On Monday a numerous meeting of the Electors of Westminster was held in Palace-Yard, for the purpose of adopting Resolutions on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. At one Sir F. Burdett, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Hunt, and others, took their places on the hustings.

Sir F. BURDETT then came forward, amidst loud shouts of applause. He stated he had been desired to preside at the present meeting, the object of which was to consider of the best means of obtaining a full, free, and equal representation of the

people in Parliament. The gentlemen, he said, who desired him to preside there, would address them on this great constitutional point; and he hoped they would give a fair and attentive hearing to every gentleman who should deliver his sentiments.—(Loud applause.)

Major CARTWRIGHT said, if he had a voice as loud as the largest bell, they should hear him, while he stated the grievances under which the people laboured; because there never was a time when it was more necessary than the present for the people to hear those who were disposed to give them good advice. (Applause.) As he himself had now nearly outlived his faculties, and nearly outlived the Constitution itself, he was not able to address them at the length that his inclination prompted him to; and therefore he hoped they would excuse his inability to make a long speech; but he had written an Address to the Electors, which had already been sent forth. He should now therefore content himself with proposing his resolutions.—Major Cartwright then proposed his first resolution, the substance of which was, that Parliament held a vicarious and delegated trust; that they could not suspend the liberties of the country, which would be the subversion of the Constitution; and that they had no authority to screen, by an act of indemnity, any persons who had been guilty of violations of that Constitution.

Mr. WALKER seconded this resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Major CARTWRIGHT said, that in his next resolution he had to take notice of a fact, which had not been sufficiently attended to in public meetings. For the last 24 years Parliamentary Reformers had become objects of public persecution. He took the date of the commencement of those persecutions from the time when Mr. Horne Tooke and Hardy were taken up on charges of high treason, merely because they wanted to obtain a Reform in Parliament—because they had committed acts of treason against the boroughmongers. After mentioning several other prosecutions of a similar character, he moved the second resolution, which was carried unanimously. It expressed the conviction of the meeting that Parliamentary Reformers had been calumniated and persecuted for the purposes of corruption. The third resolution, expressing censure of the rejection of 468 printed Petitions, was next put.

Lord COCHRANE disapproved of printed Petitions, as more liable to suspicion than written Petitions, and proposed to substitute a resolution expressing indignation against the acts of spies, &c.

Mr. HUNT spoke in favour of printed Petitions, and against the resolution of the Noble Lord.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution was carried.

Major CARTWRIGHT next read a Petition to the House of Commons, containing their sentiments upon the subject of printed Petitions.—It was carried unanimously.

The 4th resolution, recommending Petitions with 20 signatures, in compliance with the 13th of Charles II. being moved,

Lord COCHRANE hoped he should not be suspected of any intention to throw obstructions in the way, but he could not refrain from expressing his confidence, that the inhabitants of Westminster would never show such deference to the acts of a tyrant, as was implied by the resolution now proposed.—(Applause.)—He begged again to express his strong disapprobation of printed and uniform Petitions. They afforded great facility to forgery. He had himself received numbers of such forged Petitions. He would not be the instrument of scattering infamy against the reformers, by producing such forgeries in the House of Commons. They were the production of the boroughmongers; and the same Hon. Gentlemen would be ready to stand up in their places, if he produced their Petitions, to say that they were forgeries, and that he was one of those who forged them. He should on this ground oppose the resolution proposed, as encouraging this great abuse. Public meetings were the best bulwark of liberty. The only influence that could affect the assembly which met over the way, was fear. They were in their hearts cowards. Conscious of mal-administration, they trembled to encounter the public voice from public meetings.—(Great applause.)—Why had they prohibited their meeting in that place where their forefathers had been accustomed to meet, and to discuss public questions? The pretended reason was palpably absurd. The true cause was fear of encountering the public voice. (Applause.) The whole acts of that assembly were against the people, for establishing military despotism, and for sharing among themselves the plunder of the people.—(Much cheering.)—He therefore moved as an amendment, "That notwithstanding

the act prohibiting Petitions with more than 50 signatures, and notwithstanding the proneness of Ministers to prosecute according to law, and contrary to law, the people should, like their forefathers, meet in thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and cordially co-operate, to obtain redress of grievances." He hoped the men of Westminster would not follow the example of the gentleman (Mr. Hunt) who had said that he was ready to support every thing that should be proposed by Major Cartwright. Neither approbation nor disapprobation was valuable unless they judged for themselves.—(Great applause.)

Mr. PARKINS agreed with the Noble Lord in this, as he did in every thing else proposed by him on that day.

Major CARTWRIGHT said, that there was no difference between the Noble Lord (Cochrane) and himself in point of principle. It was the opinion of the Judges, in the time of Lord George Gordon, when a law of the same kind existed, that it would be illegal for more than the prescribed number to sign a Petition. If Oliver or Castles, or any other spy, could prevail upon more than 20 to sign a Petition, the consequence would be that the persons so signing might be put in prison and fined 100*l*. People ought to be put upon their guard against such a snare. It was not for his own individual safety that he made the proposition. He was ready to sign any such Petition as that alluded to by the Noble Lord (Cochrane), and to encounter any personal risk that might arise from it. Petitions signed by great numbers were more liable to fraud than such as were signed by only the limited number of 20. It appeared that forged Petitions had come from two or three places. The motive was to give the borough faction an opportunity of saying in the House of Commons that they were forged, and thereby of throwing odium upon the cause of Reform. The Petitions alluded to were forged very probably by the borough faction itself. They were sent down to the places from whence they came, and every effort would be made to discover the authors of them.

The amendment of the Noble Lord (C.) was then put, and carried unanimously.—Lord Cochrane then proposed the resolution formerly negatived; it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. WALKER came forward next with the 5th resolution, which recommended, as a convenient model for Petitions, a concise prayer for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.

Mr. HUNT stated, that he always would maintain, that every man who could be called to resist an invasion was entitled to be represented in Parliament. The principle had never before been fairly brought before the electors. This principle it was particularly necessary to have brought forward, because one of their representatives had never avowed his support of it. He hoped that member would now manfully tell them his resolution respecting it.—(Applause and some hisses.)

Lord COCHRANE hoped that, after ten years' observation of his conduct as their representative, they would not now call upon him to avow his political opinions. He was more especially unwilling to enter upon such an avowal at the call of an individual. The resolution was then put and carried.

Major CARTWRIGHT came forward with the next five resolutions at once. They were a set of propositions which formed a legal chain to prove that the House of Commons was bound to do justice, and must, whether they would or not, do justice to the people. The following resolutions were then put:—

6. That, by the law of this land, it appears, that whenever, by "Petition of Right," even a private man empleads the King himself, for that his Majesty wrongfully holds an inheritance belonging to that man, the King, as mere matter of official duty, invariably says in writing, "Let right be done to the party," when a commission is invariably issued to that end.

7. That when, last year, more, as it is believed, than a million of the aggrieved people, speaking, as it is believed, the sense of many millions, empleaded, by their "Petitions of Right," those Members of the House of Commons who wrongfully withhold from the whole nation the most valuable and the most sacred inheritance, Constitutional Representation, the empleaders, instead of being answered that right should be done, were scornfully refused justice, and were, moreover, insulted and calumniated; and their oppressors had influence enough, not only to cause their Petitions to be trampled on, but to procure a suspension also of all laws of protection; in consequence of which, Parliamentary Reformers were inhumanly hunted by the blood hounds of false accusation, into ruin and misery, chains, dungeons, and exile.

8. That every English Court of judicature hath not only attributes, but duties; not only authority, but responsibility: to try, or not to try, an issue, it hath no option; to do, or not to do, its duty, it hath no choice; for, in the English Constitution, as

in the code of nature and reason, it is an eternal principle of equity, emphatically reiterated in the maxims of our law, and shines the brightest gem in Magna Charta; that justice should not be denied.

9. That as touching electoral rights, the House of Commons claims to be an exclusive court of judicature, as the Grenville Act sanctions that claim; and as, for redress of the greatest electoral wrongs, the courts of law are accordingly shut against the people; so the House of Commons, one of whose offices it is to impeach unjust judges, cannot enumerate among its privileges that of being itself an unlawful judge; nor among its attributes that of an authority to mock at justice—an impiety peculiarly offensive to God, and disgusting to man.

10. That to deny justice, is to dispense with and to suspend law—a treason for which a king was expelled the throne; and such a denial by a Court that had monopolized all the powers of redress, were an aggravation of the guilt beyond the force of language to express.

11. That it appears to this Meeting, that, in respect to Parliamentary Reform, those are the factious who, against the public right of the nation, set up a private interest of their party;—those are the rash who, to self-evident principles, oppose obviously erroneous opinions;—those are the presumptuous, who, in place of the ancient constitution of their country, prefer modern conceits of their own;—those are the intemperate, who expect the common sense of the community to stoop to their ignorant dictation;—and those are the violent, whose projects, if adopted, would violate our liberties.

They were all carried with acclamation.

Major CARTWRIGHT moved the twelfth resolution, thanking Lord Somers for his Essay against Reform.

Lord COCHRANE hoped the Electors of Westminster had too much respect for themselves to exercise levity on such a very important subject. He would agree to a resolution of reprobation of Lord Somers, not to a resolution of thanks. (*Shouts of applause.*)

Major CARTWRIGHT consented to withdraw his motion.

The next resolution, thanking Mr. Bentham for his Catechism in support of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, was unanimously carried.

Major CARTWRIGHT moved, in the 14th resolution, thanks to Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane, and an assurance that they would benefit their country and gratify their constituents, by bringing in a Bill for Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and the ballot.

A Gentleman from the crowd called upon Lord Cochrane to explain why his name had not appeared in any of the divisions on the Indemnity Bill.

Lord COCHRANE replied, that the air of the House was enough to poison the devil. Mock debates and sham divisions did mischief. It were better to have no division, but to enter a solemn protest against their proceedings. (*Applause.*)

Mr. WOOLER came forward amid vehement shouts of applause, and stated, that the Reformers had now come to a certain stage in politics—they had come to the admission of Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments. Their opponents had left the field of argument and taken shelter in the garrison over the way. Researches into antiquity were not so useful as the plain and broad statement of rights inherent and inalienable. The unanimity which now prevailed they owed to the veteran who took the most active part in the proceedings of the day.

Major CARTWRIGHT, in his 15th resolution, expressed, that it was a salutary practice to refuse supplies till grievances were redressed.

Mr. HUNT seconded this resolution, and mentioned two instances of successful resistance to the charges of the tax-gatherer, one by himself, the other by one of his farmers in Somersetshire. The people should do as the Quakers did with respect to tithes—refuse to pay taxes, allow Nicholas Vansittart to sell their table, and George Canning to pocket the produce. This could not be long practised. He disapproved of Lord Cochrane's absence from the House. If he were there, he should resist every question while he had breath, and then divide the House. Mr. Hunt then noticed Mr. Canning's conduct. The Noble Lord had surely courage and talents to put down such a person, who, though the son of old mother Hun, a strolling actress, and whose father's name was not even known, had dared to speak with contempt of the "lower orders," and to hold up to derision the cruel sufferings of hapless old men, who writhed under the tortures of oppression. (*Applause.*)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

When the 16th and last resolution, expressing a confident trust that the people would, by their Petitions, manifest their determination to be free, had been agreed to,—

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, that it now only remained for him to declare the meeting at an end. In putting the long string of resolutions, as their Chairman, it was not necessary to be supposed that he acquiesced in them. No professions of faith were necessary on his part. If his past conduct did not satisfy them that he would incorruptibly, and to the best of his ability, exert himself to obtain, establish, and secure the liberty of his countrymen, he should attempt in vain to satisfy them by professions. He certainly never would express his assent to any proposition in circumstances which could excite a surmise that it was not a voluntary assent. He would only say, that he should always adopt that course which appeared to him most judicious and most likely to be effectual. He would not dwell on the atrocious conduct of Ministers, who had instigated the people to treason, by means of spies, and then covered themselves and their spies with a Bill of Indemnity. He would not attempt to increase their indignation against the gentleman who had descended even from his place in the House, from his rank as a borough-nominee, to act the part of a buffoon on the stage of corruption. He had exhibited tricks, and played in ferocious sport with the agony and sufferings of age, infirmity, and oppression. No assembly in England but one could have endured such an exhibition. He could not now express his sentiments respecting the infamous and atrocious practices of spies. They were execrated by all the feelings of our nature. They were, in reality, had recourse to in order to support corruption. So universal was the conviction among the uncorrupted part of the public that Reform was indispensable, that no other means were left but to employ spies to cast odium on the Reformers, and to support Ministers in their corrupt system. What had they seen? Persons dragged from their families, immured in dungeons, oppressed with every indignity and cruelty, were discharged without trial, their complaints were laughed at, their sufferings were ridiculed. Such was the treason of Ministers against the liberties of their country. At such a height was the evil arrived, that he hoped Ireland and Scotland would join with England in so strong, just, loud, and prevailing a voice, that Ministers would not have it in their power long to withhold redress. Ministers and the House of Commons were the same thing. They were not the Ministers of the Crown, but of borough-nominees. It was very awkward to be obliged to apply for redress to those who had done the injury. The sham pretence of being representatives of the people was now scarce pretended by the House of Commons. He hoped, however, they would become their representatives, and in a short time. The subject of Reform was so thoroughly understood, that every one knew its necessity. He did not agree with his worthy friend, the Major, as to Petitions by small numbers. He agreed with his noble colleague, that the voice of the people, publicly and frequently declared, was the only effectual mode of obtaining their object. Those who blustered about violent measures, whether sincere or not, only brought weak, well-meaning, and good men into terrible scrapes; and from these terrible scrapes they had no power to extricate them. The only security of the people was to turn upon all who proposed violence, and represent their conduct, although even in this there was great danger, for Scholes had suffered in consequence of giving information against Mr. Oliver. But Mr. Oliver was now a part of the establishment of the country. Lord Sidmouth, who, from his familiarity with him, ought to know him best, pronounced him an honourable man. He was of the character of the *mouchards de police* (Government spies) in France of old, but a character unheard of since England was England, till the present time. But such characters were now vindicated not only by Ministers, but by men of a higher character—by men of singular piety—by men, who not satisfied with the Church of England, inculcated vital Christianity. From his experience of it for nearly a quarter of a century, this vital Christianity was, in fact, mortal Christianity. It was mortal and destructive to the liberties of the world, and to the dearest and best interests of men. In the gradation of the spy-system, there were degrees of criminality which excited corresponding degrees of execration. The spy himself was at the bottom of the scale. Want, necessity, temptation, induced him to practice what his mind abhorred. Far higher in criminality were those who created, employed, and rewarded the spy. The Ministers were thus more infamous than their spies. But there was another degree. Those persons of exalted piety, of exalted characters, who execrated spies, and had hardly words sufficient to express their virtuous indignation against their practices, and could in the same breath pass pané-

gyries on those who employed spies, and give their support to Bills of Indemnity to shield both, were infinitely the most criminal and execrable. In the present days of fashionable orders, they might expect a new order to be called, "the most honourable order of spies." It should have a medallion and a blue riband. On the one side of the medallion should be engraved the figure of Judas; but, no, poor Judas had been uniformly execrated; yet he had repented, and inflicted a suitable act of justice on himself, an example which modern spies were not disposed to imitate. It was the High Priest who had bribed him that was chiefly criminal. This was the Church and State in that age united. On the one side then there should be the figure of the High Priest who created and rewarded the act of the spy, with the motto, "Church and State;" on the other side there should be a vital Christian, and in imitation of a medal struck on the abolition of the Slave Trade, the motto on the exergue should be, "Are we not brothers?" Those who had suffered during the last year had the consolation of having done their duty, and they had the commiseration of their countrymen. They had suffered in the noble cause of supporting sinking liberty, or rather of recovering lost liberty. He hoped he should have fortitude at all times, and, in opposition to all difficulties, to adhere to what he thought most favourable to the liberties of his countrymen.—(Great applause.)

The Meeting dispersed in an orderly manner a few minutes before five o'clock.

POPULATION, CHURCHES, &c.

Two Documents have been laid before Parliament.—The first is an account of Benefices and Population; Churches, Chapels, and their capacity; number and condition of Glebe Houses, and income of all Benefices not exceeding 150*l.* per annum.

<i>Abstract of these Returns, &c.</i>		
Number of Benefices	10,421	
Population	9,940,391	
Churches of the Establishment	10,192	
Chapels	1,551	11,743
Number of Persons they contain	4,770,975	
Glebe-houses fit for residence	5,417	
Benefices which have no Glebe-houses	2,626	
Glebe-houses not fit for residence	2,183	
Livings not exceeding £10	12	
20	45	
30	119	
40	248	
50	314	
60	314	
70	301	
80	273	
90	251	
100	594	
110	250	
120	289	
130	254	
140	217	
150	219	
Total number of Benefices not exceeding 150 <i>l.</i>	3,503	
Number of Livings, the value of which are not specified, being returned as Impropriations, or Appropriations	27	
Sinceires	38	
Number of Livings not included in the preceding classes, and therefore presumed to exceed the value of 150 <i>l.</i> yearly	5,995	

The second Document comprises the two following Heads:—

No. 1. An account of the population and capacity of Churches and Chapels according to the Church of England, in all benefices or parishes wherein the population amounts to or exceeds 2,000 and upwards; and the Churches and Chapels will not contain one-half, according to the diocesan returns, or other authentic documents, laid before Parliament.

No. 2. An account of the population, and capacity of Churches and Chapels according to the Church of England, in all benefices or parishes wherein the population amounts to or exceeds 4,000 in number, and the capacity of the Churches and Chapels does not exceed one-fourth of the population, according to the diocesan returns, or other authentic documents, laid before Parliament.

An Abstract of the totals of parishes containing a Population of above 2,000, of which the Churches will not contain one-half:—

Population	4,659,786
Number of persons the Churches and Chapels will contain	940,222
Excess of population above the capacity of Churches and Chapels	3,719,564

An Abstract of the totals of parishes of above 4,000 Inhabitants, of which the Churches will not contain a quarter:—

Population	2,947,698
Number of persons the Churches and Chapels will contain	419,193
Excess of population above the capacity of Churches and Chapels	2,528,505

POLICE.

LAMBETH-STREET-OFFICE.

Thursday, *Geo. Furdley, John Howells, and John Rippon*, three notorious characters, were charged under circumstances of the most disgraceful nature. It appeared that some villains on Wednesday morning last entered the premises of Mr. Sheffield, butcher, of Aldgate, and stole three fine bullocks for the purpose of creating a riot, to enable them to commit depredations. In the evening about 800 or 1,000 persons, of the most infamous character, assembled near Stepney fair, and had the bullocks secured with halters till an appointed time, when they were let loose and hunted, and the utmost confusion was raised about the town, in consequence of the whole of the gang pursuing them, being armed with bludgeons, and other weapons, and pelting stones; they took their route towards Whitechapel, and several persons were tossed; a Mrs. Williams, who lives in Lambeth-street, was walking along with her child and was tossed; she and her infant were injured in a dreadful manner. A porter, with a chest of drawers on his head, was likewise tossed, his drawers were smashed, and himself gored in a terrible manner, having one of his arms broken. Several other persons were materially injured. The villains drove the poor beasts about till they became in a state of madness. They drove towards Hare-street, Spitalfields, on entering which, one of the animals rushed into the warehouse of Messrs. Roscier and Jacques, dyers, being followed into the shop by a number of villains who commenced their attack; the whole of the windows were smashed, and likewise the panels at the sides of the shop, and great injury was done to the property. The persons employed on the premises were dreadfully injured by the animal, and infamously maltreated by the robbers. At length the men who worked in the shop succeeded in turning the villains out, and managed to shut and bolt the doors; notwithstanding, the rioters broke open the place, and acted with the utmost violence. The persons in the warehouse, who were furnished with fire-arms, threatened to fire on the depredators, if they did not desist, and being disregarded, they fired, and four or five of the villains were carried off by their companions, supposed for surgical assistance; during this time the other two animals were hunted round the adjacent parts, and information having been received at this Office, Dalton, Fortune, and Foster were dispatched. On their going to the place, it was in the utmost consternation, but a party of the Worship-street officers succeeded in dispersing the rioters; and Dalton, Fortune, and Foster, at the peril of their lives, rushed and seized the prisoners, who were armed with tremendous bludgeons, and brought them to the Office. During the time the mob was in Hare-street, several persons had their pockets picked, and some cut completely off. An officer of Whitechapel, named Richard Plunket, was knocked down and beat by the villains, till they almost murdered him. The prisoners are all ill-looking fellows, well known by the officers. No property was found on them, but their sticks appeared to have been much used.—They were fully committed to take their trial.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE.—Monday night, at a late hour, Mr. D. Smith, of Turk-street, Bethnal-green, accompanied by his son and nephew, was returning to his residence, after spending the evening at a friend's house on Stepney-green; as they were passing by the Red Lion public-house, in Whitechapel-road, a gang of 30 or 40 villains, rushed on them, and began to ill use and attempt to rob them; they knocked them down and beat

them: The party attacked being aware of their intention, made a desperate resistance. On Mr. Smith, jun. getting up off the ground, one of the villains made a snatch at his watch-chain; but the chain and gold seals separated from the watch. Mr. Smith, jun. instantly collared the villain, and cried out "Watch!" and "Murder!" With the assistance of his cousin (Mr. Rogers, a young man), he kept him safe till the watchmen came up. In a short time the whole of the watchmen of the adjacent beats came to the spot, and on proceeding with the villain in custody towards the watch-house, some others being taken into custody, their gang exclaimed—"My boys, rescue, rescue!" On which a numerous body rushed on the watchmen, and made a general attack with sticks, bludgeons, and weapons of every description. Those without weapons of defence wrested the patrol's cutlasses and sticks from them, and laid upon them in a most unmerciful manner. Several of the watchmen were cut in a dreadful manner, and were taken to the Hospital; others were left on the ground in a state of insensibility; the rest endeavoured to apprehend the miscreants, but in vain. Wm. Rogers, nephew of Mr. Smith, in assisting his cousin off the ground, received a most tremendous blow with a bludgeon on the head, which felled him to the ground, and he was left weltering in his blood. Mr. Smith, sen. was very much injured on his head and body, as likewise his son. A watchman, named Burford, had his skull fractured by a blow with a bludgeon; another watchman, named Row, was dreadfully lacerated. Several persons were passing by from Stepney Fair, who took an active part in the affair, and suffered considerably. The villain who was taken by Mr. Smith, jun. was, however, safely conveyed to the watch-house, and in the morning was brought before the Magistrates at Lambeth-street. The evidence being quite satisfactory, the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial. He is a well-known character, named *Thomas Healdy*.

Tuesday evening, soon after dusk, an elderly gentleman passing along Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was hustled by five or six pickpockets, who jostled him into the mud, and at the same moment he received two or three blows with a stick on the breast, his watch was taken out of his fob, and the gang ran away towards Wild-street. They were instantly pursued, but made their escape.

Fire.—About half-past two on Wednesday morning, the old-established tavern called the Barley-Mow, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, was discovered to be on fire. Mr. Knott was from home on business. Mrs. Knott, four female servants, and a female visitor, were roused from their sleep by the fire reaching their apartments. They fled as they arose from their beds to the top of the house, as the chance of descending was impossible; the whole of the lower part of the premises being in flames. Most fortunately for them there was a way out of a garret-window to the top of the house, and, after passing over the adjoining building, they succeeded in getting into the window of the next dwelling, and so escaped. The fire continued to rage with great fury, notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the engines; until the old tavern was entirely destroyed, and the roof of the house occupied by the Prayer-Book and Homily Society was burnt off, and the house on the other side, also received considerable injury. Great anxiety was for a considerable time entertained for the extensive premises of Mr. Joseph Bonser, as the fire had completely reached to the bottom of one of his warehouses, and but for the efforts of Mr. Bonser himself, ably assisted by a faithful servant, they would in all probability have been destroyed. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

An inquisition was held on Wednesday in Upper Berkeley-street, on the body of *Mr. Robert Prosser*, of Adam-street West. Charles Want visited the deceased on Sunday last: they entered into conversation; the deceased was very unwell; he asked him what ailed him? he shook his head and said, "all was not right;" he asked him what was the occasion of his dejection, and he informed him that his pecuniary affairs were deranged, and he was almost mad; he burst into tears, and then raved very incoherently: he was alarmed and left him.—*Mr. Z. Meene*, on the night of Sunday, slept at the house of the deceased, and was alarmed about four o'clock in the morning by the cries of *Mrs. Prosser*: he ran down stairs, and saw the deceased lying at the top of the first stair-case; his head was hanging over the stairs; he found his throat shockingly cut: he was conveyed into the back parlour and medical assistance sent for, but before the Surgeon arrived *Mr. P.* was dead.—*Robert Goody*, Surgeon, said, the main artery of the neck and the wind-pipe were severed.—**Verdict**, Insanity.—Upon further inquiry it appears the deceased left his bed and went into the privy, where he committed the act: he took a dish with him to catch the blood; and

it is supposed he threw the instrument down the privy.—After he cut his throat he ran up stairs, where he fell, and was found by *Mr. Meene*.

Saturday week, *Isaac White*, aged 32, *George Biggs*, aged 19, and *William Johnson*, aged 26, were executed near Winchester. White was convicted of uttering forged notes; Johnson of highway robbery; Biggs's crime was a burglary in the house of his master, from which he carried nearly 400*l.* in cash and notes. Great interest was exerted in his behalf. Petitions, signed by the Minister, parish-officers, and a number of respectable inhabitants of Gosport and Alverstoke, were presented to Lord Sidmouth and Sir S. Holroyd, to commute his sentence to transportation for life; the reply to which was, that "the Judges are determined that the law shall take its course in all cases where servants of any description may be convicted of being concerned in robbing their masters."

In the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, on Wednesday week, the *Rev. Joseph Robertson*, of Leith Wynd Chapel, and *W. Pearson*, a spirit-dealer, in Canongate, were found guilty of using forged certificates of marriage banns, and marrying persons illegally, by the aid of such forgeries. They are both to be imprisoned three months in Canongate gaol, and afterwards *Mr. Robertson* is to be banished Scotland for life, and *Pearson* for 14 years.

On Wednesday morning, a young man, of very respectable connections, was killed in a contest, by a man named Price. The affair began in the public-house called Hillier's Ferry, near Walthamstow, and the parties having agreed on their seconds, commenced a fight in regular rounds, when the unfortunate man, since deceased, gave in, saying he could fight no longer. His second, however, insisted on his continuing the battle; and holding him up, bid his antagonist strike, when a blow was hit somewhere about the stomach, which killed him on the spot.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday the 24th, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Henry Sass, of a boy.

DEATHS.

At the Naval Hospital, Plymouth, on the 18th instant, *Mr. George Grover*, at the age of 19, late a Midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Impregnable*—a young man much beloved by all who knew him, and a rising ornament to his profession.

On the 15th instant, after an illness of three days, in the 4th year of her age, *Lady Caroline Parker*, daughter of the Earl of Morley.

Sunday fortnight, at Edinburgh, *Hector Macneil*, Esq. known to the literary world as the author of "*Will and Jean*," and other productions.

On the 19th inst. in Arundel-street, *Mr. George Ward*, of the firm of Southby, Allison, and Co. coal-merchants.

On the 20th inst. at Bristol, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Balfour, late of the East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment.

On the 25th instant, at Kensington, *Mr. Robert Garrard*, goldsmith, of Pantou-street, in the 61st year of his age.

On Saturday last, at her house in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in her 27th year, the Hon. Miss Hawke, a Lady (says our Correspondent) eminently distinguished by her many amiable qualities, superior literary attainments, and above all, by her ardent devotion to religion, laudably evinced at an early period of her life, in her excellent Poem of *Babylon*, &c.

On the 18th inst. in the 78th year of his age, *Thomas Warburton*, Esq. formerly Major in the 7th Regiment of Dragoons.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. of apoplexy, the *Rev. John Kennett Parker*, of Barking, Essex.

On the 21st inst. at Iddene, Berkshire, Lieut.-General Charles Tarrant, late of the Royal Engineers, in his 89th year.

On the 7th of February, at Kingston, Upper Canada, Captain Sir Robert Hall, Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy in the Canadas, &c. after a short but very severe illness, in the 39th year of his age.

Sunday morning, *Mr. Luke*, of Bermondsey-street: he had just finished his breakfast, and was in the act of reaching a prayer-book from the book-case, for the purpose of taking with him to church, when he fell down and instantly expired. His son was in the room, and instantly sent for a medical gentleman; but every effort to restore animation proved ineffectual.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 536. SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 521.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MANUFACTORIES.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

We are happy to lay before our readers another letter on this subject from the same excellent person that wrote the last. We need not repeat what we said in our preface to it; but we are bound, as human beings, who luckily have it in our power, to shew all the respect and give all the assistance we can to such publications; and indeed it is hardly possible to refrain from some remarks upon them, if it is only to wonder that they can want a good word from any one.

But so completely has this country been spoiled by the appetite of money-getting,—so completely has it taken leave of the real virtues and happy and natural pleasures of its ancestors,—so badly and with so many perversions even of terms themselves does avarice educate its worshippers,—so fatally do they confound industry with unceasing toil, leisure with idleness, pleasure (which is a part of virtue) with vice, an unhappy cunning with wisdom, their own false and superfluous gains with necessity and real profit, and yet at the same time the very necessities of others with superfluity,—that it is become necessary to ring the commonest and most obvious truths in their ears in order to waken them out of their feverish absurdities. They are what a nation would be who had so lost all sight of literature, that the simile of beauty and a rose should be a new thing to them. It is necessary to inform them, that there are such things as justice, and generosity, and health;—that there is fresh air to breathe as well as foul, and green fields to enjoy as well as manufactories to make pins and palsies in. They are like people in a delirium, who should toss unceasingly in their beds, and fancy the restlessness proper labour,—who should grasp the bed-clothes, and hug them to their hearts as gain. Nor are they subject only to paroxysms;—they take themselves perpetually for the staidest people in the world, though they are debauched with one of the worst vices. They do their best to secure themselves gout or insipidity in old age through the medium of care and ignorance all the rest of their lives; and this they call prudence. They contrive to make their faces pale, hollow, and wrinkled with anxiety, or red, puffed out, and of a horrible glazy sleekness with wine and gluttony; and these are the signs of their success. They are ignorant of letters; they confound ostentation with taste and mere possession with enjoyment; they take twenty times as much pains as any other men to be unhealthy and full of care; and all this they call *knowing*! Finally, these accomplished persons, like so many vulgar rogues in a farce, propose each other as *models* to the rising generation! Look, say they, at Mr. TOMKINS;—

what an establishment he has!—Observe Mr. JENKINS;—he's the best man in the city!—We accordingly look at TOMKINS, and find that he might as well be surrounded with Ethiopic alphabets as with his establishment;—we observe JENKINS, and see that he is a very great rascal.

The case however would not be so bad, if these persons punished none but themselves. To that kind of punishment they might have some right or pretence. It would be very deplorable, no doubt, and worthy of our utmost efforts to alter it; but still it would not be by any means so bad or so lasting as it is now; for certain it is, that although they have good arguments on their side neither in truth, nor even, on a little inspection, in appearance, yet the rising generations hitherto have been very successfully ruined by these involuntary defeaters of health and happiness. Individuals escape here and there, where the parents by some singular chance have produced an intelligent one; and of late years, prejudices have been so shaken, that more of these individuals may have been born or made than heretofore. We think they have. But to say nothing of those other young men who are driven to bad extremes by their fathers example, that is to say, who are either made to resemble them in their love of money-getting, or want sense enough to turn their disgust at it to right account, and so run into mere idleness and profligacy (both of which classes, observe, are spoiled by the same system), there are hundreds and thousands of young creatures, who by the dreadful inequalities that result from these false modes of gain, are compelled into its service, to the premature destruction of all human happiness. It is in behalf of these that Mr. OWEN pleads. He first addressed the Ministers, who are the servants of the Borough-mongers; and as a body, perhaps he had even more chance with these than with the persons he now addresses: yet doubtless there are some among them, as in other money-getting classes, who see and feel beyond the pale into which chance may have thrown them, and let us hope that these at any rate will listen to him, and do their utmost to further his recommendations. They have sense, and can see the better advantages of it;—they have humanity, and will recoil from this shocking sacrifice of children to the devil of lucre. The fiery offerings to Moloch were less inhuman. The sacrificers, in that instance, though beguiled by a diabolical superstition, did not contemplate years of suffering for their infants, nor do it for the most paltry kind of gain. They acted under the influence of that feeling which under so many disguises has done so much mischief in all ages,—the fear of a power whom the bad passions of its worshippers endowed with the most shocking inhumanity. But the sacrifice, though horrible, was comparatively instantaneous, and the victim till the very moment of suffering was unconscious. By the present system, children are snatched from the healthy air and their recreations to be imprisoned all day long in a kind of hell upon earth; their natural cheerfulness is checked, or turned into callous impudence; their bodies are blighted with unnatural warmth and inaction, the minds w

equally unnatural thought or sullenness; their growth is either stunted or prematurely run up into weakness; their morals as well as health are spoilt from ignorant contact, and from the tendency under such circumstances to get any pleasure at any rate; instead of ruddy and sparkling faces, they have pale and careful ones; instead of the fresh air, they breathe the deadly fumes of fires and metals; instead of the birds, they hear nothing but the click of combs or the grinding of engines, or oaths and ribaldry; instead of genial exercise, they are moved like mill-horses, or use only their arms or their fingers, the rest of their bodies being imprisoned by inactivity; and all this lingering torture is called *habits of industry*!—The little victims, by a process less violent but more continual, are condemned to the old Inquisitorial torture of “the slow pan and the gradual fire,” and a phrase is to make us believe it good and refreshing! *Habits of industry*! They might as well call swearing a habit of piety, or habits of drinking temperance. They might as well fasten a child to a corpse, and call it habits of sociality. The children get nothing but what they would willingly throw off, and throw them perhaps at their masters’ heads into the bargain. It is first a sense of premature sorrow in themselves, and then a sense of the gross and selfish injustice exercised towards them by others, that renders these schools of industry the certain schools of debauchery and despair, and the probable schools of all which the masters fear and have reason to fear in the shape of theft, of riot, of *Luddism*, and when the excess of the provocation is complete, or rather the long-suffering patience exhausted, of bloody revolution.

Let the sacrificers of other people’s children and the abettors of the system think of this, if they can be brought to a sense of nothing else; and save the rest of the community as well as themselves from the possible consequences of their obstinacy. Borough-mongers and standing armies are as dust in the balance, whenever a time comes at which the inequality in the scales is destroyed by its own weight, and the empty one dashes against the beam. We live, at this very moment, in awful times;—kings and emperors foolishly breaking their promises, the community well informed and exceedingly discontented, and (to say nothing of spies and other grounds of disgust) a system of finance in our own country which calculators, who have never yet been disproved, say must infallibly tumble about our ears. The worst evils to be feared may still, we think, be avoided, but only by a readiness on all prosperous sides to act with decent justice; and if they will go on overbearing, working, and exacting, with the very laws of nature as well as the constitution against them; and dare a point of time

When everwrought the general system feels

Its functions stop, or frenzy fire the wheels,

they bring the consequences upon themselves, however they may still be pitied for them as human beings;—but this mind has only to do with those consequences;—all the rest of the question, all the intermediate parts of it, are the same whether such catastrophes follow or not; and children have a right to demand not to be withered and tortured, even if tenfold the supposed advantages resulted to their employers, instead of useless riches, bad consciences, or a more shocking hard-heartedness.

TO BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

I beg to address you, Gentlemen, on behalf of a cause in which, as men and fellow subjects, we are all deeply interested—the amelioration of the circumstances of those whom we employ as operatives in our various manufactures. Many of you, who have received a liberal education, will, I am sure, acknowledge that it is a subject of great national importance, and will consider it with more just and enlarged views, than the narrow principles of *immediate gain* might suggest. To such it would be presumption in me to offer any explanation of that which must already be obvious to them; but there are others who have not been so fortunate—who have never had the leisure to study or to think about matters of this nature; and for these only are the following observations intended.

Practices now prevail in our manufacturing system, which have been produced by circumstances, not under the controul of any individual, and for which, therefore, no individual can be justly blamed. They are, however, notoriously the source of most grievous evils, and stand in the way of improvements in the condition of our working classes, which are essential to the well-being of the state, and without which indeed its security must rest on a very precarious foundation. I refer to the premature employment of children; and to the unreasonable term of daily labour, now exacted from persons of all ages who are employed within our manufactories. It is to these practices we may attribute the worst effects of the manufacturing system; and if we permit them to continue, through mere indifference to the subject, or from the egregious and fatal delusion that they are connected with the prosperity of our manufactures, we must be content to suffer all the evils arising from the increasing misery and demoralization of the working classes. But it is my most earnest wish to excite the public attention to this important question; and to do away with any delusion that may exist in your quarter respecting it—to convince you that the continuance of these practices is directly opposed to every individual interest in the country; and that these fruitful sources of evil may be effectually closed without even diminishing the *immediate gains* of the master manufacturer.

Let us direct our attention, in the first place, to the unnatural circumstances in which the younger part of our operatives are now placed. *Children are permitted to be employed, almost from infancy, in our manufactures, all of which are more or less unhealthy. They are condemned to a routine of long, protracted and unvarying toil within doors, at an age when their time should be exclusively divided between HEALTHFUL EXERCISES IN THE OPEN AIR, AND THEIR SCHOOL EDUCATION.* The utmost violence is thus offered to nature at their very outset in life. Their intellectual, as well as their physical powers, are cramped and paralysed, instead of being allowed their proper and natural development; while every thing about them conspires to render their moral character depraved and dangerous. Without a vigorous constitution and good habits, children can never become really useful subjects of the state; nor can their lives be rendered comfortable to themselves, or uninjurious to others. While so many obstacles are unnecessarily opposed to that mode of training for the rising generation, which humanity and expediency so strongly recommend, society is alone to blame for the imbecility and suffering that may arise within it; the offspring of our poor must continue to be squalid and wretched,—to be untaught for any good or really useful purpose, but admirably trained to effect their own misery,—destined to disturb the peace of society in their younger days, and at an early period to become a burthen on the community for the remainder of life, eating that bread in idleness, which, if the state did justice to them or to itself, would never be claimed by any, not naturally infirm, except as the reward of useful industry. I conceive it to be a fact which consists equally with the experience of every one of you as it does with mine, that the labour of a child, strong and healthy, possessed of intelligence, and of good habits and dispositions, is infinitely more valuable than that of one who is weak and unhealthy, imbecile in mind, and of depraved habits and dispositions. But though this fact is abundantly clear, it may not occur to you to trace the cause of this difference between the two individuals, and to perceive, that in almost every case this great disparity is to be referred altogether to the different circumstances under which they have been trained and educated. A very little examination and reflection, however, will convince you that this is the true state of the case; and I will not allow myself to suppose, that in the face of so striking a fact, you will any longer have any desire to employ the inferior instrument, when, by means of regulations as practicable as they are humane, you may with certainty procure the best.

No child should be employed within doors in any manufacture until he is twelve years of age. In those manufactures in which dexterity of operation is much more easily acquired by children at an early than at a more advanced period of life, they might perhaps be employed, in order to obtain such facility, for five or six hours a-day, when between ten and twelve years of age; but I am of opinion that any advantage thus procured can be obtained only by tenfold sacrifices on the part of the children, their parents, and their country. I think an intelligent slave master would not, on the sole principle of pecuniary gain, employ his young slaves even ten hours of the day at so early an age. *And we know that judicious farmers will not prematurely put their young beasts of burden to work; and that when they do put them to work, it is with great moderation at first, and, we must remember too, in a healthy atmosphere.* But children from seven to eight years of age are employed with young persons and men and women of all ages, for 14 or 15 hours per day, in many of our manufactures, carried on in buildings in which the atmosphere is by no means the most favourable to human life.

If the well-being of our fellow-creatures be a more important object than a fractional diminution of the prime cost of a few articles of commerce—often very useless ones—and if that object be a primary consideration in any change in the practices and habits of society, then surely the present generation has gone far astray from the right course, when it has exchanged nine hours of healthy and really productive labour, for fourteen hours of unhealthy, and often of useless or pernicious employment. To mark the contrast of the two systems, look at the healthy, comparatively well trained, Scottish peasant boy, who attends the parochial school until he is fourteen or fifteen years old,—and then turn your eyes to the feeble, pale, and wretched flax or cotton spinning children, who, at an early age, are doomed all the year round to one unvarying occupation for fourteen or fifteen hours a-day, going to their work in winter before it is light in the morning, and returning long after dark. And here I may well ask—*how should we like our children, girls as well as boys, to be thus employed?* Would any of us permit our slaves, if we were obliged to maintain them, to be so treated? Surely it is but necessary to call your attention to these facts, and you must instantly be aware of the injustice and useless cruelty, which we thus inflict upon the most helpless beings in society. *At this moment I feel almost ashamed to address any human being on such a subject.*

You may perhaps admit that the legislature has a right to regulate the labour of these helpless children, and that you would not suffer much inconvenience from being obliged to employ persons of more advanced age in their place: but the free labourer, you may say, should be permitted to work, as long as he is willing, for hire. If the operatives in our manufactures were really free, and had the option to work nine or fifteen hours a day, it might be less necessary to legislate on this subject. But what is their actual situation in this respect? Are they, in any thing but appearance, free labourers? Would they not, in fact, be compelled to work the customary hours though they were 20? *What alternative have they—or what freedom is there in this case, but the liberty of starving?* An excess of labour and confinement prematurely weakens and destroys all the functions of the animal frame; and few constitutions can be preserved in health and vigour, under a regular occupation in our manufactures for more than ten hours per day, exclusive of the time requisite for meals. It may, however, perhaps appear to you that you have no particular interest in attending to the health and comforts of the working classes, provided you can get your work well and cheaply performed by them. Every master manufacturer is most anxious to have his work cheaply performed; and as he is perpetually exerting all his faculties to attain this object, he considers low wages to be essential to his success. By one master or other, every means are used to reduce wages to the lowest possible point, and if but one succeeds, the other must follow in their own defence. Yet when the subject is properly considered, no evil ought to be more dreaded by master manufacturers than low wages of labour, or a want of the means to procure reasonable comfort among the working classes. These, in consequence of their numbers, are the greatest consumers of all articles; and it will always be found that when wages are high, the country prospers; when they are low, all classes suffer, from the highest to the lowest, but more particularly the manufacturing interest; for food must be first purchased, and the remainder only of the labourers' wages can be expended in manufactures. It is therefore essentially the interest of the master manufacturer that the wages of the labourer should be high, and

that he should be allowed the necessary time and instruction to enable him to expend them judiciously—which is not possible under the existence of our present practices; and this brings me to the main point of this letter. Is it, or is it not, the interest of the master manufacturers that their operatives should be employed longer than ten hours per day? The most substantial support to the trade, commerce, and manufactures of this and of every country, are the labouring classes of its population; and *the real prosperity of any nation may be at all times accurately ascertained, by the amount of wages, or the extent of the comforts, which the productive classes can obtain, in return for their labour.* It is evident that food must be procured by the working man and his family before he can purchase any other article. If therefore this class of our population is so degraded and oppressed, that they can only procure the bare necessities of life, they are lost as customers to the manufacturer; and it is to be recollected that at least two thirds of the population of all countries derive their immediate support from the wages of labour, and in this country, chiefly from trade and manufactures. The working classes may be injuriously degraded and oppressed in three ways: 1st, When they are neglected in infancy: 2d, Where they are overworked by their employer, and are thus rendered incompetent from ignorance to make a good use of high wages, when they can procure them: and, 3dly, When they are paid low wages for their labour. But when ignorance, overwork, and low wages are combined, not only is the labourer in a wretched situation, but all the higher classes are essentially injured, although none will suffer in consequence more severely than the master manufacturer, for the reason which has been before stated. Let your minds dwell a little longer on this subject, and you will soon discover that it is most obviously your interest that your operatives should be well taught in infancy, and during their future lives rendered healthy, and put in possession of the means of being good customers to you. But they cannot be well taught, healthy, or competent to spend moderate wages advantageously for themselves, for you, and for the country, if they enter into your employment at a premature age, and are afterwards compelled to exhaust their physical powers by unreasonable labour, without proper relaxation and leisure. By such short-sighted practices you cut up your prosperity by the root, and most effectually *kill the goose from which you would otherwise daily receive the golden egg.*

I can have no motive to deceive you. My whole pecuniary interest is embarked in the same cause with you. I am one of yourselves, and should suffer more than the majority of you by any measure that really injured the manufacturing system. I have taken much pains not to be misled on this subject; and my view of it has been, I think, unbiassed. I have no inclination towards any particular principle or practice but what an honest love of truth directs. Under these circumstances, allow me to assure you, my firm conviction is, that our present practices are destructive of every thing which deserves the name of comfort or happiness among our work people, and therefore inconsistent with common humanity towards them—that they are most ruinous to the best interests of our country, and ten times more powerful opponents to our success as manufacturers, than all the competition which it is possible for foreign nations to create against us.

We complain of the wretchedness of our work-people, and yet we work them, from infancy to old age, in such a manner, and under such circumstances, that, whatever wages they receive, the mass of them must be wretched.

We complain that all markets are overstocked with our manufactures,—and yet we compel our young children, and millions of adults, to labour almost day and night, to urge forward perpetually increasing mechanical powers, that those markets may be still more overstocked.

We complain that numbers of our strong, healthy, and active labourers, are unemployed,—and yet we prematurely employ children—infants almost—and greatly overwork a large part of our population; as if it were purposely to keep those out of employment who ought to work, and to whom employment would be of the greatest individual and national advantage.

We complain that the poor-rates are become an evil so alarming, that if they continue to go on unchecked, they threaten to shake the foundation of civil society; and yet we leave the mass of our population in ignorance, suffer their health and morals to be undermined in childhood—destroyed in manhood—and subject them to premature helpless old age; thereby taking the most effectual means to compel our working classes to resort to the poor laws, as their sole inheritance, and thus accelerate the most

formidable evil, that ever yet, from within, assailed a civilized community.

We complain that foreign raw materials are extravagantly high, yielding the cultivator an enormous profit, and, that the articles we manufacture from them, by the over-wrought exertions of our men, women, and children, under every deprivation of natural comfort, and aided by unrivalled and almost perpetually moving mechanism, will not enable us to give a bare subsistence to these wretched beings,—and yet by our long hours of labour, we take every means in our power to increase the price of the foreign raw material, and to diminish the profit on the articles we manufacture. Such is the blind ignorance of our conduct, that I am compelled to ask, *where is the boasted intellect of the British Isles?* To those who can comprehend and steadily trace the rise, progress, and consequences of the manufacturing system, it is evident that it has given birth to circumstances, which train men to think it their proper business and duty, technically speaking, to take a *FAIR ADVANTAGE* of all their fellows, and to sacrifice their *OWN* happiness, and the well being of society, *AT THE SHIRINE OF INDIVIDUAL GAIN*: although by such practices the most favoured of them obtain only the shadow of their wishes, while, by their overstrained exertions, in a wrong direction, the substance of their desires is removed to a greater and a greater distance from their grasp.

Let us, my friends, now no longer proceed thus; let us stand still and examine the wisdom of those practices so dear to some of us—namely, the premature employment of children, and the exaction of excessive labour from a part of our adult population, while thousands are wholly unemployed, and miserable, and starving, for want of occupation. A very limited share of sagacity, properly directed, will shew us that, in our character of manufacturers only, it is clearly our interest to permit children to be properly educated, and to possess sound and vigorous constitutions; that our operatives, and all the working classes, should not be asked or permitted to labour more than twelve-hours per day, with two hours intermission, for rest, air, and meals; and that, in return for their labour, they should be allowed wages sufficient to enable them to purchase wholesome food, and some of the most useful articles of manufacture. View these changes in the most unfavourable light in which they can be placed for the manufacturing interest, and they will be found, each and all of them, to be beneficial to it. Should the non-employment of children, under twelve years of age, and the limitation of the hours of labour to twelve, inclusive of meals, occasion a small fractional addition to the prime costs of our manufactured articles, by the consequent diminution of the supply, yet as the latter now exceeds the demand, the prices of the articles will advance in a greater proportion, and the consumer, as he ought, will make up the difference. But any difference that may thus arise, must be small indeed, compared to the perpetual fluctuations which are made in the prices of all articles, by a few wealthy speculators buying up at once immense quantities of the raw materials, from which the various articles of commerce are made. In the cotton business, for instance, as being now the most extended, (but the principle applies equally to all,) the ameliorations proposed will not affect the prime cost of the thread more than the fraction of a penny per pound, and in the finished cloth or muslin, not more than a fraction of that fraction per yard—while such speculations will increase the prime cost of the raw material from 1d. to 12d. or 18d. per pound—and that to benefit a very few individuals, at the expense of the public. I find no fault with such speculations,—but it does not become those who are the most active in them, and the chief gainers by them, to contend against the removal of evils which affect the well being and vital interests of millions of the most helpless of the population, merely on the plea that a small fractional addition would thereby be made to the prime cost of an article—when for their own immediate gain they would add ten or twenty times the amount to its price.

In short, my friends, when you come to examine the subject fairly and honestly, you will certainly find that no valid reason exists for the longer continuance of the grievous and pernicious practices which now prevail in our trade; and that, instead of opposing them, it is especially our interest, one and all, to petition the Legislature to remove them without delay; and I trust that when you have dispassionately and without prejudice taken all these circumstances into your consideration, you will accordingly pour in petitions from every district in which manufactures are established.

ROBERT OWEN.

New Lanark, March 30, 1818.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 27.—The inquiries respecting the burning of the Odeon are prosecuted with great activity. We understand that several persons are already arrested.

A schocking accident has plunged the inhabitants of Villiers-le-Bel (Seine et Oise) into the deepest distress. On Wednesday the 25th, between four and five in the evening, some workmen were employed in lowering from the steeple a large cracked bell of 6,000 weight. About 60 persons had assembled in the belfry to witness the operation, and there were in the church about four hundred women, who had also been attracted there by curiosity. A cracking of the vault soon began to be heard, and in a moment the church was filled with enormous masses of stone, which fell from the height of 80 feet, with a horrible crash. The women rushed towards the door, and wishing to get out all at once, pressed against each other. On hearing their cries a great number of the inhabitants ran to the spot. On entering the church they found 25 mortally wounded: three died within a few minutes after. The next step to be taken was to assist the unfortunate persons who had remained, as it were by a miracle, in the belfry, some suspended by the ropes, others among the timbers. Zeal and courage triumphed over every obstacle, and they were all saved. It appears certain that this accident was occasioned by the fall of the bell, which broke the rope by which it was suspended, and fell on the key of the arch, instead of keeping the direction which had been given to it. The damage is estimated at 50,000 francs. The whole Commune is in mourning. Every one has to lament the fate of a friend or relative.

An 80-gun ship, called the Neptune, was launched at L'Orient on the 21st.

MARCH 31.—The Royal Court gave judgment yesterday in the case of the Sieur Scheffer. M. Merilhou endeavoured to give a favourable interpretation to those passages denounced as seditious. After a long deliberation, the Court declared the Sieur Scheffer guilty of a libel. He was condemned to one year's imprisonment, to a penalty of five hundred francs, at the expiration of his confinement to be placed under the surveillance of the Police for 5 years, and to give a bail of 2,000 francs for his future good conduct.

The negotiations continue actively for an alliance, offensive and defensive, of the European Powers against the Barbary Pirates. The combination of the naval forces of the different Powers will only take place in the event of the Porte being unable or unwilling to constrain the Regencies to adopt the principles of the rights of nations which the European States profess.

Madame Krudener has left Konigsberg for Russia.

NETHERLANDS.

GHENT, MARCH 23.—The following are nearly the conditions on which the Powers consent to quit the French territory:—They withdraw their troops, but not their surveillance. All the smaller contingents go home, but the four great Powers keep each 15,000 men near the French frontier, who, in case of need, will advance upon Paris. The English will be in Belgium, and Brussels the Duke's head-quarters. Thus, at the least motion in France, 60,000 chosen men will unite at a certain point (Paris), and the Powers of the second order will have a reserve to support the operations of the great Powers. This army of observation will be paid for by France, which will be a disadvantage, as the money will be spent abroad; whereas what the French have hitherto paid, mostly returned into the hands of Government by the indirect taxes,

IRELAND.

CARRICKFERGUS, MARCH 21.—**ABDUCTION.**—*Samuel Dick* was indicted for forcibly carrying away *Elizabeth Crockatt*, with intent to defile; and also for an assault with intent to commit a rape; and for a rape on the said *Elizabeth Crockatt*.

Counsellor *CORRY* stated the case. The prisoner, *Samuel Dick*, stands indicted for the forcible abduction and subsequent defilement of *Elizabeth Crockatt*, the prosecutrix. She is a young woman of respectable family in Derry; and upon the death of her father she became possessed of about 2600*l.*: this property, her youth, being scarcely 17, and her personal attractions, had been the cause of two different atrocious outrages, for the purpose of obtaining possession of them. In August last, upon the Sabbath day, while returning from the meeting, she was forcibly carried off, and taken to Ballymena, where she was rescued by her brother and her uncle. On their return home, her mother, alarmed for her safety, sent her for some time to reside within a few miles of Stewartstown, with a Mr. *Matthew Fairservice*. On the night of the 3d of November, Mr. *Fairservice's* family were invited to spend the evening at Mr. *Henry's*, where the prosecutrix met Miss *Jane Dick*, sister to the prisoner, and who is related to the prosecutrix. The prosecutrix, with Mr. *Robert Fairservice*, his sister, and Miss *Dick*, then went from Mr. *Henry's* upon the car to a ball at a Mr. *Park's*, where she danced the greater part of the night. While at Mr. *Park's*, Miss *Dick* invited prosecutrix to Stewartstown, which she declined. When they had got on the car, *Robert Fairservice* drove rapidly towards Stewartstown, without paying any attention to the remonstrances of the prosecutrix; when in Stewartstown, they drove to the prisoner's house, where she saw the prisoner: after breakfast Miss *Dick* asked Miss *Fairservice* and the prosecutrix to go to Dungannon with her, as she wished to make some purchases. She was prevailed upon, and did go into Dungannon; remained shopping there until the evening; returned to Stewartstown, dined in the prisoner's house; and about nine or ten o'clock the prosecutrix was asked by Miss *Dick* to go out to the next door to assist her in purchasing some thread, and the distance being so trifling, she did not think even of putting on her bonnet. When out of the hall-door, she was forcibly seized by some person, and put into a chaise in which was the prisoner, who caught her by the arm; when in the carriage, she found her cloak and bonnet had been previously placed there, which was sufficient proof of the preconcerted plan. The prosecutrix, the prisoner, with Miss *Dick*, and the other person, were driven to Lurgan, a distance of 20 miles, before day-light in the morning, the prisoner *Dick* guarding the prosecutrix with a pistol! After some time she was again put into the chaise, and driven to the house of a person named *Swayne*, where, after having wept and fasted the whole day, she was prevailed upon to go to bed with Miss *Dick*. From the fatigue she had suffered the two preceding nights, joined to the anxiety of mind she had undergone, she fell asleep; and found, on awaking, that in place of Miss *Dick* being her bed-fellow, the prisoner at the bar was. The next morning the prisoner attempted to soothe the prosecutrix by promises of marriage, and went to Dr. *Cupples*, of Lisburn, to procure a license, leaving his sister and the other person to watch over her, till his return: in spite of them, she contrived to escape to the house of a Mr. *English*, where she was protected until delivered into the hands of her uncle.

Elizabeth Crockatt confirmed in every particular the statement of the Counsel.

Thomas Swayne was examined for the prisoner.—*Elizabeth Crockatt* did not tell witness that she had been carried away against her will. Went to Lisburn for a license; took *Elizabeth Crockatt* into the room, and asked her if she knew any reason why she and Sam *Dick* should not be married? She said she did not, and desired him to go for the license, and he went by her directions: when witness came home, she had run away.

The Learned Judge summed up, showing what degree of credit was due to the uncorroborated testimony of *Swayne*.—Guilty on all the three counts.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

LEICESTER, MARCH 24.—**PLATEL v. FRISBY.**—This was an action to recover the value of a horse. The trial proceeded, in which nothing particular transpired, except what follows:—*Mr. Davenport*, a surgeon at Waltham, was thus cross-examined

by *Mr. CLARKE*:—"Do you consider the oath which you have taken as binding upon you to speak the whole truth?"—"I do."

"Do you believe in the Holy Scriptures?"—"I believe in sin."—"I ask you, Sir, do you believe in the Holy Scriptures upon which you have just sworn to speak the truth?"—"I do not believe in every part of them."—"Do you believe in the divinity of Christ?"—"Witness to the Learned Judge:—"My Lord, am I obliged to answer that question?"

Mr. Baron GARROW said, that his belief or disbelief in these matters should not impeach his testimony. He might be equally disposed to tell the truth, whatever were his religious opinions.

The witness, on being again questioned, said he believed in a future state, and in rewards and punishments hereafter.

Mr. Baron GARROW repeated his opinion, that the testimony of the witness was unobjectionable; and in summing up again adverted to the testimony of *Mr. Davenport*, and observed, that a difference of religious opinion did not constitute a ground upon which to come to a conclusion that that gentleman was incapable of telling the truth. If, however, *Mr. Davenport* had the misfortune not to entertain the same opinion as they did, he would advise him in future to be more sparing of his declarations on that subject; as such opinions, delivered from a person whom it must be supposed had passed through a regular education, might have a very mischievous effect upon the minds of ignorant persons.

LANCASTER.—Part of Tuesday and the whole of Wednesday week were occupied in the Bank of England prosecutions; on the latter of which days, *Redmond Ross*, a miserable-looking boy, 19 years of age, was convicted of uttering Bank of England notes, knowing them to be forged. When the verdict of guilty was pronounced, *Mr. TORRING* said, he was desired to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Crown, as there was reason to suppose that he was an instrument in the hands of others.—His Lordship intimated that the same idea had occurred to him, and the recommendation would be attended to, but that the prisoner must expect to be sent out of the country.

ORFORD v. BUTLER COLES.—This was an action for compensation for a breach of promise of marriage.—The Jury awarded the Lady 7000*l.* damages.

DEVONSHIRE.—*John Green* was indicted for the wilful murder of *Rebecca Smith*, at Stoke-Damerel. The prisoner cohabited with deceased (who was a married woman) for eighteen months; but in consequence of a quarrel, returned to her husband.—*Sarah Pope*, of the Lion and Anchor public-house, Dock, said, on the 16th deceased came with prisoner, and went into the back parlour, prisoner desired a glass of beer to be warmed, as the woman's mouth was sore; there was no noise or scuffle whatever; in about five minutes deceased ran out of the room to her, bleeding at the neck; she could not speak but looked at witness, who attempted to place her in a seat, but she sunk to the ground.—Witness's husband deposed to the same effect; and also, that when deceased came to the tap-room door he ran into the parlour—no one was there but the prisoner, who was covered with blood, which he was wiping from his hands, coat, and neck: witness asked him what he had been doing? he said, "I attempted to cut my throat, and I have cut here."—*W. Rawlings*, constable, went into the tap-room, and after searching some time, found a table knife, with a broken point, under some shavings in the fire-place, it was covered with wet blood; went to the place where prisoner was confined, and saw that his waistcoat and handkerchief were bloody.—*Ann Wilson* said, the deceased and her husband lodged at her house; prisoner came some days before the murder, and spoke to the deceased; deceased said, "Jack Green, you mean nothing else but to murder me;" he answered, "I value not my own life, but will not hurt you." She said, "the last time you saw me, you said the next should be my last;" witness asked prisoner if he meant now to do it? he replied, "he was drunk when he threatened her."—*Mr. Sparkes*, surgeon, proved that deceased died of the wound inflicted by the prisoner.—Guilty.—The prisoner fainted when the sentence was passed on him.—On Monday, about twelve o'clock, the prisoner underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, on the drop, at the Devon County Gaol. He seemed truly penitent, and died almost without a struggle. His body was removed to the Hospital, for dissection.

Elizabeth Clarke was convicted for the wilful murder of her infant child three weeks old, by administering oil of vitriol to it. The evidence against her was perfectly clear, and that she had procured the poisonous drug for the purpose three weeks before the birth of the child. Judgment was however respited, in order to obtain the opinion of the twelve Judges on the following point:—The child was in the indictment called "*George Lake*—

man Clarke." It appeared in evidence that the child had been baptized "George Lakeman;" and being illegitimate, the question is, whether it ought to bear any other name.

CORNWALL.—WADE v. BRAY.—This case had excited considerable interest. The defendant is a Clergyman, at Tintagel; the plaintiff is a daughter of the former Clergyman of that place. For several years a courtship was carried on between the parties, which at one time had suffered an interruption, but on the solicitation of the defendant it was renewed. This was in 1811: and the intimacy was continued until the death of the defendant's father, in 1814; when he became possessed of 10 or 12,000*l.* On this event the defendant discontinued his attentions to the plaintiff, and in 1816, he married another person. The plaintiff brought an action for damages: and the defendant allowed judgment to go by default. Application was made to have the damages, which were laid at 2,000*l.* assessed at the Assizes. For this purpose a Jury was impanelled.

Mr. Sergeant PELL, for the plaintiff, dwelt on the disappointment and injury she had sustained, and the strong claim she had to damages. When the defendant first addressed her, he had no other income than what he derived from his curacy;—when he became rich, he deserted her from base and interested motives. In the course of his address the Learned Sergeant read the following letter from the defendant to the plaintiff, on which he commented to the great amusement of the Court:—

"Tintagel, 20th Feb. 1811.

"MADAM.—You will doubtless be astonished at my presumption in addressing you by letter, but I flatter myself the offence may somewhat, though not altogether, be extenuated, by the recollection of that friendship which once subsisted between us. To the breach of that friendship are to be attributed those deviations from the path of rectitude into which I have unfortunately run. My mind is naturally attuned to virtue; but without a perpetual watch, how soon are the best resolutions liable to be overturned! I flatter myself, Madam, you will readily believe me when I say, that property is no motive with me for addressing you: for whatever woman it may be my lot to marry, be her property little or much, it should be settled on her before I went to Church. Of selfishness, I believe, you will readily acquit me. Imprudencies I have certainly fallen into; but like Tom Jones, in the Foundling, they have been the effect of openness of heart, rather than depravity of soul. I would scorn to add hypocrisy to guilt: but many who have preserved a fair outside, have made greater deviations than myself. A single state is contrary to the voice of God, and the dictates of nature. Man in Paradise, though surrounded by every other blessing, felt a vacuum in his soul, until the Almighty, in his goodness, conferred upon him our universal mother. I long to taste the sweets of a life of virtue, for 'her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.'—Now, Madam, should you imitate Heaven, and receive the repenting sinner to your clemency, in you he would find a help-mate that would not only make his journey pleasant through this 'Valley of the shadow of death;' but one who would also be the means of bringing him to partake of those joys which are reserved for the saints for ever and ever.—Now, Madam, should this not meet your approbation, let it be consigned to the flames, and believe the writer to be, your ever devoted servant,

"WILLIAM PITT BRAY.

"To Miss Sarah Wade."

Richard Penny said, that the plaintiff and defendant met at witness's house in 1814. The defendant told the witness, that he was under a matrimonial engagement to Miss Wade. In June following, the defendant told the witness that they were to be married on the 27th of that month. At this time the defendant was poor. In 1814 the defendant's father died, and he told the witness that he had got a handsome property. Soon after this the defendant said to the witness, that though he believed the little woman, meaning the plaintiff, loved him, he should not marry her, as she would not suit him, in his altered circumstances.—On his cross-examination, he said, that at this time the defendant was a widower, and had two children;—he is now married. The witness does not know, whatever he might have heard, that the defendant's wife was a servant of his father's; or that he had two illegitimate children by her.

Mr. GASELEE, for the defendant, lamented that the conduct of the plaintiff, who, he conceived acted under the influence of others, had rendered the present exposure necessary, by refusing to allow of the usual mode of assessing damages, before the Sheriff. The defendant had now no alternative; and must submit to the humiliation of publishing his errors, to preserve his wife and family from ruin. He should prove that the plaintiff

knew of the connexion between the defendant and his present wife, when she formed the engagement with him; and that on learning his marriage, she said, she was glad of it; for she knew that she herself could never be happy with him, and, therefore, would not marry him. On the letter which had been read he would not comment, for he never saw a love letter that would bear a cool examination.—When men wrote on this subject, their heart was too warm, and their head too flurried, to allow of their studying language. If the defendant had broken his engagement with the plaintiff, it was not done through avarice; for he had married a servant of his father's, whom he had deprived of respectability;—he was sorry for his misconduct, and had endeavoured to repair it.

The Learned Gentleman was about to call his witnesses, when a compromise took place, and a verdict for 200*l.* damages was entered by consent.

KINGSTON, MARCH 31.—*Lewis Lyon*, a watch-maker by trade, was indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 1st of Sept. last, at Clapham, articles of plate, of the value of 50*l.* and upwards, in the dwelling-house of George Hibbert, Esq.—It appeared in evidence that the prosecutor, a wealthy merchant, residing on Clapham Common, had a party to dine with him on the 1st of Sept. The butler had displayed the plate in question upon the side-board and table. About twenty minutes before six o'clock, the butler missed the plate in question, having seen it at five o'clock; but no account could be had of the missing property. Next day the prisoner went to a pawnbroker's-shop, kept by a Mr. Price, in Whitechapel, and inquired of the shopman if he was willing to buy some plate, and what he would give an ounce. He did not then produce any plate; but the shopman told him that his master was not at home. In about an hour the prisoner paid another visit to the shop, and tendered a considerable quantity of plate, consisting of spoons and forks, some of which were broken, others bent, and others as if they had been exposed to the operation of fire. The shopman said his master was not yet come home. The prisoner went away, leaving the silver, and he afterwards called three or four times, and the last time, Mr. Price being at home, he asked the prisoner how he became possessed of it, but he could give no satisfactory account. Mr. Price suspecting that it was stolen, sent for a constable, and the prisoner was apprehended.—The prosecutor's butler swore to the identity of the plate, knowing it by Mr. Hibbert's crest.—The prisoner said, he was as innocent as a child unborn.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.—Death.

Joseph Charrington, charged with having stolen a gold watch, gold chain, and gold seal, from Ann Gardner, 57, Elliott-row, Prospect-place, Southwark, was next tried.—Ann Gardner had been a little acquainted with the prisoner's mother. The prisoner had on the 6th of January called on her with his mother's compliments. She asked him to come in and to take some refreshment, which he did. He saw the watch suspended above the mantelpiece, and admired the flatness of the dial plate, took it down, and did not restore it again to its place. Soon afterwards he went out as if to walk in the garden, but the moment he got out he ran off, carrying the watch with him.—John Smith proved that the prisoner had given the watch to one Cannon to be pawned.—The prisoner said, in his defence, that he had taken it for a lark, that is, in a frolic.—Guilty.

KINGSTON.—LORD VALLETORT v. ARTHUR RYLAND, Esq.—This was an indictment against the defendant for an assault committed in Vauxhall-gardens, upon Lord Viscount Valletort. The prosecutor was the eldest son of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, and the defendant was the son of a respectable cornfactor in London.

Lord Valletort stated his case, which was proved by James Aspinall, Esq. who was at Vauxhall on the night in question. He said he did not see the first shove which the defendant gave the prosecutor, but he saw what he supposed to be the second, immediately after Lord Valletort had slackened his pace. It was extremely violent, and did not appear to be the effect of accident. He saw the prosecutor turn round and shove the defendant; upon which the latter put himself in a boxing attitude. He aimed blows right and left, but only one took effect upon the prosecutor's face. Witness was one of the persons who advised Lord Valletort to send for a constable. He thought the assault so unwarranted, that he advised the prosecutor not to have any thing at all to do with the defendant. The defendant was so strong, that witness thought the prosecutor would have had no chance with him.

The Jury found the defendant—Guilty.

William Byfield, bookkeeper to the Half Moon Inn, was tried for a rape upon Sarah Beach, a girl of 15, in his own house,

Prince's-buildings, Southwark.—The prisoner declared his perfect innocence, but called no witnesses. Although the evidence was enforced by much timidity and apparent modesty on the part of the female, some doubt prevailed as to the consummation of the crime, and the Jury acquitted him. He was charged again with an assault, and his trial was put off till next assizes.

John Moor, drummer in the 14th regiment, aged 20, was found guilty of an atrocious assault on *Caroline Ruddell*, aged nine years, at Witley.—He was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

In the course of the preceding trial, *George Chennel*, a farmer at Godalming, aged 37, and *Wm. Chalcraft*, a labourer, aged 41, committed on suspicion of having murdered *George Chennel*, the father of the former, were brought up, but on account of the illness of a most material witness, the case was ordered to stand over till next assizes.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 2.

STOCK DEBENTURES.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved for various papers relative to the state of the coinage and currency, from the commencement of the present reign to the 5th of January last. A rumour, he said, had for some time prevailed of Ministers having in preparation some plan for issuing debentures on stock. If a plan such as that reported to be in contemplation were adopted, it would completely alter the state of the currency of the country. He might therefore find, that when the day now fixed for the motion of which he had given notice arrived, that the whole subject to which his notice applied had become a nonentity. He wished therefore to be informed by the Noble Lord, whether it was true that any plan of the nature of that to which he had alluded, was in contemplation?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL had as well as the Noble Earl opposite heard vague rumours of several projects respecting the currency being under consideration. All he could say on the subject was, that if his Majesty's Government should think it advisable to submit any financial plan to the consideration of Parliament, due notice would be given to their Lordships. There was no reason to suppose any measure would be proposed without proper time being afforded for its consideration.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE did not mean to call on the Noble Secretary of State to explain the nature of any project which might be in contemplation, but it surely was in his power to say whether or not it was his intention to propose any plan relative to the currency. He did not desire to know any plan which Ministers might have under consideration. All that he wished to know was, whether it was intended to propose any measure which would operate a change in the existing currency.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL repeated, that if it should be thought proper to submit any plan on the subject to which the Noble Lord had alluded, or on any branch of that subject, to the attention of Parliament, due notice of such intention would be given.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE regretted that he could get no answer from the Noble Secretary of State.

The motion for the papers was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Friday, April 3.

The Husbandry Horses' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Earl GROSVENOR said, he had learned from some of his tenants in Grosvenor-square, that a coalition had been formed between certain Water Companies. He should have hoped that these Companies would have fulfilled the two great objects of their institution—namely, to supply the metropolis with water of a purer quality, and at a cheaper rate than formerly. He understood, however, that the charge was not more moderate, and that the supply was very bad. He had thought it right to mention this subject, as the state of the water supplied by these Companies was of great consequence to the health and safety of the metropolis.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE observed, that the supply of water was not only bad, but if a fire took place in a quarter of the metropolis appropriated to one Company, the water of another could not be applied to it. This disadvantage would not exist if there was a fair competition; for then the water of each Company would be sent to the same parts of the town.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that if these Companies acted in a way to defeat the object the Legislature had in view at the time of their incorporation, that it was in the power of Parliament to correct such a proceeding.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, April 2.

MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. W. SMITH presented two petitions from places in Lancashire, from manufacturers, praying in favour of Sir R. Peel's bill: one was signed by 400, and other by 4000 persons.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. SMITH presented a petition from 640 cotton-manufacturers in New Lanark, praying for regulations in the hours of labour. This petition, he observed, contained some particular points, which, though they might appear inconsistent, were founded in fact. He had seen these individuals at a time when their employers were absent, and he could say he never saw a more moral and religious set of people. They stated the great evil of children being kept at work 14 or 15 hours a day, with scarcely any interval; but added, that the system in practice with themselves was a humane one, as the working hours were only ten hours and a half a day; yet they manufactured more than those who were kept so long at work, owing to less fatigue, and a sense of the kindness they experienced.—Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

REFORM.

Mr. PROTHEROE said he had 286 Petitions to present from Bristol, in favour of Parliamentary Reform and Universal Suffrage. Though he did not agree with the opinions of the Petitioners, yet he owed it to them to say, that they did not appear to be actuated by improper motives. The first of the Petitions was read in part; and they were received.

Lord STANLEY presented two Petitions for Reform from places in Lancashire.—Ordered to lie on the table.

TRADE, &c.

Alderman WOOD gave notice, for the 10th inst. of a motion for leave to bring in a Bill concerning the Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries of the United Kingdom.—Adjourned.

Friday, April 3.

Mr. BENNET brought in a Bill to repeal certain parts of Acts which gave pecuniary rewards to police officers, &c.

A Petition against the window-tax from Belfast was received. Mr. MAY put some questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting his intentions as to this tax. He replied, he was sorry to oppose the wishes of a large portion of the population of Ireland, but he could not concur in the repeal, while so great a provision was required for Ireland, and there was such a deficiency in the revenue.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the first reading of the Bill for promoting the building of new Churches.—Read a 1st time, and to be read a 2d time on Monday.

Mr. GRENFELL, in the absence of an Hon. Friend, postponed a motion respecting forgeries of Bank Notes to Tuesday se'nnight.

Mr. W. SMITH presented a Petition in favour of Sir R. Peel's Bill, from Glossop, signed by about 800, above 16 years of age; and Mr. WILBERFORCE presented two Petitions of a similar character from Renfrew and Blackburn.—Ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Cholders, George-street, Oxford-street, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Parnell, Spitalfields.
J. Bull, Bristol, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn-square.
M. A. Watson, Fareham, Southampton, mercer. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.
W. Padgett, Vauxhall, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Edis, Broad-street-buildings.
C. Coles, Fleet-street, stationer. Attorney, Mr. Beverley, Temple.
J. Bowdige, Axminster, Devonshire, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.
J. C. West, Bristol, broker. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Clifford's inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Wilcocks, Aldersgate-street, ironmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Tomlinson, Thomson, and Baker, Copthall-court.
 J. Russell, Old Change, stationer. Attornies, Messrs. Russen and Son, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.
 J. Stubbs, Haxey, Lincolnshire, innholder. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 C. Osbourne, Billiter-square, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Holt, Threadneedle-street.
 J. Atkinson, Aldgate High-street, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Baddeley, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.
 H. Stephens, Penryn, Cornwall, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Crowder, Lavie, and Oliverson, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 J. Berry, Fleet-street, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Deykes, Thavies Inn.
 W. Lawrence, Old-street-road, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Vandercom and Comyn, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.
 W. Bell, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Nibblett, Cheapside.
 E. Read and T. Baker, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Clarke, Coates, and Watson, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.
 J. Robinson, St. Mary-Hill, ship insurance broker. Attorney, Mr. Hellyer, Paper-buildings, Temple.
 R. Mabson, High-road, Knightsbridge, baker. Attorney, Mr. Shuter, Milbank-street, Westminster.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 79½ 80½ 80.

INSKIP is received.

The Poems by C. M. are deficient in poetical handling and facility, but they contain many proofs of sound powers of observation and excellent feelings.

Other Correspondents will be noticed in our next.

CLERICAL PROCEEDINGS in St. Luke's, Chelsea, in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

THERE is little news this week from France. The attempt to assassinate the Duke of WELLINGTON still remains a mystery, though the assassin is stated to have been secured. His Grace, it is said, was to leave Paris for London last Friday, probably to confer with the Ministers respecting that perplexing business the French contributions. He will also no doubt take the opportunity of thanking the PRINCE REGENT for his late congratulatory letter, evidently made all out of his Royal Highness's own head, without even a reference to the Ready Writer. Yet the court papers do not, after their old fashion of panegyric, compare it with CICERO, PLINY, or even FREDERICK of Prussia, which is perhaps lucky for some of us.

The Coronation of BERNADOTTE is expected to take place on the 12th of May. He has submitted a prohibitory law to the States "against the sect of Friends or Quakers, confining their abode to particular towns only in the kingdom, unless they have a special permission from the KING." What his quarrel can be with this sect, who are generally speaking a very negative and harmless people, it is difficult to say. Have some of the disaffected to his succession become Quakers in order to avoid taking the oaths or fighting his battles?

And patches from India, as if they came on purpose to corroborate the observations in Mr. MILL's excellent work on that country and our Government there, bring accounts of a general rising of the Native Powers against the British. The *Courier* accounts it a good thing that

even SCINDIA is detached. But it is not believed that even this piece of good fortune will turn out to be true. The Newspapers have been in the habit of talking in a very pithy and self-satisfied manner about India, and of relating their pieces of news as if all our doings there were quite right and proper; but it is easy to see, even through the medium of those statements, that if the Native Powers had had journals of their own, and we could have seen them, we should have heard very different accounts of the matter. The plain truth is, we have been playing the same game there for which we objected so violently and hypocritically to BONAPARTE in Europe; and we have been playing it with less excuse; for he was a conqueror educated in our own military institutions,—provoked, in addition to his love of power, by our inveterate hostility and our passion for doting old despotisms,—and more warranted in endeavouring to dictate his notions of improvement to Europe, because it was already at variance with its own prejudices, and he and its inhabitants were all of the same family. But, with the exception of one or two just interferences with custom and tyranny, we have been encroaching, and conquering, and usurping in India, whether we were wanted or not, or provoked or not, or whether we were or were not of any use whatsoever; nay, we have preserved some of the very despotisms against which we pretended to exclaim, with this aggravation of them,—that in addition to the exactions already made upon their subjects, we drain fresh exactions for ourselves, and turn the single despots into double ones. But we exclaim against French egotism, and then think that wherever we go, and whatever we do, we must do good. The people of the countries which we take under our protection do not, we may be assured, agree with us. They can see absurdities in our customs and opinions as well as their own; and when we add obvious and selfish injury to recommendations of improvement, what are they likely to feel? Observers, who have been in India, have long been aware of the dangerous situation of our unwieldy power there; and from what we have heard them say, setting aside even all books on the subject, we would not give tenpence for the continuance of our sovereignty there, if a few skilful leaders should rise up to head a willing soldiery and population.

"We copy the following," says the *Courier*, "from the Plymouth paper, with infinite regret.—Among the great and bad changes which the French Revolution has produced, perhaps one of the most afflicting is, that it has shaken the attachment to country, to the homes of our fathers, the graves of our ancestors, the Altars of our God:—

"We perceive with regret, that the tide of British emigration to America, (the last of all countries where we should like to see Englishmen settle), is beginning to flow in this port and many parts of the country around, to an extent which threatens the deprivation of some of our best artificers and workmen, and includes even persons, who, by their situation in life, might appear to have no cause whatever for quitting their country."

Now this is the way in which the present commonplace rulers of the world and their hirelings bandy about terms which they neither feel nor understand. The *Courier* being sentimental over "the graves of his ancestors!" If

there was one particle in the general composition of his paper and opinions which warranted it, we would treat even his romance with reverence;—but such phrases from the CROKER-journalist, the advocate of the paper system, the panegyrist of all sorts of men as unlike their ancestors as tinsel is like gold, the humble servant of the men who speak with levity of BLAKE and with consideration of CHARLES the 2d who has his body dug up, are too revolting. Attachment to country, to the homes of fathers, graves of ancestors, and altars of God, mean just about as much of what they ought to mean in the mouths of such writers, as the phrase *habits of industry* in those of the avaricious blighters of childhood. "Attachment to country" is attachment to any thing lucrative in it let the rest be as it may;—attachment to the "homes of fathers" is attachment to a capital residence for the son;—"to the graves of ancestors" means a good large piece of ground about it;—and the altars their favourite BURKE has explained, when he talked of a flourishing set of men whose desk was their altar, the ledger their bible, and Mammon their God. It is nothing external or theoretical that can tear men up by the roots from their native land. It is nothing but sheer and desperate necessity, or indignant contempt of wrong; and some of the very graves to which the *Courier* advises us to be attached, are, on this very account, in other countries. If the *Courier* is weak enough to suppose what he advances, let him look at one single convincing proof to the contrary of an unpolitical nature. A catastrophe has just happened at Catania in Sicily, in consequence of an earthquake. The place has absolutely been famous in history for the number of earthquakes and consequent catastrophes it has suffered; one of them took place not many years back; the people are wretchedly governed by one of those Bourbon despots, whom we have taken care shall not be replaced by a better; and yet notwithstanding all this, notwithstanding they live and have long lived under the jaws of *Ætna* in poverty and slavery, they and their fathers have been so attached to the soil, that they have persisted in rebuilding their city over and over again, and most likely, with the tears gushing from their eyes, will set about restoring its present dilapidations.

We have ascertained that a report had reached Bombay at the date of the last dispatches, which stated that the troops of the Rajah of BERAR had made an attack upon the British subsidiary force, stationed at his capital, Nagpore. They had, however, been repulsed. If the Rajah of BERAR, influenced by the intrigues of the PEISHWA, has declared war against the British Government, slight apprehensions may be entertained of the effect of his hostility. Whoever will look at the map will see, that though his territories are extensive, he does not come in immediate contact with the PEISHWA; the NIZAM's dominions lying between them, and he remaining, as far as we have been able to ascertain, quiet. Not only SCINDIA but HOLKAR remained faithful to his engagements.—Their assistance would have been more efficacious to the PEISHWA than the BERAR RAJA'S—though HOLKAR, we believe, has within these few years been subject to such frequent fits of insanity, as to have reduced him to comparative insignificance.—*Courier—Saturday.*

The Duke of WELLINGTON is expected to be in London on Tuesday next, to be present at the nuptials of the Princess ELIZABETH.

The arrangements for the celebration of the nuptials of the Princess ELIZABETH, have been so formed as not to interfere in any respect with the sittings of Parliament. The ceremony will take place so early as eight o'clock on Tuesday morning next, at the Queen's Palace. Her Royal Highness was born May 22, 1770. The bride and bridegroom will leave the QUEEN'S house, soon after the ceremony, for the PRINCE REGENT'S cottage in Windsor Park. The QUEEN will go to Windsor in a few days after the marriage; but will return to hold a drawing-room on the 22d instant; at which the PRINCE and PRINCESS will be presented.—*Morning Post.*

Mr. BROUGHAM has been absolutely *drawn* in triumph into the principal places in Westmoreland. The crowds which followed him for miles, and hailed his progress, consisted of thousands. At Ambleside there was an illumination. He addressed the Freeholders at various places, in speeches which were received with raptures.—What a contrast must he have afforded to his dull opponents!

A document in our paper will show the enormous increase of crimes of late years.—The excess last year, over that of the year preceding, is most striking. In 1817, there were near 14,000 commitments; in 1816, only 9,091; and, during the seven years, the gradual increase of numbers is from 5 to 13,000!

By a Return made to the House of Commons, it appears, that the number of persons executed for Forgery, within the last 23 years, amounts to 222. Of these 76 were for forgeries on the Bank of England.

The Solicitors of the Bank have had to conduct, on the last Midland Circuit, no fewer than 82 prosecutions. Such is the distrust which is felt at receiving Bank of England paper at Leicester, that very few wish to receive it, and all prefer the notes of Local Banks.

A Corporation in the West of England (with which one of the principal Officers of the PRINCE REGENT is closely connected) are advertising for sale the next Presentation to their principal Church, in order to pay off a debt on their Theatre!—*Evening Paper.*

"The Judges are determined the law shall take its course, in all cases where servants, of any description, may be convicted of being concerned in robbing their masters."—Except, we presume, the servants of the public:—that is another affair. We well remember when it was proposed to render the embezzlement of public money by great defaulters a felony, the late Mr. PERCEVAL said, that a man of honour would scarcely be induced to take a place, with such an awkward contingency hanging over his head.—*Chester Guardian.*

OLD BAILEY.—This Court seems now to be chiefly occupied in trying forgers and utterers of forged Bank-notes, so easily are they at present fabricated. On Friday several were found guilty, and yesterday again, a desperate rogue was tried, one George Chapman, alias Claxton, who was indicted for forging and uttering a one-pound note, with intent to defraud the Bank. It appeared the prisoner uttered the note in question to a Mr. Wright, a pawnbroker in Mutton Hill, in payment for a pistol which he purchased. Several witnesses were called to prove the prisoner a notorious utterer. Foy, an officer, stated that he had taken him a second time into custody, he having escaped the first time from the hands of the Constable, and that while conveying him from Marlborough-street to the House of Correction in chains, the prisoner having previously filed off his irons, sprang on him and forced a cord round his neck, with which he attempted to strangle him; his cries, however, occasioning the vehicle to stop, and a person coming to his assistance, the prisoner was overpowered, but not without striving to grasp a knife which was concealed under his thigh.—The prisoner offered no defence.—*Guilty.*

WIDOW AND ORPHANS OF MR. WM. ELLIOTT.—The following Professional Ladies and Gentlemen have, with the most friendly benevolence, undertaken to arrange and perform a Concert at the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, April 20, for the benefit of the Widow and seven Orphan Children of Mr. WM. ELLIOTT, whose long and painful illness has terminated in his death:—Miss Stephens, Mrs. Vaughan, and Mrs. Salmon;—Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. B. Sale, Mr. Bellamy, &c. &c.—The Committee of Management consist of Messrs. Bartleman, Bellamy, Beale, Elliott, Evans, Greateorex, Gore, Hawes, Horslev, Knyvett, C. Knyvett, W. Knyvett, King, Leete, Nield,—Sir George Smart,—Messrs. Sale, sen. Sale, jun. Taylor, Terrail, Vaughan, Welsh, and Williams.—The Conductor is Mr. Greateorex.—As during the whole of Mr. ELLIOTT's professional career, the wants of a numerous family never prevailed over his habitual modesty so far as to induce him to solicit the patronage of his friends or the public in favour of a single Concert for his own separate advantage; and as upon benevolent occasions, none stepped forward more frequently, or with more cordial alacrity, for the benefit of others, it is presumed that hope may safely venture to build on the strong ground of his posthumous claims: they have been thus felt and appreciated by the brightest ornaments of the musical profession: and when to the claims of departed worth and suffering innocence, are added the attractions of art and of living excellence, who shall doubt the result? The British public has ever shewn itself ready to kindle the torch of pleasure at the flame of virtue,—to disguise, under a frank and friendly exterior, the refinements of its bounty,—to make "the Widow's heart sing for joy," whilst their own vibrates in unison, and listens with delight.

A Correspondent informs us, that such is the extent of pauperism, at Foxon, near Market Harborough, that to every parishioner who pays levies, there are two paupers, whose abject state is so deplorable that their services are regularly offered to the best bidder weekly!—We are assured that many of these poor fellows are now actually receiving only *two-pence* each of their employers for their daily labour; the remainder of their scanty pittance is made up from the poor's rate.—"Britons never will be slaves!"—*Nottingham Review*.

LETTER TO MR. CANNING.

Last week we briefly noticed the appearance of this animated Letter, and we now proceed to make a few extracts. It is evidently the production of no mean hand. The writer has warm blood flowing in his veins, and an English heart beating in his bosom. He feels deeply, therefore he expresses himself strongly: he is an honest hater of the mean, the insolent and the tyrannical,—therefore he boldly denounces the guilty, and manfully holds them up to the scorn and detestation of the people.—The author is not prodigal of words, for the whole letter is comprized in about 30 pages of open print; yet we rather suspect, that there is one individual at least who will think it much too long for his reputation and interests. But the reader shall judge for himself:—

"The revered and ruptured Ogden!!! And this mad, this monstrous sally was applauded—was received with roars of laughter! and if there was a confession from some more candid lips, that such allusions were not "quite in good taste," an excuse was drawn from the warmth of the debate: clear as it was, to those accustomed to your patchwork, that the stupid alliteration was one of the ill-tempered weapons coolly selected from your oratorical armoury.

"Certainly, Sir, you found the Legislative Assembly

more tractable than your Sovereign, who has, more than once, repulsed your rude familiarity. His Majesty, were he now on the throne, would recognise the frontless upstart who placed the hand of his Sovereign upon the seat of the wound which had been inflicted upon him as the reward of his duplicity; and of him who had referred him to a brother Minister, with the indecent freedom of equal intimacy. When, Sir, you placed the King's hand upon your thigh, when you told him you would send to Pembroke, you gave rise to a resentment, such as would have affected your honest interests, while the throne of England was filled by a gentleman. But, I presume, the silent rebuke of offended Majesty was not sharp enough to be felt by the coarseness of your texture; for the insult offered to those who should be the Representatives of the people, and to the people themselves, is equally rude and familiar, and is ten times more overbearing, in every respect, than that which before offended your Sovereign."

* * * * *

"In the House of Commons alone you find yourself taken on your word, with no inquiries made; and when you display the whole deformity of a heart devoid of all just, and generous, and gentlemanly feeling; and when you show, by arts untried before, not only how despicable you are yourself, but how you despise all around you, you are not hissed to the ground (as you would infallibly have been had you ventured at such topics before a popular assembly); you are heard, you are encouraged, you are cheered; your inhuman taunts on the irons and infirmities of those who demand reparation for the injuries they have endured from a bloody police: your ridicule of the prisoner and the oppressed are received with shouts of laughter, with loud shouts of laughter!!!

"Go on, Sir, I pray you; proceed with your pleasantries; light up the dungeon with the flashes of your merriment; make us familiar, make us pleased with the anguish of the captive; teach us how to look upon torture and tyranny as agreeable trifles; let whips and manacles become the playthings of Parliament; let patriotism and principle be preserved only as vain names, the materials of a jest; and, as you have convulsed the bed of sickness with your unhallowed mirth, disturb, with appropriate mockery, the long foretold approaching Euthanasia of the expiring Constitution.

"But confine your efforts to that assembly where they have been so favourably, so thankfully received. You will find no other hearers. You are nothing but on that stage. The clerks, the candles, the heated atmosphere, the mummeries and decorations, the trained, packed, paper audience, confused, belated, and jaded into an appetite for the grossest stimulants; these are the preparations indispensable to your exhibition.

"Thank Heaven, however, the House of Commons is not the only tribunal; and it is possible, that, in spite of your extraordinary progress and probable success, there may still be, in this country, a body of men, now dispersed, but whom their common interests will one day collect and unite, for the defence of their rights, and the punishment of their oppressors.

"Believe me, Sir, not an echo of those shouts of laughter, which hailed your jests upon rebellious old age and traitorous disease, not an echo has been lost in the wide circumference of the British Islands. Those shouts still ring in our ears: they will never die away as long as the day of retribution is deferred; they will never die away until we are finally extirpated by your triumph, or you are annihilated by our indignation. Do not flatter yourself, that by securing the connivance of Parliament, you are safe from all national censure. Parliament does not represent the feelings any more than the interests of the British nation. It would be an insult upon the character

of this great, this glorious people, to suppose that their representatives were sent to the House of Commons to encourage the playful ferocity of a hardened politician. The nobler portion of the nation are certainly not members of either House: the better educated, the more enlightened, and the more wealthy, at least the more independent, are to be found without the walls of Parliament. You are (and what dishonest man is not?) an enemy to Reform. But you shall be told, Sir, that the extreme necessity of Reform, and of choosing our representatives from some other classes of society, was never so decidedly shown as in the reception of your speech."

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THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 317.

COVENT-GARDEN.

WE took the opportunity of the first appearance of a new afterpiece here on Monday to see Miss O'NEILL in *Juliet*; for when she first came out, and for some time afterwards, we had not recovered from a long state of ill health, and were obliged for the requisite criticisms to a friend. *Juliet* is not a part in which we can admire this lady, of whom our general opinion is, that she is an intelligent and striking but not a great actress; more excellent in situations and obvious passages than in the nicer workings of the heart. She has too tragic an announcement in her voice and manner, let the character be what it may; and indeed is altogether so theatrically serious, and has so much of the manner, though the best manner, of a regular tragedy performer, that she is certainly not fitted for characters like *Juliet*. She is too loud and sombre throughout. *Juliet* is a young Italian, sparkling and "light of foot," with so lively a relish of joy, that the excess of her after wretchedness is made out of the contrast with it. There is undoubtedly something of violence in her composition; but it is rather the ardour of her spirits and nation and time of life, than any thing else:—her tragedy in the first instance arises out of a horror of what is tragic; and the catastrophe is pure love, and inability to survive, not outrageous, or even splenetic.

We think we never saw CHARLES KEMBLE to such advantage as in this night's *Romeo*. It was full of tenderness and power, graceful, intense, excellently well studied, and yet as naturally played.

Who it was, of all the meddlers with this exquisite play, from ORWAY to GARRICK, that thought proper to introduce into the catastrophe the addition made by LUIGI DA PORTA, by which *Romeo* survives the poison long enough to talk with *Juliet* when she wakes, we know not; but as we are certain it ought not to have been made, if for no other reason than reverence for SHAKSPEARE, so it strikes us as an addition which he himself would not have made, had he copied from DA PORTA instead of some other writer. The incident is certainly very striking and affecting; it is only too much so, and without any necessity:—there is enough anguish in all conscience without it;—*Romeo's* forgetting for some moments that he had taken the poison, and then feeling death, and a fresh and more shocking despair, coming upon him, overloads as it were the original happiness with two tragedies for one, and almost renders us too impatient for tragedy itself. It would have been natural, we think, to SHAKSPEARE's exquisite judgment as well as feelings to see this; and after the strings of a fond heart had been snapped, not to let it be set up again for this savage gratuitous blow.

After the play, there was one of the completest failures we ever witnessed. The new afterpiece,—the well known nursery story of *Puss in Boots*,—had all the advantages that scenery and performers could give it. The former,

though not in the best taste in its domestic scenes, presented some beautiful landscapes, and was very expensive and gorgeous throughout. Among the latter were the names, (we can hardly say any thing else) of KNIGHT, LISTON, EMERY, TOKELY, and GRIMALDI, besides Mrs. DAVENPORT for the enamoured elderly lady, and NOBLE, Miss LUPINO, and the Miss DENNETTS, for dancers. The music too, by Mr. WARE, had some pleasing passages. All however would not do. There was one decent scene for the actors, in which EMERY and TOKELY, the two millers, having got unwittingly, and with great appetites for dinner, into the Ogre's palace, saw written in gilt letters over a door *Here you shall eat*, which on looking up again, to their great consternation, was changed into *Here you shall be eaten*. They read this inscription with a very natural "trembling of mind." But only fancy this the best and solitary joke in a piece said to be written by an author of comedies! The truth is, the whole thing was so exceedingly flat and unworthy, with all the childishness of the story brought forward, and only one scene in which the influence of the well-booted Grimalkin was exerted to advantage, that the audience seemed to resent the appearance of so many good actors to no purpose. LISTON, for instance, had no opportunities for his sort of humour, or for any humour at all; he merely walked about, uttering frigid common places in a cap and feather; and GRIMALDI, who was expected no doubt to be infinitely droll, had too much to say, and too little to do. He once took occasion to wash his face with his paw, and now and then threw in an eleemosynary mew; but that was all. The disapprobation was early and pointed, and finished with being very complete. Mr. LISTON, however, who attempted to give the piece out for repetition, appeared to the audience to go away under one of the usual pretended understandings, that the object was obtained; and after we had left the theatre, we find by the Papers that they kept their seats though the stage lights and chandelier were put out, and forced the Manager's appearance by a most formidable obstinacy. They began to make a sort of O. P. dance to the tune of his name, and proceeded so far as to commence a war with the theatrical goods and chattels, slamming the doors, belabouring the partitions, and breaking a hole in the drop-scene, with a bit of a seat out of the boxes. Mr. FAWCETT at length appeared, assuring them that he had left the house before the piece was over, and had come as soon as he knew their wishes. His address was interrupted several times by vehement demands that it should be withdrawn; and on finally ascertaining that it would be so, they departed in great triumph, about half-an-hour after midnight.

DRURY-LANE.

The above scene of failure we have now to contrast with one of as complete success. It is that of a new afterpiece, which was produced on Wednesday night under the title of *The Sleeping Draught*. It makes little or no pretensions to dialogue, but what it says is to the purpose, which is very laughably made up of intrigue, situation, and equivocal. *Rinaldo*, (Mr. BARNARD), the son of an old miserly fellow (Mr. GATTIE), is in love with *Francesca* (Miss IVERS), but the match is prevented partly by the family pride of a physician, her uncle (Mr. FLORES), though principally by the stinginess of his rich father. He therefore intrigues to get to her, and for this purpose sends his servant *Popolino* (Mr. HARLEY), to take a letter to the physician in the disguise of a Dutch servant of one of the old gentleman's friends; who, it is pretended, wants his attendance at Mantua. The doctor is beguiled; and *Popolino* contriving to secrete himself during his setting out, comes forward again from behind a screen, and thinking to take another glass of cordial which the old gentleman had given him, tosses off a sleeping draught. His disappointment at the taste is evinced by many wry

mouths; but a greater horror speedily comes over him; he begins to look dolefully sick; and his master's mistress and his own, her servant *Nonna* (Mrs. HUGHES), just enter in time enough to recognize him in his disguise, and to receive, as he thinks, and to the latter's great consternation, his dying words. After bequeathing his clothes to some of his friends, which is an incident pleasantly copied from SHAKESPEARE, he appears to die; and the females, not knowing what to do with the body, put it into a great chest, and get two men to take it away for the purpose of burying it. They are frightened from their charge on the road, by the sudden exclamations and outcry of the old miser, who thinks it a treasure, and has it conveyed to his house, for the purpose of examining it at night, and appropriating its contents. At night-time, accordingly, he is counting and chuckling over his money, thinking how much he is going to add to it, when he is startled with the sound of a moan, which he attributes to his fancy. He is roused by another, which however he attributes to some owl who has got into his creaking tenement; and finally the chest, which was placed upright, falls flat down; but this, after recovering from his fright, he supposes to be owing to the negligence of the carriers in placing it. He then goes out to look after a deaf and dumb man, who had just been recommended to him by his servant (KNIGHT) as one who could not possibly blab in the village, and whom he wants to kill a pig for him. *Popolino*, who was by this time completely waked up, now issues forth out of the chest, wondering where he can be; and seeing a bed, gets into it (not the most probable incident, by the way, in the piece), and pulls the clothes over his shoulder. He has hardly settled himself, when the deaf and dumb pig-sticker, who it seems does not know the master of the house and has not yet encountered him, comes in with a great knife in his hand, and going up to the bed, makes a number of signs, which appear awfully horrible to poor *Popolino*, pointing to the door to invite him out, and the passing the knife significantly across his throat. He is too much frightened however to go; and the other leaving the room to do the work by himself, *Popolino* gets out of the bed in great horror, and enters the chest again. The lid is scarcely over him, when the miser comes back with his servant, and a fearful dialogue ensues alluding to the pig, but every word of which *Popolino* applies to himself, till at last unable to contain his terrors any longer at the expected catastrophe, he groans aloud, and issuing in a ghastly manner from the chest, is taken by the other two for an apparition. Down falls the miser on his knees and face, praying forgiveness for his sins; the servant, with his hands up for the same purpose, tumbles in trembling horror against his master's back; and the lover with the two females entering the next moment to look after the chest, the doctor pursuing at their heels, and *Popolino* standing and gesticulating like an unaccountable spectre in the midst, present altogether one of the most striking groups and best dramatic conclusions which we ever remember to have seen. What completes it too is, that advantage is taken of the miser's alarm, before he is acquainted with all the circumstances, to make him consent to the match on condition of saying nothing about his endeavour to secrete the chest. HARLEY's performance is very good throughout, especially in the sick scene and in his personation of the Dutchman with his splay-footed manner and voice. The Dutchman's dull obstinacy in insisting to have a written instead of a verbal answer for his supposed master at Mantua has, we understand, been since shorn of its repetitions,—which is not so well, as the idea is very characteristic. KNIGHT has little to do, but what he has to do he always does well, and renders as effective as it can be. The other most prominent performer is Mrs. HUGHES in the maid-servant,—an actress whom we scarcely remember to have seen before, but who is very keen and vivacious,

with a good romping talent, and an emphasis now and then that reminds us of Mrs. JORDAN.

The only apparent reason why the scene of this piece is laid in Italy, is that the main idea of the plot is taken from Boccaccio. The tenth story of the Fourth Day in the *Decameron* is about a Sleeping Water, which the lover of a doctor's maid-servant swallows by mistake. He is also put into a chest, which is taken into the house of a couple of usurers, and falls flat as it does in the afterpiece. The other incident, about the pig-sticker, is taken, we believe, from a book upon apparitions; but we have heard or read of it at any rate elsewhere. The author however has worked both of them up extremely well. The piece was heard throughout with great laughter and clapping of hands, and will no doubt have a run.

We ought not to omit, that some allusions, in the course of the *Beggar's Opera*, to spies and betrayals, were received with great clapping of hands. One of the passages had three distinct rounds given it,—gallery, pit, and boxes all joining.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAITS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES.

FOR half a century back the Art of Engraving has been cultivated in England with a success that assimilates its fame in many respects with that of Italy, Germany, Holland, and France. Our native Artists create and satisfy the cravings of the connoisseur. They not only gratify us with the polished result of industry, but of industry grafted on sentiment and taste;—not only the general design of the painted originals, but the heart, the soul, and the strength:—not only an intelligent, but a luminous translation. They are the sculptural LANGHORNES and DRYDENS of the pictorial PLUTARCHS and VIRGILS. Their productions are the most attractive grace of our well-stocked merchandise windows, and, if we except Paintings, of the interior also of our houses. They give refinement and increased profit to trade, as well as to literary study. They tend to improve the beauty of our manufactures. They materially assist the studies of the scientific and the Artist of every class. They are some of the numerous intellectualities, as well as manual productions, that shed a lustre and a delight on individuals and the people of a polished nation. They are, in fine, a noble result of the Artist's application, and part of that rich provision made by the glorious few, who are occupied in furnishing the repasts of mind to their fellow men.

Before we enter on the more immediate object of the present article, we shall take this opportunity of noticing a practice that has of late excited much dissatisfaction among all who love the art of Engraving, and are anxious that it should fully maintain the high rank it has reached in this country. We allude to a practice too often we fear adopted by some Artists, of employing inferior hands in the execution of their plates, and then putting their own names to the work, when perhaps they themselves have not bestowed upon it a day's labour. Not to dwell on the personal dishonesty of this system, we shall proceed to show, in the words of one who is every way competent to appreciate the evil, the infinite mischief that must result from this mode of engraving by proxy. "Engraving," observes our excellent friend, "is a pursuit which requires much study, and all the patient perseverance to which the mind can attain, and that too to an extent which almost wholly shuts up its votary from all the cheering associations of life, and even renders its greatest blessing, health, an object of secondary consideration. But it may be inquired, does not all this acquire riches? The answer is, no! Well then, it will be added, it must produce fame,

the desire for which has been described as "the last infirmity of noble minds."—This is granted, for this is the Artist's main and great reward. But here then comes the fatal disclosure to those who advocate the practice of Art by substitute, for then the great stimulant is withdrawn. Who would ever entertain in earnest the idea of proxy Poets, Painters, or Soldiers? This thirst of fame, which every age and nation seems by one consent to hallow, having given existence to all the great works of human genius, will, in every pursuit where reputation has a place, become a chief ingredient towards attaining excellence;—so, in proportion as this stimulus is weakened, must be the relaxation of effort in the individual, till there may not be enough remain to effect any thing beyond the commonest purposes; and so would the Art of Engraving become retrograde, and at last decline into a thing upon a system, and level with the manufactory of Birmingham wares.—The evil complained of seems to have grown out of a partial necessity appearing to belong to this Art, for a portion of its labours, in the progress, to be effected by junior practitioners, the stubborn material of metal to work on rendering more of mechanical means essential to the process than other branches of Art. This practice however serves only to free the professor himself from as much of the labour as demands not his hand, while by it he comes more fresh with his powers to infuse his mind into the work. But this is widely different to the practice of those who only cast a glance now and then over the labours of others, and never perform any part of it themselves. Such a system as this must end, if generally pursued, in putting the Art down to the level of a manufactory, and the degraded practitioners into the hands of persons who happen to possess capital, as in affairs of manufacture; and thus would all excellence become withered and fade away."

In the course of our critical labours, we have had the pleasure of introducing to our readers various beautiful engraved works, and we have now to bring before them another of great merit, executed in the chalk style, by Messrs. AGAR, COOPER, SCRIVEN, MEYER, FRY, &c. It is published under the title of *Portraits of illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Biographical and Historical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions*. The biographical circumstances are sufficiently detailed to mark the leading lines of character, and bring it at once prominently into view, connected with remarks that develop the motives of action, and are unaffectedly and neatly expressed. The narrative and remarks are advantageously blended; and if the writer has something of a courtly bias toward the STUARTS and their supporters, we cannot be much surprised, as the profession of Mr. LODGE, that of Lancaster Herald, almost naturally implies aristocratical propensity. The portions of the work already published contain no less than sixty beautiful Portraits, mostly engraved after copies carefully made by able Artists from the finest originals. The inspection of these Prints, in union with the biographical notices, would have convinced us, if we had not been convinced, of the truth of the following opinions of the author:—"Little need be said on the extended information and delight which we derive from the multiplication of Portraits by Engraving, or on the more important advantages resulting from the study of biography. It is, however, from the combination of portraits and biography that we reap the utmost degree of utility and pleasure that can be derived from them; as, in contemplating the portrait of an eminent person, we long to be instructed in his history; so, in reading of his actions, we are anxious to behold his countenance. So earnest is this desire, that the imagination is generally ready to coin a set of features, or to conceive a character, to supply the painful want of the one or other."

We wish our room would allow us more than a brief notice of some of the plates:—*Sir Philip Sidney*, en-

graved by Mr. SCRIVEN, with the suitable suavity of tone and gradation, in a figure that is young, handsome, and elegantly dressed in cambrie ruffs at the neck and wrists, and in satin sleeves and jacket, the effeminate though beautiful appearances of which have a masculine counterpoise in the piece of steel armour on the breast and shoulders, most lucidly sculptured, and in the opaque texture of the lower part of the dress. We have before praised, and we must ever praise, this able Artist, for his very accurate distinguishing of objects by that dotting, and mixed dotting and line, which best denote their essential quality. It is this, in union with what the Engraver before us gives us of alternate sharpness and softness, touchiness of outline, faithful drawing, a due proportion, separation, and melting of the masses of light and shade in all their degrees of strength, from the bright sparkle of precious stones and sunshine, to the profound shades of night, with a just apprehension of the peculiar execution of the Painter whose work he translates, that together constitute a fine Engraver, whether he practices the mixed dot and line, or, like Mr. SHARP, the line only. For it is the essentials of character and truth of form, and not mode or manner, that are alone valuable in the Engraver's art. Of a similar sweetness of style in the flesh, and of diversity in the accessories, is the Print of the *Countess of Carlisle*, by Mr. SCRIVEN, from VANDYKE. His graver has, with the same justness, a bolder style in his plates of *Sir John More*, after HOLBEIN, *Lord Russell*, after LELY, &c.—Mr. FRY wants variety and boldness of grain, but he is exquisitely delicate in his flesh and the white parts of his dresses.—*Francis Russell, 4th Earl of Bedford*, from an evidently beautiful drawing by Mr. SATCHWELL, after VANDYKE, is one of several estimable specimens.—There is a fascination in the style of Mr. AGAR. Few Engravers draw so well, and his granulation, and the properly varied play of his dotted line, his mellowness and united neatness and force, are all the product of genuine reflection and a rightly regulated fancy. Such is his *Lord Coventry*, from Mr. CRASE's able copy from C. JANSEN.—Mr. MEYER's *Earl of Sussex* and *Catharine Par*, from Mr. HAINES's beautiful Drawings, after Sir A. MORE and HOLBEIN, have a well applied mixture of boldness and minuteness, great purity and brightness of grain and effect.—Mr. COOPER shews a bright and firm style in his *Duke of Northumberland*, after HOLBEIN, &c.—Most of the other Engravers produce a mixture of professional merit and defect, that we have not room to point out; but as all the Prints are executed with care, and are from beautiful drawings, after celebrated old masters, in possession of our great Collectors, the whole set of Portraits have the recommendation of great beauty and more authenticity than even "the magnificent collection of BIRCH and HOUTBRACKEN," exquisite as are HOUTBRACKEN's Engravings, while the imitations of HOLBEIN's admirable heads have less variety, confined as they are to a single master and to one reign. We are therefore not surprised at the entirely filled subscription of this elegant literary and engraved work, which has the higher value from the plates being destroyed, on their ceasing to produce their brilliancy of effect without repair. We shall notice the forthcoming numbers.

R. H.

CRIMINAL LAWS, &c.

London, March 17, 1818.

MR. EXAMINER,—I am truly surprised to find a doctrine rapidly spreading itself, which (without the least intention of doing so) is calculated to encourage and increase crimes of all kind, and, if not speedily checked, will, I am fearful, be the means of entrapping many an unwary victim to commit them, which, on the score of mercy, he fancies he may with impunity. The mania founded on false notions of humanity is big with danger,

and if the authors of it were aware of its fatal consequences to society, I am persuaded they would no longer persist in their fallacious reasoning. When I reflect on the number of public executions which occur in this metropolis in one short year, I lament for the unfortunate individuals, and regret their necessity; but can any reasonable man prove to me that such spectacles are not morally requisite? The increase of crimes I regret; but, too true, a day seldom passes that does not bear witness of this fact. Murders, and these of a most bloody and wanton nature, are now quite common among us; highway robbery and forgery, together with petty thefts, particularly so. Will, then, any man be found to defend these offences, because the perpetrators of them have alike increased in numbers and depravity? And yet it seems a champion is to be found in a late Number of the *Examiner*, in the person of "An English Citizen," who, in a letter addressed to Sir Samuel Romilly, and other Members of Parliament, after exclaiming against the frequent "executions of public offenders," says, "Every reflecting mind asks, are these executions necessary?" and (according to his account) "the invariable conclusion of the argument is, that they are not only not necessary, but a disgrace to our criminal code;" and he produces four cogent arguments by way of *finale*, which proves *most clearly* that the cause arises "from great neglect of the comfort and instruction of the lower classes,"—from "inadequacy as a preventive punishment,"—from "encouraging crime and cruelty,"—and from "immense disproportion between the offences and the punishment." I should be glad to know from this INTELLIGENT writer, if the immense number of charitable institutions with which this metropolis abounds, is a proof of the "neglect of the comfort and instruction of the lower classes;" and whether the punishing of capital offences with death, which the ablest and most humane lawyers of the age have always recommended as the surest means of preventing them, can be considered as "inadequate, or calculated to increase crime and cruelty?" No; far different is the effect this appalling sight has on the minds of the spectators; they behold their fellow men on a scaffold, suffering an ignominious death, as the only atonement they can make to society and to the laws they have violated; they behold the fatal consequences of dissipation and idleness, the author and forerunner of the worst of crimes; their decorous deportment on these occasions does infinite credit to their feelings; they return quietly to their homes, impressed with the awful example they have witnessed, imploring the Divine assistance to protect them, and their families from falling a prey to those vices which sooner or later lead to destruction. The effect on the juvenile depredator is often such as to turn him from his evil ways, lest he fall a victim to a similar end; he firmly resolves to change his way of living, to avoid his former associates in guilt, to attend to the duties of religion, and become an honest member of society.

The forger, the housebreaker, and the highwayman, will no doubt duly appreciate the merits of this *eloquent writer*, and these professional gentlemen would do well to vote so able an advocate of their cause a service of plate, as a memento of their respect and regard. The immense disproportion between the offences and the punishment, so much complained of by him, I confess I cannot discover, unless it be that the *harmless* individual who, through *inadvertency*, substitutes the name of another, by which *mistake* he defrauds a poor individual perhaps, of all his little property, the accumulating of which has been the whole labour of his youth, in order to support him in old age. He farther says, we are "tenacious and indeed infinitely regardful of life;" thereby admitting, that the punishment of death for crimes of magnitude acts on the mind in the way the Legislature intended it should, with

terror and dread so revolting to the soul of man, that the only matter of surprise is, that any are found mad enough to incur the risk of so great a penalty; but depraved as the minds of some are, if such punishments did not exist, there would be an end to all order and civilization. And yet we are told, because crimes and executions have increased, and the most wanton robberies and barbarous murders have been committed, that our Criminal Code is too severe in its punishments, and requires amendment and less severe penalties:—what is this but a direct encouragement to crime? Much has been said on the subject of forgery, particularly as relates to Bank Notes, and I am aware many excellent plans have been presented to the Bank for the better prevention of it. Why will they not adopt some effectual mode to protect the public against this species of fraud felt so grievously by all classes, and at the same time, by the means now in their hands, prevent the possibility of imitating their notes, for which so many annually suffer? And can we much wonder at it, when the temptation is so great, and the method so easy: but this must not weigh as a palliation; the penalty which awaits the offender is too well known, and certainly deservedly merited. If the Bank would call in all the one and two pound notes, even this we should find would put a considerable stop to it; and were tradesmen not so easily to be duped, they would neither take so many forged notes, or have so many bad debts on their books as they now have in the course of a year: culpable negligence on their part richly merits the losses it occasions, and at the same time is highly reprehensible, in as much as it opens a door to fraud. In your last *Examiner*, your Correspondent, "An English Citizen," again intrudes himself; and, if I may judge from his writing, appears perfectly satisfied with it;—he talks loudly of strong feelings being "excited in the country against the punishment of death for forgery,"—which I as strongly contend do not exist: he may with as much propriety insist there is a strong feeling excited against the execution of a murderer, because, forsooth, murder, which a few years since comparatively was a stranger in our criminal annals, is now so prevalent, that even the forfeiture of life does not appear to prevent it, and the calendar of crimes is for ever blackened by those miscreants bearing the form, but devoid of the nature, of man, who trample on all law, human and divine, and bathe their hands in blood with so much composure and so little remorse, *closely bordering on a SUPERSTITIOUS ZEAL*—that when we see such hypocritical wretches under the garb of religious sanctity attending places of public worship, and passing for and mixing with the pious and devout, we should suppose they had been performing an "act of grace," and fulfilling the dictates of a good conscience; but when we view them in their horrid shapes as murderers of the innocent and defenceless, we should expect to see them at once visited by the retributive vengeance of a justly incensed Creator, and crushed in the very sanctuary they had dared to pollute. I shall, in a future letter, touch more at length on the subject of his last communication, and shall conclude this by contending, that if capital punishment is necessary, it surely must be at that period when crimes assume so formidable and daring a shape, that even the arm of the law, with all its strength, is unable to protect the lives and property of individuals, unless administered with firmness and severity. It is a mistaken idea to suppose, because the execution of criminals for murder or forgery does not, as could be wished, entirely prevent these crimes, that a less severe punishment would; such a measure would convince us, and that speedily too, that if this strong barrier be once removed, we instantly let the wolf escape, the consequence of which is, the sheep are destroyed.—I am, Mr. Examiner, your's &c.

AN ADMIRER OF JUSTICE.

INCREASE OF CRIMES.

Number of persons charged with criminal offences, committed to the different gaols in England and Wales, for trial at the Assizes and Sessions held for the several counties, cities, towns, and liberties therein, during the last seven years; distinguishing the number in each year, &c.

Committed for Trial
in the years . . . 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 Total

Viz. Males 3359 4891 5433 4826 6036 7347 11,758 44,150
Females 1478 1685 1731 1564 1782 1744 2,174 12,158

Total . . . 5337 6576 7164 6390 7818 9091 13,932 56,308

Convicted and sentenced to Death . *404 *532 *713 *538 *553 *890 *1,302 *4,952
Transportation for life 29 25 50 53 38 60 103 358

14 years 34 67 95 78 94 133 157 658

7 years 500 588 622 625 826 861 1,474 5,496

Imprisonment (for various terms) . 2019 2506 2759 2574 3218 3663 5,700 22,469

Whipping, and fine . 147 195 183 137 154 190 320 1,326

Total . . . 3163 3913 4422 4025 4883 5797 9,056 35,259

Acquitted 1234 1494 1451 1373 1648 1884 2,678 11,762

No Bill found, and not prosecuted . . 940 1169 1291 992 1287 1410 2,198 9,287

Total . . . 5337 6576 7164 6390 7818 9091 13,932 56,308

* Of whom were executed *45 *82 *120 *70 *57 *95 *115 *584

OLD BAILEY.

On Friday morning the eight following prisoners were brought up to the bar and arraigned under an indictment, charging them with having committed various forgeries upon the Bank of England:—*Sarah Wilson, James Butler, Richard Rutford, George Downes, Mary Shaw, William Downes, John Townsend, and Thomas Smith.* They all pleaded guilty to the minor offence, and of course will be sentenced to 14 years' transportation; and *Joseph Davy* was capitally convicted for forging a draft for 124*l.* on *Ed. Stephenson* and others.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

MURDERS AT GREENWICH.

Since *Hussey* was suspected, the Magistrates have been indefatigable in their exertions to apprehend him. Thursday morning intelligence was brought of his being taken at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, and a little before seven o'clock in the evening *Hussey* arrived in custody, and after he was released from his handcuff, the officers proceeded to search him.

John Poulton, the man who apprehended the prisoner, stated, that he keeps a public-house in Deddington, and is the Constable. He read the Oxford Newspaper, in which he saw the prisoner advertised. Soon after 9 o'clock, he saw the prisoner pass his house, and his person answering the description given, he followed him. The witness asked a neighbour to accompany him; they followed the prisoner to a farm-yard, which he supposed was a thoroughfare, and finding it was not so, returned again; he was then convinced the prisoner was a stranger, and he went up to him, and said he must go with him, as he had strong suspicion he was the man advertised. The prisoner, after some hesitation, confessed his name was *Charles Hussey*. On his taking him to his house, he proceeded to search him, and found a watch and a pocket-book, with a ring in it, part of the property stolen from the late *Mr. Bird's* house.—The prisoner denied any knowledge of the murders or robbery, but admitted being in possession of the stolen property.

The Magistrate told the prisoner it would be necessary for him to account for being possessed of the things which had been stolen.

The Prisoner said, that between four and five o'clock on the Sunday afternoon after the murders, he saw a man get over a wall into *Mr. Smith's* grounds at Greenwich, and run; he fol-

lowed him, and saw him put down a bundle against a large tree and leave it there, and then run again: curiosity led him to the spot, and he opened part of the bundle, and saw two watches and the handle of a silver soup-ladle. He left the bundle then as he found it. On the Saturday afternoon following he went to the spot again, and found the bundle against the tree exactly in the same state as when he left it. The bundle consisted of three watches, a silver soup-ladle, a silver wine-strainer, four sheets, six or eight shirts, six rings, a quantity of old silver coins, two 2*l.* Bank of England notes, three 1*l.* notes. The rings were wrapped up in rags. There was no wearing apparel in the bundle. His motive for absenting himself was, that he was ashamed to return back, after having such things in his possession, meaning *Mr. Bird's* stolen property, and not coming forward at the time to tell of it. He was asked, if he had any thing to say respecting the charges that were made against him; he replied, no, he had nothing to say upon the subject. He was told, witnesses would attend against him at the next examination, and it would be heard what they had to say against him; he replied, very well, Sir.

Mr. Poulton was bound over to give evidence at the prisoner's trial, at the Assizes for Kent.

The prisoner, during the whole of the examination, betrayed no particular emotion. After his examination he was ironed strongly, and conveyed to the House of Correction.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Wednesday a young man of genteel appearance, named *Edward Benyon*, was charged with plundering his employers, Messrs. Pearson and Pritchard, warehousemen, in King-street, Cheapside, of property to the amount of upwards of 300*l.*—*Mr. Pritchard* stated, that the prisoner had been for more than two years employed in the firm, and that the utmost confidence was reposed in him. He suddenly absented himself from the warehouse on Monday se'nnight. Suspicion being thus excited, the stock was examined, and it was thought that a large quantity of valuable stuffs was missing. Inquiry was made at several pawnbrokers' shops, and at some of them were found pieces of stuff which had been pledged by a man answering the description of the prisoner. The route of the latter was also ascertained, and the witness, accompanied by *Hawkins*, the Marshalman, succeeded in tracing him to Alton, in Hampshire, where he was taken into custody. *Hawkins*, on searching him, found a waggon-office receipt for three large boxes, which had been sent to Birmingham, and also some keys, which he acknowledged to belong to those boxes. The officer then proceeded to Birmingham, where he found the boxes, which were filled with stuffs. These were immediately identified by the witness as the property of the firm, and the prisoner was brought to London.—Several pawnbrokers, produced whole pieces of stuff, which the prisoner had pledged. The whole of these were identified by the prosecutors.—The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

UNION-HALL.

On Wednesday a female, elegantly dressed, whose face was covered with a veil, was observed by one of the Clerks of this Office, as she was leaving the place, with a law book, (*Dukenson's Justice*), which she had stolen from the Magistrate's desk; he immediately stopped her, and asked her what she was going to do with the book; she said "What book?" He replied, "that which you have under your pelisse." She persisted that she had not got any thing belonging to the Office. The Clerk brought her before the Sitting Magistrate (*Thomas Evance, Esq.*) and informed him of the transaction; she still persisted that she had not got the book under her clothes, and force was obliged to be resorted to to take it from her person.

She was placed at the bar, and charged with stealing the book, the property of his Majesty.

MAGISTRATE—"Pray who are you, Madam?"

Prisoner—"I don't choose to say who I am; this you may know, I am an injured woman, have lost my character, and wish to leave the country."

MAGISTRATE—"What was your object in taking the book?"

Prisoner—"I took it because I thought you would commit me to trial for stealing it, and then I should be sent out of the kingdom."

MAGISTRATE—"Why do you want to leave the country?"

Prisoner—"I don't chuse to say; commit me; if you like: I took the book."

MAGISTRATE—"I am afraid the prisoner is insane."

Prisoner—"I am not insane, nor have you any reason to think so; I am as clear in my intellects as you are; I stole the book, and had my reason for doing so. I know it is the King's pro-

perty, and you always commit for robbing the King. If you do not send me to trial, I will come and rob you again to-morrow."

MAGISTRATE—"The prisoner is evidently insane; let her be discharged."

Prisoner—"I'll visit you again to-morrow."

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Jones, blacking-manufacturer, Sonerset-place, Hackney-road, which in a few hours destroyed the whole interior of the premises: engines arrived in a short time from various parts of the metropolis, and saved the adjoining houses. The mother of Mr. Jones was burnt dreadfully in different parts of her body. Mr. Jones's daughter, a girl only 13 years of age, suffered very much; her neck and hands were in a dreadful condition. The surgeon gave very little hopes of their recovery. The fire originated in the following manner:—Mr. Jones had got some pitch melting in a furnace in the shop at the back part of his house, it boiled over; the flame was so great that it set fire to the cloaths of the two unfortunate persons who had casually come into the place a few minutes before.

Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, the neighbourhood of the New Cut, Lambeth, was thrown into consternation by an alarm of "fire," being given, from a gentleman having discovered that the house of Mr. Christie, timber-merchant, near the Cobourg Theatre, was in flames. The inhabitants of the adjoining houses broke into the house, and found Mrs. Christie, an elderly lady, the mother of Mr. C. dreadfully burned. After conveying her to a place of safety, they succeeded, assisted by the firemen, in preventing the destructive element spreading beyond the floor where it began. Mrs. Christie languished until Thursday morning, when she expired in great agony. When the melancholy event took place, all the persons of the family, except the unfortunate lady, were from home. She had been very decrepid for some years, and it is supposed she fell asleep by the fire-side, when a spark fell either from the fire or candle, and set her apparel on fire.

Thursday morning, as Mr. Parker was crossing Haggerston-fields, his attention was attracted by the conduct of a female, genteelly dressed, whom he observed on the bank of Smeaton's Pond, kneeling at times, and again walking to and fro in quick motion, at times looking into the pond with earnestness; at last she took off her bonnet and pelisse, and rushed into the water, which, however, was not sufficiently deep to cover her; he could plainly perceive her lie down in the water whilst he was running to the bank to her assistance, but he came in time to save her life; he pulled her out, and conveyed her to an adjoining public-house; where on being questioned, she said she was the wife of a carpenter, at Mile-end, who of late had suffered many losses in trade, and she was afraid she should, with the whole of her family, be reduced to a workhouse. She wept bitterly, and betrayed a great distress of mind. She was conveyed home.

On Thursday an Inquest was held in the City-road, on the body of *Edward Wagstaff*, aged 18, a miniature-painter. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. George Weighton, who holds a situation in the Post Office, and Catherine Hargrave, his servant, that the deceased lodged in the house of the former. For want of other employment he exhibited birds in Peerless-place. On Tuesday evening he went out, saying he was going to see a friend; on his return he went to bed, and in the morning he was found dead. He was observed lately to be very low; the witnesses were of opinion that the deceased died through weakness or fatigue. The body not having been opened, the Jury doubted whether he came to his death in a natural way, and the Inquest was accordingly adjourned.

A child which was stolen a few days since in Parker's-street, Drury-lane, has not yet been heard of. The sister of the child, a girl of about ten years of age, was carrying it, when a well-dressed woman asked her to go a message for her to a house in that street, and offered to hold the child till she returned. When she returned the woman had disappeared.

Tuesday night, as Mr. Warren, of Tottenham-court-road, was passing near Fitzroy-square, he was attacked by four or five men, who knocked him down, and to prevent him making any noise, stuffed his mouth full, supposed to be with a silk handkerchief, while they robbed him of two pounds and his watch.

A gentleman, named *Blackstone*, was knocked down and robbed of his watch, in Parliament-street, on Thursday night.

Thursday night, about half-past-eight o'clock, as an elderly man, named *Boulter*, who resides in the Edgeware-road, was

coming across Harper's-fields, he was stopped by two men, who both carried large sticks. They robbed him of three shillings, one half-crown, and three pence half-penny.

Thursday night, as *Mr. Thomas Conolly*, plasterer, in Berwick-street, was returning home from Chelsea, along the King's-road, a fellow, dressed like a sailor, tripped up his heels, and robbed him of eighteen-pence, all the money he had about him.

On Tuesday morning, when the Regulator post-coach arrived at the George-inn, in this town, a young man was found dead in the inside, in the arms of his grandmother! The circumstances of his death were precisely similar to those of the young woman who died in the Bang-up coach near Newcastle, a few weeks ago. The young man had taken his place in the coach at Dydley, and was on his way to Stoke, his native place. He had been indisposed upwards of a month, but was apparently much better when he set out. At Wolverhampton, however, he appeared very ill, and the coachman allowed the grandmother (who was outside) to remove into the coach, where she supported him in her arms. When the coach stopped at Stafford, the poor grandmother was not aware that he had expired. On the following day he was conveyed to Stoke in a hearse. His name was *Thomas Boulton*, and his age about 20.—*Stafford paper*.

John Girvan, chimney-sweeper, in Glasgow, has been fined 10*l*. for using one of his boys cruelly. On the 2d ult. Mr. Black, the superintendent of fire engines, and his men, having been called to a house on fire, in Argyll-court, had to make a hole in the wall to get at the vent, recently on fire, when they discovered in it a sweep boy who had been forced up by his master. A prosecution was immediately instituted by Mr. Black, and the master for some time defended; but at last pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

BIRTH.

On Saturday the 4th instant, at the Manor House, Wandsworth, the Lady of Alderman Magnay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday last, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Very Reverend the Dean of Chester, Edmund Foster, youngest son of Richard Foster, Esq. of Clewer, Berks, to Maria, only daughter of Arthur Benson, Esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

On the 17th ult. at Alverstone, Hants. Mr. Richard Cattley, merchant, of Hull, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Joseph Carter, Esq. of Bury.

March 24, at Great Marlow, Bucks. Mr. Edward Wyatt, jun. of Oxford-street, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Holroyd, Esq. of Northumberland-street.

On Monday, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Peter Clement Cazalet, Esq. of St. Petersburg, to Olympia, only daughter of the late Peter Cazalet, Esq. of Bedford-square.

On the 25th ult. George Baster, Esq. of Wantage, to Lucy, only daughter of Thomas Dreweatt, Esq. of Winterborne, Berks.

On the 31st March, Gurney Barclay, Esq. of Tavistock-square, to Miss Freshfield, of Harleston, in Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, at his house in King's-road, Bedford-row, Mr. Timothy Flux, timber merchant.

On the 28th ult. Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Aylington, Twywall, Northamptonshire.

On Saturday week, at his seat, Hollydale, near Bromley, Kent, Col. James Kirkpatrick, formerly in the East India Company's Service, aged 89.

On the 1st of April, in Dean-street, William Preston, Esq. in the 77th year of his age, a gentleman who may properly be designated a pioneer in literature, having conducted through the press of the house of Messrs. Strahan, some of the most celebrated works of the last century.

On Sunday se'nnight, the wife of William Wood, a periodical number seller, was delivered of a fine boy, and on Monday morning she produced a second son, who are both living, and likely to do well. The unfortunate mother, whose appearance indicated the birth of a third child, only survived the second birth a few hours, leaving her distressed husband with six children, five of whom, from their tender years, are incapable of earning any thing towards their support. This distressed family lives at the Bank, in this town, at a place called the Well Houses.—*Leeds Mercury*.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 537. SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. Pore.

No. 522.

NAPOLEON.

Extract, published in the newspapers, of a letter from St. Helena:—

“St. Helena, Jan. 26.

“Bonaparte’s *regimen* almost confounds our calculations of the materials of which he is composed—so opposed does he appear to be to his former habits of life. He has not passed the threshold of his house these four months; the consequence is, his legs are swollen, his corpulency fast increases, he cannot help complaining of having a most painful palpitation at the heart, and his countenance is extremely pallid. His sullen, austere manner shuts out all descriptions of persons; he refused to see the Admiral (Plampin) a day or two since. General Montholon (whose wife has lately been delivered of a boy), we are told, lately hinted to his Imperial Master, that he had half a mind to go to Europe: when Bonaparte replied—“You have always hitherto proved yourself devoted to me; wait twelve months longer, and then you will return with honour, for I shall by that time be no longer a trouble to any one.” Certain it is, that his health is become in a very precarious state.”

Again we lift up our voice against the petty and vindictive treatment of this fallen conqueror. Must we still have the mortification, as Englishmen, to say that it is a solitary one? When the question was first agitated, his adversity found one or two excellent advocates in the Parliament;—useless indeed to the particular purpose, but not to the national character or to results connected with it. Are even these to keep silence before the monstrous ascendancy of common-place that now has its day? Will they let the natural disgust and contempt which they feel as far as themselves are concerned, stand their opponents instead of real argument and ridicule, and hinder the little remaining spirit of our ancestors from shewing itself in behalf of another? Does even Sir FRANCIS BURDETT tacitly give up the privileges of a consistent lover of freedom, and stoop to discover something awkward and unfashionable in attempting to relieve fallen greatness?

From the Ministers it is impossible to expect any thing like a generous movement on this subject,—at least out of any impulse of their own. We have given our reasons before. They have not minds enough to afford it. They have not brains enough even to discern the dignity of it. They confound impotence to alter, with firmness to maintain; and can be made sensible of their importance in no better way, than by feeling the very body of a superior under their feet.

But besides the better spirit above-mentioned, what is become of all those who admired BONAPARTE so much in his prosperity? What is become of all those, including some whom we are loth to name, that made their bow at the levee of the First Consul? What is become of those who did not even think it beneath them to pay their respects at the Court of MURAT and CAROLINE BONAPARTE?

What of those enormous multitudes, who shadowed the seas when NAPOLEON stood on the deck of the Bellerophon, like the king of the very world that had conquered him?

We blush for our countrymen. We blush for a change which has become more and more silent, in proportion to the adversity of its object. Is the journal, which without worshipping his enemies united in opposing his ambition, to be the only one that would defend him when overthrown? Have those who bowed at the levee of the First Consul, bowed at the Courts of no others that have broken their promises? Are the visitors of the Court of Naples to make amends to the insulted dignity of legitimacy, for discovering that JOACHIM made a better King than FERDINAND, and that CAROLINE BONAPARTE might have taught princeliness of manners to the greatest houses in Europe? Lastly, have we neither feeling nor imagination? Must a man whom thousands thought worth going to see, lose all his interest with them, because he is not standing before their eyes? Must we think as little of him when out of sight, as of any vacant-faced booby with a ribbon over his shoulder; or keep silence if we do think of him, because such boobies affect to know as little about him as they do of any thing else? Or is it sheer adversity alone that makes us give up the mention of him? Is it because he is trampled on, that we let him continue to be so? Is it because the dull rogues caricature him with involuntary likenesses of legitimate gluttons? Or is it because he can no longer influence the funds,—or because they say he has been obliged to break up his plate in order to meet his expenses?

The first of these forgetters,—the former worshippers,—we do confess, have all the reason on their side of which they are capable. They admired him not on account of his merit, but his success; and latterly it was his merit only that increased. Had he succeeded again, again they would have shouted. But what is even a silenced oracle? a fallen god? Only fit to be made a devil of, as the Heathen ones were. The low and the grovelling can only look up, in order to admire. What Fortune reduces to their own level they cannot help thinking poor indeed. Exquisite self-satirists! The mere abusers of him, the GIFFARDS and CROKERS, are, in this respect, just in the same condition, though from a different cause. They abused him, not on account of his success, but his merit; and his merit continuing, and what is worse, having been more than ever contrasted with the success of those who have his faults without his merit, they more than ever load him with their Billingsgate. Delicious self-betrayers! But gentlemen levee-bowers, cannot you muster up a little courage? a little, little bit of a distant hint of recognition?—“No answer,”—as the preacher said when he pretended his *kat* was a human being, and waited for a reply from it.

Gentlemen homage-payers to MURAT and his wife,—not a word from you either?—Oh, we forgot;—MURAT was shot in a vulgar market-place.

Gentlemen boaters off the coast,—you who went miles and miles, and crowded in shoals about NAPOLEON, like

the Lilliputians about GULLIVER,—you who trod on mud and sea-weed, and came in contact with dirty piers and ropes with your yellow-gloved hands, and subjected your delicate persons and fair friends to the care of coarse-fisted boatmen, and encountered the sickening undulation of the sea-water, in order to get a smile or a bow from the great Leviathan,—have you not a single good speech for him? not a word? not a syllable? We mean, of course, such of you as can speak for him, somehow or other;—who can say something in the House,—or at court,—or write a paragraph in a paper.—Not a syllable. Well, you need not blush;—your fair-friends there blush for you. Ah, ladies, take care how you lose your beauty, or your dowries, or get scandalized, or want disinterested defence on any account;—you will not find it from creatures like these.

Then you, gentlemen scholars, readers and admirers of CÆSAR and XENOPHON,—admirers of THEMISTOCLES, to whom BONAPARTE, with the privilege of conscious talent and misfortune, compared himself;—you who instil the same tastes in the rising generation;—and all you, whether scholars or not, who admire the memories of eminent soldiers, ancient or modern;—and all you, whether soldiers or not, who cultivate in any way the military spirit, and who defend conquest and the motives to it in your own countrymen;—have none of you, who have opportunities of speaking on this occasion, the least will to do it! There is one of you in particular, who is thought to be rather a great animal than a great man. Here is an opportunity for him! Is he too silent? Is this what rivalry has come to in modern times?—Oh lord, Sir, the *Courier* assures us that BONAPARTE is not at all like THEMISTOCLES, and it was puerile and common-place as well as vain in him to make the allusion. Besides, ambition is a shocking thing after all,—that is to say, *such* ambition;—and in short, Sir, we cannot have our studies interrupted.—Indeed! But you, noble Sir, who are not at the mercy, one should suppose, of this want of sentiment,—this common-place mistake about common-place,—much less of this odious hypocrisy,—have you too nothing about you that tells you it would be a graceful and truly conquering action to recommend the most liberal and princely treatment of a fallen prince and brother-soldier?—“Anan!”

Well then, gentlemen money-getters, if liberality is not to be found in any of these quarters, perhaps it may have got over some how or other to—Oh lord, Sir; pray do not expect any thing from us. What have your political or poetical notions, or whatever else you call them, to do with consols? Tell us that. Don't come spoiling trade. We understand that your vagaries have found some advocates among us already, whom we always thought sad merry fellows, and wondered how they thrived as they did. You put us out in our calculations, and we'll be put out for no one. We've a great head-ache already, had a nightmare last night, been driving at work like the devil all the morning, and shall hardly have time to digest one's dinner this evening; so charity begins at home.—But, gentlemen, one single word with you. BONAPARTE is not so poor as you imagine. The fact is, that though his situation is rendered deplorable by his keepers, he has great funds of his own in Europe.—The deuce he has! Ah, we always thought him a great man,—a very great man,—

a sly dog;—but what's the use of riches if one can't enjoy them?—Most true, gentlemen.

Such are the persons, we fear, whom BONAPARTE mistook for the British Public,—or rather, such are the answers, more or less tacit, which are given by those who have any voices in public matters to the pamphlet from St. Helena. We do not think so ill of that public as to imagine, that there are not even thousands who feel that his treatment is unworthy of them; nor can we imagine, but that these thousands will ultimately influence matters; it is in the nature of things that they should:—but at present he mistakes us as a public body. He pays us too great a compliment; and it must be an awful reflection for him, that the survivors of genuine English spirit among us are prevented from doing justice to a fallen enemy and to the great qualities he possesses, by the ascendancy of that common-place despotism which his lesser qualities suffered themselves to countenance and hold up again. His original provocation to go on fighting, we allow, was great; his ambition, considering his “legitimate” education, was natural; but he should not have imitated inferior men, and countenanced their imitation of him, in breaking his first promises; he should have exercised less generosity to sovereigns, and more to the people; he should have led a new age in every thing, as he did in some things; nor would we have made an observation to this effect, during his fallen fortunes, were it not to shew him why it is that the old race of Englishmen are too weak to assist him, and had he not qualities enough to afford to be shewn it. We cannot answer for his particular habits, or opinions, or associations; but if we were he, we would encounter insult no more than he does, but we would cultivate with our own hands a spot of ground by our door, and write our history, and wait to see whether the times which will surely arrive, would arrive while we lived. And yet we know not how far an indefinite hope could think it worth while to do so. There is a great difference between imprisonment for a limited time, however long, and a prison unlimited but by accidents; and his jailers know it. We are persuaded however, for our own parts, that under the new intellectual circumstances of society in general, the monstrous interregnum of common-place that now prevails cannot last long. We happened the other day in a bookseller's shop to take up an old number of the *Quarterly Review*, which we had never seen before, though some of our friends had. Amidst a great deal of striking malignity about Mr. BONAPARTE,—Mr. LOUIS and Mr. JEROME, and the old emigrant stories about washerwoman,—this publication seriously regrets that when BONAPARTE was first conquered, he was not put to death, as it always thought advisable. As if his enemies, the panegyrists and followers of the FREDERICKS and LOUIS the Fourteenth, had the least shadow of right to do so!—or as if such proceedings could possibly be of any use to legitimacy when its turn comes round again! But the thing was evidently written out of pure venom and littleness. That *Quarterly Review*, to use the words of one of its friends on a different occasion, is “the fiercest duck we ever saw.” Its recommendation of killing BONAPARTE reminded us of Partridge, when he was so anxious in the valour of his fear, that Tom Jones should proceed in as summary a manner with their captive on the road. “Par-

tridge leaped up at this news, and ran back to the place, where Jones stood with his sword in his hand to guard the poor fellow; which Partridge no sooner saw, than he cried out "Kill the villain, Sir; run him through the body; kill him *this instant*."—The folly and timid cruelty of these people are uppermost at present; but there is an under and sullen laugh at them in society, which says that their reign will be short.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 5.—The ball given on Thursday by Lord Wellington was extremely brilliant. Their Royal Highnesses Monsieur, Madame, the Duke of Angoulême, the Duke and Duchess of Berry, their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, and the Dowager Duchess of Orleans, did not leave till two in the morning. The ball continued till five o'clock in the morning. Nineteen magnificent sideboards were covered in different apartments. M. Comté, whose slight of hand was put in requisition on the occasion, contributed highly to the gratification of the illustrious company by new tricks.

The Sieur Crevel, author of *The Cries of the People*, was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment, a fine of 4000 francs, five years' surveillance and interdiction from civil rights, and to find security to the amount of 2000 francs.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, MARCH 26.—The *Austrian Observer* of today, in a long and interesting article, refutes the ridiculous conjectures circulated by a great number of the public journals of England and Germany, respecting the project attributed to the Allied Powers, of continuing the Army of Occupation assembled on the right bank of the Rhine, for the purpose of maintaining the tranquillity of France and of Europe. It also contradicts the reports contained in these papers, of the objects which are expected to be discussed in the ensuing Congress of the Sovereigns.

EAST INDIES.

Bombay couriers have reached town, bringing details of the first engagement, which took place towards the beginning of November, between the British troops and those of the Peishwa; the former under the command of Colonel Burr. It seems the Peishwa chose his opportunity when the greater part of the British force near Poonah had been detached for the suppression of the Pindarree power. Symptoms of Mahratta hostility becoming pretty manifest to our officer commanding, and the Peishwa, amongst other circumstances, having declared his resolution of retiring from his capital to the camp where he had assembled his troops, Colonel Burr took a position in advance of Keerkee, and, on the 5th of November, prepared to receive the enemy, who appeared in his front with an army which was estimated at 20,000 cavalry, and about 10,000 foot. Mr. Elphinstone, the British Resident, repaired to our head-quarters, taking with him his personal guard. The force under the orders of Colonel Burr was composed of one regiment of European Infantry, and four battalions of Seapoys, besides 64 men of the 65th regiment of the line, with a small detachment of artillery and pioneers. The British advanced, but, at the same moment, the enemy's artillery opened upon their centre, while the Mahratta cavalry charged their left wing, and forced two regiments, which had expended their ammunition, to retire. A demonstration by the British right very pro-

hably saved the retiring body from a repetition of this attack, which, as the enemy had almost surrounded our left wing, might have proved in no small degree destructive. The Mahrattas likewise got into the rear of the British right, so that the whole corps was enveloped by the enemy; when our men faced about, and gave them some volleys, which threw them into confusion, and put an end to the engagement. This contest was at one period of it severe and critical; but superior training triumphed over disparity of numbers; and the result, though not a total overthrow of the enemy, was honourable to the Company's arms. On the morning of the 6th of November, a light battalion, with 1,000 auxiliary horse, effected their junction with Colonel Burr's little army. General Smith came up with his division on the 13th, and appears to have engaged almost immediately in a series of active operations. The battle which he fought with the Peishwa, on the 16th, is said to have terminated in the defeat and dispersion of the Mahratta force. But it ought to be recollected that, with an army so constituted, a flight is not always decisive of its overthrow, and dispersion is very different from ruin. Poonah, however, has been abandoned by the Peishwa, who is reported to have fallen back on the hill fort of Sattarah, a place of great strength, about 47 miles from the capital. It has been stated that General Smith was following up his advantages; though no details of the battle of the 16th, nor of any later movements, are to be found in the intelligence from Bombay. Much perplexity appears to have been occasioned by the Peishwa's conduct among the circles of political reasoners in India.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

LANCASTER.—ORFORD v. COLE.—This was an action to recover damages for a breach of a promise of marriage.

Mr. TORRING addressed the Jury. Mr. Orford, the father of the plaintiff, was a surgeon of eminence; he died in 1810, leaving a widow and four children. The plaintiff was highly accomplished, had received a liberal education, and had much personal beauty; she was about 28 years of age. Immediately after the death of Mr. Orford the family removed to Liverpool. Soon after an intimacy took place between the families of the plaintiff and defendant, who were distantly related to each other. Mr. Cole had succeeded, by the death of his great uncle, to the possession of a very large fortune. Among his other possessions he had a mansion at Kirkland, and when he came of age he went to reside there. In Feb. 1817, Mrs. Butler, the mother of the defendant (who had adopted the name of Cole, in pursuance of the will of his grandfather) dispatched an invitation to Mrs. Orford, inviting her and her daughter to Kirkland-Hall. The invitation not being immediately accepted, Mrs. Orford received a second invitation, which was accepted, and early in March Mrs. Orford and her daughter paid a visit to the defendant. They were received by Mrs. Butler and her son with every demonstration of the most sincere friendship. This visit continued about a fortnight, and Mr. Cole was so much pleased with his fair visitor, that he took an opportunity of making her a tender of his hand. Miss Orford consulted her mother, and Mrs. Butler was also informed of the offer, and after considerable deliberation it was accepted. Soon after the return of Miss Orford to Liverpool, the defendant wrote a letter, which recognized the offer he had made, and contained his opinion upon the subject of a settlement, which he said, he ought not to be called upon to make, as the lady had no fortune, and that she ought to depend upon his affection and generosity. To this Miss Orford replied, referring the whole matter to his own honour. About the middle of April the defendant visited Liverpool, where he remained about ten days, and he was received by Miss Orford and her family as her future husband. Such progress was made in the suit, that wedding-dresses were ordered, and new liveries prepared. On the 1st of June, the defendant wrote a letter to Miss Orford, lamenting that he could not visit Liverpool so soon as he could have wished, but assuring her that he would see her as soon as possible. This was the last communication the plaintiff received from the defendant, who without writing a single line, or assigning any reason whatever for his conduct, closed, from that period

all intercourse with the family of the plaintiff, and, on the 29th of August, he married a Miss Grimshaw, the daughter of a solicitor at Preston.—Mr. Topping observed that the defendant was a man of large fortune, not less than 8000*l.* per annum, and that he was, of course, very able to honour any check which the Jury might draw upon him, and he trusted that their draft would be a most liberal one.

The letters which passed, during this short courtship, were read. Those by the defendant evinced more proofs of a cool, calculating head than of warm and generous feeling, and were indeed very heartless productions.

Mr. SCARLETT, on the part of the defendant, admitted that he had acted wrong. He insisted however upon the disparity of years, the plaintiff being little more than 21 years of age; that the proposal had been a sudden impulse—that the engagement had been precipitately entered into—that the connection, on account of the disparity in years, did not promise much happiness, and would probably not have been a happy one—that there was no reason for supposing that the affections of the lady had been deeply engaged, or that the loss of so fickle and capricious a lover could give her any lasting uneasiness—and that, as she had suffered no injury in escaping a marriage with him, she had no claim to serious damages.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY observed, that the promise of marriage had been proved, and it was clear that the contract had received the sanction of their mutual parents. The injury consisted in this—that instead of being Mrs. Cole, the mistress of Kirkland-hall, the plaintiff was still Miss Orford. Whether she would have been happier as the defendant's wife was a question they could not well take into their consideration. But for his unjustifiable conduct, he would have been her husband and she his wife, with that splendid establishment the wife of a man of his fortune might be entitled to expect. He was a man, according to the testimony of his steward, enjoying between 4 and 5,000*l.* a year; the plaintiff would have been the wife of a man with that fortune, and with that establishment which would have belonged to her rank in society as his wife. These advantages she had lost. The defendant stood in a very unfavourable point of view. What had he done? He had drawn a lady to Kirkland-hall, that she might see the establishment she had a right to expect would shortly be her own. He had gone on amusing her for a period of two months, under the expectation that she was to be the mistress of his establishment; and then, without any reason, he had married another woman. He would, therefore, have no right to complain, whatever damages might be awarded against him. With reference to the amount of the damages, he would only observe, that the Jury ought to be liberal, rather than penurious.

The Jury retired, and, returning in about a quarter of an hour, pronounced their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, *Seven Thousand Pounds*.—[This trial had been the subject of general conversation throughout Lancaster for months. Crowds were collected, and the doors were scarcely thrown open, than the Court, capable of containing 2,000 persons, was instantly filled. The ladies were conspicuous in all parts, having braved every danger to obtain admittance. The verdict, which bestowed so considerable an addition of fortune on the fair suitor, was hailed with universal satisfaction.—On the subsequent morning, Mr. SCARLETT moved for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, on two grounds: 1st. That the letters containing the contract of marriage had not been duly stamped, as they ought to have been. And secondly, on the ground of excessive damages. He observed, that it was the first instance in any similar case in which damages to such an enormous amount had been given.—Mr. Justice BAYLEY was of opinion, that the objection as to the letter requiring a stamp, had not the least validity. Upon the question of excessive damages, he was not prepared to say, that if it had been put to the option of the lady to have received the defendant as her husband in preference to the 7,000*l.*, she would not have chosen to have accepted him rather than the damages to that or any other amount. He thanked God the Constitution had placed the jurisdiction upon that subject where it was. Upon the whole, he thought he ought not to disturb a verdict dispassionately given, in a case where, if he had been one of the Jury, he might himself have been inclined to have awarded even larger damages.—The rule for a new trial was accordingly refused.]

APRIL 1.—The business of the Crown End terminated last Friday morning, when the CHIEF BARON passed sentence upon the numerous prisoners who had been convicted during the Assizes. The following, among other unhappy men, received sentence of death:—*William Oxenham*, for forgery; *William*

Stewart, *Thomas Curry*, *Margaret Dowd*, *Robert Wardlaw*, *Redman Moss*, *Hannah Mayhall*, and *John Vaughan*, for uttering forged Bank of England notes.—It was impossible to witness this spectacle without being almost petrified with horror; and the progress of the painful ceremony was occasionally interrupted by the frantic exclamations or piercing shrieks of some wife, mother, daughter, or sister, of the unhappy delinquents. *Oxenham* was so ill that he was brought into Court wrapped in a blanket, and was obliged to be supported by two attendants while sentence was passed upon him. *George Steel*, *Edward Corran*, *James Walker*, *Eliza Berry*, *James Jelly*, *William Conolly*, *James Scholefield*, *Mary Steel*, *Edward Walton*, *William Taylor*, and *Edward Moores*, convicted of having forged Bank of England notes in their possession, were sentenced to be transported for the term of 14 years.—The Judge gave no hopes to *Stewart*, *Curry*, *Dowd*, and *Wardlaw*, for uttering forged notes, who are all left for execution.

MONMOUTH.—*Samuel Evans* and *Thomas Way* were convicted of having forged notes in their possession, and sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

SOMERSET.—*CRAMMER AND ANOTHER v. HELLINGS*.—This was an action against the administrator of a lady, whom the plaintiffs, who were medical gentlemen, had attended and supplied with medicines during a long illness. A difficulty being raised by the defendant's Counsel as to the mode of proving the delivery of the medicines, Mr. Justice HOLROYD held, that if the plaintiffs, after going out to visit their patients, upon their return directed their apprentices to make up the medicines, and the apprentices, upon making them up and sending them out, entered a minute of them in the plaintiffs' books, and such was their course of practice, those entries might be received as evidence of the medicines being supplied.—Verdict for the plaintiff, 25*l.*

CRIM. CON.—*THOMAS v. TYSER*.—This cause occupied the Court six hours. The damages were laid at 5,000*l.* A verdict was given for 2,000*l.* The plaintiff is a clergyman; and the defendant a physician at Wellington.

CORNWALL.—During the Assizes, the Grand Jury found Bills of Indictment against *Thomas Graham*, *John Kimber*, *William Brown*, *John Bennett*, *Thomas Orchard*, and *John Hallett*, all members of the late Corporation of Fowey, for perjury.—An indictment was also found against *Nicholas Donmithorne*, *John Treherwy*, and *John Filkins*, for assaulting and obstructing *John D. Sobey*, a Sheriff's officer, in the execution of his office.

At the late Quarter Sessions for Cornwall, the most interesting case was that of *Sancti Lysne*, a considerable farmer, of Shevick, of which parish he is overseer, for a violent assault on *Philippa Langman*, wife of *James Langman*. The prosecutrix came from Dock, where she had been endeavouring to get work, to the defendant's house, in order to obtain relief, as herself and her child were reduced to a state of starvation. The defendant refused to give her relief; and on her persisting in demanding it, he gave her a violent blow on the head; and finding that her extreme necessity made her pertinacious, he next set his dog on her, notwithstanding she was six months advanced in pregnancy. Hunger and the distress of her child overcame the fear of the dog; when the defendant went and brought out a horsewhip, with which, in the most brutal manner, he gave her many severe blows on the head, breast, arms, and other parts of her body; and in consequence of such ill-treatment, she was obliged to remain under a surgeon's care for some weeks.—The Surgeon proved the severity of the treatment.—The Jury found the defendant guilty; and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of 40*l.* and to be imprisoned until the fine was paid.

KINGSTON, APRIL 4.—*David Owen*, aged 50, a stout, mild, good-looking man, was tried for stabbing and cutting *John Jones*, his brother-in-law, in Southwark, on the 26th of September. It was distinctly proved, that the prisoner had gone to Mr. Jones's house between one and two o'clock, put his foot on the step at the door, and cut and seriously wounded Jones and several other persons with a clasp knife as they came to the door. He never spoke one word while he was acting so outrageously. He had previously said he would murder the whole family.—The Prisoner, in his defence, said he knew nothing of what he had done. Several respectable witnesses gave it as their decided opinion, that the prisoner had not been in his senses. He had a fever nine years before, and since then they thought him subject to melancholy and insanity. He laughed, sang, and danced the night he was committed to gaol. The loss of his wife, and of his property deranged his mind. It was proved that the prisoner had a law-suit with *John Jones*, who was his brother-in-law.—

The Jury, after some deliberation, found a verdict of—Guilty. After a pause, their Foreman recommended him to mercy, in consideration of the respectable testimony borne to his character. —The JUDGE immediately pronounced sentence of death, and assured the prisoner that he could not reasonably expect that the recommendation of the Jury would have any effect. —When the Judge was proceeding to pronounce sentence, two ladies, friends of the prisoner, screamed and fainted away. The prisoner preserved the same unchanged look of composure throughout the trial, and when sentence was pronounced.

George Mills Margeson was charged with having stabbed Jane Rushforth, on the 23d of September. The prisoner is a midshipman, aged 17.—Jane Rushforth, an interesting young lady, said she lived at Richmond in September. On the 23d, the prisoner came to her lodging. In course of conversation he asked her whether a murdered person went to heaven? She said it was a curious question, but she thought it more likely that the murdered person should go to heaven than the murderer. To divert his attention, she said she felt unwell; she had had a bad night's rest. He said he would ensure her a good night's rest. He afterwards supped with her. After supper he asked on which side her heart lay? She replied, putting her hand on her left side, "Here, you little fool." She looked at the watch, which hung over the mantle-piece, and observing it was ten minutes after nine, said, "Come George, my dear, are you not going?" He rose, and placing his left hand over her left shoulder, stabbed her with a dirk or dagger, and with a laugh said, "I have done it." She rose, and pulled the dagger from her side, then sat down, and fainted away.—Being cross-examined, she said she did not consider her marriage legal; she went through what she believed to be a marriage ceremony. It was with a Mr. Prevost, in Essex, seven years ago. She believed he might be a clergyman who acted on the occasion. (The witness showed great reluctance, and requested to have those questions waved;) she always went by the name of Prevost since. She signed her maiden name on this occasion, because she did not consider the marriage legal. Mr. Prevost, she understood, to be dead three years last February. He was abroad. They lived together as man and wife. She had passed as his widow since his death. She knew the prisoner's mother. She knew of no insanity in the family. She knew him for eight months previously. She was very little injured. She could hardly describe his laugh. It was wilder than his usual laugh. She and he have been on amicable terms since. He was fond of her society, and used to call frequently. Philip Lugar, a surgeon, observed the wound on the left side. It was a small punctured wound of a triangular shape. It did not appear to have proceeded beyond the integuments. It was about three-fourths of an inch deep. She was ill more from the shock than the wound. It healed in five days.—The Prisoner said, "My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, it was not my intention to kill Mrs. Jane Prevost, I meant only to frighten her. I loved her so that I would lay down my life for her; it was not my intention to murder her; no, far from it."—He is a very lively intelligent looking youth. While the Counsel was opening the case for the prosecution, he laid his head on the bar, and wept aloud.—Mr. Baron Wood said it was material for their consideration, whether the prisoner really meant to frighten her. If it was not maliciously done, he was not guilty.—Not Guilty.—He was discharged instantly. He bowed respectfully and retired.—On the verdict being returned, the prosecutrix seemed in ecstasy, and exclaimed aloud, "Thank God." She wrote the following letters to the prisoner during his confinement:—

"Richmond, Surrey, Oct. 2.

"MY DEAR GEORGE,—I much regret that I am compelled to write to you, because I am afraid my answers do not give you pleasure. I little thought I ever should have to write to one I so dearly loved, in a prison. Believe me when I say I freely forgive you; but I am sorry to add, I cannot esteem you as I once did. I miss you greatly—every footstep I hear, I fancy is yours; and those thoughts considerably retard my recovery. But let me request you, as a friend, not to dwell on those scenes of pure delight and pleasure, which can now never return; but fortify your mind to bear those troubles which you have unfortunately brought upon us. If it depended on me, be assured you would soon be restored to liberty. I shall quit Richmond as soon as possible. Every scene seems changed, and I am truly, truly unhappy. Adieu, I can write no more. "JANE PREVOST."

(Dated early in last week.)

"MY DEAREST GEORGE,—I have sent you two pieces of cloth, lined with wadding, which you must sew round your irons, and then at night you will not feel the cold. I wish I could have the

pleasure of putting them on. I have placed them ready, so mind you do them right, or I shall scold."

APRIL 10.—John Fawcett was this day tried for the murder of his son on the 13th of March.—The particulars of this case were detailed in our Police Reports at the time. Fawcett's wife had left him, and gone to live with one Bush, and so had his eldest son, the deceased. Fawcett, in a fit of rage, went to the house, and mistaking his son as he descended the stairs for Bush, discharged a pistol at him, which caused his death.—These circumstances were all given in evidence. Bush, when examined, was threatened by the Court before he would confess that he slept with Fawcett's wife.—The Prisoner, in his defence, stated that his wife, after living with him nearly 20 years and having had 16 children, had abandoned him for another, which had caused all his misfortunes. She had even deprived him of all his property, to his very clothes.—Agitated by long suffering, he went to the house of Bush, and hearing him, as he thought, coming down stairs, his pistol went off, when, to his inexpressible horror, he found he had shot his own child, against whom he felt no sort of enmity, as he solemnly declared before God. He threw himself on the justice and mercy of the Court.—Several persons gave the Prisoner a good character for humanity and tenderness to his family.—Mr. Baron GRAHAM spoke feelingly of the case of the prisoner; but remarked, that the question for the Jury to try was, whether he had not gone to the house of Bush with a deliberate intention to kill some one?—The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty; when the Prisoner (a tall, robust, and well-looking man, who appeared involved in grief during the trial), bowed and retired. The Court was much crowded.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 6.

ARREST FOR LIBEL.

Lord ERSKINE said, he had last Session moved for returns of the names of persons arrested and held to bail for libel, before trial; some had been made, but the whole had not yet been presented. It was his intention to follow up these returns by a motion for Bill, if no proposition on the subject should be brought forward by a Noble Earl (Earl Grey) who had already called the attention of their Lordships to the subject. He believed that it was now to be understood that arrest before trial for libel was the practice of some inferior Magistrates. The law, however, ought not to be allowed to remain in a state of uncertainty on this point. It was not his wish to encourage any licentiousness of the press, but it appeared to him necessary to remove all doubt on this question.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday, April 8.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved, that the Directors, Secretaries, Architects, Surveyors, and Foremen of the Firemen, of the different Fire Companies, and various other persons, be summoned to attend the Committee on the Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill.—Ordered.

WATER COMPANIES.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a Petition from the Grand Junction Water-works Company. It stated among other things, that the Company were surprised to find that what they had done had excited an alarm of their having entered into a combination with other Companies, which was not true. The Petitioners therefore prayed, that their Lordships would be pleased to appoint a Committee to inquire into their proceedings.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE was firmly convinced that the Companies had combined to divide the metropolis between them. While there were two rival companies, there was some security that the public would not be imposed on; but as the matter now stood, a monopoly was established; and he was sure that their Lordships must feel that it was impossible for them to consent to such a state of things, unless they meant to take into their consideration the supply of the metropolis with water; and to fix the fair price at which that first necessary of life ought to be sold to the inhabitants.

The Petition was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 9.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S MARRIAGE.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL rose to propose an Address of Congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the subj

of the Marriage of his Royal Sister, the Princess Elizabeth. He also intended to move congratulations on the same event to her Majesty the Queen, and to the Princess herself.—With reference to the event itself, he should only say, that it certainly must be a proper subject of congratulation, that this union had taken place with a Prince of a most illustrious family, high military reputation, and who had displayed great talents in the course of the long wars in which he had been engaged.—The Noble Earl concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, which he followed with motions for Messages of Congratulation to the Queen and the Princess Elizabeth.

The motions being agreed to *nem. con.*, the Address and Messages were ordered to be presented in the usual form.—Adjourned.

Friday, April 10.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, an Address was voted for Copies of the Reports of the Commissioners appointed in 1814, to inquire into the fees paid to Officers of the several Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom.—The Noble Marquis called for such Reports on the ground that shameful extortions continued to prevail in various Courts, particularly in Ireland.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 6.

Petitions were received from all parts of the country against the additional duties on Leather.

Alderman WOOD presented several Petitions from watermen on the Thames, who felt that their interests would be affected by the proposed bridge at Rotherhithe. They wished in that event for compensation: but as their sole employment consisted in plying on the river, they prayed against the Bill passing.

Mr. WROTTESEY took the opportunity of suggesting the propriety of bringing in a Bill to increase the fares of the Thames watermen. Every one who took a boat must know how unequal the hire was to the labour.

COTTON-MANUFACTORIES.

Petitions were received against the Labour Regulation Bill, from Holywell, Manchester, Glasgow, Derby, &c.—Mr. PEEL presented a Petition in favour of the pending Bill. It was signed by 1,781 respectable persons in Manchester and its vicinity, who feelingly deplored the excess to which labour was carried, under circumstances unfavourable to the health of the manufacturer, which often proved fatal to youthful and delicate frames. Among the signatures there were those of seven Magistrates, nine Physicians, 21 Surgeons, and 20 Clergymen, of whom 17 were of the Established Church. Some of the medical gentlemen had attended the infirmary for a long time.

Mr. PHILIPS would not enter into any discussion then, as future opportunities would occur: he was only surprised, under all the circumstances, that more signatures had not been procured.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, the knowledge of the bare facts that children were kept at work in an unwholesome atmosphere from four or five in the morning till perhaps nine or ten at night, rendered it sufficiently obvious that the practice was destructive in every way to their morals and their health. He hoped the House would not allow this question to be put off.

REFORM.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT presented a number of Petitions for Parliamentary Reform, from Marylebone, Lambeth, Paddington, Halifax, Botley, and other places; above 30 in all.—Ordered to lie on the table.

COPY-RIGHT.

Mr. J. SMITH presented a Petition from Messrs. Longman, Rees, Hurst, Orme, and Browne, respecting a Bill now before the House regarding Copy-rights; and stating that the delivery of the eleven copies, from the time the Act passed in 1814, had actually cost to them 3000*l.*, or nearly so; that from the great burden of the delivery, they have declined the publication of some expensive works, and especially Baron Humbolt's Non-descript Plants of South America; that they are already obliged to leave another copy at the printer's, by the Sedition Act; that although the Rev. Mr. Todd presented from himself one copy of his edition of Johnson's Dictionary to Sion College, they demanded another copy under the Act; that the English Universities pay no duty on paper, and can therefore undersell book-sellers; and are now so printing an edition of Scapula Lexicon, published by the London booksellers. They prayed

the House to consider the subject of Copy-rights.—Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

A Petition to a similar effect was presented from Lackington and Co.—Ordered to lie on the table.

LEATHER DUTY REPEAL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Leather Duty Repeal Bill,

Mr. C. GRANT opposed it, contending that the Leather Trade was reviving, and that a further reduction in the public income was quite inexpedient.

Mr. HART DAVIS, though he had formerly voted for the repeal of this Tax, had recently altered his opinion. He had received a letter from an eminent tanner, which stated that the trade was certainly reviving.

Mr. P. METCAL then said that if all England should be searched, there would not be found another tanner thinking like that one whose opinion they had heard that evening.

Mr. MANNING said, that his opinion was guided by a far better criterion than any letter from a single person—there had been Petitions by hundreds laid before them, and every one unanimous in favour of the repeal of the tax.

Mr. LUSHINGTON was enabled to state confidently, that there never was a complaint made against a tax with less real grounds. For a century back the Leather Trade had had no additional burdens, when almost all other trades had been loaded with them; and the trade was now in a very prosperous condition. The drawbacks that had been granted had given so much satisfaction, especially to curriers and shoemakers, that they had declared it to be their desire that the Leather Laws should undergo no alteration, and that the pretences under which a repeal of the additional duty was sought to be obtained were scandalously false.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, the Hon. Secretary had said, if the additional Leather Tax should be discontinued, another should be imposed. That he denied; they might proportion their expenditure to their reduced revenue. Every tax on the necessities of life tended to increase the price of all labour. The tax under consideration was as bad as a poll-tax; it was to all intents and purposes a poll-tax. It pressed more heavily on the peasantry than those above them. The former paid twice as much as the latter, whose shoes were made lighter and finer; for the leather did not pay according to quality, but weight, coarse leather producing as much duty as any other.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. HUSKISSON contended that the tax was pledged to the public credit for the interest of a loan, or the faith of Parliament. The whole amount of the taxes carried to the Consolidated Fund at that moment were not equal in amount to the public necessity. They were bound to make some other provision as an equivalent in point of revenue to the additional-leather duty, if it should be discontinued. It was very clear, that this tax, from its nature, must ultimately fall on the consumers.

On a division, the Bill was thrown out, there being 130 for, and 136 against it—so the additional duties on Leather are to be continued.

FEES ON PARDONS.

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS said, the fees paid on every pardon under the great seal amounted to 110*l.*, and without this a full legal pardon could not be obtained. If, as must be presumed, pardons were always granted on just grounds, he could not but consider it as a severe hardship in an individual to be excluded from a full enjoyment of the favour of the Crown by his inability to discharge these fees. The Hon. Gentleman moved for leave to bring in a Bill for diminishing the expense of pardons granted by the Crown.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that pardons were granted in precisely the same manner as all other letters-patent which passed the great seal. Nearly one half of the expense was occasioned by the stamps. The charge made at the office of the Secretary of State was for the warrant which gave authority for applying the great seal to the instrument of pardon. The clerks employed in preparing it, were paid out of the fees for their trouble; and a portion was paid to the Law Officers, whose business it was to see that the pardon was properly drawn out. Where the object of a pardon was the furtherance of the ends of justice, by the admission of convicted felons to give evidence, it frequently happened that the Crown paid all the expenses. But where the favour of the Crown was extended for the purpose of restoring an individual to his civil rights, it was not easy to see why it should be done free of all expense to the party receiving the benefit. No case had been alleged of any pardon being made a subject of traffic by the officers of the Crown.



Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.—Adjourned till Wednesday.

Wednesday, April 8.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, &c.

LORD STANLEY rose to present a Petition, which, he said, was signed by one individual, on behalf of a meeting held in Royton, Lancaster. He had thought it his duty to read this Petition, and, having done so, he entertained very considerable doubt whether he ought to present it: at the same time he had always felt that the right of presenting Petitions ought to be as open as possible.

The Petition was read. It represented, that self-preservation was the first law of nature: that the persons who had attended the meeting were weavers, whose wages did not exceed 7s. a week; they were, therefore, unable to procure the common necessities of life, and were, in fact, naked, and in want of provisions, while they were bringing children into the world who could never obtain the means of support. God had not made man to labour and starve. General beggary produces misery and slavery. The Petitioners knew that labour was the foundation of all rent and taxes; and the true end of Government was to provide for the happiness of the people. The House had, however, imposed taxes which affected the poor more than the rich. They had enacted the Corn Laws for the benefit of the great. As to the professed alteration of the Poor Laws, it evinced no disposition to ameliorate the condition of the lower ranks. The Petitioners had seen with great indignation, that the Government had imprisoned some of the best men in the country. (*A laugh on the Ministerial benches.*) They had imprisoned persons on charges of treason, but no treason was found against them. They might as well have arrested a man for murder, where no murder had been committed. In short, the Petitioners ascribed the present system of legislation to the selfish principles which had governed the honourable House for a considerable time past. They, therefore, prayed for the repeal of the Corn Laws, for a reform of the House, and for the adoption of liberal ideas of government.

LORD STANLEY moved, that the Petition do lie on the table.

MR. C. WYNN observed, that when the House looked at the distinct charge which the Petitioner had made against them, they could come to no other conclusion than that the Petition was presented for the purpose of insulting them.

MR. LAMBTON could see nothing in the words of the Petition derogatory to the dignity of the House. If the Hon. Member meant to propose that the Petition should be rejected on the ground of improper language, he should feel it his duty to divide the House.—(*Hear, hear!*)

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked, that the Petitioners said, the House had long been governed by selfish principles. *This was language which they ought not to hear.*

MR. TIERNEY said, if the House were to reject such Petitions as this, they might as well say at once, that men should never Petition for Parliamentary Reform. There was nothing derogatory to their dignity in the language of this Petition. The word "selfish" was the only unhappy word on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been able to place his hand. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that any member who should use that word in debate, would be called to order. Now he (Mr. Tierney) would use that word on the very first opportunity (*a laugh*), and he was sure that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not call him to order.—(*Hear, hear!*)—If the Petitioners had charged the House with having legislated from corrupt motives, it would be very different.

The House divided.—For receiving the Petition, 14—Against it, 42—Majority, 28.

The New Churches-Bill went through a Committee, the report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday se'nnight.

The American Trade Bill was read a third time, and passed.

FORGED NOTES.

GENERAL THORNTON was sorry to observe, that the forgeries on the Bank of England appeared to increase rather than diminish. It was highly desirable to invent some means of preventing notes from being easily forged. In 1797, Mr. Tilloch had presented a plan which was declared by the best engravers, to be incapable of imitation. The expense of such an invention would, he was sure, be more than compensated by the immense reduction it would make in the Bank prosecutions. The Hon. General then moved, "that there be laid before the House an account of the total nominal value of notes presented and refused at the Bank, as forged, for the last six years."—It being however suggested that an Hon. Member had given notice of a motion which em-

braced that of the Hon. General, he withdrew his motion.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 9.

Petitions were presented, and received, against the Salt Duties, and the Law of Copy-right, and in favour of Reform.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

LORD CASTLEREAGH moved Addresses to the Regent, the Queen, and to the Princess of Homberg, on the happy nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth and his Serene Highness Frederick Joseph Louis Charles Augustus, hereditary Prince of Hesse-Homberg,—expressing the heartfelt satisfaction of the House.—Agreed to.

CAPE BRETON—GOVERNOR AINSIE, &c.

MR. BENNET understood that a correspondence had taken place between certain inhabitants of Cape Breton and the Colonial Department, relative to the conduct of Governor Ainslie, and the other Authorities in that Colony, in the imposition of Taxes, without the concurrence of a House of Assembly. He wished to know why Governor Ainslie had been sent out to Cape Breton after his conduct in other settlements, and whether or not any steps had been taken by Government on the subject?

MR. GOULBOURN replied, that the question had been for some time, and was now, under the consideration of Government; but that no actual determination had yet been come to upon it.

MR. BENNET would call the attention of the House to the subject some day next week.

BANK RESTRICTION—NEW ISSUE OF PAPER.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered upon various statements to show the propriety of delaying the return to cash payments by the Bank of England. He said, that out of the 2,600,000*l.* lately issued by the Bank in gold, hardly any proportion of that sum now remained in the country. Owing to the bad harvest of 1816, much specie had been exported for the purchase of corn. Since the peace, too, a number of persons had gone to reside abroad. From Dover alone, from 1814 to last February, 90,230 persons had sailed for the Continent, out of which only 77,531 had returned to that port. These 12,700 absentees, it was obvious, must spend a great deal of money abroad. At 200*l.* each, the sum would reach 2,540,000*l.* annually. Then there was the large sum spent abroad by our Army; for though the French paid the troops, yet there was much private expense on the part of the Officers. The Foreign Loans raised here were also to be considered. The French Government had raised two, amounting to 27 millions, which had occasioned a depression of the exchange, and a rise in the price of gold and silver. That Government meant this year to raise another loan of 12 millions sterling; and if it intended to fulfil its engagements, it would require full 20 millions sterling to do so. All these circumstances demanded serious consideration, and he could not imagine that any Gentleman would advise an immediate return to Cash Payments at such a time. In the present year, too, a Loan of 5 millions for Prussia was to be raised in this country. It was, therefore, these external circumstances, not any thing internal, which rendered it altogether inexpedient and injurious to compel the Bank to resort to payments in specie.—He could assure the House that he was sincerely desirous of such resumption (*laughter*), and he hoped that a plan he had to propose would very much tend to restore the metallic circulation, as well as give a security to our paper circulation which it had never before possessed. His object was, that after the 5th of July, 1820, no private banker in England and Ireland (for he did not mean to include Scotland) should issue notes under the value of 5*l.*, without a sufficient deposit of Government securities, consisting either of stock or of exchequer bills. He proposed, therefore, that it should be enacted, that every private banker should transfer into the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, an amount of exchequer bills equal in value to the amount of the notes to be issued, or a quantity of stock double the amount of the nominal value. After a deposit of stock and exchequer bills, if a private banker issues notes, they shall be stamped in a way to denote that sufficient security had been deposited, and that they are given on the faith of that security. This was the general outline of his plan, which, he thought, would be sufficiently intelligible; the details of the regulations would, of course, require great consideration. The plan, he said, had a tendency to engage men of real property in banking concerns, and to exclude those who had not such property, and who could not give available security for their issues. Care should be taken to fix on such a stamp as would prevent imposture. It might be the wish of bankers to introduce stock-notes, but he would have the choice of what security he wished to give. The Right Hon. Gentleman.

after some other statements, concluded by moving, "that leave be given to bring in a Bill to continue the Bank Restriction for a time to be limited."

Mr. TREVELYAN remarked, that the House was now called upon not only to continue the Bank Restriction for one year longer, but to agree to an entire alteration of the paper circulation, at least as far as related to 12. and 22. notes. What could be the object of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he would not trust his own judgment to conjecture. He did not know whether it was to sweep the whole of the country paper away, and perhaps to give the paper circulation into the hands of the Bank; or whether it was a means of enlarging the paper circulation. The subject demanded inquiry, and a Committee should be appointed for the purpose. Then there was the restriction, which was to be continued for one year more; but in his opinion it would be continued for that, and the next, and many more, until the Bank was compelled to a resumption. The Right Hon. Gentleman's system could not go on without the Bank, and the Bank (his masters) could not go on as they wished without the restriction: they lived only for profit, and they could not get what they desired without a paper circulation. The great object of the Right Hon. Gentleman was to keep up a great paper circulation, in order to force up the funds and lower the rate of interest. He trusted, however, the House would not lend itself to sanction his projects without inquiry. He would, therefore, propose that the report should be brought up on Monday, when he would propose the appointment of a Committee to make inquiry into the subject. It was a monstrous proposition, that, in compliment to the abilities of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the House should allow the currency of the country to be altered, to suit the views of the Minister, whatever might be his pretensions.

Mr. GRENFELL said, he had listened with much pain to the flimsy pretences upon which it was attempted to justify a measure, which tended, he believed most conscientiously, to the subversion of all property in the kingdom. An overwhelming paper currency had always been productive of the most fatal mischiefs to every country where it had been tolerated. The renewal of the Restriction from time to time had been supported upon various grounds. Sometimes the state of foreign exchanges and the price of gold were brought forward for this purpose; at other times a bad harvest, or the convulsion and revulsion apprehended from sudden recurrence to cash-payments were held out. Since the month of July last, the progress of the Bank was a sufficient reason to account for the rise in the price of gold.

The Resolution was then carried, and leave given to bring in a Bill to continue the Act for the Restriction of cash-payments for a time to be limited. As also a Bill to enable the Bankers of England and Ireland to issue promissory notes upon deposit, stock, or other Government security.—Adjourned.

Friday, April 10.

WAR IN INDIA.

In reply to a question by Mr. HOWORTH, Mr. CANNING said, it was certainly true that the Peishwa had commenced war against the Company; but that in two actions the Company's troops had gained advantages, without the loss of a single Officer, three only being wounded. The Board of Control however had not yet received any official details.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE, &c.

Lord A. HAMILTON called the attention of the House to an election transaction in the county of Lanark. Last November, Sir A. COCHRANE had declared himself a Candidate for that county. He had the whole influence of Government. Mr. F. FERGUSON, an agent of Lord Douglas, wrote a letter to W. Dyke, Esq. in which he expressly stated, that he had communicated to Lord Douglas Mr. D.'s wish to have a situation under Government for his young friend, Mr. Dyke; and he (Mr. F.) was authorised to state, that if Mr. D. supported his Lordship's views in politics at the first election, his Lordship would secure his friend an eligible situation, which would be of great advantage to him, &c.—After various observations, Lord A. H. moved, that Thomas Ferguson be called to the bar of the House on the 21st.

A long conversation ensued.—Mr. W. DUNDAS said, that Lord Douglas had never given Ferguson any such authority.—Mr. C. WYNN thought, as there was a clear attempt at bribery, that Ferguson should be examined.—The Lord Advocate thought that he should be proceeded against in some other way.—Mr. BROUGHTON said if the House would not admit the motion, they would at once hold out impunity to all the corrupt supporters of Ministers. Even the Noble Peer himself ought to desire inquiry.—Mr. B. BATHURST admitted that it did appear that an individual had committed a very high breach of privilege; but

he proposed as an amendment, that the case should be referred to a Committee of Privileges.—To this Lord A. HAMILTON consented, and the Committee was ordered to proceed in it directly.

Various Ordnance Estimates were voted, after some conversation, in which Mr. BENNER observed upon the hardship endured by many meritorious officers, who had served 22 years, being placed upon half-pay, while other officers, who had not served more than three, were placed on full pay.

The Surgery Regulation Bill was opposed by Sir C. MONCK and others, and the motion for reading it this day six months was carried—so that the Bill is thrown out.

Mr. Alderman WOOD's motion for a Committee for considering the means of promoting trade, manufactures, and commerce, by the encouragement of partnerships, was carried, and appointed for Monday.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Funds of the Royal Scotch Burghs. Hitherto, he said, the Magistrates of those burghs had given in their accounts to the Court of Exchequer of Scotland, without any check on their proceedings; he should, therefore, propose, that these accounts should be produced to the burghs, before they were brought before the Court of Exchequer; but as this might not be entirely effectual in preventing abuses, a power was to be given to five burghs, to make representations on the subject to the Court of Exchequer.

The Bill was afterwards brought in and read, and ordered for a 2d reading this day three weeks.—Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

C. Walker, Brightelmstone, Sussex, stationer and jeweller.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Penfold, Lower-road, Deptford, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Pearson, Elm-court, Temple.
R. Horabin, Bolton-en-le-Moors, Lancashire, hatter. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
T. Hardwick, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, cornfactor. Attorney, Mr. Jayes, Chancery-lane.
S. Reynolds, Wilmet, Bristol, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Dean, Gray's-inn-square.
G. Biggs, Holborn Bridge, silversmith. Attorney, Mr. Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
H. H. Payne, Strood, Kent, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Bowman, Everett-street, Russell-square.
C. Smith and J. Vickridge, Southampton-row, Russell-square, grocers. Attornies, Messrs. Draper and Bird, Exchange-buildings, Royal Exchange.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

H. P. Parry, Bristol, furnishing-ironmonger, from April 23 to June 13.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Cole, King-street, Holborn, coach-maker. Attorney, Mr. Langley, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.
R. Scholes, Huddersfield, corn-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
G. Page, Cranbourn-street, silk-mercer. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.
T. Agg, Water-lane, Fleet-street, printer. Attorney, Mr. Devey, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.
W. Hart, Newport, schoolmaster. Attorney, Mr. Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.
J. Gill, Mill Pleasant, Devonshire, rope-maker. Attorney, Mr. Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.
F. Hayes, Waverton, Lancashire, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
R. Cuthbert, Aldbrough, Yorkshire, miller. Attorney, Mr. Knowles, New-inn.
C. Coles, and F. Galpin, Fleet-street, stationers. Attorney, Mr. Lowden, Clement's-inn.
T. Martin, and S. Hopkins, Bristol, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
W. Sheppard, Bristol, bookseller. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Hatton-garden.
B. Walton, Birmingham, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.
R. B. Sandwell, Deal, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow Church-yard.

S. E. Walter, Madeley, Shropshire, printer. Attornies, Messrs. Russen and Crown, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.
 T. Liddiard, Chiswell-street, plumber. Attorney, Mr. Mawley, Adam's-place, High-street, Southwark.
 J. Willie, Kingston-upon-Hull, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Keatsey and Spur, Bishopsgate-street Within.
 J. Henderson, Tunbridge-place, St. Pancras, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Atcheson, Great Winchester-street, Broad-street.
 E. Duckworth, Manchester, liquor-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
 G. M. Ball, Great Spring-street, Shadwell, auctioneer. Attorney, Mr. West, Red-Lion-street, Wapping.
 J. West, Abbey-green, Staffordshire, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Cook, Woodbridge-house, Clerkenwell.
 E. Mackavoy, King-street, Greenwich, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Suter, Greenwich.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 79½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 80½ 80 79½.

ATTACK ON THE EDITOR IN A MAGAZINE.

Our readers may remember an extract which was made in this Paper a short time since from a gross and malignant attack on the Editor. It is with infinite loathing I notice the subject again, even for the purpose of dismissing it. It's unhappy author values himself, as he reasonably may, on it's having been noticed so much; but I must here observe, that I have never been in the habit of attending to these things, and that all the notices of it, except the last, came from my brother; who being at the Examiner-Office when the libel reached him, and moved with a zeal for me which a friend may reasonably feel beyond the party attacked, thought it worth while to call for the author, and possible that the call would be attended to. The call was repeated in vain. I made one myself in terms strong enough to rouse up any decent animal from his hiding-place, and endeavoured to persuade myself that I ought to feel something more than mere scorn—but all to no purpose. The Bookseller was even threatened by us with prosecution; but I confess, that partly from a bad habit of delay, partly from doubts as to the law itself, partly from no great respect to it's decisions now-a-days whether for or against,—partly from delicacies which were not overcome even by all the advantages taken of them by others,—partly from a disinclination to make the instrument suffer for the workman,—partly even from a notion that the Bookseller might be obstinate from feelings of private friendship towards the man,—partly from a horror upon me that it might turn out to be some most pitiable person who had attacked me because he had every reason in the world not to attack me,—and more than all, from some theories which I hold on the subject of retribution and reformation and which I have often expressed in this Paper,—I neither did, nor beyond the moment intended to prosecute him. Still however I fancied that the author could scarcely help coming forward. I had never disguised myself from individuals, or from the public. I had particularly left word at the Office, that any one who thought himself aggrieved by me, and who demanded my name and residence, should be told them; and out of a simplicity, which it will take still more disappointment, I hope, generally speaking, to do away, I was trusting enough to imagine that an individual, evidently ignorant of all noble theories, and who had taken pains, in language that recoiled upon himself, to misrepresent my actions, my motives, my very reading, nay, my personal manners and very walk, would nevertheless have spirit enough remaining to avow himself and come forward. He did not. He contented himself, instead, with addressing to me a letter, in which, after a certain growling and mean fashion, he recanted;—that is to say, in which he had the face to pretend that he had not attacked me in my private character and person,—in which, with habits of falsehood equally disgusting, he pretended to confound all the absurd particulars of his libel with some general questions equally ridiculous,—and which he concluded by saying that he did not mind being called a coward, and should not come forward.

It is quite impossible I should answer the letter of such a person as this, or take any further notice of him. I only warn Mr. BLACKWOOD his bookseller how he admits private libels into his publication, and does more ultimate injury to his reputation and even profits than he seems to be aware,—not to mention that others may treat him in a very different manner than I have done. I also authorize him to inform the poor unhappy creature, that he may now come forward, if he has no other persons to fear than myself; and that my pity for him, with very great sincerity, is still stronger than my contempt.

LEIGH HUNT.

BACC. ART., who has no need of apologizing for being earnest in the defence of any one he admires, will be noticed more particularly in a week or two.

Mr. S.'s Letter was extremely agreeable to us, and still more creditable to himself.

We have scarcely been able hitherto to look into the volume of C. S.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THE doubts and delays respecting the final settlement of the duration of the armies in France, naturally agitate the people a good deal, and have more than once set the Chambers in a bustle. A member the other day in praising the Swiss troops, who had not demanded, he said, contributions nor yet arrears, wished "to God that all had proved themselves as good Frenchmen as those brave foreigners." This expression was followed by cries of *Order!* and *Abominable!*—Another deputy, M. BIGNON, protested against the proscription lists, "in which were placed names, taken at random, from among 28 millions of Frenchmen, when so many other names might with much greater propriety have been placed there." M. BIGNON was called to order amidst great confusion; and M. COURVOISIER said, that the observation was an attack on the Royal Authority, from which the ordonnances emanated; to which M. BIGNON found it necessary to reply, "that the ordonnances were countersigned by the Ministers, and that to criticise those ordonnances was therefore not to accuse the King, but the Minister." So little even yet does the new French Parliament seem to understand it's own provisions. Our own Members of Parliament are much amused with the inexperience of the French Deputies, their reading from written speeches, and above all, their breaking up the debates as sure as the dinner hour comes. Our illustrious countrymen have certainly the advantage of their parliamentary imitators in some things,—thanks to a few old-fashioned lovers of freedom that lived some time ago; but as to inexperience, there is a worse kind of experience that knows the institutions which it is violating;—a written speech, if it is the author's own, as it is apt to be, is a better evidence of something intelligent and independent, than the being unable or ashamed to make any speech at all;—and as to stopping at dinner-time, there must be some point of time to stop at, and it is better to earn one's refreshment by a previous duty and an unclouded head, than to come half muddled down to the House ready for any unconstitutional measure or brutal joke, which the Minister or his bought friend chuses to deal out,—much more than still to sit muddling and eating in the lobby-tavern, till their masters want them, and they are called for.

It is said from Brussels, that a number of persons who used to meet at the house of Madame REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, have been arrested and interrogated upon the affair of the assassination; and that the Countess herself was to appear before the Magistrate of the District. The Mistress of CANTILLON, the man arrested as the supposed assassin, has been imprisoned also at Paris. CANTILLON himself, it is stated, takes his confinement in a very cavalier manner, and some days ago wrote the following distich on the wall of his room:—

Pour ce scelerat de Wellington
Je me trouve dans cette prison :—
Here am I in prison thrown,
For that rascal Wellington.

The cause of the alleged attempt still remains a mystery.

We have unfortunately to record an attempt at assassination, which has occurred in our own country in the course of the week. The reader will find the particulars in another part of our Paper. We have several times expressed our opinion of this kind of action, which in a solitary instance only here and there, in the history of the world, is to be traced to unequivocal virtue and benevolence acting with an over-wrought enthusiasm upon the clearest public grounds:—in all others it is either mere ferocity and bad passion, or lamentable insanity: as in the one instance, a man must be dispatched out of the way like a raging tiger, at least till society can be better constituted for the retrieval of such men's minds,—so in the other, not only should the individual's safety as well as that of the community be consulted, but strict enquiry should be made into the causes which produced his insanity; as it is possible, in some instances, they may be found united with the grounds of the attempt. The *Courier*, not content with an absurd recoiling article it put forth a day or two before, respecting the causes which elevate people above their proper pitch in society, has put forth a long paragraph on this occasion, in which it accuses contemporary writers of having created a tendency to assassination. The *Courier* talks nonsense, as it is very apt to do: and a man may be allowed a double portion of it, who by his own confession has been frightened out of his wits. There is an end of begging the question in this manner now-a-days. Tendencies to assassination, when religious fanaticism does not produce them, are at least as likely to spring from the vices of the governors as from those of the governed. If an assassin is laid hold of, who has been instigated with bad passions, let him be dealt with as we have stated;—he has committed a horrible crime;—if an assassin is laid hold of, who was out of his wits, let him be treated in a different manner;—but in either case, and especially in the latter, it is the duty of those who can, to see whether any unconstitutional or inhuman grounds of provocation existed in the quarter attacked. We do not mean to impute the slightest thing of the sort to Lord PALMERSTON,—no, not the remotest shadow of it. On the contrary, we believe that the affairs of his Lordship's office are very well conducted,—much better certainly than those of some other offices we could name. But it is the interest of all parties, governing as well as governed, to have questions of this awful nature impartially discussed; and nothing insidiously begged upon either side.

We shall pay more attention in a week or two to the progress of the canvassing for the independent party in Westmoreland. The people seem to have great enthusiasm for Mr. BROUGHAM; and they reasonably may. To say nothing of the other bonds from which he would relieve them, the unusual presence of a man of great intellect, in the character of a parliamentary candidate, must act like a long-forgotten sunshine upon them, and thaw up a prodigious quantity of dull weather. We see by the accounts of his brilliant progress through the country, that when he was met by the first body of the natives, they insisted upon drawing him in his carriage. Mr. BROUGHAM entreated otherwise in vain. "My lad!" said they, "we have you; and we are resolved to carry you into Kendal ourselves." "Well, Gentlemen!" returned he, "you compel me to create sinecures under your own eyes; for these four horses are engaged for drawing my carriage, and you are resolved to do the work for them."—Could any of the LOWTHENS exclaim with the Poet,

Sir, you may spare your application;
I'm no such beast, nor his relation.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

WHEN we lately noticed the Letter addressed to Mr. CANNING, we remarked that every sentence of it would make that Right Honourable Person writhe as much as poor OGDEN did while under the knife of the surgeon. Just so has it turned out, as the following Letter from Mr. C. to the author of that caustic publication will sufficiently evince. One hardly knows how to comment on such an extraordinary communication. Mr. CANNING's object is evidently to ascertain the writer, who may have powerful reasons for wishing not to be exposed to the united power and malice of such an Administration. We therefore present to our readers the introductory Letter (which is a reply to Mr. CANNING's), and that of the Right Hon. Gentleman, just as we received them:—

LETTER FROM THE AUTHOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—You are requested to insert in your Paper the Reply of the Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING to my public Remonstrance with that Gentleman on the insult he lately dared to offer to the People of England.

I am agreeably disappointed. After ten days' deliberation, he acknowledges the Tribunal, and has determined to plead.

Whilst his Judges are deciding on the merits of his defence, it shall be my care to provide the Gentleman with another opportunity of displaying his taste and talents in the protection of his character.

In the mean time, whilst Mr. LAMBTON is a "Dolt and an Idiot," I am content to be a "Liar and a Slanderer and an Assassin," according to the same inimitable Master of the Vulgar Tongue.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTER TO THE RIGHT
HON. GEORGE CANNING.

MR. CANNING'S LETTER.

Gloucester Lodge, April 10, 1818.

SIR,—I received early in the last week the Copy of your Pamphlet, which you (I take for granted) had the attention to send to me.

Soon after I was informed, on the authority of your Publisher, that you had withdrawn the whole impression from him, with the view (as was supposed) of suppressing the publication.

I since learn, however, that the Pamphlet, though not sold, is circulated under blank covers.

I learn this from (among others) the Gentleman to whom the Pamphlet has been industriously attributed, but who has voluntarily and absolutely denied to me that he has any knowledge of it or of its Author.

To you, Sir, whoever you may be, I address myself thus directly, for the purpose of expressing to you my opinion, that

You are a Liar and a Slanderer, and want courage only to be an Assassin.

I have only to add, that no man knows of my writing to you; that I shall maintain the same reserve so long as I have an expectation of hearing from you in your own

name; and that I shall not give up that expectation till to-morrow (Saturday) night.

The same Address which brought me your Pamphlet will bring any Letter safe to my hands.—I am, Sir, your humble Servant, (Signed) GEO. CANNING.

For the Author of "A Letter to the Right Hon. Geo. Canning."

[Mr. RIDGWAY is requested to forward this Letter to its destination.]

The proceedings at Cape Breton, and the appointment of Governor AINSLIE, have at length been noticed in Parliament by Mr. BENNET. Mr. GOULBOURN, we hope, will next week have something satisfactory to say on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON is quite recovered.

It has been the subject of conversation here for some days past, that Lord SUFFIELD will shortly be created an Earl, and Sir JACOB ASTLEY raised to the Peerage, by the title of Lord DELAVAL.—*Notwich Paper.*

It is said that Mr. CRESPIGNY has sold the Borough of Aldborough for 32,000*l.*, and that the purchaser is also buying up some of the franchises at 40*l.* a-piece!—*Bury Paper.*

Lieutenant GORDON, of the Coldstream Guards, was killed lately in a duel at Cambray, fought with a French officer of the Legion du Nord.

PITT v. HUSKISSON, &c.—Yesterday the Plaintiff in this action moved the Court of King's Bench, that proceedings should be stayed, in order that a fresh indictment might be preferred; but Lord ELLENBOROUGH shortly said, the thing could not be done.—More of this next week.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 318.

ITALIAN OPERA.

By some unaccountable chance, when we spoke of the new Opera by ROSINI, we omitted to mention the new singer, Signor GARCIA. He is a stoutish dark man, with an intelligent if not a handsome countenance; and might be a considerable acquisition to the theatre, both as a singer and an actor, were it not for a tendency to over-do every thing. His voice is of a middle kind in every respect, but flexible and not unpleasing; he evidently understands both the music he sings, and the parts which he performs; and he enters a good deal more into the character of them than most singers. But his musical power is apt to slip over the line of good taste, and run into flowery extravagance; and he sometimes gesticulates so much as to look like a dumb man talking with his fingers. He has also at times an affected rather than uncouth manner of walking and standing, especially a way of planting himself with a thigh rounded inwards and a leg perking out, in a style partly robust and partly finical, like some of the attitudes in MONTICELLI's pictures of banditti. This, with a tendency to be corpulent, has not the engaging effect it intends; and unluckily for our impression of him, it was in one of these kind of attitudes, with his arms folded in a cloak, his head thrown back, and his voice pouring forth an easy profusion of ornaments, as much as to say, "You see the way I'm in," that we saw him for the first time, on entering the house during ROSINI's Opera. He is upon the whole however a good deal at home in that Opera, and acts the part of the Count better than any other performer would do with the exception of AMBROGETTI. He assumes the various disguises with spirit,

is very respectably drunk in the pretended soldier, and prodigiously doleful and canting in that eternally repeated salutation from the pretended singing-master, which reasonably tires out *Doctor Bartolo*. He is a great deal best, in short, in the broader part of a comic character. He understands the varieties of a graver or tragic one, as an intelligent reader understands them; but his expression is overwrought, and this is much more sufferable in comedy.

Signior GARCIA's performance, therefore, in *La Clemenza di Tito* is not so good as his *Count Almaviva*, though still it is much better than the ordinary performance of singers. When he commences the duet of *Ah Perdona*, his doleful look is something after the fashion of that in the disguise above mentioned,—his mouth is so prodigiously dreary and turned down at the corners. He also turns his eyes up and down a great deal too much, like a doll that is pulled with wires. We earnestly advise Signior GARCIA to prune his exuberance, in order that his powers, which are in many respects excellent, may not run to seed.

Madame FONOR is certainly not suited to the violent part of *Vitellia* in this opera, either in figure or disposition. She looks too plump and good-natured. Yet we know not who could sing the airs better, though the beautiful duet just mentioned (the most perfect perhaps of MOZART's serious ones, as *Crudel Perchè* is of the lively) appeared to us to drag too much between her and GARCIA. Perhaps it was his fault, for she looked at him when it was her turn to be silent, with one of those conscious good-natured faces of hers, which we have seen her carry towards other performers, when they were likely to mystify the audience. It seems as much as to say, "Well, I sincerely hope they won't think it odd." We remember one night when a respectable singer, who we understand has been a finer one in his time, was rambling away in a very lax and gratuitous manner, she looked at him every now and then with a kind of wondering but filial patience, as if she said, "Well, I can wait, though I don't well understand it. Heaven send they don't hurt a hair of your song."

BEGREZ and Signora MORI were justly encored on Tuesday night in the duet of *Deh Prendi*,—the other loveliest composition in this serious opera, which to say the truth with all our enthusiasm for MOZART, is somewhat tiresome to us. The cold Roman gravity of it did not suit his temperament. BEGREZ, we see, has multiplied his stock of gestures as he was advised, and is much the better for it.

There is a very poor divertissement between the acts. It is called a Village Festival, but there are only one or two gratuitous scenes in which different dancers vault and twirl. Mademoiselle MILANIE should not be turned to so little account, after the beautiful ballet of *Zephyr*; but the present school of dancing, generally speaking, is unworthy of the opera, and very inferior to the one in DES HAYES's time. That indeed was something like "the poetry of motion." The one now flourishing is like fine hand-writing to fine thoughts. It is any thing but the poetry of motion; it is the mechanism,—the spinning-jenny.

We have again to quarrel with the translation of the Operas, which we are very loth to do, as they have been much better since the beginning of the last season. In that of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, the joke of the drunken man's repeatedly mistaking *Doctor Bartolo's* name is entirely lost, by preserving the words of the original, except in the strange instance of *Somaio* which is rendered by the Italian synonym of *Asina*. We have not the book by us, but we remember the passages. Thus *Barbaro* is still *Barbaro*, which however may be easily guessed; but *Doctor Somaio*, (which, by the way, is no play on the word at all) might be translated *Doctor Pack-saddle*; and *Doctor Bartolo* be turned into *Doctor Bartlemy*, which

would be a translation of *Bartolo*, and imply a sort of changeling too, *Bertoldo* being a well-known name in Italian comic romance for a droll who was deformed.

LYCEUM.

MR. MATHEWS is getting crowded houses here with a miscellany of anecdote and mimicry, which is usually called a Budget, and which an actor generally keeps for country audiences, before whom, it is supposed, his powers can better venture to appear in an undress. In a prefatory address, which we were too late to hear, he states, says the *Times*, "his motives to this undertaking, the chief of which were his disgust at the declining state of the drama, which banished him from legitimate comedy, and precluded him from the exercise of his art in that form which could alone be honourable to him, and grateful to his feelings; and his consequent determination, if he must be reduced to a mere mimic, to play the true mountebank, and set up a stage for himself."

There was never, we suspect, a more mortifying objection to the state of the modern drama than this. "This is the most unkindest cut of all." The dramas of living authors, however, at least the comic ones, are not in the habit of being played, as they used to be; and though Covent-Garden, in despair of being droll, has taken to angry modern tragedies of a strange complexion, and Drury-Lane does not do half what it might with the old drama, considering its possession of KEAN, DOWTON, and MUNDEN, and an excellent set of female comedians, yet we do not altogether see the ground on which MR. MATHEWS takes so unceremonious a leave of the stage, when the comedies of VANBRUGH, CIBBER, and WYCHERLEY are still performed at the latter theatre.

The entertainment before us consists of comic songs, imitations, and ventriloquism; and there is a good dramatic contrivance to connect as well as mingle the two former, by making them arise out of *Mail Coach Adventures*. MR. MATHEWS performs for the most part in his own dress, by a table and a couple of candles, and is accompanied in the songs by a piano-forte. The ventriloquism does not appear to be the most arduous of its kind; but it is very curious in one who is not a professor, and is even more entertaining perhaps in the mouth of so good a comedian. He performs it in the character of a French servant; and in one part of it, talks a good deal with a supposed old gentleman in bed; but the best is his dialogue with a large doll dressed up like a little child, which he holds on his knee, and teaches to count. We have seen him do it before at the Haymarket. The questions are followed quickly by the answers, in two decidedly different voices,—the one coarse and nasal, the other light-toned and exceedingly childish. The child is an impudent young rogue, given to mocking; and is always calling forth the remonstrances of its teacher by repeating his grunts and *ver goods* as well as the lesson itself. The effect is very complete and ludicrous. Some of the songs and imitations, though perhaps with variations, have also entertained and amused the public before, especially in a late after-piece at the Haymarket; but most of the mimicries with which MR. MATHEWS is understood to have amused his friends in private are, we believe, here brought together; and there is one inimitable one in particular of an old Scotch woman, which is truly surprising. He merely turns round, and quickly puts on a cloak and coif, and upon turning again, another being seems actually before you; the very features are quite altered; and while she tells her story of "the pure deer mon," her late husband, and SANDY ANDERSON his kirk-beadle, you might really think you were sitting with her in an inn-room, and attending to the calm old gossiping of a grey-haired Scotch-woman, with her failing memory, her kindly noddings and winkings, and her feeble up and down tones, half faltering, and half decided. MR. MATHEWS finishes

with repeating a passage of *Hamlet's* Advice to the Players after the tone and manner of several living actors. The imitation of KEMBLE, we think, is not good; that of KEAN strikes us as a caricature; and one of them, the fourth if we remember, we did not recognize, with all our stage-experience; but the rest, POPPE, BLANCHARD, MUNDEN, FAWCETT, BRAHAM, and the late MR. SUETT, are excellent. Those of BLANCHARD, BRAHAM, and SUETT are indeed perfect. The last, with its tone of conscious buffoonery and its little abrupt laugh, came upon us like an absolute resurrection.

DRURY-LANE.

A Gentleman, whose name by the title-page appears to be BAYNES, sent us a printed Farce, called *Love and Laudanum*, which was produced with considerable success at the Woolwich theatre on the 23d of February, and from which he suspects the main incidents of the *Sleeping Draught* have been copied. With the Farce we received the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I send you the Farce of *Love and Laudanum*: from the date of its publication, you will perceive that it has a prior claim to the main incidents in the *Sleeping Draught*; trusting that (as a decided enemy to literary piracy) you will give publicity to this short communication, and favour me with your opinion on the subject.—I have no hesitation in confessing, that I borrowed the idea from the story you have pointed out in Boccaccio, and if (as reported) PENLEY be the author of the *Sleeping Draught*, I can as clearly prove that he copied the incidents in question from *Love and Laudanum*, which upwards of three months ago was (if not seen by MR. PENLEY of Drury-lane himself) placed in his brother's hands for perusal, by a friend of mine at Windsor, to whom I had lent it. Its title was then *Who's the Murderer?* which was afterwards changed to *Love and Laudanum*—having discovered that a piece of the former appellation had been brought out at one of the Minor Theatres.

"THE AUTHOR OF 'LOVE AND LAUDANUM'."

This farce is not destitute of pleasantry, though it is somewhat overloaded with dialogue and slang; but it is certainly inferior to the *Sleeping Draught* in ease and fitness for the stage; and how far it is or is not the origin of that production, the parties concerned must explain.—MR. BAYNES says in his Preface, that "the spectator of *Poppolino's* taking the "sleeping draught," and his subsequent appearance as the ghost, will judge what claims to originality the author of the *Sleeping Draught* has to those incidents, when he has read those parts of *Love and Laudanum*, in which *Scruple* is placed in similar situations." Now it is impossible to say, that MR. BAYNES's piece may not have furnished hints to the author in question, whoever he is, especially as we fear that a good deal of this kind of intellectual petty larceny is carried on in most circles of literature, high and low. We should be glad to have an assurance to the contrary. But on the face of the printed farce itself, it certainly does not appear necessary that he should have seen it. MR. BAYNES speaks of originality; but there is little or no claim to originality, we apprehend, be the case as it may. The author of the *Sleeping Draught* might have seen the story in Boccaccio as well as he; and the idea of the ghost might easily have been suggested by the late farce of *Frightened to Death*. That the writer has turned to Boccaccio's story seems pretty clear, inasmuch as he has added from it the circumstance of the chest's being taken to another house; which house also he has made a miser's, as it is that of two usurers in the original. The question then seems reduced to this,—whether a sight or any other knowledge of MR. BAYNES's farce gave a hint to the other author for consulting Boccaccio; and MR. BAYNES might help this discovery perhaps by calling to mind whether he ever mentioned the great Italian as his original. But this would be very innocent dealing compared with taking any unfair theatrical advantage.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

Mr. EXAMINER.—The Academicians are in a perfect fury at the other dream of *Somniator*, in the last Number of the "Annals of the Fine Arts;" gentle creatures! and so they find they have qualities as capable of being ridiculed as the Directors of the British Gallery, do they? O the ill-used dears! how they could chuckle, and laugh, and whisper, and revel at the first appearance of the *Catalogue Raisonné*! but alas, how chop-fallen the darlings seem now!—"Shan't be scolded, then,"—"shall have their own way,"—"shall paint pictures in a fortnight,"—"shall use putty and waxey-paxey,"—"shall paint Generals in red coaty-pooties,"—"shan't learn to draw, then,"—"hush, then,"—

"There 'ee go up, up, up,
And there 'ee go down, down, down,
Shall paint pictures as quick as you like,
And for some time shall take in the town."

"Well, then,—shan't paint pictures then."—"Od bless the children, I don't know what ails them; their temper is so altered lately, they weary one's life out."

R.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with Philip Augustus Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Homburg, took place at the Queen's house on Tuesday evening. The Court Newsman says, that the acquaintance of the new married couple commenced two years ago, since which a correspondence has been maintained between them. Cards of invitation were issued between two and three weeks since to various distinguished characters who were to assist at the ceremony.—Among the company present were the Russian, French, Spanish, Dutch, American, Swedish, and Neapolitan Ambassadors, with their ladies; together with most of the ladies and gentlemen of the different Royal establishments, besides the following persons:—

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Marquis and Marchioness Cholmondeley, Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, Lord and Lady Harrington, Lady Eldon, Earl and Countess of Harrowby, Earl and Countess Mulgrave, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Mr. and Mrs. Canning, Mr. Vansittart, Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishop of London, and Mr. Mannors Sutton.

The saloon in the Queen's Palace, which is considered one of the largest rooms in London, was the place appointed for the ceremony. Under the throne, which was erected for the purpose of receiving the Addresses upon the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, a temporary altar was put up; it was covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace, from the Chapels Royal, with the cushions and stools. The gold communion-plate was very splendid; part of it had belonged to King William: there were three remarkably large salvers or dishes, one of them representing the Last Supper, with emblematical devices in the compartments. There were two large flagons from the Chapel Royal, beautifully chased, and a number of ewers; also several chalices, or cups, of solid gold. Each corner had most superbly gilt tripods, for six candles.

In the morning the Prince of Hesse-Homburg had a long interview with the Prince Regent at Carlton-house, and he paid several visits in the course of the day. His Serene Highness dined at his residence in St. James's Palace. At a quarter before 8 o'clock in the evening, he went to the Queen's Palace, with his suite, in two of the Prince Regent's carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards. His Serene Highness's suite consisted of Baron O'Naghten, Baron de Gerning, Baron de Krane, and Lord Stewart.

The company had all arrived before eight. They entered by the Colonnade, and the front door to the Grand

Hall, where a few spectators were admitted. On the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, they proceeded to the Queen's dining-room, &c.—The Foreign Ambassadors entered the grand saloon first, to see the ceremony, to report to their different Courts; they were accompanied by their Ladies, followed by the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, who proceeded to the right; the Great Officers, and those of the Royal Household, took their stations on the left side.

At eight o'clock, her Majesty began to move from her private apartments, and, on entering the Saloon, the Queen took her station in a chair of state, to the left of the altar. The different branches of the Royal Family took their stations according to their rank. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London appeared at the altar, the latter attending as Bishop of the Diocese and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Every thing being properly arranged for the ceremony, the Lord Chamberlain retired, and introduced the Prince of Hesse-Homburg, between the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. His Serene Highness was dressed in his General's uniform, and wore several of his Orders, Grand Crosses, &c. having ten in the whole. The Lord Chamberlain retired again, and then introduced the blushing, trembling, and tender virgin (born Anno Domini 1770) who was conducted to the altar by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. The Duke of York gave her away. The Prince Regent was absent, "partly (says the Court Newsman) in consequence of not being quite recovered from his attack of the gout, and partly because a similar scene was fresh in his recollection, in the marriage of his daughter."

As soon as the ceremony had concluded, a signal was given, and a double royal salute was fired from the Park and Tower guns.

The bride and bridegroom retired, and having taken off their splendid dresses, his Serene Highness appeared in a full ball dress, and her Royal Highness in a white satin pelisse, and a nun's veil over her head: they left the Palace soon after nine o'clock in her Royal Highness's landaulet and four for the Prince Regent's cottage at Windsor,—where, and every where else, we wish them all manner of happiness—

"May they live a life of pleasure,

"Without mixture, without measure;"—

May all the little male Hombergs (if any) be as valiant and well whiskered as their father, and all the females (if any) be as amiable and as plump—no, not quite so plump—as their mother.

It will be seen, that neither the Duke of Sussex nor the Duke of Cumberland was present at the wedding: the former, it seems, is not patronized by the Regent; and her Majesty, it is said, still refuses to receive the Duchess of Cumberland under her hospitable roof.

The daily papers close their account of these Royal proceedings with a long list of Dresses, Robes, Pelisses, &c. furnished by that illustrious dress-maker, Miss Wing,—enough, in all appearance, to supply a well-stocked milliner's warehouse. It is not for us to detail the particulars of the elegant white, amber, blue, green and white, Pomona green, and lilac satin dresses, abounding with Mechlin, blond, Brussels, and hobbin laces—nor to give a list of the star-book, India, sprigged, and spotted muslin dresses—nor of the cambric dresses—nor of the fine coloured cloth, kerseymere, and sarcenet dresses—amounting altogether to between 40 and 50: but we here present our fair readers with the principal one,—

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS'S WEDDING-DRESS:

A very elegant and rich silver tissue, with two broad flounces of the most beautiful Brussels point lace, each flounce headed with rich silver netted shells; body and sleeves superbly trimmed with Brussels point, the sleeves tastefully looped up with

silver tassels; the robe of rich silver tissue lined with white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, bordered with silver netted she is to correspond with the dress, and fastened in the waist with a very brilliant diamond clasp.—Head-dress, superb plume of ostrich feathers, with a most beautiful bandeau of diamonds.

"Rumour says, that the Princess of HESSE-CASSEL has declined the proffered hand of the Duke of CLARENCE, and that an union is on the tapis between his Royal Highness and a Princess of the House of SAXE-HILDBOURG-HAUSEN."—*Morning Paper*.

The last offer of marriage made by his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE is to the Princess AMELIE ADELAIDE LOUISE THERESE CAROLINE of Saxe-Meiningen, and which has been accepted. Her Serene Highness was born on the 13th of August, 1792, and is accordingly in her 26th year. Her brother the Duke is a minor, and her mother holds the reins of the Duchy as his guardian. The Lady Mother is to accompany the Princess to England.—*Chronicle*.

We understand that a Message is to be brought down on Monday next, in consequence of the Royal Marriage, and those in contemplation, to settle a provision and outfit generally on the marriages of the younger branches of the Royal Family.—The proposed arrangement is said to be—22,000*l.* per annum, in addition to his present allowance of 18,000*l.* to the Duke of CLARENCE, with an outfit of one year's allowance of 22,000*l.*; to each of the other PRINCES on his marriage (with a retrospect to the Duke of CUMBERLAND), an addition of 12,000*l.* a year, with an outfit of 12,000*l.* To the PRINCESSES an addition of 6,000*l.* a year, with an outfit of 6,000*l.*—This proposal would go to deprive Parliament of the old constitutional right of deciding on each case separately.—*Morn. Chron.*

THE REVENUE.

PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE QUARTERS ENDING THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1817 AND 1818.

	1817.	1818.
Customs	1,912,296	2,003,664
Excise	4,612,053	5,151,805
Stamps	1,492,611	1,588,759
Post Office	342,000	335,000
Assessed Taxes	868,174	917,414
Land Taxes	154,550	178,235
Miscellaneous	93,595	73,270
	49,510,211	£10,219,207

Arrears of property tax 1,023,718 251,190

It thus appears that our revenues are, in the quarter just expired, better than those of the corresponding quarter, by upwards of 700,000*l.* The Excise, Customs, Stamps, Assessed Taxes, and Land Tax for the present quarter, all exceed those of the same quarter in last year. The Post-office and Miscellaneous are inferior.

CLERICAL PROCEEDINGS IN ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.

"The Church of England is in danger now, as the Church of Rome was three centuries ago, and exactly from the same cause. The spiritual edifice is in danger, as a wooden one is in danger when the dry rot is in all its timbers.—The Established Church is in danger, and from all the Non-Established ones. Why? Because, in England, from the very nature of the two opposite sorts of Churches it follows, that by their respective Ministers, in the one case, all their useful duties should to the utmost be fulfilled; in the other, that to the utmost those same duties should be neglected."—*Bentham's Church of Englandism, and its Catechism examined.*

Before new Churches are built, it would be quite as well, we think, to see that those already established are

properly supplied, and that the people should not be additionally taxed in order that certain individuals of influence may have the means of living in idleness and luxury.

In most of the parish churches in and about London Sermons are preached twice every Sunday, either by the Minister or his Curate. We see however by a statement* just published, that there is an exception to this system in St. Luke, Chelsea, the valuable living of which is in the possession of one of the Wellesleys.† In this parish, one Sermon only is preached every week by the Rector or his Assistant—when a second is delivered,—and this is not regularly the case,—it is given by a Lecturer, as he is termed, who is paid, not by the Rector, as it is contended he ought to be, but by an annual demand upon the parishioners, made from house to house; so that the people, in fact, are largely taxed, and yet very scantily supplied with spiritual food. The consequence is, that much offence is given; that instead of "a congregation of love," there is a congregation of complainers; that murmurs are even uttered in that place, where sounds of peace and charity should alone be heard; and that, finally, even the Lecturer himself every now and then threatens—but only threatens—to resign a situation, from which, he says, he obtains a scanty and reluctant stipend, and in which he gives so little satisfaction.

Now, it appears quite manifest, that as the Right Honourable Rector receives so ample a stipend (full two thousand a-year, we believe), he ought certainly, and at his own cost, to see that the accustomed portion of clerical duty is properly performed. This, it should seem, is all that the parishioners require, and this is what he is in common decency bound to perform. They do not complain of his rarely doing any part of the duty himself; but perhaps they have a good reason for this; for though one of his kinsmen is a man of abilities, it does not follow that the whole family is blessed with them. Indeed we have seen in another branch a very sorry teacher of "great moral lessons;" and if the Right Honourable Divine is a moralist of the same school, the good people of Chelsea may well avoid pressing him into the pulpit.

But why don't the complainants apply to their Pastor's Superior, the Bishop of the Diocese? Surely he, one of St. Peter's Representatives, is not afraid of the Wellington influence. Or,—which would perhaps be still better,—why don't they refuse paying the Church demands until the Church duties are duly performed? Are the parishioners yet to learn, that even Churchmen are sometimes to be moved by the eloquence of "filthy lucre?"

* See "Observations for the Consideration of the Rector, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea," &c. "The labourer is worthy of his hire; but let him that receiveth work diligently."

† This same Right Reverend and Right Honourable Rector of Chelsea, where he does so little, is also a Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, where he does nothing—but pocket annually between 2 and 3000*l.* He is what Mr. Bentham terms a "consecrated idler," and is no doubt on all occasions loud in his praises of "our most excellent Establishment." But, thanks to this enlightened reasoner, the Reverend Plunderers are at length unmasked.—See the work, which has furnished the writer of this article with an appropriate motto, and which will go near to choke many a plethoric Divine.

OLD BAILEY.

On Monday, James Bugler, Mary Spail, and Susan Wilson, were brought up to the bar under a charge of forgery. They all pleaded guilty to the minor offence (that of having forged notes in their possession), which subjects them to 14 years' transportation.

Mathias Maher, who was brought up last session in a state of

derangement, on a charge of forgery, and attempted to jump over the prisoners' dock, was again brought up this day, and appearing to be still insane, his trial was postponed.

William Latimer Earnshaw was twice acquitted on charges of stealing money out of letters; but was detained to be tried for stealing some articles out of a dwelling-house.

On Thursday the Sessions ended, when sentence of Death was passed on Henry Horne and John Green, for horse-stealing; Joseph Davey, for forging an order for payment of money; Edw. Benyou, for stealing in a dwelling-house; Thos. Soader, Henry Jee, Wm. Phillips, Thos. Smith, and Thos. Smith, for a like offence; Jos. Jones and Jane Carter, for burglary; John Perkins, Henry Singer, John Elmhurst, Thos. Headley, and Arch. Winter, for highway robberies; Wm. Hutchings and James Hutchings, for housebreaking; Wm. Jones, for stealing privately in a shop; Sarah Overall and John Wilson, for a like offence; George Chapman, alias Claxton, for uttering forged Bank notes; Thos. Ford, Wm. Young, Allen Gregory, and Charles Wain, for stealing in a dwelling-house; and Wm. Freeman and Thos. Duggan, for house-breaking.

John Harris, William Carr, John Williams, William Daley, and John Bailly, were ordered to be transported for life.—James Cooke, Thomas Smith, William Downes, John Rogers, Joseph Townsend, Richard Carter, John Thompson, George Downes, Mary Shaw, Susan Wilson, Richard Radford, and Jas. Butler, for 14 years—60 for seven years—17 were ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, Giltspur-street—64 in the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, and four in Newgate, for various periods—11 to be privately whipped—four fined 1s. each and discharged—five judgments respited—and 21 were discharged by proclamation.—Sessions adjourned to 6th May next.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

SHOOTING AT LORD PALMERSTON, AT THE WAR-OFFICE.

Lieutenant *David Davies*, on the half-pay of the 62d regiment of foot, was on Wednesday brought to the office in custody, charged by Mr. Wm. Owen, with having fired a pistol at the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, Secretary at War.

Witness stated, that he is a messenger in the War-office: that between one and two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, he saw prisoner in the passage of the War-office, at which time Lord Palmerston was going up stairs into his own room. Witness heard the report of a pistol, and looking immediately round, saw one in prisoner's hand. Heard Lord Palmerston groan heavily, on which he seized prisoner's hand which held the pistol, and prisoner dropt it. Witness took it up, and saw it had been just fired off. Prisoner then cried out, "You know me, and you know my wrongs; I have killed him." Witness said, he knew nothing; and asked whom he meant as having killed? Prisoner asked, "Is not that Lord Palmerston?" Witness answered, "Yes."

Lieut.-Colonel Bird stated, that wishing to see Lord Palmerston he went to the War-office, and mentioned his wish to last witness, who answered, he was very lucky, for Lord Palmerston was just then going up stairs. Witness rose to go out of the room, and at the moment heard the report of a pistol, and coming into the passage saw last witness have hold of prisoner's hand, and a pistol lying at prisoner's foot, who said to Mr. Owen, "You know my wrongs; he has killed me."

On the prisoner's being searched at the War-office, no other fire arms were found upon him; he had in his pocket a small sized paper parcel, sealed with three seals, eleven bank-notes of 1l. each, 22s. in silver, an official letter from the War-office, and two or three trifling memoranda, which were all delivered to Lavender, and by him now produced.

Mr. Lawrence Samuel, belonging to the War-office, stated, that he had been present when Mr. Astley Cooper examined the wound of his Lordship, that he said the ball had passed, and that from present appearances, he had hopes the wound was not dangerous. The coat worn by his Lordship was now produced, and the ball seemed to have entered the middle of the back, and being fired from below had passed upwards, when his Lordship, being at the moment at the turn of the staircase, had most probably given it that oblique turn which caused it to glance off at the shoulder-blade.

The Magistrate asked the prisoner where his friends lived, that he might inform them of his situation, and procure from

them every assistance. The prisoner said his family lived at Monmouth; and he had a brother in the navy. He was generally remanded, till Lord Palmerston and Mr. A. Cooper can attend.

Davies is short in stature, of mild manners, and was dressed in black. He said his misfortunes had reduced him to the necessity of either killing Lord Palmerston or himself.

The assassin had put forward claims for a pension on account of the loss of a limb in the service. As a foundation for this claim, he had so mutilated himself, as to leave no doubt of his being insane. Lord Palmerston pitied the man, and it is said was disposed to do something for him, if possible. Davies became impatient. He watched Lord Palmerston's return from riding, soon after one o'clock. He took his seat on a bench for porters, on the left behind the glass door opening out from the archway at the Horse-Guards. Lord Palmerston, on alighting, turned up the stairs to the right, and presented his back to the assassin, who immediately fired. Lord Palmerston being an active man, mounting the stairs with agility, the assassin failed in his aim. The ball took an oblique direction. It cut Lord Palmerston's clothes through, but only bruised the skin.—*Courier*.

Davies is confined in Tortill-fields. He was heard to say it was his intention to kill his Lordship. Lord Palmerston, as soon as the wound was inflicted, declared, when he heard the name of the assassin, that he was convinced the unhappy man was in that state of mental derangement, as to render him morally irresponsible for his actions.—The prisoner has several times been brought to Queen-square, charged with riotous behaviour and assaults: the last time was on a serious charge for wounding a young man in the head with a poker, who was a lodger in the same house where the prisoner lodged at Pimlico. He was on that charge dismissed on finding bail, being considered insane.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITMENT OF HUSSEY, AT GREENWICH.

On Thursday morning a vast number of persons had collected round the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields, to see the reputed murderer, *Hussey*. About a quarter before nine o'clock, a coach drove out, in which was the prisoner, heavily ironed, guarded by police-officers and constables. They set off for Greenwich, where his examination was to take place. The prisoner did not appear to feel the least emotion. On their arrival at Greenwich, the coach drove up, amidst several thousands of spectators, to the door of the national school, which was fitted up with a bar, &c. for the examination. When the coach stopped, the multitude assailed *Hussey* with horrid execrations of "Black-guard, murderer, drag him out, tear him to pieces." He was placed at the bar, and the examination proceeded. The prisoner's box was produced, and the whole property was identified by Mr. George Bird, and Mrs. Bell, washerwoman.

Mr. Ousten, landlord of the Tiger's Head, stated, that *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* were at his house on Saturday, the day preceding the discovery of the murder, about 3 o'clock; he did not see either of them after, until half-past 10. What became of *Hussey* from 3 o'clock until 10 he could not say. *Hussey* slept at his house on the Saturday night: the murders were committed, and left as soon as he had breakfasted next morning.

MAGISTRATE.—Were not *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* in custody of the constables (Larkin and Hodges) at your house, a few days after the murder was discovered?—Yes, they were; and the constables examined them, and discharged them without taking them before a Magistrate.

MAGISTRATE.—Did you not then say that both *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* were at your house all the night of Saturday, on which the murders were supposed to have been committed?—I can't positively say the precise words I told the officers; but if I did say so, it was under a mistake.

Larkin and Hodges declared that the witness did most positively say to them that *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* were in his house all the evening and night of the Saturday when the murders were committed.

The Magistrate severely reprimanded the constables for not bringing the prisoners before them, instead of taking upon themselves to examine and discharge prisoners; and Ousten was censured very much for leading the officers into an error, by a falsehood.

Mr. Ousten said he was sorry, but it was quite an error what he said.

The evidence of Mr. Lutton, of the Greenwich Academy, was then read; *Hussey* and *Hazeldon* frequently came together after the murder to his house, and cleaned their shoes, &c. and often ate and drank together in his house; indeed, he believed they

were nearly always together, and had been companions for a considerable time.

Hussey made a similar defence to what he did when examined at Bow-street, with the addition that, on the Saturday night of the murder, he was at a club. The man whom he described as having seen running with the bundle, containing the stolen property, wore a brown jacket and white trousers. He said, that after the man had put the bundle containing the stolen property down against the tree and left it, he, after slightly examining it, covered it over with a mat and some rubbish, and thus he accounted for its not being discovered, after leaving it there for seven days.

The spotted shawl in which the stolen property was tied up, was produced; it was stained with blood.

After the examination had closed, it was with great difficulty Hussey could be preserved from the rage of the populace; he was obliged to be conveyed through a private way in the church-yard, when he was put into a coach, and proceeded to Maidstone Gaol, to be confined till his trial.

BOW-STREET.

A young man, named John Pilkington, who had been engaged to take care of an insane gentleman, named Tripp, resident in Surrey-square, was on Tuesday brought to the office on a charge of fraud. It appeared that he had taken advantage of the absence of Mrs. Tripp, to carry off the lunatic in a hackney-coach, accompanied by a woman of the town: they were traced by Mrs. Tripp from brothel to brothel, till she at last found her unfortunate husband in Dorset-street, in the New Road: the prisoner was found in bed in an adjoining house. But the fraud was this: the prisoner had induced the lunatic to sell out 2000*l.* of South-Sea stock, and had appropriated the whole sum. Luckily, however, he had not had time to waste more than a few pounds before he was caught with the chief part of the property about him. He was remanded.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An inquest was held at Shadwell on the body of a poor old woman, who died on Thursday week. It appeared that the deceased, who had lately lost her son, in a fit of despondency flung herself into the river. A watchman, named Samuel Carman, took her out, and with the assistance of another watchman, carried her to Shadwell watch-house. The head had gone home ill, and had taken the keys with him. The watchmen not knowing or not caring what was to be done, threw the poor old woman, who was completely drenched and in a state of stupor, into a dark hole, where three women were in confinement. She died in the course of the night, her companions, who were intoxicated, not being able to be of any assistance to her. A surgeon, who was called in after her death, gave an opinion that her life might probably have been saved had timely care been taken of her. One of the Jury, who was a Constable, thought she had been sufficiently taken care of, but the majority thought otherwise, and brought in a verdict—Died from cold and gross neglect.—The Overseers undertook to investigate the case.

Friday week a gentleman took his passage in the Searcher smack, which was to sail next day from Miller's-wharf, to Aberdeen. After he went on board he went up the rigging and remained there for some time; he at last came down and pulled out several bibles and prayer books, and began to pray devoutly. At night he went to bed in the cabin, and next morning he was found lying on the bed with his clothes on, his knees bent upwards, his features distorted, and quite dead. The circumstance being made known, a gentleman came forward and recognized the body to be that of William Blake Trevelyan, Esq. Seventy pounds in bills and notes were in his pockets. An inquest was held on the body, but in consequence of the vessel having sailed, there was no evidence except a day watchman on Miller's-wharf, who stated the above facts. An empty phial was found near the deceased, with a label indicating that one drop of the contents was equal to four drops of laudanum. The inquest was twice adjourned; the Jury met, for the third time, on Wednesday, when several gentlemen attended.—Mr. Evans, surgeon, deposed, that there was slight inflammation in the stomach, but not sufficient to occasion death. He thought the death might have arisen from a convulsion fit.—Mr. Holloway, surgeon, dissected the body; the fluid in the stomach was a compound mucilaginous mixture of broth, or something of that nature, with a quantity of opium; the quantity of opium found on the stomach would not have been fatal to a person in the habit of taking opium. He thought it probable he died a natural death.—Mr. Roberts, a

surgeon, in Mark-lane, was inclined to attribute his death to the pressure on the brain.—Richard Cartwright, Esq., and a number of other gentlemen, deposed to the declining health of the deceased.—The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of—Natural Death.

Mrs. Edwin, the actress, has been robbed of above 2,600*l.* by a Stockbroker, whom she entrusted with the money to buy for her a Government Annuity on her life.

Between six and seven o'clock on Sunday evening, as Mr. Stone, of the Borough, was returning through Hornsey Wood-lane, he was stopped by three stout footpads, all armed with pistols, who with horrid threats robbed him of his watch and money.

BIRTHS.

At Dock, on Tuesday week, the wife of a journeyman tailor, of two girls and a boy; the mother and children are likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d inst. at Talgarth Church, W. A. Madocks, Esq. of Tre Madoc, and M.P. for Boston, to Mrs. Roderick Gwynne, of Tregarther Park, Brecknockshire.

On Wednesday, Mr. Benjamin Bensley, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, to Sarah, only daughter and child of Mr. Pook, of Mansion-house-street.

April 2, Mr. J. Dillon, of Paddington, to Miss M. Woolley, of Plaistow, when they presented a protest against the Marriage Ceremony, as imposed by the existing laws, protesting, as Unitarian Dissenters, against the making marriage a religious instead of a civil act, against human interference in matters of faith and conscience, against the office and existence of a priesthood, and, as servants of Jesus (who are taught to worship the one living and true God), disavowing a belief in the doctrine of the Trinity, in whose name the marriage ceremony is performed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—As an advocate of the cause of liberty of conscience, I do not doubt your ready insertion of the above. Society, as it is now conducted, is a strange thing, and morality a mere matter of time and place and points and parallels. A few months since it was blasphemy by law to disbelieve the doctrine of the Trinity: that matter is now however strictly legal; and a man may believe in one God without being exposed to the clutches of an Attorney-General. In the meridian of London, a profession of protestantism is essential to place and power; in that of the South of France, under the pious reign of Louis le Desiré, the same belief has exposed men to persecution; and in that of Spain, under the merciful Ferdinand, consigned them to the cells of the Inquisition. Thus it is too on the subject of Marriage: it is now in France a civil rite, established, as such, I believe, by Napoleon; and the very proposition to return to the superstitious practices of the church was recently there received and interrupted by peals of laughter;—whilst in this country, professing to act on principles of civil and religious liberty and the rights of conscience, every man, whatever may be his religious belief, is compelled to subscribe to a set religious form, to visit the Established Church, to pay the Priest, to violate his conscience, and forfeit his independence, before he can enter into one of the most important and most solemn relations of life. In the hope that this state of things may be speedily remedied, and that the ceremony of marriage may be made what, from its nature, it should be made, a civil compact entered into under the direction of the Magistrate, leaving every man, of course, at liberty to add what religious ceremony his opinions might dictate or his conscience approve, and with the persuasion that communications of the kind I am now giving, if frequently made public by parties protesting openly against the ceremony, would tend speedily to produce a consummation so devoutly to be wished,—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

DELTA.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult. at Broadwater, near Stevenage, Herts, Capt. Wm. Ince, late of the 38th regiment.

Lately, at an advanced age, at Upton, near Setbury, Gloucestershire, John Cripps, Esq.

On the 2d inst. at Battle Abbey, Norman, the third son of Sir G. Webster, Bart. M.P. aged ten weeks.

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THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 523.

MR. CANNING AND HIS CORRESPONDENT.

IN order to account for an apparent inconsistency in the remarks we are about to make on this subject, we must enter into an explanation which would be much more unpleasant to us than it is, had not the kinsman, who is it's object, qualities enough to afford it. He must allow us to say this, with whatever violence to his feelings, if it is only for the sake of our own.—The Editor of this Paper has not been in the habit of being at the Office where it is published; and occasions will sometimes occur for paragraphs or other short articles, which have accordingly been furnished by his brother. When the answer to Mr. CANNING's Letter came to the Office for insertion, the latter thought, and still thinks, as many perhaps do, that he was warranted in countenancing the writer's concealment of himself, on the ground that there was a great difference between public attacks and private ones. The Editor barely mentions this circumstance; and proceeds to state his reasons, generally, why in common with many others he is of a different opinion.

It is agreed on all hands, except those of mere literary stabbers, that the author of a private attack ought to come forward when called upon; and even they will sometimes involuntarily acknowledge this principle, by affirming the most evident and desperate falsehoods about the nature of their assault, as the poor creature did who was dismissed in another part of our paper last week. The war of politics has been supposed to allow more bush-fighting and rifle-work; and one thing must be granted,—namely, that some licence or other may be taken, in proportion as a statesman avails himself of his own privileges to attack people,—privileges of Parliament for instance;—but this does not include security for the attacker, let him say what and how much he pleases, especially if he mixes up private anecdotes or insinuations with his public ones. Now of this nature we conceive the attack in the present instance to have been. The author of it may undoubtedly conceive it to be merely political, and as such entitled to a corner behind the ramparts; it being none of the least or least awful effects of insolent corruption in a state to make vehement spirits sophisticate, and think that a great mass of unwarrantable power renders every self-indulgence of enmity warrantable in others. But even as an attack merely political, we must say, for our own individual part, that had we been the author, we should not have concealed ourselves, whatever reasons of private interest might have suggested themselves to us for the reverse; and we are pretty sure also, that our kinsman, in a similar case, would have concealed himself as little. As an attack however, mixed up as we have described, we cannot think that the author on the

present occasion was warranted in refusing to come forward; for though we are far from meaning to confound him with a mere slanderer, private attack there certainly is, as the anecdote alluding to the King will testify. And why should he not have come forward? Private reasons must clearly be set aside in this question, as a man who could feel so privately for himself would have no business with warfare on others. He would be stripping them of their privileges merely to clothe his own person. It would be an anticlimax and self-betraying blunder in patriotism,—a pretence of a daring sympathy with the community ending in a saving clause for one's own advantage at any rate;—which is the very blunder that corruption splits upon.—Then if the author told no untruth, why did he not come forward? He may say perhaps, that he does more good by concealing himself;—but concealing himself, under such circumstances, is in it's own nature doing an evil, inasmuch as it is bringing the goodness of his intentions into doubt, and sets an example of which the worst men will most naturally avail themselves. And all this renders the good doubly problematical. The most inflexibly anonymous writings were never of much benefit on this very account. WILKES, notwithstanding the libertinism of his life, did more service to the community by that single personal stand he made against Special Warrants, than JUNIUS with all his anonymous eloquence: and we dare say, that if the latter is still alive, one of the bitterest contradictions he feels to the relish of his literary consequence is the use that has so often been made of his name by mere slanderers. The negative and only reason assigned by Mr. CANNING's assailant for not coming forward is, that while Mr. LAMBTON is a dolt and an idiot, he is content to be called an assassin. We really cannot see the identity of the charge and the content. Mr. LAMBTON, it seems by the debates, was not content to be called a dolt and an idiot;—we do not say that he ought to have been discontented with such abuse; but the fact is, he demanded an explanation; and the explanation, apparently to his satisfaction, was given. Besides, he is well known. But here is a heavy charge, made by a person also well known, in answer to other heavy charges on the part of a person unknown. The latter is the first accuser; and we do not see how he can undertake to despise charges which he does not meet, from an individual that does meet them.

And now having been thus explicit, we must observe, that since occasion was given us for this opinion, we have come, by his own information, to a knowledge of the author's name. It is as safe with us as if it were petrified inside of a rock; but we have been explicit in our opinion nevertheless, and not the less so for having fallen into company with him formerly, and found him, as far as we could judge from his intercourse with his friends, an ardent and cordial man, enthusiastic in behalf of others and of the community. We doubly acquit him therefore of any identification with mere enemies and calumniators; and only think, that he has yet to satisfy himself of the strength

of those family reasons which really prevented him perhaps from coming forward. In saying that we do not regard him as a mere enemy and calumniator, we also acquit him of all cowardly fears on the occasion:—indeed, we have never supposed, under all the circumstances, that it would have been incumbent on him to fight Mr. CANNING: though we can easily imagine that a challenge to that effect was the only answer which the Right Honourable Gentleman would have made. But the public, all this while, know nothing of him; and since he has declined coming forward to vindicate the truth in his own person, we suspect that their belief in it, as far at least as his information goes beyond their own experience, will be exceedingly modified by doubts of his veracity or of his conscious intentions.

As to Mr. CANNING himself, we have expressed our opinion of him before, and hardly need repeat it. He is a mere man of the world, with all the cleverness and all the ignorance of the more verbal class of that species. He has enough talent to make his way in life, with just sufficient perception of better things to hamper and commit him in the process; and he has all the want of real wisdom and sentiment, that shall thwart his intellectual ambition at the close of it,—that shall make him display his wit at the expense of his humanity, shall exhibit him pettiest when he thinks himself greatest, and force him to take refuge from the vain effort at being happy in a bullying pretence of being so.—Nay, it must have a worse effect with him; it must end in the still more unhappy notion that all his fellow-creatures are hollow and hopeless; and that he himself is only their superior, inasmuch as he knows all the horror of the secret.—Such is the success of insincerity.

A great deal has been said by the *Courier*, in its remarks on the Letter to Mr. CANNING, of a threat of assassinating him. The attempts of that delicious journal at pity or terror, are in general exceedingly ludicrous and posture-making; but on a subject of this nature, it falls, somehow or other, into a genuine set of fits. It never forgets itself so far, however, as not to misrepresent a thing. The passage, which the *Courier* has represented, without qualification, as a direct threat of this nature, is, according to the observation of a Morning Paper, “conditional three deep.” It is this:—

“You are not protected by your personal insignificance. The power, almost absolute, which has been, and may again be, placed in your hands, may make you a *respectable victim*; and be assured, Sir, that if I should ever be a *prisoner of State*, an *hatter* being *trained by your gaolers*, should be *assaulted by your jokes*, I *WILL PUT YOU TO DEATH*, with the same deliberation as I now give you this timely warning. This is no idle, although it is a defensive menace: nor is the resolution confined to one individual.—*IDEM TRECENTI JURAVIMUS.*”

If this announcement is a fearful one to the *Courier*, it is easy to imagine what it may be to Mr. CANNING, who probably contemplated a few more jokes and Suspensions of the Habeas Corpus before he died. The very least effect of it, we have no doubt, will be to stop the jokes in future. What has been thought the bitterest drop in the cup of distress will not again be forced down the throat of the fettered. Mr. CANNING will not take advantage of the surgical instruments’ piercing a sufferer’s body, to make “the iron enter into his soul.” Misery shall be spared one sorrow, and the Parliament of England one degradation.

This is a good certainly; nor will the Letter be without other advantages; but none of them would have been eventually injured by the writer’s coming forward when called upon. The good would have been secured; and the doubtfulness of the motive done away. The mere mention of his name,—simply, in so many words,—would have struck the mind of the public with all the force of an ancient voice started into life.

The reader knows our opinion of assassination: we have expressed it often, and no later ago than last week. It is in general either mere malignity, or religious fanaticism, or other madness;—it is also, at rare intervals in history, the slow and sorrowful determination, from entirely public motives, of a virtuous enthusiasm overwrought. But the threat here made is so qualified by provisos, and so easily rendered nugatory by very decency of conduct, that it redounds infinitely more to the discredit of him that fears than of him that makes it. It says, “Sir, if you treat me with the most unconstitutional, wanton, and brutal injustice, and put me and all my feelings, public and private, to a living death, I will put you to death in return.”

And now, whether such a threat as this, even so qualified, is right or wrong, one thing is clear, and one fact the half-witted and heartless usurpers of the Constitution cannot put down from their consciences;—which is this—that such threats are provoked by their conduct, and that what Lord Bacon calls “a wild kind of justice” will turn upon them if they do not take care. It will not signify, when it comes to this, what is the abstract argument on the subject. If they will treat the people as brutal butchers do cattle, and wantonly pound, bleed, overdrive, and worry them, and laugh at their hamstringing, they might as well read a passage in *SENECA* to a mad ox, as *Couriers*, *Quarterly Reviews*, and *Riot Acts* to an infuriated community. Their books and their teeth will be dashed down their throats together. In vain will those have written against violence, whose corruption wantonly persists all the while in provoking it. In vain will even those have written against it, who like ourselves would sympathize with the common humanity of all; and warn the provokers while they vindicated the rights of the provoked. Either Mr. CANNING must give up his brutal jokes, and the hiring writers their anti-popular jargon,—either they must give up the question so eternally begged against the possible rebellion of the many, in favour of the rebellion-provoking willfulness of the few,—and begged the more in proportion as communities have been driven mad,—(for this is the whole secret of the foolish cant against revolution), or when settling-day comes in money matters, God and the inexhaustibly forbearing help those, on whom millions of hollow eyes are turned during the scuffle.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 14.—M. Dumoyet, one of the authors of the *Centurion*, was arrested on Sunday, and conveyed to La Force. A commissary and officers of the peace went also to the house of M. Comis, but he was not there.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, APRIL 1.—A report, which is however very improbable, has obtained circulation here, that the Spanish Infant, Don Francis Paul, who has left this capital to proceed to Madrid, has been summoned thither in order to embark at Cadiz, for the purpose of founding a new Dynasty of the Bourbons at Buenos-Ayres.

POLAND.

WARSAW, MARCH 27.—Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor our King opened the Diet, with the following speech, which was spoken by his Majesty in the French language, and afterwards read in the Polish language by his Excellency the Minister Secretary of State:—

"Representatives of the kingdom of Poland,

"Your hopes and my wishes are receiving their accomplishment. The people, to represent whom you are summoned hither, enjoy at length a national existence, secured by arrangements which time has matured and sanctioned. The most sincere oblivion of every thing that has passed could alone produce your regeneration. It was resolved upon in my mind, the moment that I could calculate upon the means of effecting it. Proud of the glory of my country, I have endeavoured to procure it a new one. In fact, Russia, after a passed melancholy war, returning, according to the precepts of the Christian religion, good for evil, has paternally held out its arms to you; and of all the advantages which victory gave it, she preferred one—namely, the honour of raising and restoring a brave and estimable nation. In contributing to this, I obeyed an internal conviction, powerfully supported by events. I have fulfilled a duty which was presented only by this conviction, and which is for that reason dearer to my heart.

"The organization which was in force in your country, has allowed the immediate establishment of that which I have given you, by putting into effect the principal of those liberal establishments which were always the object of my care, and whose wholesome influence I hope, with the help of God, to extend to all the countries which Providence has committed to my care. In this manner you have offered me the means of showing to my country what I have long since been preparing for it, and which it will obtain when the basis of so important a work shall have received the necessary consistency. Poles! it is for you who have laid under the fatal prejudices which have drawn upon you so many evils, to give durability to your regeneration.

"It is indissolubly united with the fate of Russia; all your efforts must be employed to give stability to this salutary and protecting union. Your re-establishment is fixed by solemn treaties. It is confirmed by the act of the Constitution. The inviolability of these foreign engagements, and of their fundamental laws, ensure to Poland in future an honourable rank among the nations of Europe—a valuable possession which it has long sought in vain under the severest trials.

"The career of your labours is opened. The Minister of the Interior will lay before you the state of the administration of the kingdom; you will be made acquainted with the projects of laws which will be the subjects of your deliberations. The object of them is progressive ameliorations. The improvement of the public finances requires knowledge, which only time and a due appreciation of the resources of your government can give. The constitutional form of government will be gradually applied to all parts of the administration; the department of justice will soon be formed; proposals relative to the civil and penal legislation will be laid before you. I will readily believe, that when you examine them with persevering attention, you will make laws destined to ensure the most valuable blessing—namely, security of persons and property, and freedom of opinion. As I cannot be always among you, I have left you a brother, my confidential friend, who, from our earliest years, has been my inseparable companion. I have confided your army to him, as the depository of my sentiments and my care for you. He has exerted himself to fulfil his task. By his care this army, already so rich in glorious recollections and warlike qualities, has acquired, since he has been at its head, all the habits of order and regularity which can be obtained only during peace, and prepare the soldier for his true destination. One of your worthiest veterans, as my representative among you, because grey under your standards, and a steady partaker of your adversity and prosperity, he has never ceased to give proofs of his attachment to the country. Experience has fully justified my choice. Notwithstanding my exertions, the evils under which you had to labour

are not, perhaps, all repaired. It is, however, in the nature of things: what is good thrives but slowly, and perfection is unattainable by human weakness.

"Representatives of the kingdom of Poland!—Elevate yourselves to the height of your destination. You are called upon to give a great example to Europe, whose eyes are fixed upon you.

"Show your contemporaries that the liberal institutions, whose ever sacred principles it is sought to confound with those destructive doctrines which in our days have threatened the social system with a dreadful catastrophe, are no dangerous illusion; but if they are sincerely carried into effect, and are directed to an object useful to humanity, are perfectly compatible with order, and that they produce in common accord the true welfare of nations. Henceforth it is for you to prove this great and salutary truth; may harmony and concord prevail in your assembly—may dignity, calmness, and moderation characterise your deliberations; guided solely by love to your country, purify your opinions, make them independent of all private or exclusive interests; express them with simplicity and frankness, and avoid the seductiveness which may often accompany fluency in speaking; lastly, may the sense of paternal friendship which the chosen lawgiver has presented to us all, never forsake you.

"In this manner your assembly will obtain the approbation of the country, and the general esteem which such a one will ever enjoy, when the representatives of a free nation do not suffer the exalted character with which they are invested to degenerate.

"First Officers of the State, Senators, Representatives, Deputies, I have expressed my thoughts to you, I have shown you your duties.

"The result of your labours will show me what the country may expect in future from your attachment to it, as well as from your good sentiment towards me, and whether, faithful to my resolutions, I can farther extend what I have already done for you. Let us thank Him who alone has power to enlighten Princes, to render nations brethren, and to spread over them blessings of love and of peace—let us implore him to bless and prosper your work."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

SOMERSET.—PITMAN v. MORGAN.—This was an action for the Seduction of the Plaintiff's Daughter, Mary Pitman, a girl not yet 16, though the mother of a child. The Plaintiff superintended the soap business at Bath of the Defendant's father. About twelve months ago, the Defendant, who is now not of age, desired Mary Pitman to bring the key of the till to him. He was then in bed, when he took that opportunity of completing the seduction, in consequence of which she became pregnant, and was delivered of a child, which shortly died.—On the girl's cross-examination, she denied ever having taken liberties with other men, or even suffered them. She entered the witness-box crying and apparently much agitated, and had the appearance of a child of twelve.—On the part of the Defendant, witnesses were called, who deposed that Mary Pitman was in the habit of inviting young men to take gross liberties with her, even while in the presence of others, and that she was altogether a very bold girl.—The Jury, after a ten minutes consultation, gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 200*l.*s. damages.

THOMAS v. TYSER.—This action we briefly noticed last week. The following are some of the particulars:—The Plaintiff was a Clergyman of property, living at Bradford, near Tiverton, and the Defendant was a Physician there, and also a man of some fortune. The Plaintiff, at the age of 26, in 1811, married a Miss Bailey, a young lady of 22, whom the Counsel and witnesses described as being handsome, well-educated, with an admirable understanding, and peculiar good taste.—She had borne her husband four children, to the last three of which the Defendant had been accoucheur. He was about 50 years of age, and had a family of five or six children, but his wife died in June last.—The criminal connexion was proved by the female servants of the plaintiff. They deposed, that Dr. Tyser used to visit Mrs. Thomas repeatedly in the absence of her husband; that they used to sit up alone together till two in the morning, in the study, without candles; that on various occasions they were seen together in very indecent situations; that Mrs. Thomas, after Dr. Tyser had been forbidden the house, used to admit him through the garden door, &c. &c. The intimacy, it appeared, had existed for more than two years, though none of the servants had disclosed what they knew to Mr. Thomas.—The connexion

was in fact admitted by the Defendant himself, who had told a Mr. Smith to contradict a report that he was going to forsake Mrs. Thomas, for he would never desert her as long as he had breath. And the lady had also declared to a friend of her husband, that she would never give up Dr. Tyser.—It was endeavoured by the Defendant's Counsel to throw some blame upon Mr. Thomas, who was described as a romping Clergyman and a keeper of hounds. Something too was attempted to be insinuated respecting a young lady's not being called, of the name of Watkins, who used to visit at Mr. Thomas's, and with whom he used to romp; but it failed.—The Judge declared, that Dr. Tyser being admitted in a confidential manner as a Physician was an aggravation of his offence; that the attachment of the husband had been clearly shown by his offer of forgiveness; and his conduct was wholly free from reproach, when he determined, upon finding his wife's affections were criminally estranged, never to see her more.—The Jury, without retiring from the box, gave the Plaintiff Two Thousand Pounds Damages.

LEEDS.—At our Borough Sessions on Monday, as soon as the Court had pronounced the sentence of transportation for seven years upon James Utley, the prisoner with hardened assurance, exclaimed—"D—n you, I wish you may all sit there till I come back again." On which the Court, with more justice than magnanimity, directed that he should, in addition to his other sentence, be privately flogged. This reminds us of the case of a fellow in Dublin who had committed some trifling offence, for which the Judge pronounced the following sentence:—Judge—"The sentence of the Court is, that you shall be flogged from the Bank to the Quay"—Prisoner—"Thank you, my Lord, you have done your worst."—Judge—"And back again."—*Leeds Mercury.*

WARWICK.—*Rebecca Hodgas*, aged 38, was capitally convicted of maliciously setting fire to and in part destroying two stacks of wheat and one stack of hay, the property of Samuel Birch.—The Jury, after a very little hesitation, found the prisoner guilty. The Learned Baron immediately passed the dreadful sentence of death in the most impressive manner.—The Prisoner vehemently called upon his Lordship to spare her life; but his Lordship said he should be compromising the duties of the honourable office which he held, if he were even to suggest that there was the slightest ground upon which to recommend an alleviation of her fate. She was taken from the bar, still exclaiming, "Spare my life!"—The conduct of the prisoner is supposed to have arisen from jealousy, the prosecutor having married, to the exclusion of her hopes. A former deadly attempt at revenge had very nearly proved fatal. Mr. Birch was sitting enjoying his afternoon's nap in his kitchen-chair, when she entered the house and discharged a pistol at his head. Though his skull was fractured, by the operation of trepanning his life was saved.

KINGSTON.—CASE OF BLOOD MONEY.—A respectable looking young man, named *Aaron Emmett*, was put to the bar, charged with having, in company with several others, assaulted Edward Smith, on the highway, and taken from his person a pocket-book, containing four bank-notes for 1*l.* each, one guinea, 1*s.* in silver, some halfpence, a box, comb, knife, &c.

Edward Smith, waggoner, at Weston-green, stated the particulars of the alleged robbery. When the robbers, he said, were about to leave him, a pistol was discharged over his head. He was positive that the prisoner was one of the party.

Robert Crawford, an accomplice, said that he came forward to give evidence for his own safety. He described the robbery in exactly the same terms as Smith, but said, that instead of the pistol being discharged over his head, it had gone off at some distance from him by accident.

W. Waffron deposed, that on the night of the alleged robbery, he heard the noise of men at the gate of Lady Sullivan, and on the next day there were found, on the road side, the stock and barrel of a pistol, a knife, comb, &c.

A man, named Potter, assisted in apprehending the prisoner. He denied that he had concerted with Smith, or talked to him of the reward that would result from his conviction.

Mr. Thomas Hicks, in behalf of the prisoner, stated, that he was the proprietor of the King's Head Tavern, James-street, Covent-garden. On his way to Ditton he stopped at Kingston, and there learned that a Gentleman, whom he sought, was in the Assize Court. The witness went there, but was unable to gain admittance. He, however, stopped some time in the passage, where, among others, he observed the prosecutor Smith, and the witness Potter. They were in close conversation, and he distinctly heard the latter say to Smith—"If you don't swear point blank to Emmett, we shall lose every farthing of the money."

To this Smith replied—"Swear to him!—yes, that I will, and nothing else!" The witness, alarmed at such abominable proceedings, called Mr. Hibbert, of Kingston, to whom he made known the fact.

Mr. Hibbert confirmed the testimony of Mr. Hicks, who, upon hearing the infamous conversation he had related, said to him, "Good God! is it possible that the lives of men can thus be sworn away?"

A great number of respectable individuals, who had known the prisoner for many years, gave him an excellent character. When taken into custody, he was found pursuing his regular employment.

Mr. Baron Wood thought the story of the accomplice was more pregnant with suspicion than confirmation. But were it even otherwise, the testimony of a disinterested and respectable witness, Mr. Hicks, was calculated to shake the whole. The Jury were to say, whether the story of an avowed thief was to be received in preference to the evidence of the gentleman just named; and if they could give credit to the latter, he could not but add, that a more abominable conspiracy, or a more deliberate act of infamy in seeking money at the expense of the life of a fellow creature, was never known.

The Jury would not suffer his Lordship to proceed, and loudly declared themselves satisfied with the innocence of the prisoner.

The latter was instantly discharged out of custody, and, hastening up to Mr. Hicks, fell upon his knees, and blessed him for the preservation of his life. He assured Mr. Hicks also, that his humanity was not unworthily exercised, as he knew no more of the alleged robbery than himself.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 13.

REGENT'S MESSAGE—ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL brought down a Message from the Prince Regent:—(for which, see Commons.)—Ordered to be considered to-morrow.

FEES ON PARDONS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE made some observations respecting the practice of exacting fees from persons who had obtained pardons from the Crown, by far the greater part of whom were unable to pay them (they amounted to more than 40*l.*), and consequently could not fully avail themselves of the mercy afforded. The Marquis concluded by moving for some papers on the subject.

Lord HOLLAND noticed another abuse, which he thought called for remedy. It would perhaps, he said, almost appear incredible, that an expense was incurred by a plea of Not Guilty; and that lawyers in some cases advised their clients to plead guilty, to avoid the expense! This he deemed an enormous abuse; and he hoped that and other such practices would be looked into.

Various papers were ordered on the subject of fees and pardons.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 14.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, wishing to postpone till to-morrow the consideration of the Regent's Message on this subject, moved that the order be discharged.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought this postponement of the Regent's Message a very extraordinary and unusual proceeding. It was impossible to believe, that, when Ministers had advised the Message, they had not been prepared to state their intended measures. The House, he thought, should return an immediate answer to the Message.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, the sole object of the delay was, that their Lordships might be better prepared to give their opinion on the measures which Ministers might consider it their duty to recommend.

Lord HOLLAND remarked, it was evident the Noble Earl was not prepared to make a proposition upon the Message, because he now apprehended an opposition which he did not at first anticipate. The course now adopted by the Noble Earl was disrespectful to the Crown, and unfair to the House and to the people. It was calling upon the House to defer doing till to-morrow what should be done now, in order that Ministers might have time to tamper with those who are to decide on the question. (*Hear, hear!*) If marriages were to take place, suitable provision should be made for the Princes; but that might be

done without any additional burthens. He should move an amendment, expressing the satisfaction of the House at the intended marriages, and their willingness to concur in making a suitable provision, &c. due regard being had to the present burdened state of the people.

Lord SIDMOUTH maintained that it was not candid to call for explanations now. Impressions which had been produced might be removed: alterations might be made in the plan. (*Hear, hear!*) These were reasons for delay which ought to have weight.

Lord KING and the Earl of LAUDERDALE would vote for the amendment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE wished to learn how the impressions spoken of were to be removed? Not evidently by argument, for they had heard none; but some mode was to be adopted without the knowledge or concurrence of that House, and which, it seemed, was not fit to be stated.

Lord HOLLAND said, that if the Noble Secretary would agree to his amendment to-morrow, he would now agree to the discharge of the order.

The House divided—when the amendment was negatived by 51 to 12.

A motion was then made for a return of the incomes of the Royal Dukes, from whatever sources.—Ministers objected to this word, and another motion was proposed, which the Bishop of PETERBOROUGH objected to as altogether disrespectful and indelicate!—The motion was finally postponed till to-morrow.

THE BANK.

Some conversation took place on a motion for a return from the Bank of all advances made to it by Government, of the money laid out in Exchequer Bills, and of all its demands upon Government.—Ministers resisted it, on the ground that the House had no right to call on the Bank for information how it employed its money.—Lord HOLLAND said, that if a private banker was situated as the Bank was, he would be liable to such inquiries.—The motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 15.

An Address to the Regent, praying for a return of the incomes of the Princes, was passed *nem. dis.*

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL rose to propose an Address to the Prince Regent in answer to the Royal Message. He alluded to the death of the Princess Charlotte, and the operation of that event in the present state of the Royal Family. Out of 12 living descendants of the Sovereign, 7 Princes and 5 Princesses, the youngest Prince was now 44, and not one of the youngest Princesses was under 41. When this circumstance was considered, and also that there was at present no descendant from any of the married branches of the family, he thought their Lordships should take measures respecting the succession to the Throne, as one of great political urgency. The Noble Earl then stated the plan which Ministers had at first thought it right to advise, which would have given the Duke of Clarence an addition of 10,500*l.*, making his income 40,000*l.* a-year;—the Duke of Cambridge, 12,000*l.*, making his income 30,000*l.*:—a similar grant to the Duke of Kent, under the like contingency, and a corresponding one to the Duke of Cumberland. The Duke of Gloucester and his Royal Consort possessed 28,000*l.* a-year, and he did not think the proposition to give the Duke of Clarence 40,000*l.* and the others 30,000*l.* a-year, could be regarded as an unreasonable proportion. Neither could there be any reason assigned for withholding the case of the Duke of Cumberland, and thus cast a stigma on that illustrious person; for there had been nothing in his conduct to merit it, nor in that of his illustrious Consort, since she had been in this country.—The Noble Earl then alluded to certain impressions which had been excited on this subject, which he thought ought not to have arisen, and observed, that the illustrious Persons did not wish that anything should be urged upon the country but what was fair and just. He knew not in what state the measure would come out of the other House; but he hoped nothing would take place which would induce the relinquishment of the intended unions.—The Noble Earl concluded with moving an Address to the Regent, expressing the disposition of the House to concur in making a suitable provision for the events in contemplation.

Lord KING was of opinion, that nothing in such a case should be done that did not meet the wishes of the nation at large. If the object was to increase the love and reverence with which the illustrious Individuals should be regarded, would not that love and reverence be diminished by a disregard of the distresses of

the people, while attention was paid to the wants of the Princes? (*Hear, hear!*)—His Lordship proposed an addition to the Address, expressing the hope of the House that the necessary provisions would be made without creating additional burthens on the people.

The Marquis of BUCKINGHAM supported the amendment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought that as all hope of the re-establishment of the King's health must now be given up, the vain splendour by which that exalted Personage was surrounded should be dropped, and thus a fund might be provided to meet the present wants. Though generally concurring in the Address, he should vote for the amendment.

Lord ENSKINE could not approve of any suggestion which went to strip the illustrious and venerable Occupant of the throne of the last relics of royalty and the last comforts of age and infirmity.—(*Cheers and hear hear!*)—He should vote for the Address, as it pledged the House to no particular measures.

Lord ROLLE said, that as his Majesty had been ever gracious to him in prosperity, he should never desert him in adversity.

The Duke of ATHOL opposed the amendment, and observed, that if the whole people were polled, he was sure they would rather submit to new privations rather than allow the conveniences and comforts of their decayed and beloved Monarch to be at all diminished.

Lord DE DUNSTANVILLE said he should vote for the amendment.

Lord HOLLAND concurred in the Address only as it was limited and explained by the amendment. If the alliances were to be made with honourable Ladies of this land, and not with foreign Princesses, he should consider them equally a subject for congratulation. He considered the Royal Marriage Act an innovation on the Constitution, which he heartily wished should be repealed.—In making any such grants, the situation of the country was to be considered—the people, in the 3d year of peace, tied up by exorbitant taxation, and trampled on by arbitrary statutes—all occasioned by the pernicious system of Government.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The enormous sum of a million sterling was now devoted to support the splendour of the Crown! As to the Windsor Establishment, no one desired that the comforts of the afflicted Monarch should be invaded in the slightest degree, but they could not consist in expense nor be augmented by extravagance: such a course indeed was only an addition of mockery to affliction. If the House acted with sincerity, it would adopt the amendment proposed. The splendour of the Crown was not to be increased by pageantry and expense; on the contrary, it would appear to much greater advantage, if many of its showy appendages were struck off.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE could not support the amendment, as he did not see how a revenue could be voted without adding to the public burthens.

Earl GROSVENOR was of opinion, that the rejection of the amendment, which pledged them to attend to the public distresses, would produce a bad impression on the public mind. It had his hearty assent.

The amendment was however negatived without a division, and the original motion for the Address carried.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 16.

The Duke of MONTROSE reported that the Prince Regent had been waited on with the Address in reply to the Message respecting the Royal Marriages, and had graciously received the same.

The Marquis of CROMWELL reported, in answer to the Address on the income of the Princes, that the Prince Regent would order an account to be laid before the House.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 13.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR obtained leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a Water Company in Mary-le-bone.

General GASCOYNE brought in a Bill to prevent frivolous and vexatious actions in the inferior Courts. His object, he said, was, to extend the powers of the Act of the 23d Charles II. so that in suits for 40*s.* the costs should not be more than the sum sued for.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a Petition from 130 inhabitants of Newbury, complaining of the mismanagement of the Charitable Institutions there.—Ordered to lie on the table.

SCOTS BURGHS.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY presented a Petition from the burgh of Wigton. It was signed by 120 persons. It drew, he believed,

a tolerably accurate picture of the situation of most of the Scotch burghs. It stated, that, although not according to the charter, the magistrates and the council were not elected by the inhabitants; that they elected themselves; and that the representation in Parliament was a perfect mockery. It stated, that out of eighteen magistrates only five were inhabitants of the place. The Petitioners were firmly attached to the Constitution as established, but they complained of the abuses of it. The magistrates and council applied the funds. They observed, that it had been said, the Scotch burgesses would be satisfied by the establishment of an audit of the magistrates' accounts: but this was quite incorrect, for they required a better kind of reform, and a real representation in Parliament; whereas, at present, there was a mere nomination of delegates, under influence, to nominate a member. They prayed the House not to be deluded by misrepresentations of their real opinions.—Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CANNING presented two Petitions from Liverpool against the Poor Laws' Bill.—Referred to the Committee.

REGENT'S MESSAGE—ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought down the following Message from the Prince Regent:—

“GEORGE, P. R.

“The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, think it right to inform the House of Commons, that Treaties of Marriage are in negotiation between his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and the Princess of Saxe Meiningen, eldest daughter of the late reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen; and also between his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, and niece of the Elector of Hesse. After the afflicting calamity which the Prince Regent and the nation have sustained in the loss of his Royal Highness's beloved and only child, the Princess Charlotte, his Royal Highness is fully persuaded that the House of Commons will feel how essential it is to the best interests of the country that his Royal Highness should be enabled to make a suitable provision for such of his Royal Brothers as shall have contracted marriage with the consent of the Crown; and his Royal Highness has received so many proofs of the affectionate attachment of this House to his Majesty's Person and Family, as leave him no room to doubt of the concurrence and assistance of this House in enabling him to make the necessary arrangements for this important purpose.

“G. P. R.”

Lord C. then gave notice of his intention to move, when the Message was referred to a Committee, an Address to the Prince Regent, pledging the House, to take it into consideration.

Mr. TIERNEY was of opinion, that the Noble Lord might have stated to the House what his intentions were on the subject, particularly as they had been communicated to 50 or 60 gentlemen, who had attended the House of a Minister that morning.—(Hear, hear!) The Noble Lord seemed by this step to have thought he could not get through his work without a previous rehearsal.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord CASTLEREAGH explained, that nothing had been done contrary to precedent.

Mr. PROTHEROE said, that time should be given and the discussion postponed—for which object he should move for a call of the House.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that if the House properly valued its character, the peace of the country, and the stability of the Throne, they would take every step in their decisions to carry the voice of the country with them.—(Hear, hear!)—Before they legislated on this subject, they should know what the Royal Personages already possessed.

Mr. METHUEN was of the same opinion, and he should move for an account of the civil and military incomes of the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, though no man was more attached to the House of Brunswick, could not but think the intended grants highly objectionable.

Mr. CUBWEN and Mr. BRAND pressed for information on the subject.

Lord LASCELLES was present at the meeting mentioned by Mr. Tierney, and said, that what had there transpired had neither satisfied him nor others who were present.

Mr. BESNET put a question to Lord CASTLEREAGH respecting the sums intended to be called for; to which the Noble Lord declined an answer.

Sir C. MONCK thought it a strange piece of conduct in Mini-

sters, to give information to a private meeting which they refused to the House of Commons.

Mr. CALCRAFT called on some one of the Gentlemen present at that meeting to give the House the requisite information.—(No answer.)

It was then agreed that the Message should be taken into consideration to-morrow by a Committee of the whole House.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved that an humble Address should be presented to the Regent, returning the thanks of the House for his gracious Message concerning the intended marriages, and to assure his Royal Highness that the House would proceed to the consideration of the Message in such a manner as should be consistent with the honour of his Majesty's person and family, and with the interests of his illustrious House.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, there was one omission in the Address, which, unless supplied, made it impossible that it should meet with his concurrence. The Address, after expressing the satisfaction of the House on the intended marriages, pledged them to take such measures as were consistent with a regard for the establishment of the family, without saying one word about another regard which they ought principally to entertain, that due regard for the state of the people, for the burdens under which they laboured, and for their capacity to sustain the pressure of those burdens,—that regard which ought to limit the demands made for the third branch of the legislature—the Royal Family. Mr. B. then moved, as an amendment to the motion, that after the word ‘House’ should be added, “and with a due regard to the present burdened state of the people of this country.”—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition parties.)

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought that the amendment of the Hon. Gentleman had a tendency to imply, that in some quarter there was not that due regard to the people that there should be. The amendment certainly tended to the reception of that principle.

Sir G. HEATHCOTE did not feel all that joy that the Noble Lord perhaps might feel on occasion of these marriages. No one of them ever occurred without the country being burdened. At present a man had only to walk about with his eyes open, to see the country in a most distressed condition. They ought to consider before they added even a single sixpence to the public burdens.

Mr. TIERNEY said, the amendment did no more than was right; for though it was proper to show attachment to the Crown, yet it was equally their duty to show that they were alive to the interests of the people.

The gallery was then cleared for a division. While the reporters were excluded, the debate proceeded:

Mr. COCKS declared, that he could not vote for the amendment, as he thought it would be offensive to the Royal Personage by whom the Message had been sent.

Mr. PLUNKETT earnestly recommended Mr. Brougham to withdraw his amendment from similar considerations.

Mr. ABERCROMBY was surprised at the observation of Mr. Plunkett.

After some farther conversation, the House divided.—Against the amendment, 144—For the amendment, 93—Majority for the original motion, 51.

Mr. P. METHUEN moved for a return of the incomes of the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge; also of all allowances from the droits of Admiralty since 1800.

Mr. TIERNEY proposed that their incomes from foreign states should be included.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was impossible to make such a return, as the means of making it were beyond the province of Ministers.

Mr. J. P. GRANT said, that at least the personages who received those incomes had the power to make the return.

Mr. BROUGHAM thought that the House ought at least to be informed of the emoluments of the Duke of Cambridge in Hanover, and he could name one person who could make a return to that effect; it was the person who was making the application to the House for more money. (Hear, hear!) Their grant must be influenced by the amount of the present income, because they would grant only what was necessary for supporting the splendour belonging to the situation of the Royal Dukes. Hanover had formerly been a burden; it would be some compensation if she were now found to alleviate our charges. (Hear, hear!)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that on former occasions of a similar nature, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox had made no inquiry into the foreign receipts of any of the Royal Family.

Mr. BROUGHAM replied, that if Mr. Fox had lived to see the country so burdened as at present, his conduct in that respect would have been different.

Mr. PROTHORP conceived this to be a question of very great importance, and therefore thought that there should be a full attendance of Members. He moved for a call of the House on Friday the 24th.—A call of the House for that day was ordered accordingly.

OFFENDERS' CONVICTION AND REWARD BILL.

Mr. BENNET moved the 2d reading of the Bill for abolishing rewards in cases of the conviction of offenders.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had no difficulty in admitting the propriety of some alteration in the law as it now stood. His notion was, that it would be injurious to the interests of justice to take away the rewards for conviction in all cases; but that both the extent of the reward, the distribution of it, and whether there ought to be any reward at all, ought to be referred to judges before whom the indictment was tried. The stimulus for the apprehension of criminals would thus be left, while the inducements to conspiracy would be removed.

Mr. W. SMITH thought that what was objectionable in the Bill might be amended in the Committee.

Mr. BENNET said, that the Police Officers, the Magistrates, and the public, were all agreed on the propriety of abolishing these rewards. They induced false testimony, and were an object of just suspicion with the juries and the people. Indictments were not laid according to the crime, but according to the reward to be obtained. The Bill proposed to indemnify prosecutors and witnesses for their expenses, and to remunerate them for their trouble. He did not think that the ends of justice required more. Fixed rewards had been long the great blot in our system of criminal procedure. These rewards held out a bounty for crime and a temptation to perjury. By this means children were prosecuted for capital felonies, who, without it, would have been punished by a ducking. Two children were now in Newgate, one 13 and the other 9 years of age, who had been convicted on the testimony of a child of 6 years of age, and who would never have been prosecuted for capital felonies, except for this system of rewards. He trusted, therefore, that the Bill, which was intended as a remedy for these monstrous evils, would be allowed to be read a second time.

Alderman WOOD supported the second reading. He gave his decided opinion against all fixed rewards whatever.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL supported the arguments of the Attorney-General.

Mr. BENNET wished only the Judge to have the power, which he did not now possess, of ordering a reward at his discretion, together with indemnity for expenses incurred: and he proposed a clause to that effect.

After a few words from General THORNTON and Sir THOMAS BARING, who supported the Bill, it was read a second time.

After a few words from Mr. Alderman WOOD, leave was given to bring in a Bill to regulate paratheraps for the employment of the poor in Ireland.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 14.

On the proposition of Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, a Committee was appointed to bring in a Bill to regulate the Marylebone Water Companies.

Mr. Burrell's motion for a Committee to inquire into the state of the laws restraining the Wool Trade, was negatived, after some debate, by 85 to 80.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

LORD CASTLEREAGH moved that the consideration of the Regent's Message be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. BROUGHAM commented on this extraordinary delay. He said, a Noble Member of the other House had assembled a number of Members of the House of Commons in a room in his own house, and had stated to them the intentions of Government—(Hear, hear!)—most of those assembled were independent Country Members—they were a body of Members who were feared by Ministers, and to whom the Noble Lord had made communications which he withheld from the House of Commons. If the House allowed such proceedings, debating would become a mere mockery—there would be no real discussion. Lord Liverpool, however, had mistaken the silence of the persons thus assembled for consent; but when they returned to their proper character of Representatives, they soon evinced their dislike to the extravagant propositions of the Minister; and now time was wanted to try new arts on the votes and honesty of the Members. The Noble Lord knew that he dared not then, even on his own notice, bring his question before the House.—(Hear, hear!)

LORD CASTLEREAGH said, that nothing had been done but what had been the usual practice. The Honourable and Learned

Gentleman's observations were only part of a system to vilify and run down the Administration. He should enter into no particulars now, but reserve himself till to-morrow, when he should endeavour to satisfy the House, that Ministers had in all cases studied the interests of the nation.—(Hear!)

Mr. CANNING stated, that if his Hon. Friend's intention was to vilify the Government, it was a very unnecessary one; for surely no Ministry had ever before so vilified themselves!—(Hear!)—No Ministry that he had known had ever put themselves into a more contemptible situation.—(Hear, hear!)—He knew of no other words than those he had used by which fairly to express his opinion. Ministers had collected what they deemed a faithful few at Lord Liverpool's house, where they should have had a gallery for those who were not Members, that this precious debate might have been heard. But in fact there was no debate; it was a sort of Quakers' meeting. No notice was taken of Lord Liverpool's speech to them; but when they came out, the Gentlemen became mutineers.—(Laughter)—and they generally objected to the propositions. Perhaps the Noble Lord declined to tell why he postponed his communication, for possibly he wished to avoid the degradation of saying that he must wait to take further orders.—(Hear, hear!)—From what he had heard, he understood the Minister proposed to make up the income of the Duke of Clarence to 40,000*l.* a-year, giving his Royal Highness an outfit of 20,000*l.*; also that 12,000*l.* a-year additional should be given to the Duke of Kent, to make up his income 30,000*l.* a-year, with an outfit of 12,000*l.* Further, that the Duke of Cumberland was to have an increase of 12,000*l.* a-year, and an outfit of 12,000*l.* and so make up his 32,000*l.* a-year.—(Hear, hear!)—and the Duke of Cambridge was to have, in the same way, 12,000*l.* a-year, to make the 32,000*l.* a-year, with his 12,000*l.* outfit. If this scheme were sanctioned, the expense of it for this year would amount in the whole to 116,000*l.*—(Hear!)

—In common candour he must believe that Ministers had deliberately considered the whole measure, and that they thought the Royal Personages could not enter upon the marriage state without these great additions of income; and also that, according to their general professions, they considered this as the most economical arrangement they could form.—(Hear!)—But why now change the mode of their proceedings? Why delay the consideration? Why did the Noble Lord, after having given his advice on the subject to his Royal Master, and produced his Royal Master's Message to the House, now desert his Royal Master, and look about him to his friends in that House? Gentlemen who desired every practicable retrenchment, were now called upon to support a set of Ministers who did study economy in the public affairs.—(Hear!)—The conduct of Ministers in this transaction really involved them in degradation, upon degradation. When system was talked of, let gentlemen look across at the opposite bench, and see of what an incongruous and discordant body Ministers were composed. From them could any thing of system be expected to come.—(Hear!)—The truth was, that their only system was this—to try at any thing, and if it did not answer, to try something else. On his word, he would say that he did really pity the Noble Lord; and his compassion for his situation was even more than his indignation at his conduct to his Royal Master.—(Hear, hear!)—What sort of a figure did the Noble Lord make, and on what grounds did he stand in the eyes of the various foreign Ministers of Europe now in this country, appearing not to know what to do?—(Hear!)—He believed sincerely, that nothing less than the Noble Lord's total abandonment of the whole proposition would be satisfactory to the country at large.—(Hear, hear!)

The motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH was then agreed to.

PRIVATELY STEALING BILL.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed an amendment, that for the words in the preamble, which stated, that the extreme severity of punishment, by increasing the difficulty of conviction, afforded impunity to crimes, and which made the change in the value of money a reason for altering the law, should be substituted, simply, an expression of the expediency of repealing the law as at present constituted.

Sir S. ROMILLY said, that the principle now objected to was the very foundation of the Bill. "Extreme severity,"—he begged that the House would attend to the expression,—"*extreme severity*, by rendering conviction more difficult, afforded impunity to crime." This was a truth of universal notoriety. It was well known, that the fear of the punishment of death following conviction had often prevented prosecutions for privately stealing, and thus afforded entire impunity to the crime. Instances

were so numerous, that it was unnecessary to trouble the House with any reference to them. As to the second ground of objection, could any one pretend that 5s. was now the same sum in value as in the reign of King William? Was it not now equal to 20s., or, at least, to 10s.? If so, the punishment of death for 5s. now was necessarily more severe than the Act contemplated, since it was applied to a sum not one-half the value of the sum to which the Act had limited it.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that if his Learned Friend was not of the highest service to his country, it was not for want of zeal in endeavouring to render our laws less bloody. (*Hear, hear!*) Upon the principles of human nature, it was clear that attention to the early stages of criminality was the only sure mode of preventing and diminishing crimes. If there was any one evil to be guarded against more than another, it was the introduction of a gambling principle in penal legislation. It extinguished all sobriety of consideration and seriousness of mind, and nursed that hardness and daring which qualified for any crime. If one principle was more sacred than another on this subject, it ought to be the certainty of punishment according to the nature of the crime. (*Hear.*)

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 16.

The Papercas Poor Bill was opposed by the Solicitor-General, and thrown out without a division.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The House went into a Committee on the Regent's Message—when

Lord CASTLEREAGH stated to the House the plan which Ministers had advised (which will be seen in Lord Liverpool's speech in the other House.) He then adverted to the condition of the Princes, the state of the succession, the propriety of creating no delay in the marriages of the Princes, the necessity of making that state comfortable to them, and to the consideration, that a single marriage might not afford satisfactory expectations. The Prince Regent had unhappily lost his daughter, and the Duke of York had no children. In all human probability, the issue of the Duke of Clarence might come into the line of succession. The Princess Charlotte had a settlement of 60,000*l.* a-year. The Duke of York had 37,000*l.* besides military appointments. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester had 28,000*l.* Besides the Duke's emoluments. It did not appear the duty of Ministers to put the King's Sons in a situation subordinate to the Duke of Gloucester. Prince Leopold had now 50,000*l.* a-year. To meet the new wants, there was the 10,000*l.* remaining from the 60,000*l.* granted to the late Princess, and in the course of two years, 50,000*l.* a-year, now devoted to the payment of the Prince Regent's debts, would be also available. As Parliament, however, had manifested an indisposition to the plan originally suggested by Ministers (though they were still convinced of its propriety) he would not press it upon the House. Much had been said of the emoluments of some of the Princes. The Duke of Cambridge's income from Hanover, as Military Governor, did not exceed 5000*l.* and with other contingencies amounted only to about 6000*l.* a-year. The Duke of Clarence had only 1000*l.* a-year as half-pay. The Duke of Kent's emoluments as Governor of Gibraltar, and his regiment, did not exceed 6000*l.* annually. Ministers had gone into a strict examination, and the result was, that unless 10,000*l.* a-year additional allowance was granted, the Duke of Clarence could not possibly support his rank in the married state. Allowing this sum to his Royal Highness, in consequence of the closer proximity of his issue to the succession, he should propose further, a resolution for 6000*l.* to the Dukes of Kent, Cambridge, and Cumberland. Less, he thought, could not be voted, if the House wished the marriages to take place, and desired not to expose the Royal Family to the necessity of contracting debts, or to discredit the Royal Succession among foreign nations. He proposed this low estimate with painful feelings, because it was running the risk of making a provision, which might not exempt their Royal Highnesses from the necessity of involving themselves in debt.—The Noble Lord concluded by moving the above grants to the Royal Dukes. And on the first, that of 10,000*l.* a-year to the Duke of Clarence, being put,—

Mr. BARCLAY opposed an additional expenditure in the present distressed condition of the country, when a loan of eleven millions was wanted in a year of peace. The state of the finances should be examined, before any additional allowances were voted, and for this purpose he should propose that the discussion be postponed to this day week.

Mr. PROTHMER contended, that to increase the burthens of the people beyond the possibility of supporting them, would be

equally revolutionary as to grant the call for radical reform. This was not the time to augment the public burthens, and he should vote against the proposed resolutions.

Mr. GURNEY said, that the present application was owing to the Marriage Act, which prevented the descendants of George II. from intermarrying with the great native families. The branches of the Royal House were thus forced into connexion with weak and poor German families. In the present state of society, it was absurd to fear the revival of civil wars about the succession.

Mr. HOLME SUMNER alluded to an expression used by a Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) in speaking of a previous meeting, on this subject, of Gentlemen, who, from their character and station, were best acquainted with the sense of the Nation, and fittest to be consulted on such an application to Parliament. The Learned Gentleman had characterized such meetings as *clicks*. Although they were not equal to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman in ingenuity, in dexterity, and in a certain Parliamentary accomplishment, which, (to use a word borrowed from the same dictionary of slang from which the word *click* had been taken), he would call the "gift of the gab"—(*Much Laughter and Confusion*)—yet they were as just and as independent a body as any that ever graced the country.—According to report, the Duke of Clarence's debts amounted to between 50 and 60,000*l.* Of what use, then, would be the proposed grant to the splendour of the Crown?—The Duke of Cambridge had acquitted himself well from the earliest period of his life, and had, greatly to his credit, avoided all debts. When a grant had on a former occasion been proposed for the Duke of Cumberland, Gentlemen came up from all parts to oppose it; and the House was not now fairly treated in his being hooked in among the other Princes. (*Long continued cheering.*)—He objected to the granting 30,000*l.*, but would agree to 24,000*l.*

Lord CASTLEREAGH explained, that if the 30,000*l.* were agreed to, the Duke of Clarence, whose debts were not truly stated, would be relieved from pressing demands, would make a provision for the extinction of his debts, and then have 25,600*l.* a-year unincumbered.

Mr. COKE could not possibly consent to the proposed arrangements, under the present distresses of the country.

Sir W. CURTIS did not approve of the grants at first intended; but in their modified state he saw sufficient reason for adopting them.

Mr. ELLISON loved liberty as well as any Hon. Member opposite; but he knew his duty too well to convert that zeal into a means for *humbugging* the people.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Ministers had carried the country safe through the greatest dangers, and he had always supported them; yet he could not but think the present proposition injurious to Royalty. He would vote for some provision for the Duke of Clarence on his marriage, but the rest of the plan must have his decided negative.

Sir T. AGLAND was sorry he could not approve the present proposition.

Lord J. RUSSEL also opposed it.

Lord LASCELLES felt no sort of objection to the reduced allowances.

Mr. FORBES disapproved of the distinction made in favour of the Duke of Clarence.

Mr. THORNTON said, that the reduced scale appeared to him unobjectionable, and he praised the conduct of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, as well for their domestic economy as for their refraining on their marriage from calling for an augmentation to their incomes.

Mr. BARCLAY withdrew his amendment.

Lord L. GOWER spoke in favour of the grant to the Duke of Cumberland; and said that the expenses of the Duchess, whose conduct had been exemplary during her residence here, were now borne by the King of Prussia, as Parliament had refused to vote her an establishment.

Sir G. HEATHCOTE thought the incomes of the junior branches of the Royal Family were ample enough: they ought to attend to their domestic concerns.

Mr. CALVERT observed, that the utmost economy ought to be observed in the present embarrassed condition of the nation.

Mr. CANNING assured the House that the alliance had been pressed upon the Duke of Clarence as an act of public duty.—(*Loud laughter.*)—Without this alliance he wanted not the aid of Parliament, and he contracted this alliance, not for his own private gratification.—(*Loud laughter.*)—but because he had been advised to do so for the politic purpose of providing for the succession to the throne.—(*A laugh.*)—If there was any thing ridiculous in this proposition, it was brought about by their own laws. The laws of the country prevented the Royal Family

from entering into engagements of marriage at home: they insisted that the branches of their Royal Family should look abroad for wives; and when they came to do this, (as in the present case,) not from liking or affection, for that could not be supposed possible when the persons had not even seen each other, he thought the House could not refuse this grant of 10,000*l.* to the person who might produce the heir to the crown, without exposing him to embarrassment. Ministers were convinced that no less a sum would be sufficient; for if it did not render the marriage impracticable, it would at least endanger its peace, happiness, and prosperity.—(Loud laughter.)—In voting the sum, the House would only grant one-half of what was originally proposed, and for less than that Ministers would not be responsible.

Mr. WODEHOUSE supported the amendment of the Member for Surrey.

Mr. W. SMITH thought that a sufficient sum might be taken out of the Windsor Establishment.

Sir W. GURSE spoke to the same effect.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that no establishment could be conducted with so much economy as the Windsor Establishment. At the utmost, not more than 10,000*l.* could be reduced.

Mr. TIERNEY insisted that the Windsor Establishment was far greater than was necessary. There was 50,000*l.* for the Privy Purse, out of which no expense was paid except of the medical attendants: he would estimate that, at the utmost, at 18,250*l.* the aggregate sum was no less than 245,000*l.* Now, what was done with all this money? Was it spent, or nearly spent? and if not, for what purpose was it accumulated; and why might it not be applied to such uses as outfitting the different branches of the family on their marriages?

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that the estimate of the Right Hon. Gentleman was not fairly taken: the medical attendance last year came to 38,000*l.* Great part of the Privy Purse was applied to benevolent purposes; besides providing her Majesty with carriages, servants, and other reasonable expenses of her station.

Mr. LAMETON said, that in the present burdened state of the country, when he saw the poor languishing in want, and distress in every part of the country, he could not consent to burden the people with one shilling more. The question was, whether they should or should not provide out of the pockets of the people for the use and benefit of the Duke of Clarence, because through his misconduct he had extravagantly thrown away what Parliament had so liberally given him. That House would ill discharge its duty to its constituents, whom they must shortly meet again, if they did not resist so unconstitutional a measure in the beginning. They would forfeit every claim to the respect of the country.

Mr. C. WYNN should give his vote in favour of the 6,000*l.* In the event of an increase of family, it would be for Parliament to consider the circumstances of the case. With respect to the Windsor Establishment, it appeared to be a question amply worthy of the consideration of Parliament, but not to-night.

The cries of question became vehement, and the House divided—For Mr. Holme Sumner's amendment of 6,000*l.* a-year, there were, 193—Against it, 184—Majority against Ministers, 9.

The result was received with shouts of applause; amidst which Lord CASTLEREAGH rose, and observed, that since the House had thought proper to refuse the larger sum to the Duke of Clarence, he believed he might say, that the negotiation for the marriage might be considered at an end.

It was agreed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 16.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Before the House went into a Committee, Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, that after the opinions expressed last night by the House, he had deemed it his duty to wait upon an illustrious Duke, and inform him of what had passed. His Royal Highness said, he should feel great reluctance in forming any conclusion which might imply any thing unfavourable to the proceedings of the House; but as the matter involved his honour and character, he instructed him (Lord C.) to state his views to the Committee. His Royal Highness was of opinion, that in the event of his marrying a foreign Princess, he could not maintain a proper establishment with the sum proposed, without the liability of incurring debt—and under such circumstances, in the event of the vote passing, he must decline availing himself of the grant. (Hear.)—The House having gone into the Committee, the Noble Lord then moved a Resolution allowing 60,000*l.* a-year additional income to the Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that if it was proved that the incomes of the Royal Dukes were insufficient to allow them to enter the marriage state, he would agree to a proposition for the smallest possible addition. The Hon. Gentleman alluded to the meritorious conduct of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, in making provision for the liquidation of their embarrassments, &c. He had been informed that the Duke of Cambridge, besides his large professional appointments, had considerable sums in the English funds; and he therefore thought they should pause before they gave him this large addition.—There were other funds, too, besides the Windsor Establishment, which might be available. By the appointment of three Commissioners to his Majesty's personal property, it was to be presumed that such private property was great. It was also understood that her Majesty had very considerable property. (Hear, hear!)—He had no disposition to pry into the private affairs of the Royal Family, but when the dearest and nearest relatives of the Heads of the Family were in difficulties, it was natural that those who had saved by a wise practice of economy should furnish a part at least of the required assistance. (Hear!)—Indeed, from sympathy with a loyal and suffering people, they might pay back the attachment in some measure, as was done by private families, by contributing a portion of their large funds. He should make the stand he did, if only an unnecessary sixpence was called for, as it was the principle of the measure that was of the chief importance. The cry of economy had gone forth from one end of the kingdom to the other, and particularly that connected with the Royal House. Why they were called upon to make a difference between the Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland he knew not? He saw no reason for it, as it related to the succession.—For himself, he preferred a monarchy to a republic; but he who voted for keeping monarchy higher than it ought to be, supported the delusion under which the people laboured, and compelled them to throw away their veneration for the fabric of monarchy, merely because another form of government was cheaper.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that if there was any course that was calculated entirely to disgust with monarchy, and to alienate the affections of the people from the House of Hanover, the Learned Gentleman could not have pursued a better than he had, when connected with the poison disseminated out of doors. There was no proceeding better adapted to such purposes than throwing out reflections, without assigning any ground, public or private, on which they were founded; than casting insinuations on persons who were known not to be within the walls of that House, and who consequently were unable to defend themselves. He might ask what would be felt when such reflections were thrown out against persons of such a character? Such a proceeding was worse than to contrast one with another, to detract from the reputation of one and to panegyricise the other.—(Hear, hear!)—He trusted that the House would never sanction the principle, that when such illustrious individuals required an addition to their income, they were to plead *in forma pauperis*. (Hear.)—and come forward with a statement of their affairs. The Learned Gentleman had passed a libel on the people in insinuating that their notions on this subject were so contracted and mercenary!

Mr. BROUGHAM and Lord CASTLEREAGH mutually explained.

Mr. F. DOUGLAS said, the Noble Lord had complained of inattention to the Royal Family, while he had himself set up their marriages to a Dutch auction.—(Hear, hear!)—He was confident that the events which resulted from the conduct of Ministers would have no effect in impairing the general respect entertained for the Royal Family; but the country would feel execration—he could use no gentler term—towards the Ministers who endeavoured to make the succession to the house of Hanover such a grievance to the country.—(hear hear!)

Mr. CURWEN said, it was painful to find it necessary to exercise economy at the expense of the Royal Family, but such was the state of the country, that 1*s.* could not be spared.

Mr. WILBERFORCE did think an addition of 60,000*l.* ought to be given to the royal Duke upon his marriage. The necessity arose in a great measure from the Act of George III., which restricted the marriages of the Royal Family. That Act he did not think wise or salutary.

Mr. BRAND thought the House was bound to know the incomes of the several personages of the Royal Family before throwing away further sums upon them. Unless, therefore, the necessity of granting this sum were made out, he should oppose the resolution.

Mr. TIERNEY contended that the votes of that House ought to be measured, not by the distresses of the Royal Dukes, but by their own; and their own distress compelled them to expend not

one farthing more than was necessary. The Royal Duke's situation in Hanover was to be brought into consideration. If his emoluments were of a public nature, they were essential to the question now before the House. Why should that House grant a sum to go to increase the private wealth of the Duke of Cambridge, and not to increase his Royal splendour?—(hear, hear!)—He now opposed the grant of 6,000*l.* If the Noble Lord would declare that the marriage could not take place without this sum, he should vote for it. Otherwise, he would not vote for it till the Royal Duke came to reside in this country.

Mr. STAFFORD thought that Ministers had converted the marriages into the means of obtaining money for the Royal Dukes, without considering the situation of the country. He should therefore vote against the sum proposed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was desirous of assuring the House, that the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge abroad was any thing but a sinecure. The duties annexed to it were of a very laborious nature, and entitled the individual who discharged them to the full compensation that was particularly provided.

Mr. P. METHUEN charged the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), who threw upon others the reproach of indelicacy, with being the first on the preceding night to introduce invidious comparisons.

Mr. PLUNKETT declared, that looking at the situation of this country, and at his Royal Highness's appointment in another, he could not consent to any further grant to him out of the public funds.

The Committee then divided—For the Resolution, 177—Against it, 95—Majority, 82.

On our return to the Gallery, we found the Committee agreeing to the settlement of jointure on the Princess of Hesse.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, after some few remarks, then moved a resolution for granting an annuity of 6,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed a hope that the Noble Lord would follow up his present motion with another for securing dower to the Duchess of Cumberland. (Hear, hear.) He would not stop or stoop to inquire minutely into such a subject; but it was undeniable that this Lady had been the object of a most ungenerous and illiberal treatment, which had powerfully operated to countenance the prejudices against her: (hear, hear.)

Lord FOLKESTONE expressed his hope, that Parliament would assign dower to the Duchess of Cumberland; with regard to whose character, he could say of his own knowledge, that many of the prevailing prejudices were unfounded.

Lord CASTLEREAGH intimated, that it had never been his intention to pass over the requisite provision for the Duchess.

Mr. WROTTESEY contended, that if dower was granted to the Duchess, it would be an extraordinary act to refuse the annuity to the Duke.

Mr. FORBES declared that he would not, if the grant to the Duke was negatived, insult the Duchess with the offer of dower. (A laugh.) He felt it his duty to call upon the House to reconsider whether an exception ought still to be made to the disadvantage of his Royal Highness.

Lord CASTLEREAGH felt strongly that the Hon. Gentleman had supported the cause of justice. At the same time, he must express his hope, that if the House should refuse the proposed grant to the Duke of Cumberland, it would not withhold dower from the Duchess—(hear, hear.)

Mr. PROTHEROE said, that the sense of the country was expressed by the former vote on the subject; and if the House were now to accede to the motion, it would fill the country with disgust, and bring the proceedings of Parliament into contempt. (Hear, hear!)

Sir THOMAS ACLAND and Lord STANLEY could not consent to the motion.

Mr. F. DOUGLAS said, after the decision in the case of the Duke of Cambridge, he should certainly give his support for granting a similar sum to the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. GURNEY said, that as the House had thought proper to grant a sum to the Duke of Cambridge, it would be the height of injustice to refuse the same to the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. ELLIOT thought that as the Duke of Clarence was so near the throne, there was a case for a moderate provision for him; but as to the junior branches of the Royal Family, he did think, and had always thought, that they had been most liberally provided for. (Hear, hear!)

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON said a few words against the motion.

Mr. CANNING thought it was impossible for Ministers to take themselves to exclude any branch of the Royal Family, with-

out stigmatizing them by such exclusion; their proposal had therefore been to take the sense of the House, and if they found it against them, to vote themselves, as bound in common consistency, but without pressing the measure.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said that if the House retracted the vote of yesterday, they passed a deliberate censure on their own conduct.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST thought the House was not bound by the decision of yesterday.

Mr. WYNN said, that the marriage of the Duke of Cambridge with the same Princess (the Duchess of Cumberland) had been broken off at the desire of his Majesty. A Noble Friend had suggested another topic—a female of the highest rank in this country had testified her objection to the match by refusing to receive the Lady in her presence.—(Disapprobation from Honourable Members.)—It was on these grounds that the former decision of the House was one that gave satisfaction to the country; and whatever had since been the conduct of the Lady, the best panegyric that could be pronounced on her was, that nothing further whatever had been heard of her.

Mr. LITTLETON maintained, that the more the character of the Duke of Cumberland was known, the more it would excite regard. As to the insinuations that had been thrown out, no assertion of their truth had ever been made; and he should be ashamed if he could be induced, by any hope of popularity, to give credit to them for a moment.—(Cheers from honourable Members.)

On a division, the numbers were—For the Motion, 136—Against it, 143—Majority against the Grant, 7.—This decision was received by the loud acclamations of the majority.

When strangers were admitted into the gallery, they found the Chairman of the Committee reading the question on the resolution for granting 6,000*l.* a-year to the Duchess of Cumberland; as a dowry, in the event of the decease of his Royal Highness her husband.—After some debate, the question was put, and the resolution unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the report of the grant to the Duke of Clarence.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that in putting the negative on this question, neither the Royal Duke nor he meant any disrespect to the House in saying that he wished to found no Bill upon it.—The grant might be agreed to, and no methods taken for carrying it into effect.

The resolution was then read, when Mr. M. A. TAYLOR again protested against it.

After a few words the resolution was adopted.—Adjourned.

Friday, April 17.

CAPE BRETON, GOVERNOR AINSLIE, &c.

Mr. BENNET presented a petition from Mr. Gibbons, a Colonist of Cape Breton, where he had acted as Attorney-General. He complained of injustice from the Governor (Ainslie) and the Chief Justice of the Colony, both to himself and others. Property had been taken and taxes levied in a most illegal manner, and the Chief Justice had changed his decisions at the request of the Governor. Mr. Bennet did not say that Governor Ainslie had conducted himself so enormously as he had at Dominica; he had not decorated the coast with human heads—(hear, hear!)—but without entering upon his indecent life and example, it was not unusual with him, when persons waited on him on business, to collar and kick them down stairs, if they displeased him:—(laughter.)—His private and his public conduct were alike. Such persons, Mr. Bennet was convinced, were wholly unfit for their stations. He should call for documents on the subject.

Mr. GOLBURN was not prepared for such a crimination of the Governor and Chief Justice, and therefore could not reply in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Gibbons should have brought his charges before the proper tribunal.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

FINANCE.

Mr. VANSITTART gave notice, that on Monday he should submit an important measure of finance.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The Report of the Committee on the Royal Message was brought up, and the Resolutions agreed to.

Lord GOWER acquainted the House with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland's reception of the grant they had made her. Her first feeling was an impression of gratitude, but accompanied with a delicacy in accepting any thing that might have a tendency to produce a separate feeling between her Royal Highness and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. But perceiving that it was the anxious wish of his Royal Highness that she should be provided for, she made a sacrifice to that feel-

ing; and so much the more readily, trusting, as she did, that she might never be considered as a burden to that nation by which she had been treated with such kindness and respect—(hear, hear!) Lord CASTLEREAGH gave a similar intimation.

COTTON FACTORIES BILL.

This Bill being taken into consideration, on the clause limiting the labour of the children to twelve hours and a half, Mr. WILBERFORCE hinted that he thought six or seven hours labour quite enough. A discussion ensued, and it was finally agreed that the Bill should be re-committed on Tuesday.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH fixed his motion respecting Forged Notes for Tuesday.

Mr. MANNING wished for an early discussion, as much misrepresentation had gone abroad on the subject. The Directors were most anxious to prevent the melancholy events caused by forgery; and it was altogether unfounded, that any fear of expense had influenced them in their consideration of plans of prevention. He hoped the public judgment would be suspended till the case was fully explained.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when various sums were voted for Ireland.—Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Proctor, Sheffield, optician.

G. Proctor, Birmingham, optician.

BANKRUPTS.

D. Daulby and R. Grace, jun. Manchester, coal-merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Appleby and Sergeant, Gray's-inn-square.

M. Ramsear, Pancras-lane, Bucklersbury, warehousman. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

A. Illingworth, Philpot-lane, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Blandford, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

J. Sandbach, Woolwich, currier. Attorney, Mr. Sandom, Slades-place, Deptford.

G. Southey, Canterbury, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Lindsay, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.

J. Firth and M. Bailey, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, clothiers. Attornies, Messrs. Fisher and Sudlow, Holborn.

P. Hardwich, Westbury, Somersetshire, innholder. Attornies, Messrs. Dyne and Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

J. Butler, Prescott, Lancashire, nurseryman. Attornies, Messrs. Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.

R. Howard, Stockport, Cheshire, manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Wright and Cole, Temple.

B. Dowgill, Great Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, stone-mason. Attorney, Mr. Robinson, Essex-street, Strand.

A. C. Lowe, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Brough, South Molton-street.

B. Fletcher, Deptford, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Concanon, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark.

E. Land, Warwick-row, Blackfriars-road, baker. Attorney, Mr. Child, King-street, Southwark.

H. Leach and J. Ambrose, Bristol, linen-merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Deane, Gray's-inn-square.

J. Welch, Great Yarmouth, haberdasher. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Bernard's-inn.

J. Lockwood, Stephen-street, St. Pancras, chairmaker. Attorney, Mr. Hamilton, Berwick-street.

J. Still, Bristol, brass-founder. Attornies, Messrs. Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Walsh, Halifax, merchant.

J. Hinseliff, Lightlife, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Robinson, Spalding, Lincolnshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Gaunt and Loftus, Lamb's-Conduit-street.

J. Parish, East Teignmouth, dealer in musical instruments. Attornies, Messrs. Collett and Co., Chancery-lane.

R. Beauchamp, Coventry-street, lace dealer. Attorney, Mr. E. A. Wilde, Warwick-square.

J. Peak, Newcastle-under-Lyne, mercer. Attorney, Mr. S. Wilson, King's Bench Walks.

J. Miles, High Holborn, linen draper. Attornies, Messrs. Mayhew, Price, and Syan, Chancery-lane.

A. Burnett, Lisle-street, St. Anne, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.

J. Frost, Grange-road, Bermondsey, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Whitton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

J. Sage, and T. Pomfret, Maidstone, millers. Attorney, Mr. Bentop, Union-street, Southwark.

T. Cave, Hindley, Lancashire, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

T. Willats, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, ironmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Mayhew, and Syan, Chancery-lane.

T. Powell, Borough Leominster, trader. Attornies, Messrs. Darke and Co., Chancery-lane.

J. H. Croucher, Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, spirit and beer merchant. Attorney, Mr. Graham, Barnard's-inn.

T. Hack, Bear-garden, Southwark, anchor-smith. Attornies, Messrs. Clutton and Carter, High-street, Southwark.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 79 $\frac{11}{16}$ 79 $\frac{11}{16}$ 79 $\frac{11}{16}$ 3 per Cent. Cons. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{11}{16}$ 80.

G. C., SCIO, AGRICULTURAL, L. E., and INVETERATE PUNSTER, SKY-BLUE, and other Communications, have been received.

It surely is not necessary to state to E. H. E., who professes himself a constant reader, that the charge against the Editor of having asked another person to write a critique in favour of one of his works in a Review, is a miserable falsehood.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

THE news from France is of little interest this week; but we have enough in all conscience at home. The most curious arrival from abroad is the speech of the RUSSIAN EMPEROR on opening the Diet of Poland. It is, to speak plainly at once, (for the thing is too degrading to humanity for ridicule) a most disgusting production. He has the extraordinary face to tell the countrymen of Kosciusko, that "Russia, after a melancholy war, returns them, according to the precepts of the Christian Religion, good for evil!" A melancholy war, and good for evil! But what sort of a war was it, we should be glad to know, that preceded that melancholy war, and that is naturally thought by many to have been the first cause of all the wars that have lately shed so much blood? It was the wanton, unjust, tyrannical, impudent, and most unfeeling war, waged by this very Russia against Poland,—and waged by her because Poland would not submit to be quietly partitioned off into three human cattle-folds by those holy and legitimate Allies, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. If the Emperor of RUSSIA (with whom the noble Kosciusko would have nothing to do) talks of liberal institutions in the midst of his cant, it is because the very revolutions, against which he rails at the end of it, have taught him. When we hear from a Poland of Kosciusko's school, that his Majesty's promises of liberal institutions are realized, we shall believe them; but not till then; for Europe has had too much of the promises of these Holy Allies from north to south. Bigoted Tartar Autocrats dispensing liberal institutions are very suspicious apparitions. Among other strange things of which this descendant of CATHERINE and countryman of SUWARROW informs his Polish subjects, whose memories he seems to think flowed out of them with their blood, is this,—that the "honourable rank," (that of a Russian dependancy) which they are in future to hold among the nations of Europe, is "a valuable possession which they have long sought in vain through the severest trials." Yes; and who put

them to those trials?—who interfered with them, invaded them, sent savage army after army against them, cut, shot, bruised, and mangled, and trod them under foot, and threw their still unconquerable champion into a dungeon, and all for not submitting to their arbitrary dictation and usurpation? These very Christian Russians who have now the face to talk of those very trials, and to insist that if the Poles have any privileges at all, it shall be of their giving. They prevented Poland from being free, then twit her with her inability, and then pretend to make her so, while they keep her subjugated to an arbitrary monarchy! Oh, your Tartar despot is your only bestower of freedom! Nations must not get free of their own accord; they do not know how, especially when their preventers have driven them mad; but a bigoted arbitrary monarch,—a leaver in the lurch of the fallen enemy, whom he flattered,—a devout believer in the tyrannies of superstition,—a *Holy Ally*,—a letter out of ships to his brother bigots, for the purpose of going to cut up revolted subjects tired out of their patience,—come to him, come to him, or let him come to you when you are worn out in body and sick at heart, and he will graciously give you a bit of that independence to restore you, which his ancestors deprived you of, and which he finds he can no longer entirely keep.

Some particulars of the hostilities with the *PEISHWA*, the substance of which has already been given, appeared yesterday in a *Supplementary Gazette*. They are very curious, and of more importance than most things of this kind; for to hear only one account of matters, as is always the case in East Indian warfare, is seldom telling us any thing in reality, except as far as dates from places are concerned; and indeed it is chiefly from a circumstance of this nature, that we learn from the present dispatches the success of our arms. They have taken Poona, and hoisted the British flag on the *PEISHWA*'s Palace. This is a considerable blow, certainly; but the natives of India, through the medium of French Officers and of the common news, have no doubt become well acquainted with the late warfares in Europe; and among other arts how to resist foreigners who have no right to their country, they appear to have learnt how to consider the occupation of a capital as a secondary matter, and to resolve upon disputing the rest of the territory with the angrier resolution. Even before the occupation of Poona, the enemy seem to have done no common things,—the cavalry getting into the rear of us on one occasion, and on another surrounding us; but after that event, the dispatches, though still talking in a confident tone natural to bravery and to old success, evidently let us into some awkward secrets to the above effect. Their cavalry is of as little use to them, as that of the French was in Spain; the days are past in skirmishing;—it is found “impossible—effectually—to cover the whole of the baggage,”—a very gingerly specimen of distaste in the unhabitual announcement of losses; and the troops, who endure great fatigue, and lament that the enemy will *not fight*, are obliged to keep their line in the tightest order, for fear, of course, of having pieces picked out of it by an enemy always present. It is said at the commencement of the dispatches, that the *PEISHWA* “had used the most unremitting endeavours to corrupt the fidelity of our native troops.” If he could throw a good

leader among them, he would most probably play sad work even with our very seat of government. “Our native troops” is a good-looking phrase; but when the reader is aware, that these our troops are a set of native Indians, obstinately attached to their own religion and habits, so much so as to regard our very touch in most things as synonymous with pollution, he will know what to think of their taste for fidelity to us. They will not dress a little milk-porridge after us, till they have washed out the pipkin;—all which may be very foolish, and worth altering, though the violence of other nations and the superstition of other creeds are not the best things in the world to alter them; but so it is; and where people attempt to alter with injustice, they deserve to be opposed with prejudice.

A very curious circumstance has occurred in Parliament, on which we shall make longer observations next week than we have room for at present. The Ministers thought in the first instance to give enormous additions to the incomes of the Royal Family, on the ground of their new marriages, real or meditated. They accordingly announced the day for submitting the project to Parliament; but lo, when the day comes, it appears, from certain mute symptoms with which their proposals had been received by the Members privately, that they were afraid to go on with it; and so, in the teeth of what is accounted a great Parliamentary disrespect to their Royal Master, they are obliged to defer the matter to another day, when their lowered calculations are beaten down still further, and the Opposition make them look exceedingly foolish. We doubt, however, whether they will care much for the matter at bottom, and whether they will not even be glad of an apparent opportunity to talk of the independence of Parliament;—as if however one defeat of them, once and away, on a question not affecting the main personal interests of that illustrious body, or their own,—and only about the Royal Family,—not the Boroughmongers, observe,—goes to prove any thing, except that the Boroughmongers can do what they please, either against People or Prince. The thing would be exceedingly well in constitutional times,—but in an oligarchy “notorious as the sun at noon day,” what is it but a subject of curious speculation?

There is one thing indeed, which has occurred during the week, of importance to the state of the question between the Boroughmongers and the People; and this is the agitation in the city about the new plans of raising the oligarchical needful. We do not pretend to enter into the mysteries of the arithmetic, which puzzle, it seems, the professors themselves; but of this we are pretty sure, that the agitation created by the plans is the first gathering voice of something long announced; and that unless the pilots that say they weathered the other storm, take the opportunity offered them in another part of the vessel of quitting their purser's tricks, conciliating the crew a little, and setting about repairing the old stamina of the vessel, it is high time for people to look about them, and see how they can save what they have got already.—This is the first roll in the billows of the great bubble.

New York Papers to the 8th ult. came to hand yesterday. A Message from the PRESIDENT was delivered to the Congress on the 2d, stating, that the British and American Commissioners, under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent, had come to a decision upon the questions submitted to them.

We are glad to find that the endeavour to elect Sir ROBERT WILSON for Southwark is going on with spirit; the gallant and independent Soldier will be accompanied, we understand, to the next meeting by Sir F. BURDETT, Mr. BENNET, Mr. LAMETON, and other gentlemen of independence,—true soldiers also in the noblest of warfares.

DREADFUL FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—It was yesterday morning reported in the City that an extensive part of the Bonding Warehouses at Liverpool had been destroyed by fire. It is confirmed, in some measure, but not to the extent reported. The following is an extract of a letter:—"Liverpool, April 16.—There is a dreadful fire now raging in PARRY'S warehouses, which are quite full of bonded goods, particularly coffee and sugar. Very little can be saved.—P.S. Seven o'clock.—It is reported that the quantity of coffee already destroyed is 400 tons."

FINE ARTS.—SPRING-GARDENS EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours will open to the Public to-morrow. The works of merit will be spoken of in future numbers. There is one Picture in it, however, of *Fighting Dogs*, by a youth, EDWIN LANDSEER, which we must now notice, as one of the best paintings of animals that has been produced since the time of SNYDERS. It is purchased, we learn, by Sir G. BEAUMONT.—The Duke and Duchess of GLOUCESTER and the Princess SOPHIA yesterday paid a visit to this Exhibition, previous to its being opened to the public. The Royal Party paid particular attention to the works; and the Duke, after having informed himself of the nature and views of the Society, expressed to Mr. SMITH, the President, and Mr. UWINS, the Secretary, his high approbation of the Exhibition, and his conviction that the exertions of the Society would contribute greatly to the advancement of the Arts, as well as to the gratification of the public.

The Concert for the benefit of the late Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT'S Family, will take place to-morrow at the Freemasons' Tavern. The proposal, we find, has met with great success, especially among the Freemasons themselves; and we scarcely need repeat our recommendations to others who love all the harmonies in this life, mental and otherwise, in order that the success may be complete and more than complete,—"full measure pressed down and running over." The chief trait in the private character of this very pleasing singer was his modesty,—a quality which, like all others connected with a dislike of giving pain or trouble, the generous are always anxious to see justly treated. They leap forward, as it were, to supply what the greatest merit might otherwise lose.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—The hearing of the case for preventing the marriage of Lady EMILY VANE TEMPEST, a ward of Chancery, was yesterday morning postponed till Tuesday next.—The case is on the petition of Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, one of the Guardians of Lady EMILY, whose estates are of the value of 35,000*l.* a year, and who is only 18 years of age, to prevent a marriage with Lord STEWART, the brother of Lord CASTLEREAGH, a person more than double her own age.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 319.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A NEW farce was produced here on Monday, called, *Who's my Father?* The title arises from the character of a foolish footman (LISTON), a sort of *Malvolio*, who takes occasion of his having been a natural child to be always wondering what his birth was, and concluding it was no-

ble. A young Lord (JONES) comes to court his master's daughter in the disguise of a gardener, and the old gentleman (EMERY) having had some notice given him on the subject, raises the footman's absurdities to a high pitch, by taking him for the unknown. The cause of this mistake is a very pleasant scene, in which the old gentleman thinks to discover the man by making all his servants dance to a fiddle; upon which *Fitzcloddy*, who had lived with a dancing-master, makes a prodigious operatical shew, while the young Lord thumps it away like an arrant clown. There is also another pleasant incident, which reminded us of the trick played upon *Sancho Panza* by the robber, who stole Dapple from under him while asleep, by propping him up with sticks. It is where the young Lord, in the disguise of an officer, is held down by the suspicious old gentleman, by the top of his military cap, while the latter goes on reading a letter: the gallant contrives to slip from under the cap, leaving it in the other's hand, who after shaking it once or twice, with "Keep still, Sir," turns round at last, and finds the gentleman gone.

There was a mixture of applause and disapprobation at the close of the piece; but it will amuse, we have no doubt, a good deal. It is, upon the whole, a strange sort of thing, by no means destitute of pleasantry, and with the appearance of having been imitated from the French; but some of the things in it are so over-farcical and unnatural, and there is such a crude unreal air in it throughout, that it has something like the mixed effect, half pleasant and half painful, of HOGARTH'S satirical picture of bad perspective. We should conceive it to be the work either of a very new author or of a superannuated one.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The fine substantial Opera of *Don Giovanni* had a crowded house here on Tuesday last, considering it was Tuesday; for the uninitiated must know, that although Saturday night is proverbially the enjoying hour of none of the most refined classes, and the good Bishop of London insists upon the ballet's being over by twelve to an instant, in order that that odd sort of impious fellow, ye!e!pt Merriment, may not crib into a foot of the Sunday,—yet Saturday is the favourite night here with the fashionable world. There is a greater crowd then than on Tuesday, a more vivacious and triumphant flush in the amenity of the audience; and the singers and dancers disburse richer notes, and more numerous presentations of toe.

Tuesday, however, has its advantages, especially for those who like as much silence and room as possible; and this house, to our minds, is always delightful. The very best part of the upper classes,—those who have the most sympathy with their species,—come there to look at their gracefulness, and to feel at their sociallest; and there is a general sense about you of ease, elegance, and kindness,—a sort of under-toned music of the passions, in harmony with the livelier business of the stage.

AMBROGETTI is as potent as ever in the part of *Don Giovanni*, if not more so. Tuesday's indulgences never seem to catch him napping; and either appearances were very unaccountable on the stage on this particular night, or a weight of effect was left for him to sustain which would have overwhelmed any other performer. He seemed to act, sing, and even dance for every body; for there was a want of the usual dancers during the ball scene, so as even to call forth the disapprobation of the audience; and while every body else concerned appeared to be either baffled or out of humour, he performed his part in the minuet with an air of double resolution.

After the opera, a new ballet was repeated, which was produced on the previous Saturday. It is called *The Fairy Urgela*, and proposes to tell us the celebrated story of the knight who was to be saved from death on condition of discovering what pleases the ladies most,—a secret which he is only enabled to find out by the help

of an old hag, who makes marriage the condition of payment, and who in consequence of the wedding, has a charm broken that was upon her, and to his infinite relief, turns out to be a young and beautiful fairy. Of all the no-meaning of ballets,—a quality in which they are too apt to abound,—*La Fee Urgée* presents, we think, the most remarkable specimens. The knight and the hag appear occasionally, but the scenes are chiefly filled up with sets of figurantes, who have no visible connexion with the story, and whose eternal skipping and hopping produced some more marks of disapprobation in what has been well called “the temple of urbanity.” There were some devils and furies, we understand, on Saturday, with their torches of sulphur; but the spectators had had enough of this infernal nonsense, and abolished it at once. The story itself would be unintelligible but for certain charitable talkative pieces of board, which come forward to explain matters. Very long and very necessary explanations they give certainly; but when a ballet comes to this pitch of necessity, the spectators are naturally inclined, in another sense of the words, to turn upon it the memorable sentence of a father of the church, who threw an unintelligible book into the fire—“If you won’t be understood, you ought not to be read.”—We never saw before so much of the science of ballet.

We are happy to publish the following letter from Mr. PENLEY, who does not confine, we see, all his taste in paying compliments to the stage:—

“Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, April 18.

“SIR.—The author of *Love and Laudanum* having, in the *Morning Post* of Wednesday last, withdrawn the charge of plagiarism he thought proper to prefer against me, on the first representation of the *Sleeping Draught*, it would be unnecessary to enter into further discussion on the subject; but at the same time I cannot forbear expressing my sincere acknowledgments, for the portion my humble production was honoured with, of that well-known candour and liberality which ever so eminently characterizes the pages of the *Examiner*, and remain, Sir, your most obliged humble servant,

“S. PENLEY.”

“To the Editor of the *Examiner*.”

NEW PLANS OF FINANCE.

Treasury Chambers, April 14.

It is proposed that books shall be opened at the Bank of England this day, for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of persons desirous of transferring any sum in even thousands, not less than 5,000*l.* 3 per cent. Consolidated or 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities (such annuities to be specified at the time of subscribing,) into a new stock, at the rate of 3½ per cent., the interest on such stock not to be reduced, nor the stock paid off for ten years from the 5th of April, 1818.

Every subscriber, in consideration of his transferring 100*l.* 3 per cent. Consolidated, or three per cent. Reduced Annuities, to the account of the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt, and of his paying at the times hereafter mentioned, into the Bank, the sum of 11*l.* in money, shall be entitled for every 100*l.* stock so transferred, to 100*l.* 3½ per cent. stock, to bear interest either from the 5th of April, or the 10th of October, 1818, as hereafter mentioned.

The subscribers to pay the said sum of 11*l.* in money by instalments at the following periods:—

Upon the day of Subscribing	On or before 16th Oct. 1818	£1
by way of deposit.....	13th November	1
On or before 19th June 1818	4th December	1
24th July.....	15th Jan. 1819	1
7th August.....	5th February	1
4th Sept.....	5th March.....	1

Discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, computed in the usual manner, to be allowed to subscribers on completing the payment of the said sum of 11*l.*

The subscribers to transfer their stock to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt at the following periods, viz:—

15 per cent. from Tuesday the 28th April to Monday the 4th of May, both days inclusive, holidays excepted, and 85 per cent. on or before Tuesday the 2d of June.

Persons subscribing not less than 50,000*l.* stock, to transfer the same to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt at the following periods:—

15 per cent. on Tuesday the 28th, or Wednesday the 29th of April, and 85 per cent. on or before Friday the 27th of November.

Every person having before Tuesday the 2d day of June completed the transfer of the whole of the stock subscribed by him, shall be entitled, as soon as the measure shall have received the sanction of Parliament, to the principal sum of 88*l.* in annuities, bearing interest after the rate of 3*l.* 10s. per cent. per ann. for every 100*l.* so transferred, such interest to commence from the 5th day of April, 1818, and shall, on the completion of his payments of 11*l.* in money on each 100*l.* so subscribed, be entitled to the further principal sum of 12*l.* like annuities, the interest thereon commencing at the same time.

Every person who, after the 2d day of June, and before the 27th day of November, shall have completed the transfer of the whole of the stock subscribed by him, shall be entitled to the principal sum of 88*l.* in annuities, at the rate of 3*l.* 10s. per cent. per annum for every 100*l.* so subscribed, the interest thereon to commence from the 10th day of October, 1818, and shall, on the completion of his payment of 11*l.* in money on each 100*l.* so transferred, be entitled to the further principal sum of 12*l.* like annuities, the interest thereon commencing from the 5th of April, 1818.

Every person subscribing 3 per cent. Consols, shall be entitled to interest for one quarter of a year on such Consols, to be paid on the 5th day of July, in case the whole of such stock shall be transferred on or before the 2d of June; and on the 5th day of January next, in case such transfer shall be made after the 2d of June, and before the 27th of November next.

The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt to purchase 3½ per cent. stock, in proportion of at least 1 per cent. per annum in the capital created, whenever that stock shall be under par.

The new stock of 3½ per cent. to be transferable at par into Irish 3½ per cents.

The subscription books to continue open between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, from this day to Saturday the 18th inst., both inclusive. Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer reserve to themselves the power of keeping the subscription open till the 24th inst. inclusive, upon notice thereof being sent to the Bank on or before the 17th inst.

Every subscriber to have the option of funding Exchequer Bills to double the amount of money subscribed by him, and to receive for every 100*l.* of Exchequer Bills subscribed, 64*l.* 3 per cent. consolidated, and 64*l.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities, provided such option is declared by the subscriber on the 28th or the 29th of April, or the 2d day of May; and every such subscriber shall, at the time of declaring this option, make a deposit at the Bank, in money or Exchequer Bills, of not less than 5 per cent. on the amount of Exchequer Bills subscribed, and the remainder of such Exchequer Bills shall be brought into the Exchequer Bill Office on or before the 1st of August, 1818, when the interest thereon shall cease and be paid in money; and in case the deposit shall have been made in money, it will be returned by the Paymaster of Exchequer Bills without interest, upon the whole amount of such Exchequer Bills being brought in as aforesaid.

The 3 per cent. consolidated annuities to be created by this subscription to bear interest from the 5th of January, 1818, but the dividends not to be paid until the 5th of January, 1819, and the 3 per cent. reduced annuities to bear interest from the 5th of April, 1818.

In case the sum of ten millions of money or upwards shall be subscribed, no Exchequer Bills, over and above those which may have been funded by the said subscribers, under the option aforesaid, shall be funded before the 1st of March, 1819, at any rate not exceeding 125*l.* capital stock in the 3 per cent. consolidated or reduced annuities for every 100*l.* principal money; and in case of any such funding, the said subscribers shall have the preference of being allowed to subscribe the same for ten days, to be reckoned from the date of any notice thereof to be sent to the Bank, specifying the terms on which such Exchequer Bills may be funded.

The following additional communication was on Friday made by Mr. Hase to the Stock Exchange:—

"Treasury Chambers, April 17.

"Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in pursuance of the condition mentioned in the notice dated April 14, have determined that the books for receiving subscriptions into a new stock, at the rate of 3½ per cent., should continue open until the 24th instant, inclusive, unless a sum of 3,000,000*l.* of money, at the rate of 1*l.* for every 100*l.* stock, in the terms of the former notice, shall be subscribed before that day; and when the subscription to that amount shall be completed, the books will be finally closed, and every person who has already subscribed, or may hereafter subscribe, will be at liberty to fund Exchequer Bills, on the terms already proposed, to an extent not exceeding the amount of the capital stock in the 3 per cent. Consols, or Reduced Annuities, subscribed by him. Subscriptions of not less than 2,000*l.* capital stock will be received. Every person funding Exchequer Bills, after having made a deposit of 5 per cent. at the Bank, either in Exchequer Bills or money, at the time of declaring his option to fund, will be allowed to deliver them at the following periods, instead of the periods mentioned for their delivery according to the former notice, viz.—

"On or before the 1st of August, 1818.	20 per cent.
31 of September	20 per cent.
1st of October	20 per cent.
31st of October	20 per cent.
26th of November	the remainder.

"All Exchequer Bills, dated on or before the 1st of August next, will be received at the Exchequer Bill Office, on account of the bills funded, provided they have not been advertised to be paid off at the respective days of payment; but the interest of such Exchequer Bills will cease from the 1st of August, notwithstanding they may not be brought into the Exchequer Bill Office till after that date.

"Money will be received instead of Exchequer Bills, on any of the above days, upon a payment at the rate of 1 per cent. in addition to the amount of the instalment, and also upon payment of an interest at the rate of 2*d.* per cent. per diem, from the 1st of August to the day of payment.

"About 14,000,000*l.* of the money, and Exchequer Bills, to be raised by this subscription, will be wanted for the service of the year; and the remainder of the money and Exchequer Bills subscribed will operate as a reduction of the unfunded debt."

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, April 11.

THE KING v. ALEXANDER MILNE AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment against the defendants, who were appointed to carry into effect the provisions of the Act for making a new street, charging them with a conspiracy to injure Mr. Pitt, the surveyor, of the Adelphi. The case was tried last term, and the defendants were acquitted.

Mr. Pitt appeared in Court this day, to move that this verdict of acquittal should be set aside. He put in a Petition and an affidavit. The Petition stated, that a conspiracy had been clearly proved against the defendants last term by five witnesses, but that evidence had been given by a clerk or servant employed by some of the defendants, relative to a transaction that had taken place in 1816 between the Petitioner and some of the defendants concerning a house in the Haymarket, not included in the New Street Act, which the Petitioner believed was misunderstood both by the Jury and the Judge; and he further submitted that any act of his in 1816 could not affect the guilt or innocence of the defendants, for acts committed in 1815; and that the Lord Chief Justice, in the case of Lord Cochrane, had laid it down that the improper acts of one person could not be set off against those of another.—The Petitioner therefore prayed that the verdict of acquittal should be set aside.—The substance of the affidavit was, that the deponent had been employed by many persons, for two years, as Surveyor and Agent to procure them compensation under the New-Street Act,—that finding an empty house in the Haymarket, which the owner wished to dispose of to the Commissioners, and thinking it would suit some of his employers, he made an agreement to purchase it, but learning afterwards that a new market was to be built, which would require the back of the premises, and being told by the defendant, Thompson, that it would be cheap at 2000 guineas, he offered it to the Commissioners at that price, which they declined,—that however, after some correspondence, he received from the defendants a Contract of Reference, which

was immediately filled up, but which had not been proceeded with, and that this, as well as other business of the defendant, had fallen off, without his being able to ascertain any fresh ground of complaint against him.

When Mr. Pitt opened his business, Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he recollected the case, and thought that the defendants had acted too leniently by Mr. Pitt, considering his misconduct. After the above statements had been made, his Lordship merely added, in reply to Mr. Pitt's application, "It can't be done."

Tuesday, April 14.

Mr. RIGBY moved for a *Habeas Corpus* to bring up the body of Mrs. Jane Maria Pearse, under circumstances, as the Learned Counsel stated, bordering upon romance. The application was made on the affidavit of Mr. Edmund Pearse against Capt. Thomas Pearse, both sons of Mrs. J. M. Pearse: it stated, that for five years previous to 1815 Mrs. J. M. Pearse had resided with the deponent, who was her favourite son, but that on Saturday, April 15, 1815, while the deponent was absent from home, Capt. Thomas Pearse came to his house and forced his mother away. On the following day he returned, and carried with him property belonging to his mother and to the deponent. When the deponent returned home, he applied to a magistrate at Union-hall, and accompanied by two officers, went to the house of Capt. T. Pearse to demand the restoration of his property, and to insist upon seeing his mother. Neither of these points were accomplished, but Capt. T. Pearse promised to attend with his mother at Union-hall in the evening. The deponent went there accordingly, but found neither Capt. T. Pearse nor his mother there: after some negotiation, a meeting was appointed at a house in Bloomsbury, from whence it was agreed that the parties should adjourn to Queen-square Police-Office, that all matters in difference might be arranged by Mr. Fielding. When the deponent, Mr. E. Pearse, reached the place of appointment, instead of finding his mother and brother there, he was seized by two strange men, who forced him into a carriage, and drove him away to a private mad-house, whence he made his escape in December last. In the mean time, Capt. T. Pearse went to the War-Office, and, under an alleged warrant of lunacy, received pay belonging to the deponent. The affidavit went on to state, that the deponent had been examined by the Medical Board, and had obtained the certificate of Dr. Gordon that he was perfectly sane. This affidavit was supported by another made by Mr. Pattison, an attorney; this gentleman had applied on the part of Mr. Edmund Pearse to Capt. T. Pearse for the restoration of the property of the former, and for an interview with his mother, Mrs. J. M. Pearse; to the first demand the answer was a reference to a schedule made by Capt. T. Pearse when he was discharged under the Insolvent Act; to the second demand, Capt. T. Pearse replied, that there was no law which could compel him to let any person see his mother, and he never would allow Mr. Edmund Pearse to see her.—The Court granted the writ.

Thursday, April 16.

ASHFORD v. THORNTON.—AN APPEAL OF MURDER.

Mr. CHITTY, for the appellant, entered into a long legal argument, endeavouring to shew, from old authorities, that the appellant was *excepted* from the obligation of fighting with the appellee. He contended that where there was, as in this case, violent presumption of guilt, the Court should leave the whole case to the decision of a Jury.

In the course of the argument, Mr. Justice BATLEY observed, that there appeared to be nothing to show that the pressure of the figure upon the grass, the stains of blood, and the footsteps near the pits, had occurred after three in the morning. There were modes by which Mary Ashford might have come to her death consistent with the innocence of the appellee; she might, perhaps, have destroyed herself in remorse for her imprudence, and in dread of its consequences; or she might have fallen into the pit from weakness, having gone to the brink for the purpose of washing herself.

Mr. CHITTY answered, that the presumption was violent, that the same person who had had an illicit connexion with her had murdered her, and the appellee confessed that he had had that illicit connexion. It was not likely that remorse had induced her to destroy herself, either under the supposition of consent or resistance to the appellee; because in the one case, despair did not arrive so soon, not until the consequences of her imprudence were apparent; and in the other, thirst of revenge, and a sense of injury, would have induced her to prolong her existence.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that the usual mode of proceeding in these cases was by battle, unless it can be shown that the case

falls within some of the old exceptions, in which all probability of innocence is precluded, such as finding the bloody knife in the hand, &c. Such did not exist in the present case, and liable as the trial by battle may be to objections of various kinds, it must be resorted to, unless it may be considered that the appellant has declined this mode, and that on this account the appellee is entitled to go altogether without a day; which is a point upon which I do not at present pronounce any judgment. In this stage of the proceeding, however, it appears to me ripe for the decision, that this is a case in which the trial by battle ought to take place.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY was entirely of the same opinion.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT also thought the counterplea insufficient to oust the appellee of his trial by battle.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD (before whom Thornton was tried) concurred in what had fallen from the Bench. Mary Ashford, in the course of the night, went to Mary Butter's alone, and returned alone, and there was no allegation in the counterplea that she and the appellee ever met again, or to show that she could not have fallen into the pit either from dizziness or weakness, she having gone through much fatigue, and having lost a great deal of blood. If the illicit intercourse had taken place before Mary Ashford went to Mrs. Butter's (and there was nothing to show the contrary), there could afterwards have been no motive on the part of the appellee to destroy her, though she might be impelled to put an end to her own existence. Various witnesses proved the *alibi*, and upon the whole, the facts stated did not amount to anything like a strong presumption of guilt.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH added, that whatever prejudice might exist, whether justly or unjustly, against this ancient and indisputable law, it was the duty of the Court, in administering the law, to award that the battle should be waged, unless upon further deliberation it found reason for thinking that the appellee should be allowed to go without a day.

Mr. GERNET requested time for his client, the appellant, to consider whether he should pray for the further judgment of the Court. The matter was consequently postponed until Monday.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

SHOOTING AT LORD PALMERSTON.

Lieutenant David Davies was on Wednesday brought up for further examination.

Lord Palmerston deposed, that on the 8th instant, at a little past one in the afternoon, he entered the door leading from the arch-way at the Horse Guards up to the War-office, and proceeded to ascend the staircase. He had not ascended many steps when a pistol was discharged at him by some person who stood behind him. He felt himself wounded in the back, but continued to mount the staircase. He entered his room, and desired a surgeon might be sent for. A short time after, Mr. Astley Cooper and Mr. Leigh arrived.

Mr. MARLAND desired to know if his Lordship, in going up the staircase, observed any person near him.

Lord Palmerston answered he did not; only from the flash of the pistol he saw the figure of some person, but nothing distinctly.

Mr. Astley Cooper stated, that about a quarter past one o'clock, he was requested to go to the War-office, on account of Lord Palmerston's being shot. When he entered the room, he found his Lordship writing a letter. Lord P. requested witness to take a chair, till he had finished. His Lordship finished, directed, and sealed the letter, and then said to witness, "Now, Sir, you shall examine."—Witness found a large hole in the coat, one rather smaller in the waistcoat, both of which were much torn, which appeared to be occasioned by powder and wadding. The braces were shot through, apparently by a ball, and the shirt was torn the same as the coat and waistcoat. On the loin a little to the left side of the spine, there was a contusion nearly the size of a half-crown; and in the centre of this contusion there was a darker spot, such as a ball would occasion by striking the part, the whole of which he believed to be the effect of a ball. This had so much the appearance of a wound, that it was impossible at the moment to ascertain whether the ball had entered the body or not; but after an examination of about half a minute, he was able to assure his Lordship, that though the contusion was severe, he considered his Lordship would do well.—To some questions, Mr. Cooper said, his opinion was, that the larger contusion was occasioned chiefly by the wadding and powder, and the smaller by the ball; but he firmly believed the ball to be the primary cause of the whole wound.

The Court then ordered the prisoner's trunk to be produced, which was brought in by Gilmour, who deposed, that on the evening of Wednesday he and Dew went to prisoner's lodgings at Chelsea, where they found the trunk produced, which was locked. On being opened there were found in it a pistol, supposed the fellow to that he fired at Lord Palmerston, some powder, six balls, with sundry papers and letters. Witness said further, that Mr. Thompson, a pawnbroker, at Chelsea, informed him, prisoner had redeemed a pair of pistols from his shop that same morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, which he had pledged some time ago.

Prisoner was fully committed for trial.—He behaved during the whole time with the greatest propriety. The eleven 12 Bank-notes, and other articles found on him when taken into custody, were all restored.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Tuesday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at the house of Mr. Higgs, a hat manufacturer in Webber-row, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road. It appears that Mr. Higgs and journeymen had all quitted the house, leaving his wife up-stairs undressing the children. She soon smelt fire, and with her infant went below to ascertain the cause; when on opening a door the flames burst with dreadful violence on her; she dropt the infant and flew up stairs to save the other two, but the flames and smoke followed her with such rapidity as to render the attempt impossible. She was lost in fire and smoke, and on her regaining the passage she could not find her infant, and with the greatest difficulty reached the street, where, in an almost frantic state, she told the sad tale. A young man instantly rushed in, for whose safety great apprehension was for some moments entertained, but he returned with the infant, who, with himself, was dreadfully burnt; the former is not likely to recover, and the young man has been sent to a hospital. After he had saved the life of one fellow-creature, he learnt that two other children were still in the house; and, had he not been restrained by the lookers-on, he would have attempted to save their lives: but by this time no doubt existed of their having been burnt to death, so rapid were the flames. The bodies of the two children, the one six, the other four years of age, were dug out of the ruins. The man who saved the child is a soldier.

Tuesday morning, about half-past five o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Clarke's, oil and colourman, in Skinner-street, Somers-town, and it for a short time raged furiously, threatening destruction to the houses adjoining; but by the arrival of the engines, the devouring element was confined to Mr. Clarke's and the upper part of the adjoining house. A few minutes after six o'clock the premises fell into the street with a tremendous crash, blocking up the corner of Hertford-street. Mr. Clarke's family escaped through the back part of the premises, leaving the whole of their property to the destruction of the flames.

BIRTH.

At Paris, on the 31st ult., the Lady of the Hon. George John Tuchet, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst. John Hughes, Esq. of Oriel College, to Elizabeth, daughter of T. V. Cooke, Esq. of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

At Paris, the Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, to Miss Hope, daughter of the late John Williams Hope, Esq. of Cavendish-square and Amsterdam.

DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, aged 14 months, Anthony, third son of Mr. Thomas H. Janson, of Lower Clapton.

At Madeira, the Hon. John Perceval, eldest son of Lord Arden, on the 15th of last month.

On the 10th inst. the Rev. Sir Wm. Henry Clerke, Bart. Rector of Bury, Lancashire, aged 66.

On Monday, the infant daughter of J. T. B. Beaumont, Esq. of Southampton-street.

On Wednesday week, in George-street, Hanover-square, Sir Richard Gamon, Bart. uncle to the Marchioness of Buckingham, and many years Representative for Winchester.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 539. SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 524.

REFUSAL OF LARGE GRANTS TO THE PRINCES.

THE real secret of this business has not yet been given to the public as far as we are aware, except in the paragraph in our last week's paper. We say so with the less scruple, inasmuch as it requires no profundity to find it out, though it does require a little sincerity, out of the pale of ordinary party, to mention it. Thousands indeed, who are not writers, know it too well already. It is simply this,—that an Oligarchy of Boroughmongers rules this country; and that according as their immediate views require, they care neither for accommodating Prince nor People. They will sometimes gratify the former at the expence of the latter, sometimes the latter at the expence of the former, sometimes neither, but always themselves. The Constitution is bought and sold in traffics "notorious as the sun at noon-day." The Princes (as we shall shew further presently) are alternately worshipped and treated with contempt, according as the people are to be kept under with the tool Legitimacy, or the Ministers, the real servants of the Oligarchy, are to be made to know their real masters. The people are plundered nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, for the benefit of the Boroughmongers, and then are to be enjoined the thousandth by a shew of sparing their pockets, when the Princes are the only ones that suffer. The farce is consummated by referring to this thousandth, we should rather say millionth defeat of the Ministers, as a proof, in the teeth of the old logical one, of the independence of Parliament! a proof of that, which is daily disproved in every other instance! The fact is, that the Parliament are independent of Ministers; and so are the tradesmen that serve a family independent of the servants, when the master of the house chuses to controul them,—but in no other instance. The establishment is patriarchal, only with the little drawback of a total want of all pastoral beauty. The Parliament as well as the Ministers are the under and upper servants of the Oligarchy; the people are their flocks and herds, pent up in pinfolds; and the Princes are the idols, which they occasionally lug forth to overawe with, and thrust among their lumber when not wanted.

This is the sum and substance of all that has just occurred in Parliament relative to the rejected calculations of the Princes and Ministers.

It was rumoured that the PRINCE REGENT had been greatly disgusted on this occasion, and threatened we know not what of anti-ministerial and solitary proceedings. We know not how his Royal Highness's indignation might have acted; but it were greatly to be wished, that circumstances of this nature could open his eyes. We do not mean to say that what the Princes, or the Ministers for

them, demanded in this particular instance, was reasonable; but the people know too well that it is not the unreasonableness of a demand upon their pockets which gets them spared in general; and it would have been well for royalty's share in the Constitution, had it been induced to think of this a little, instead of letting its supposed servants at home and its despotic brethren abroad go on turning the eyes of nations to North America.

That the Ministers will continue to regret this awkward business, we do not believe, except inasmuch as they betrayed their own dependence upon the Boroughmongers a little too openly: but that they should feel sore at the moment is natural both to their real and ostensible importance; and it is curious to see how their more immediate servants, the hireling journals, venture to be a little splenetic with the parliamentary majorities, who are such objects of their praise in general, and to shake their heads at the ungracious treatment of Princes whom we have known them to treat with the utmost contempt.

The *Courier* pretends just now to great sympathy with the Princes. He thinks it "peculiarly ungenerous" that when they come to Parliament for money, the necessity of their demands should be publicly scrutinized; and he is further of opinion, that while the Royal Marriage Act with a melancholy necessity hinders them from becoming the husbands of ladies who are not royal, it is "squeamish hypocrisy" to lament the absence of "feelings favourable to domestic felicity." Now the first and more tearful of these amiable resentments is in answer to a charge against the Princes, not of having asked for money, but of having asked for enormous additions to their money; and the second and more indignant one is in special defence of the Duke of CLARENCE, who is thought by many to have gone about for a wife with a mixture of eagerness for the rich ones and indifference for the royal ones, somewhat beyond the contemplations of the state, and to have raised awkward associations in the mind between the Royal Marriage Act and the Hawker and Pedlar Act. With these too, unfortunately for the state necessities of his Royal Highness, comes in upon us the memory of an amiable woman, lately deceased in France, who was long the charm of the nation, and who was also his Royal Highness's wife in still better senses than any in which forms could make her. And finally, as if circumstances conspired to give his proceedings as heartless a character as possible, and turn his very defenders into accusers, his chief advocate is MR. CANNING!—MR. CANNING, the *Ogden* man!—who with his usual *callosa felicitas* went on, from sentence to sentence, exposing his royal friend, and making out that a royal marriage was nothing in the world but that very thing which other newspapers have been abused by the *Courier* for regretting. It must be said for the Honourable House, that they seem to have laughed as much at him in this instance, as they did with him in a former deplorable one.

We dislike hypocrisy as much as the *Courier*, and a little more; for we do not treat the Royal Family at one

time with homage and at another call them "*Great Babies fit only to fill up ball-rooms*;"* neither do we cry out with indignant zeal for the *letter* of religious institutions at one time, as the *Courier* did in the case of the Parodies, nor set it aside in favour of reasons of state, as he does now. A pretty mockery, according to him, must the marriage ceremony be among princes,—the going before heaven, the invocation, the promise and vowing, the praying, &c. &c.!—a pretty subjection of heaven to earth! And yet if, for this among a quantity of other reasons, you find fault with the religious part of marriage, and with those forms and bindings which so generally defeat their own object, or at least turn affection into a matter of formal right and exaction, or produce so much misery and bad conscience,—you are a Jacobin, an irreligious fellow, very likely a great practical rascal, and fairly want to inundate this "vale of tears" instead of doing away the appellation. We make no hypocritical demands upon princes, any more than we make impudent demands upon the people. We only want them to behave with decent kindness to the wives, whom the calculations of state, and sometimes other calculations, may have already given them; and to remind them, that whatever may be said or sung,—that is, canted,—of their unfortunate situation in these matters, there is, in fact, scarcely any one of them who may not have a wife of his own choosing, at least within the pale of royalty; and the branches are pretty numerous. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, for instance, is understood to have married a companion of his own choice; so is the Duke of CUMBERLAND; and the lamented Princess CHARLOTTE, much to her honour and happiness, contrived to do as much. Now the Duke of CLARENCE is not a fixture, if the Heir Apparent is. What hindered him from going abroad like his brothers, and paying those unhappy women called Princesses the compliment of at least knowing their suitor? Instead of this, he sends a parcel of messages to beg that one of them would be so good as to come and marry an elderly gentleman not in the greatest request!

As to the succession to the throne, the Protestant cause, which the present family were brought in to support, is not at all likely to be injured, supposing even the immediate issue should fail; and in very gratitude to our ancestors, who thought the interest of such issue secondary matters to the public welfare, we must be frank enough to say, that we really cannot see the inexorable necessity of raising children to the succession from the elderly sons of his present unfortunate Majesty. We make but one observation on this subject, for obvious reasons; but for reasons that must be obvious also, we have not suppressed it.

A word or two as to the personal property of their Majesties, and to the Duchess of CUMBERLAND. People wonder exceedingly, and they well may, at what can be done with all the wealth that has been accumulating in the venerable royal purse, if no use has been made of it to prevent the necessity of these inordinate applications to Parliament. It is her MAJESTY, of course, that must now be responsible to public opinion on this subject;—a subject, observe, which whatever delicacy may be observed towards it, has been suggested to the mind of the

* Verbatim from the *Courier* a few years back, when some of the Princes opposed Ministers in the Regency Question.

community by the indelicacy of others;—and there is a line in things, at which indelicacy can no longer be suffered to turn delicacy to account. It has been urged, with a feeling which we would rather not characterize, that all splendour ought not to be taken away from the King in his present unhappy condition. As if any body wished such a thing, or as if this had any thing to do with the destination, whatever it may be, of the accumulated riches in question! Let the King, in decency's name, have about him such splendour as befits the occupier of a royal residence; let him have it, if for no other reason than to shew that others think of him;—and would to heaven, in the same name of decency, others shewed that they thought of him a little more! But what has this to do with the QUEEN's hundreds and hundreds of thousands?

There is mystery also in the treatment of the Duchess of CUMBERLAND; and one mystery, under all the circumstances, gives the public a right to enquire into the virtues of the other. Why is her Royal Highness not received at Court? We do not know whether she has any ambition to go there; if so, tastes only differ; but we have no reason to believe she has, except perhaps an obvious one to a lady so connected. Indeed, we are entirely ignorant of every thing respecting her Royal Highness,—not in the sense of some of our brother journalists, who are ignorant only where they pretend to be otherwise,—but really and truly unacquainted with any thing about her. We have heard but one rumour against her, and that is, that before her marriage she was supposed to be inclined to gallantry, perhaps had the reputation of it. This is very likely false; but if not, is it for this that her Royal Highness is excluded the Court of her MAJESTY and her Son! This, for which so many others are not excluded! The public will be slow to believe it, especially when so many quarrels have occurred even in royal families from causes of so many kinds. But if it does, thus much we must say;—that in our opinion, and in those of many other persons, there are vices that are infinitely more injurious to humanity than this, and that ought infinitely more to exclude people from respect and society. The spirit of money-getting and sordidness, for instance, is one of them. A good deal of the unhappiness arising from the former is artificial, and the fault of society's own mistakes; but the vice of avarice is in its essence base, unsocial, and exclusive; it arises from an admiration of nothing beautiful; it belongs to no glad or gladdening impulses; it is never even connected with a generous error; it gets all, denies all, and disgusts all.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 20.—We lately announced, on the authority of the Swiss journals, that the Prince Jablonowsky (charged to claim the mortal remains of Kosciuszko) had failed in his mission. The Gazette of Lausanne, on the contrary, states, that the body of the Polish General has been conveyed from Solvère to Poland, accompanied by the Prince Jablonowsky and M. Zeltner of Solvère, the intimate friend of the deceased. The Emperor of Russia has designated the town of Cracow as the depository of his remains, and it was this Monarch himself who caused a proposition to be made to the Government of Poland, that a monument should be erected to his memory.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

POISONING.—On Tuesday, *William Knightson* alias *Bayley*, was committed to York Castle, charged with administering a certain deadly poison, with intent to murder *Joseph Dodsworth*, his brother-in-law; *Ann Dodsworth*, his wife; *Thomas Dodsworth*, his father-in-law; and *John Hawe*, a boy of about ten years of age; all of *Arkendale*.—*Arkendale* is a village about four miles from *Knaresbro'*. Mr. *Thomas Dodsworth* and his son *Joseph Dodsworth* are wheelwrights, and previous to Christmas, these two persons, with the prisoner and his wife, who was the daughter of the elder *Dodsworth*, lived in the same house; Mr. *Joseph Dodsworth* inherited, as the heir of his mother, certain copyhold property, and had also the reversionary interest in the freehold property then in the possession of his father. Mr. *Joseph Dodsworth* being at this time forty, and unmarried, the prisoner had some expectancy that the property of the family might ultimately come to his wife, the sister of *Joseph Dodsworth*. A few days, however, after Christmas last, Mr. *J. Dodsworth* married, and his prospect of succeeding to the property was destroyed, and to add to this disappointment, the prisoner and his wife were obliged, in consequence of this marriage, to quit the house of his father-in-law; these events are supposed to have laid the foundation for that deadly rancour, which led to that series of crimes we shall now proceed to detail.—On the 25th of March, the prisoner and *Joseph Dodsworth*, went to *Boroughbridge*; in returning they called at a public-house at *Minskipp*, where the prisoner treated *Dodsworth* with some beer, and a short time after they had left it, the prisoner took from his pocket a penny-roll, broke a small piece from it, and gave the remainder to his brother-in-law, who remarked "that there was a whitish dust upon the broken end;" prisoner said, "Oh, it is nothing but the flour;" and without making any further observation, *Dodsworth* eat the roll. He had not however proceeded far before he became most violently sick, and it was not without much difficulty that he reached *Arkendale*. He was visited soon after by the prisoner, who expressed much concern, and proposed to fetch some mint-water to allay his sickness; this offer was accepted, and he returned shortly after with a small quantity in a tea-cup; the wife of *Dodsworth* observed, that it was very muddy; he replied, Mrs. Webster said that she was sorry she had no better, but it was all she had; but, said he, "put some sugar in it and give it to him, and it will do him good."—Mrs. *Dodsworth* accordingly gave the mint-water to her husband, but instead of allaying, it greatly increased the sickness. It was now thought necessary to send for assistance, and some medicine was sent for which somewhat relieved him. On the following morning he was visited by Mr. *Sedgwick*, a surgeon and apothecary at *Boroughbridge*, who found Mr. *Dodsworth* extremely ill; he said it was necessary that some person should return with him to bring the medicine which he should prepare. The prisoner offered his service, and the medicine (a saline mixture) was given to the prisoner, who delivered it to his father-in-law, with this message, "that Mr. *Sedgwick* had given strict orders that the bottle was to be well shaken every time the medicine was administered, and that two table-spoons full was to be given every four hours; a powder was also to be given along with it."—Mrs. *Dodsworth* scrupulously complied with these directions, but she had no sooner given the medicine to her husband than his sickness, pain, and vomiting, greatly increased. The same effect was produced when the second dose was administered, and he was then so alarmingly ill that it was thought necessary to send for Mr. *Sedgwick*, who unfortunately was engaged; he expressed much surprise to the messenger at the effect which the medicine was stated to have produced, and desired that the powder might be omitted. But though the medicine was administered the third time without the powder, it still continued to aggravate every unfavourable symptom. Mr. *Dodsworth* was afterwards visited by Mr. *Sedgwick*, and medicines exhibited which somewhat relieved the unhappy victim, but he continued in a dangerous state the whole week. We now come to a most important part of the case, and to the consummation of the wickedness of the prisoner. On Wednesday evening, the first of April, Mrs. *Dodsworth* had set upon the fire a pan containing some veal, for broth for her husband: about seven o'clock the prisoner came in, and inquired what was preparing, and he was told that it was broth for his brother-in-law. The prisoner was observed by a boy, *John Hawe*, nephew to Mrs. *Dodsworth*, to hold his hand over the pot, occasionally opening and shutting his hand. The prisoner soon after went out; when Mrs. *Dodsworth* looked at the broth, she found an

unusually thick skinning upon it, which she took off; she then tasted the broth, which she found to have a peculiarly bad taste. She asked her father-in-law to taste, and also the little boy, and though the whole quantity taken by them did not exceed what might be contained in three table-spoons, they were all seized almost instantly with very severe vomitings, and every other symptom which attends the administration of arsenic. It is hardly necessary to add, that no part of this poisoned mess was given to the sick man. The taste of the broth was very acrid, and it almost immediately inflamed the tongue and throat of the persons who had tasted it; a very small quantity was given to a cat the next morning, which was immediately seized with violent agonies, and expired in a very short time. A portion of this broth has since been analyzed, and found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. The bottle, containing the dregs of the medicine, brought from *Boroughbridge* by the prisoner, was also ascertained to contain arsenic. As soon as the prisoner was apprized of the investigation that was going on he absconded; and though a reward for his apprehension was immediately offered by advertisement, he was not apprehended before last Sunday afternoon: he was taken at *Guiseley*, near *Otley*.—It is clearly established, that the prisoner purchased, about the 21st of March, a quarter of a pound of arsenic, at the shop of Mr. *Lambert*, druggist, at *Knaresbro'*, for the alleged purpose of killing rats. This purchase was made a few days before the first portion of arsenic was supposed to have been administered in the roll of bread. The medicine, which was also proved to have contained arsenic, was prepared by Mr. *Sedgwick* himself; and he states that the medicine, when delivered by him to the prisoner, did not contain a single particle of this deleterious drug. The mint-water delivered to the prisoner was perfectly clear, nor did Mrs. Webster make any apology to him on account of its being all she had; the fact being, that she had a considerable quantity, and the quantity given to him was much greater than he had produced. The prisoner, since his apprehension, and previous to his committal, affected to display a good deal of indifference. As he was passing through the streets of *Knaresbro'*, he exclaimed, "I am not hanged yet!"—The whole of Mr. *Dodsworth's* family, with the exception of his son, have nearly recovered, and there is every reason to believe that his life will be saved, though a very considerable time must elapse before he is perfectly recovered from the effects of the powerful poison with which his constitution has had to combat.—The prisoner was examined on Tuesday before Mr. *Wilson*. The examination occupied from nine in the morning until seven in the evening; the result of which was, that the prisoner was fully committed. The Magistrate thought it proper to order the prisoner to be conveyed to the Castle at York the same evening.—*Leeds Mercury*, April 18.

EXECUTIONS FOR FORGERY.—On Friday week, amidst an immense assemblage of spectators, *Ann Bamford*, aged 60; *Ann Dickons*, aged 40; *William Stewart*, aged 42; and *William Gray*, aged 22, were executed on the New Drop, at the front of *Warwick gaol*. They were convicted, with six others, before Mr. *Baron Garrow*, at the last Assizes, for dealing in and uttering forged Bank Notes. Considerable interest had been made, to save the life of *Gray*, the crime for which he was convicted being his first offence: he was a mere youth, and had been entrapped into the commission of the crime; he had been married little more than 12 months, and his wife is near the period of her accouchement. The untimely death of her husband has reduced her to such a state that she is not expected to survive—grief has broken her heart! The following Petition was presented by the unhappy woman a few days since to the Prince Regent:—

"May it please your Royal Highness—Despairing of all other human help, a distracted wife prostrates herself at the feet of your Royal Highness, and most humbly, but pathetically, petitions for the life of her husband, who now lies in *Warwick gaol*, under the awful sentence of death for forgery. The unfortunate woman who presumes to apply at the fountain of mercy and goodness, though now overwhelmed by present and prospective calamity, is the daughter of the late Colonel *J. Rann*, a man distinguished for his loyalty and patriotism, who, for the defence of his King and Country, raised a regiment called the *Birmingham Loyal Fencibles*. Oh! gracious Prince! save his family from the infamy of an ignominious death. Oh! save his daughter's life, and that of her unborn and innocent child, which hang upon the life of her husband. Great Prince, look with an eye of compassion upon us, and permit me to state such reasons as will justify your Royal Highness in the dispensation of mercy to my poor husband. Think, Royal Sir, upon his youth and inexperience—only 22 years of age. Reflect, great Sir, that this is

the first offence; that by the accompanying testimony of his last employer, J. W. Wright, of Birmingham, while in his employ, "he conducted himself in a remarkable sober, industrious, and honest manner." Permit me to state to your Royal Highness, that when brought up for trial he repeatedly pleaded guilty, and was with difficulty and reluctance persuaded to retract his plea; that others, equally guilty, who persisted in their plea, are recommended to mercy, while my husband, through his ignorance and agitation in the hour of trial, is left on the awful list of those who are to die. Oh! gracious Prince! suffer not my poor husband's ignorance and inexperience to prove fatal to him. Oh! grant him his life, and banish us to any part of the world, where we may hide our heads from the shame of general contempt. Oh! spare his life, gracious Prince! Oh, suffer me not to be driven from this last hope! So may the petitions of your Royal Highness, in that hour which equally awaits the Prince and the peasant, meet with a blessed answer from the King of Kings. Were my husband a man of cruelty and depravity, I would not dare to pollute the sanctuary of your Royal mind by exciting its sympathies for him; but when I reflect on his love and tenderness, and generosity to myself; when I further recollect, that it was his misguided love for me, and his anxiety to supply me with those comforts to which, in better days, I had been accustomed, which precipitated him into the crime for which he is doomed to die, I cannot help indulging the hope that your Royal Highness will stretch forth your benevolent hand and snatch my poor husband from the jaws of death. And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, for ever pray, &c.

"FANNY GRAY."
Ann Bamford had been more than fifteen years a dealer in forged notes: four of her relations were convicted with her, viz. her son, his wife, a nephew, and a niece: they pleaded guilty, and were transported for 14 years: her husband, with two other relations, were transported a few Sessions ago.

The *Birmingham Chronicle* of Thursday, says, "Ann Bamford, William Gray, and William Stewart, have been reprieved until Friday next, on which day it is expected they will suffer the awful sentence of the law. Joseph Latchford and Rebecca Hodges are understood to have been reprieved until the Royal pleasure is known respecting them."—[The above account of the execution, copied into our journal from another paper, must therefore be erroneous.]

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 20.

STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE made a variety of observations on the state of the metallic and paper currency of the country, and the prospect there was of a return to cash payments by the Bank. In the course of them, he denied that foreign loans could have had any effect on the question, and maintained that the regulations of the Mint must prevent a return to cash payments. He said the real reason of the continued restriction was, the advances made to Government by the Bank, and its increased circulation of Notes, of which there had been recently two millions added. The average issues of the Bank amounted to twenty-nine millions, which proved that no progress had been made towards diminution. The purchases made by the Bank of Government securities, the Noble Earl said, were illegal by the Act of William III. He believed, on his conscience, that cash payments were at a greater distance than ever: the whole business was a complete juggle between the Bank and the Government, and the country was completely their dupe.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—In fact, the Bank had the complete regulation of the price of commodities.—The scheme respecting the country notes was, in his judgment, a bad one, the effect of which would be to sacrifice the country bankers to the favoured Bank of England. When observed his Lordship, he recalled to the memory of the House our paper of four species, our gold coin, our silver coin, with a seigniorage of one value in England and of another value in Ireland, it was in vain to say that paper would maintain a uniform value. Had the Noble Lord considered the value of the sovereign? it passed for 10s less than it was really worth. Sir Isaac Newton had said that if guineas would fetch 4s only more than the sum they passed for, it must very soon drive them all out of circulation; and their Lordships had all heard of the silver currency being melted down long ago, for a very small profit.—The Noble Earl concluded by moving that a Committee should be

appointed to inquire into the metallic and paper currency of the United Kingdom, and into the propriety of the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said he was most anxious for a return to cash payments, and had come with regret to the opinion, that it would be injurious to the interests of the nation to remove the restriction immediately. He admitted the fact, that our gold was exported, but it was not owing to the cause assigned by the Noble Earl. Gold coin was melted down for exportation, not because it was of most value, but because no price was put on gold as coin above its bullion price.—As to the plan respecting the country banks, he contended that if we could not recur to entirely metallic currency, and if it was necessary to allow country banks to supply its place, to a certain extent, by issues of small notes, these banks ought to be placed under some regulation for the general security of credit, and with the view of preventing those convulsions that might result from their failure. There would be difficulties in carrying the measure into execution; but he did not think them insurmountable. It was pretty well known what was the proportion of small notes issued by the Bank of England, and the time they continued in circulation without being renewed. The average might be reckoned about 8,000,000, and the time the notes lasted about two or three years. He considered the condition of France as the great cause of the unfavourable state of the exchanges. In 1816, and during part of 1817, the exchanges were in favour; but when those great transactions began to take place which were necessary for the adjustment of the claims of the different countries of Europe, then, and not till then, the exchanges began to be unfavourable. An inquiry would lead to no other result than to bring forward the mere speculations of two or three individuals.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN made various remarks, giving it as his opinion that the plan respecting the country banks could occasion no other advantage than an artificial rise in the funds—a rise, which was no more a proof of wealth, than a forced colour was an indication of health. If it should be decided, that the Bank Restriction ought to be continued, he should think it his duty to call the attention of their Lordships to the effect of the continuance of the paper circulation on the morals of the people. He was perfectly convinced that something might be done: and their Lordships must feel how desirable it was to relieve the community from the dreadful operation of that criminal code from which Judges and Juries now shrink with equal pain.—(Hear, hear!)

Lord SIDMOUTH gave his hearty concurrence to all that had been said on the necessity of giving every encouragement to ingenuity to invent means of preventing the forging of Bank Notes. Considerable mistakes prevailed on the subject of the number of persons tried and executed for forging Bank Notes. By a return on the table it appeared that in 1806, no person was executed: four were executed in 1807: two in 1808: two in 1809: five in 1810: none in 1811: seven in 1812: two in 1813: one in 1814: three in 1815: four in 1816: and five in 1817. Those who were executed for forging country notes only amounted to seven. In the 13 years previous to the Bank Restriction the number of persons prosecuted for forging Bank Notes was four; but for forging the current coin 808 persons were tried. During the twenty-one years since the passing of the Bank Restriction, the number of persons prosecuted for coining was 3,099, and for forging Bank Notes 988; so that the prosecutions by the Bank did not amount to one-fourth of the number of persons prosecuted for coining.

Lord LAUDERDALE replied, insisting that all that had been advanced showed still more decisively that inquiry was necessary. Two years ago it was solemnly promised by Ministers, that the restriction should not be renewed. Then they asked for one year more, and then for another, engaging that when those periods had expired, cash payments should be resumed. Now, however, the restriction was, for the third time, to be continued, and all the reasons that had been now urged in its favour would equally prevail on the 5th of July, 1819.

The question was then put, and the motion was negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

[Nothing of moment before the House during the rest of the week.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 20.

POOR'S BILL AND PARISH VESTRY BILL.

Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from the Ward of Bishopsgate against the Parish Vestry Bill.

A Petition to a similar effect was received from the Parish of St. Sepulchre.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a Petition from St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch, stating many objections to the Bill, objecting to select vestries, and to the mode of voting according to the rates of individuals, which he conceived to be contrary to a principle of the British Constitution, which recognized every man's consent to be taxed, by which it was possible that one man might command a clear majority of votes. There were other objections to be made, such as to throwing the burdens on the owners instead of the occupiers of houses, and the parish taking children from parents when application was made for relief.—Ordered to lie on the table.

TRIAL BY BATTLE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he should shortly move for leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Trial by Battle, in cases of appeal of murder. (Hear.)

THE BUDGET.

Mr. VANSITTART observed, that all the principal branches of the public service had already been voted, therefore he could give, with a few exceptions, a general state of the finances. The sum intended for the Army Extraordinaries was 1,400,000*l.*, the total amount for the Army being 8,970,000*l.* The sum voted for the Navy Supplies last year was 7,596,000*l.* This year the sum was 6,456,000*l.* The sum voted for the Ordnance, including votes of parts of the Ordnance Supplies among the Navy Supplies, was, this year, 1,245,000*l.* Last year it was 1,250,000*l.* The Miscellaneous Services of this year were 1,720,000*l.*, not including, however, the sums required for building new churches, which would be provided for on their own grounds, but including 100,795*l.* for increasing small livings. The total supplies for the year were 18,392,000*l.*; last year the total supplies were 20,374,000*l.* In addition to this, there were 2,000,000*l.* on Exchequer Bills to be provided for, and 560,000*l.* for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. In consequence, the total amount to be provided for was 20,953,000*l.* There were also several extraordinary services of the year. The first was a grant voted by the House for the fortifications of the Netherlands; but there was no occasion to refer to the finances of the year, as it would be provided for out of the French contributions. The sum was 795,000*l.* There was, besides, the sum of 400,000*l.* voted in consequence of the Treaty with Spain for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. And the only other sum was a deficiency which would be found by referring to the accounts on the table for the year 1817. After the supplies of the year had been voted, a sum of 300,000*l.* was voted. It had been usual to give a general vote of credit to Government out of the Land-tax; but last year it was thought better that a vote of supply should be given rather than a power of anticipation; but this vote was given at too late a period for the Ways and Means, and therefore a deficiency now arose of 259,000*l.* The total extraordinary services were 659,000*l.*—The complete service of the year required 21,611,000*l.* thus:—

Army	8,970,000
Navy	5,456,000
Ordnance	1,245,000
Miscellaneous	1,720,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,000,000
Sinking Fund	560,000
Spanish Treaty	400,000
Deficiency of Ways and Means last year	259,686
Total	21,612,086

Now the ways and means by which those supplies would be provided, were those which he was about to submit for their approbation. The first was a sum of 3,000,000*l.* to be raised by annual taxes. This was precisely the same as in former years. The second part was, the sum of 3,500,000*l.* from the Excise duties, which were to continue till 1821. The Excise duties amounted on the 6th of January last to 3,124,000*l.*, but this year he was confident they would amount to 3,500,000*l.* The third, was 250,000*l.* to be raised by a Lottery.—(Hear, hear!)—The fourth part was 250,000*l.* from the sale of naval and old stores. This yielded last year 400,000*l.* The fifth, was 250,000*l.* of the arrears of Property-tax: 350,000*l.* of arrears were still to be collected. The sixth part, was a sum of 21,448*l.* of profit, arising from the assistance afforded by Parliament to public works last year by the issue of Exchequer Bills. The total sum raised by those ways and means was 7,271,448*l.* He calculated on no surplus on the Consolidated Fund, although he felt assured that there would be a surplus; yet, he resorted to that for the payment

of arrears that might arise. Next year he hoped to be able to give them a more satisfactory account of the produce of the Consolidated Fund. The sum then provided, compared with the total supplies, left 14,000,000*l.* to be still provided. To provide then for these 14,000,000*l.*, and for the reduction of the funded debt, he had now to submit for the approbation of Parliament the Plan which he had adopted.—(Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered upon the details of his new plan, which we gave at length in our last Examiner.) His great object, he said, was, to reduce the unfunded debt, which had been increased last year eighteen millions. He said that the total amount of new stock created for the service of the year would be 31,900,000*l.* of which 27,270,000*l.* would be vested in the 3½ per cents., and the remainder in the 3 per cents. The difference in the rate of interest would be about 153,000*l.* In examining the interest as receivable upon Exchequer Bills at present, and what their conversion into stock would produce, the whole charge would appear not to exceed 3*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* per cent., a very small sum when viewed in reference to the magnitude of the transaction. He hoped that the Committee would be inclined to support this new plan. It was his intention, if nothing preferable should be suggested, to propose that the Sinking Fund should be so charged, this year, as to make good whatever deficiencies might appear upon the fullest comparison of the expenditure with the revenue. In 1813, he recollected to have held out the prospect of realizing a fund of 100,000,000*l.* He had the happiness of now stating that this fund amounted to 94,000,000*l.*, of which 84,000,000*l.* were subservient to the purposes of the act of 1813. The manner, however, in which he intended to apply it would not interfere with the operations of the Commissioners in the reduction of capital debt. This part of the plan, however, he should reserve for consideration on a future day. He should now rather choose to call the attention of the Committee to the improvement in the different branches of our revenue. The favourable rise in the Excise Duties had led him to estimate them at 3,500,000*l.*, and the total excess of produce, as compared with 1815, was 515,000*l.*, or more than 10 per cent. on any former returns. In the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the former year, there was an improvement of 121,000*l.* in the Excise War Duties. There was a proportionate increase in the Customs, the last quarter exhibiting an excess, notwithstanding the anticipation of between 500,000*l.* and 600,000*l.* sugar duties, paid in the preceding quarter. Upon all these different views, he conceived that he was justified in calculating upon a surplus in the Consolidated Fund. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving his first resolution with respect to a new subscription to a 3½ per cent. fund.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that it appeared to him upon a general view of the subject, that the plan now submitted was calculated mainly to conceal the true nature of those operations to which the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed to have recourse. The statement of facts resolved itself into this—that upon a comparison of the revenue with the charges upon it, there was a clear deficit of 14,000,000*l.* which it was necessary to make up some how or other. By the present plan it was proposed to borrow this sum, but not in the ordinary mode. The loan was to be cast into a different shape, and the interest payable upon it, amounting to 1,200,000*l.* per annum, was to be charged on the Sinking Fund. This being the true result of all the Right Hon. Gentleman's calculations, and the upshot of the case being, that in the third or fourth year of the peace we were still to borrow to this enormous extent, he could not, for one, join in those flattering congratulations which the House had received on the growing prosperity of the country. So far, indeed, was the country from any prospect of making the two ends of expense and revenue meet, that new means must be provided for discharging the interest of loans, and as the old war taxes were run quite dry, it had become necessary to apply to the Sinking Fund. He really deemed it wise and prudent in such circumstances to abstain from any expression of triumph at the flourishing state of the national finances.

Mr. GREENFELL stated that the House was at length in possession of the Minister's plan of finance; and he must declare, that he looked with dismay at its probable results. He had already more than once communicated privately to the Right Hon. Gentleman his opinion, that he was making a most extravagant bargain for the public. By this scheme the three millions of money to be raised would cost the country an interest of four and a half per cent.; for the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed to give an annuity of 3*l.* for every 66*l.* which he borrowed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it was stated, that there was a deficiency to be provided for of 14,000,000*l.*; but it

must be remembered that a very considerable part of that sum arose from extraordinary charges, which had been growing from the increase of the unfunded debt. Under that head the charge for the last year was 1,600,000*l.* Next year, we might confidently expect that the amount of Exchequer Bills would not exceed 40,000,000*l.* instead of 60,000,000*l.*, and then the charge would be reduced 900,000*l.* As to the deficiency of the Consolidated Fund in the last year, it was something less than 2,000,000*l.*

Mr. HUSKISSON observed, among other things, that he protested against the doctrine that there was no available Sinking Fund. If things appeared likely to find their level, and the extra expense was not charged on the supply of the year, there would be found a real Sinking Fund, of the difference between the 14 millions before alluded to, and the covering of the ways and means.

Mr. J. P. GRANT said, it appeared to him, that the appropriation of the Sinking Fund to the payment of the interest of a debt to be raised, was almost equal to the worst possible application of that fund. The country had no real Sinking Fund as things were at present managed, but a most expensive and complicated machinery. We were in a situation where the income did not reach the expenditure, and where the Sinking Fund was of necessity to be applied, as far as it would go, to supply the deficiency. It was much to be wished that the Right Hon. Gentleman would come forward to state what was his permanent plan of finance, or whether he meant to go on from year to year, neither admitting nor denying that the income was equal to the expenditure, and contracting loans for the payment of our accumulated expenses.

Mr. LYTTELTON strongly objected to the resource of Lotteries, and commented on the pliant morality of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

After some further conversation, Mr. Vansittart's resolutions were agreed to.

PARISH VESTRY BILL.

The Parish Vestry Bill went through a Committee, in which a clause proposed by Mr. Alderman Wood, preventing the Bill from extending to London, was agreed to.

POOR LAWS' AMENDMENT BILL.

The House then went into a Committee on the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, in which there was considerable discussion on the different amendments proposed in the various clauses, most of which were adopted. On the clause by which the children of paupers might be taken and provided for by the parishes, under the authority of the magistrates, by apprenticeships, &c., there was a considerable difference of opinion, and the discussion was at length postponed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 21.

On the motion of Sir JEAN ONSLOW, a Committee was appointed to consider the effect of the Laws to regulate or restrain the Interest of Money—(the Usury Laws.)

IRISH WINDOW TAX.

Mr. SHAW moved that the Petitions from Ireland respecting the Window Tax be referred to a Committee with a view to its repeal. He made many remarks on this tax, which was peculiarly obnoxious to the Irish nation, and which the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer had officially declared, was to be considered merely as a War Tax.

Mr. VANSITTART said, that the tax had been pledged by the Irish Parliament for loans raised, and it should be considered that England was at this moment paying between two and three millions of war taxes. The taxes of Ireland, though it was painful to say so, were not now equal to the interest of the Consolidated Fund. Ireland had brought to this country no addition of revenue, but a large addition to the national debt. The distress of Ireland was now coming to an end; the comforts of the people were increased. Parliament must make a *firm stand*, and grant relief in urgent cases only. He thought some relaxation should take place, and had therefore prepared a scale of reduction in the tax, of 25 per cent. on the whole produce.

Mr. POLYKETT contended that they were pledged to repeal this tax. Since the Union, Ireland could not pay her charges, which were increased three-fold since that period. Ireland was taxed far beyond her strength, and this tax was peculiarly odious and oppressive. The sense of the Irish nation should be yielded to, as the sense of the English people had been, when the Income Tax was repealed. Every visit to Dublin affected and distressed him, when he saw the wretched beings, with pale and famished faces, that every where presented themselves; and not less was he grieved to observe the melancholy despondency of the better

orders, who could not, with all their industry, encounter the pressure of the taxes, or conceal the misery of their circumstances. (*Hear, hear!*)

After some further debate, the House divided—For the motion, 51—Against it, 67—Majority, 16.

The order made for a return of the amount of the income of the High Bailiff of Westminster was discharged, after some conversation and a division, when the Speaker gave the casting vote, there being an equal number, 46.

FORGED BANK NOTES, &c.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH observed, that the Suspension of cash payments, by increasing the number of notes, had corrupted the morals of a large class, and occasioned an increase of crimes with a velocity unexampled. For seven years previous to the suspension, the Bank had not instituted a single prosecution; but for the seven years subsequent they had instituted no less than 222. Was not this a frightful leap? In the 14 years previous to the suspension, there had been only four prosecutions, and in the 14 years afterwards no less than 469—(*Hear, hear!*)—and in the 21 years previous to the suspension, only six prosecutions; while in the 21 years after it they had increased to the enormous sum of 850. The proportion was therefore six to 850; and he would ask if the history of the criminal law afforded a parallel instance of such a sudden augmentation? (*Hear, hear!*) The Mint prosecutions had also augmented, though not in a ratio so rapid; for while the offences for imitating the coin had only doubled, those of forgery had increased 120-fold. What course could be assigned for this melancholy change? What but the enormous increase of Bank notes, more especially of small notes, which at first had only been dispersed to the extent of one million and a half, and now had ascended to seven or eight millions. Upon this statement, he would make only one reflection to the admirers of capital punishments, which could not be too often repeated, viz. that while the crime was visited with the utmost severity, it had not been able to repress it; but, on the contrary, the more the promoters of capital punishments cried, *hang! hang!* the more the offence was committed, and the more numerous were the offenders executed—(*Hear, hear!*)—The Bill lately introduced for decreasing country notes should be entitled "a Bill for the better promotion of forgery," for country notes were rarely forged. The Bank of England had refused payment of 100,000 forged notes for its own benefit, but had done nothing to guard the public against impositions. Nothing could be more true than that a direct tax of 25,000*l.* a-year was laid by the Bank upon the order of society least capable of detecting the fraud, and of sustaining the loss. If a tax to be so raised were to be proposed in Parliament, there was not a man who would not start from it with horror; yet the effect upon the poor was the same, and the Bank were the gainers. The crime of forgery was often attended with peculiar aggravations: it had not unfrequently been the means of seducing the unwary into guilt, and women (from their nature dependent, and incapable of the more arduous duties) were competent to the commission of this offence, as far at least as the uttering of forged notes constituted a part of it. Whole families were sometimes involved in the same crime; and instances were not unknown, where a father, his wife, and children, *en masse*, stood at the Bar to receive sentence for its commission—(*Hear, hear!*)—The Bank should have resorted to some mode of preventing the forgery of their notes. This might be difficult, but they were bound to attempt it, and it was his intention to make a motion on the subject, if necessary.—Sir James concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the House an account of the total amount of the nominal value of forged bank-notes presented at the Bank from Jan. 1816, to April, 1818, with the number of public prosecutions with reference to forged notes, together with the expenses of prosecution for the same period."—The Hon. Gentleman also moved for an account of the total number of forged notes discovered from Jan. 1812 to April, 1818, distinguishing the kind of notes, &c.

Mr. MANNING said, he was as anxious to have forgeries prevented as the Hon. Member could be; but he ought to recollect that, within a limited period, there had been 3,099 cases of forgery of metallic currency, and only 998 of forgeries on the Bank. After some other statements, the Hon. Member concluded by expressing his opposition to the motion, on the ground that an account of any other part of their expenditure might be required, as well as their expenses in prosecutions for forgeries.

Sir C. MORDAUNT mentioned that the people of Birmingham were so much affected by the number of forgeries, that they intended to petition the House on the subject.

Mr. Alderman Wood, in the course of some statements on the

subject, mentioned, that an unfortunate woman, who was to be hanged on Friday, had been incited to the crime, and her brother, who appeared much more guilty, had been suffered to escape by the police-officers.

Mr. GREENELL took that opportunity of mentioning the plan of Mr. Tillock, which a number of engravers had so highly praised. He thought it was incumbent on the Bank not only to show their anxiety, but to prove that they had something in hand on the subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER conceived that the giving of the numbers of prosecutions and convictions would answer every reasonable purpose, and that there then would be no necessity for a statement of the expenses the Bank had incurred in the conduct of prosecutions, in the view of a just and moral consideration of the subject.

Mr. BENNET said the matter was not sufficiently disclosed. He wished for information on the subject of parties pleading guilty on prosecutions, of which there were 90 in 1817. There was an expression in law which spoke of compounding felony. He believed that the Bank paid rewards to police officers as well as others. One man received 30*l.* for the conviction of two lads. The Bank, he understood, paid at the rate of 15*l.* a man. Capital punishments, at the extent to which they were carried, defeated their objects, and in the execution of them there was a great inequality. Lately a woman was tried for forgery of senmen's wills and convicted; but Baron Wood did not leave her for execution. Whatever the Chancellor of the Exchequer might find it convenient to borrow under the system of frequent capital punishments, the country would not think it fit to go along with him. If the Bank were not yet satisfied with the blood already shed, they would not be permitted to shed much more. The opinion of the country would force them from the continuance of a system disgraceful to the public character.

Mr. THOMPSON remarked, that the Bank notes were such as a bungling engraver could imitate, though the Bank Committee were said to have sat 15 years on this subject! Country bankers had issued notes executed by good artists, and of them there were very few forgeries indeed. He knew people in the country were afraid of a Bank of England note. At Birmingham there were manufactories of forged notes. Devices of different descriptions on both sides of a note rendered forging of them more difficult; but the Bank of England notes were easy of imitation.

Mr. DICKINSON had seen a letter from the Bank Solicitor, which showed an eagerness for prosecutions. Perhaps the Bank ought to be obliged to pay forged notes. Long ago, Bishop Burnett remarked, that the Bank were getting so much power, that in a short time they might not be controlled by the country. If one of their clerks was now committed for an assault, there was his reward in 200*l.* or 300*l.* from the Bank. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. BABINGTON said, the mischief of these forged notes had been stated at 25,000*l.* a-year to the country. He believed it might be double that sum. A great number of them never found their way to the Bank.

Mr. B. SHAW regretted, that, although the Directors had made every investigation, no mode of preventing forgery had been invented. A public reward should be offered. No public money could be better repaid.

Mr. H. DAVIS said, the best artists had been employed by the Bank to contrive a preventive of forgery in vain.

Mr. S. THOMPSON contended, that Bank prosecutions had been conducted with the utmost possible moderation. No expenses had been incurred for the purpose of entrapping persons. To prove these assertions, the accounts of the Bank would be presented without any objection. (*Hear.*)

The motions were carried without a division. When the last motion relative to the expenses of prosecutions was agreed to, the Opposition benches returned several cheers.

The Report of the Finance Resolutions was brought up, and leave was given to bring in a Bill in order to give effect to the 1st and 2d resolutions.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 22.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. BENNET presented a Petition from persons confined in the Fleet prison for Contempt of Court. They stated that they had done all they could do to do away their offence, and were ready to do every thing that might yet be necessary. They mentioned the peculiar hardships suffered by six persons who had been situated similarly with themselves, one of whom was in prison 34 years, and another 18 years, for contempt, and died in confinement. He hoped that the attention of the high legal authorities would be called to this subject. He confessed that, after the in-

difference that had been shown, he had no great hopes of success; but he had done his duty in presenting the Petition.—The Petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a Petition from some person in Berkshire, who stated that he had examined the state of the charities in that county. The income of the Berkshire charitable institutions had been stated at 7,000*l.* a-year, but the Petitioner believed they amounted to 20,000*l.* of which more than three-fourths was wholly unaccounted for; only a third was stated in the returns. In one case of a charitable institution, there was a balance due of 10,000*l.*, which was not stated in the returns. Orders would be insufficient, unless the Commissioners had power and instructions to investigate minutely.—Ordered to lie on the table.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN IRELAND, &c.

On the motion of Sir J. NEWPORT, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland, as to the contagious diseases of the last and present year, and the causes which led to this destructive malady, and to consider of remedial and preventive measures against the progress and recurrence of the evil.

In the course of the conversation on this topic, Mr. PEEL said that a low fever had prevailed in Ireland for three or four years past, which in September had become peculiarly alarming. All the medical men attributed it to the extreme poverty of the lower orders, the defective quality of their provisions, the depression of mind resulting from want of employment, and the unpromising prospect before them. Besides, there had been a very wet season, which greatly deteriorated the food they generally subsisted upon, and also deprived them of another necessary of life, a stock of fuel. These accounts had concurred from all quarters. Many attributed one cause of the spreading of infection to the great number of wandering beggars, rendered so by want of employment. Another peculiar cause was said to be the practice in that country, of assembling in great numbers at funerals, where a deceased individual might infect all that were present. It was also a consideration, lamentable and affecting, that the contagion was actually spread in some degree by the kindness and hospitality of the lower orders in Ireland, who would not shut their doors against the unfortunate mendicant, whose sufferings they sympathized with; to which they would sacrifice their own personal security. The proportion of deaths in the hospitals varied from 1 in 13 to 1 in 10. The last accounts stated that there was a considerable abatement of the calamity. The difficulties attending the employ of the poor were great, and the evils were much to be lamented.

Mr. BENNET spoke of the fever hospital in this metropolis, which he recommended to the attention of Government; and on his motion, a Select Committee was also appointed to inquire into the state of contagious fevers in the metropolis, and the condition of the institutions for their cure.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. WILBERFORCE moved for various papers respecting the condition and treatment of the West India Slaves, the prevention of illicit importation, the state of the free coloured population, &c. &c. He made various observations on the subject. Mr. Brougham's Act, he said, which made the traffic in slaves a felony, did infinite good; but more was required. It was necessary to take care that slaves could not be imported, by guarding against every possible evasion. He lamented that the necessary measures could not be left to the Colonial Legislatures; but he never felt sanguine as to those quarters. It was only on the mother country that he could place reliance; and it was the duty of the House to watch over the interests of a million and a half of beings, who were at length recognized as their fellow-creatures.

After some conversation, the motion was carried; and several other papers on the same subject were also ordered.

CRUELITIES IN DOMINICA.

Sir S. ROMNEY then noticed the condition of the Slaves in Dominica, and the administration of the laws in that island. He stated, that in the spring of 1817 several cases of great cruelty came before the Grand Jury, who threw out the bills of indictment. One was a charge against Dr. Birmingham, who had cruelly scourged several slaves, after they had been acquitted of the misdemeanours with which they had been charged. Another was the case of John McCorry, Esq. who had immoderately whipped his slave Jerry. A third was a most horrible case, that of Alex. Le Goy, who had confined a female slave in an iron chain, padlocked upon her neck, arms, and legs—and had maintained, mutilated, and cruelly tortured her, by causing

her arm to be fractured! This bill too was thrown out by the Grand Jury, who had moreover thought fit to declare, that these several indictments were nuisances!—Mr. Glanville, the Attorney-General, had therefore deemed it necessary to have recourse to informations, for the protection of the black population, considering it not right to trust to Grand Juries again. He was sure that the House could not but be sensible of the necessity of affording the greatest encouragement to the government of these islands to take the slaves under their protection. The laws were beneficent—but what availed the laws, when the unhappy slaves could not avail themselves of them? Neither the slave nor his family, nor friends, could obtain any redress against the cruelties of his master. The slave was cruelly treated, and the white population sympathized with the master. *(Hear, hear!)* It was the duty of the Government to protect the laws, and, without that protection, no security could be afforded. There was a general concurrence in opinion in the islands, that nothing was more improper than to interfere between master and slave: it was thought to have a tendency to excite a disposition on the part of the slaves to revolt. The only effective remedy, in his opinion, would be that which had been recommended by Mr. Burke, which was to constitute the Attorney-Generals guardians of the slaves—to make it an essential part of their duty to interpose between the master and the slave when there should be a necessity. By such a regulation, it would become their duty to see that the slaves were properly treated.—The laws of Dominica were most oppressive. No man of colour on the island could obtain his liberty without paying a tax of 16 pounds 10 shillings. Those not born there must pay 35 pounds. Men of colour found on the island, if not claimed by their masters (and if they had none, they could not be claimed) were taken up and sold for the public benefit. Since the abolition, it was right to encourage rather than restrain manumission, and to improve the general condition of the negroes. The slaves were the King's subjects, and it was the duty of Government to afford them every protection.—Sir Samuel then noticed the conduct of a planter in Nevis, named Huggins, who sometime ago was prosecuted for cruelty to his slaves, and who had been now ill-treating those of another. He had caused two young boys to receive 100 lashes each, though the law allowed only 30; and because two females, relations of the boys, had shed tears over them, this Huggins had them whipped for it! He was brought to trial, and though the facts were proved, he was acquitted;—such was the prejudice that existed against interference between master and slave!—Sir Samuel concluded by moving for various papers on these particular cases, and on the general treatment of slaves in Dominica.

Mr. GOULBURN made a few remarks, but did not object to the motion.

Mr. A. GRANT complained of the injurious tendency of the speech of Sir Samuel, and observed, that in order to confirm injurious impressions, whenever punishment was mentioned, the House heard of the *cart-whip*, by which an idea of cruelty was meant to be conveyed.—*(Hear, hear, from Sir Samuel Romilly, who asked across the table, was the instrument of punishment not a whip?)* Most undoubtedly it was a whip; but why use the odious term of a cart-whip, implying a brutal infliction of severity, instead of a necessary correction? In what the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had said about chains, there was the same tendency to mislead. He did not deny that forced labour in chains did exist in Jamaica. These chains, however, were employed more for the purpose of preventing escape than inflicting punishment: and the work to which they were compelled was rather intended to promote their health than to gain any thing by their industry in this situation.

Mr. A. BROWN said, that the females had not been punished for shedding tears, but for being guilty of yells and cries to stop the punishment: they were not tears of sorrow, but of obstinacy. The Governor had approved of the acquittal of Huggins.

Sir J. MACINTOSH observed, that the barbarities of Huggins had excited universal detestation. He did not know how the Hon. Gentleman could so nicely distinguish between yells of horror and yells of obstinacy. To weep at the sufferings of those who were dear to them were considered expressions of mutiny! How did he know that? Perhaps this was the only instance in modern barbarity of spectators having been punished for a mere expression of sympathy. Never but once had it occurred even in Roman history. The Hon. Gentleman had added, that the Governor of Nevis had written a letter expressing his approbation of Huggins's conduct. In what part of the performance of his duty had the Governor done this? Were we to suppose that the Governor had any connexion with this Huggins—*(Hear, hear!)*

that he could in any way communicate with one so polluted, so degraded, and so abhorred? It was clear that justice had not been done, that the laws had been scorned, and humanity violated, and it was their duty to restore the island to the blessings of equal law.

Mr. MARRYATT stated, that the Grand Jury had not said that all indictments were nuisances, but only those which were presented without evidence, as was that relating to Mr. Birmingham; for the only witness, the Clerk of the market, was not produced. The law proceedings were generally drawn up incorrectly. The same Jury had recently convicted of murder a white man, Mr. Stranok, for shooting at his female negro, who was running away.

Mr. WILBERFORCE observed, it was dreadful when women were punished for weeping, and when fathers, as he knew, had flogged their own sons most severely. Shocking as such individual acts were, it was the system, the slow, grinding effects of slavery, which degraded both master and servant, that was the greatest evil. In Dominica the slaves were better off than in Jamaica; but there was no sympathy even there; and in no place were they worse off in this respect than in Barbadoes, though it was called Little Britain. It had been said, that those who spoke on this subject treated the whole people of the West Indies with harshness; but surely while such an instrument as the cart-whip was ordinarily employed, much more severe in its inflictions than the cat-o'-nine-tails, *because it cut even masses of flesh*, how was it possible to speak with mildness? It was important to improve the education and morals of the negroes, to raise them from their present state of degradation, and to advance them by degrees to a condition of domestic competence and comfort. He was well convinced that the Africans were as capable of improvement, intellectual and moral, as any other uncivilized people.

Mr. W. SMITH had been most happy to have heard to-night, for the first time, the slaves of the West Indies recognized as subjects of the Crown of Great Britain: had this been earlier attended to, 9,000 persons in the island of Nevis would not have remained subjected to 500 white persons, at the head of whom was Mr. Huggins, with whom, after all that had been said and known, the Governor himself did not disdain to associate.

The question was put and carried, as was one for Copies of all Letters, &c. relating to the case of Edward Huggins the elder, tried in Dominica for cruelty to slaves.—Adjourned till Friday.

Friday, April 24.

REFORM.

Twenty-six Petitions for Reform and Universal Suffrage, signed by 20 persons each, were received from Preston, presented by Mr. Hornby.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. C. WYNN brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the letter written by Mr. T. Ferguson to Mr. Dyke, which had been referred to them. They had examined into the matter as far as related to Mr. T. Ferguson, who had admitted that he was the author and writer of the letter produced, and that its object was to influence Mr. Dyke's vote; but that any accusation of his having the authority of Lord Douglas for doing so, was false and groundless. The said letter was considered by the Committee as a corrupt attempt, and a high breach and contempt of the privileges of that House.

The report, of which this was the substance, was agreed to. Mr. C. WYNN moved that Mr. T. Ferguson be taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms, for the said offence.—Ordered.—Mr. C. Wynn said, that as soon as Mr. T. Ferguson was in custody, he should move that he be committed to the gaol of Newgate.

POOR LAWS' AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, some conversation took place between Mr. STURGES BOURNE, and a Member, who contended that it was contrary to the intention and spirit of the Poor Laws to give parish aid to able bodied men, which was a great evil to the public, and a greater evil to the men themselves; yet that the provision in the present Bill for sending the children of the poor to school was liable to objection on this ground.

The House went into a Committee, and the Bill was read clause by clause.

Several amendments were proposed to the clauses, on the proposition of which, a long conversation took place. At the instance of General THORNTON the gallery was cleared for a division, on the clause to render the owners of houses rented at not more than 40*l.* per annum, nor less than 4*l.* liable to the rates (at least to the amount of half the rent), when the occupiers failed

to pay them. The numbers were—For the clause, 54—Against it, 0.

The clause for enabling parish overseers to advance money, by way of loan, to industrious paupers, was agreed to.

The clause that Scotch or Irish vagrants may be removed to their own countries without being whipped or imprisoned, was agreed to after some conversation, in which Mr. Alderman Wood proposed an amendment to extend the same provisions to other vagrants. After a long conversation about verbal amendments in other parts of the Bill, and the proposal of clauses by several Members, the Bill passed the Committee, and was ordered to be printed, as amended.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- S. Davenport, Egham, Surrey, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Shepherd, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.
 J. S. Rains, Wapping-wall, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.
 J. Humphreys, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Lang, America-square.
 J. Powell, Bristol, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn-square.
 P. Tet, Seaton, Rutlandshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. O'Brien, Fig-tree-court, Temple.
 J. Southan, Birmingham, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
 W. Osbourne, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Longdill and Butterfield, Gray's-inn-square.
 P. Forster, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

- S. Spyer, Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

- T. Thackray and R. Bottrell, Greenwich, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Sudlow, Francis, and Urquhart, Monument-yard.
 L. Siepi, Haymarket, jeweller. Attornies, Messrs. Mayhew, Price, and Styant, Chancery-lane.
 J. Lachlan, Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields, ship-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Dennetts, Greaves, and Baxendale, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
 L. Williams, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, colourman. Attorney, Mr. Humphreys, London-Bridge-Foot, Southwark.
 J. Small, Bristol, coach-proprietor. Attorney, Mr. King, Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-street.
 G. Sargent, Hastings, ship-owner. Attorney, Mr. T. Clark, Circus, Minories.
 J. H. Poolman, Saint Catherine's, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Templer, Glynes, and Thompson, Burr-street, East Smithfield.
 J. James, Bristol, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Deane, Gray's-Inn-square.
 E. Wale, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Austen, Gray's-Inn.
 J. Jackson, Leeds, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Deane, Gray's-Inn-square, London.
 E. Nicoll, Hemel-Hempstead, Hertfordshire, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Martindale, Gray's-Inn-square.
 J. Gregory, Salford, Lancashire, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 L. Le Plastrier, Minories, watch-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Mayhew, Price, and Styant, Chancery-lane.
 C. Batley, Red Lion and Spread Eagle-yard, Whitechapel, stable-keeper. Attorney, Mr. Gray, Kingsland-road.
 W. Oldacres, Lea Grange, Leicestershire, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New Inn.
 J. Pritchard, Battle-bridge, varnish-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Toulmin, Carmarthen-street, Tottenham-court-road.
 C. Bishop, High-street, Borough, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Wright, Upper Thames-street.
 R. Dennis, Bardney, Lincolnshire, blacksmith and timber merchant. Attorney, Mr. Spencer, Belvidere-place, Borough-road.
 J. B. Gooch, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Mount, Tokenhouse-yard.

SATURDAY—A Holiday.

W. P. G., H., T. P., H. S., Misogöcs, Da C., the Letter on Unitarian Marriages, and the very curious and instructive Extract from the Navy Agents Will, are received.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

News from the Continent has been very barren this week. The most important piece of intelligence from abroad is a letter from Mr. ADAMS, the American Secretary, to Don LUIS DE ONIS, the Spanish Ambassador, which, in terms which the hireling journals among us find exceedingly provoking, speaks very quietly and decidedly of the United States having declined the mediation of Great Britain, and of their leaving the question with Spain just as it was, for said Spain to get out as it can. The beginning has an air of irony:—

"You perceive, Sir, that the Government of the United States is not prepared either to renounce any of the claims which it has been so long urging upon the justice of Spain, or to acquiesce in any of those arguments which appear to you so luminous and irresistible."

There follows, a little after, a passage extremely calculated to set the subjects of European monarchies thinking just now:—

"It has hitherto been the policy, both of Europe and of the United States, to keep aloof from the general federative system of *each other*. The European States are combined together, and connected with one another, by a multitude of important interests and relations, with which the United States have *no concern*, with which they have always manifested the determination not to interfere, and of which *no communication being made to them by the Governments of Europe*, they have not information competent to enable them to estimate their extent and bearings. The United States, in justice to themselves, in justice to that harmony which they earnestly desire to cultivate with all the Powers of Europe, in justice to that fundamental system of policy which forbids them from entering the LABYRINTH of European politics, must decline soliciting or acceding to the interference of any other Government of Europe, for the settlement of their differences with Spain."

The heads of these Governments, it is now said, are to have a Congress at Aix le Chapelle, "the ancient capital of CHARLEMAGNE,"—a sly touch, we suppose, at NAPOLEON, who continues somehow or other to be extremely provoking to these gentlemen. They may have a Congress, for ought we care, at the Five Asses Heads; for they will soon cease to influence Europe as individuals. They must either give into the just, decent, and long-promised demands which they owe to their disgusted preservers, or an entirely new account will be commenced with them.

In the very teeth of the much more criminal delays, which the Bank are *perpetrating*, with respect to the prevention of forgeries, some executions peculiarly distressing to humanity have taken place in the course of the week. We allude to the case of *Harriet Skelton*, which has the appearance of being a very distressing one; and to that of

the young Bridegroom *Wm. Gray*, which unquestionably is most truly so.—(See our 3d page.)—This case has furnished a harrowing specimen of the present state of social government,—of the fatal facilities left open for the temptation of some of the best feelings, while the most selfish ones may safely pursue their unjust and after all unhappy aggrandizement, and lay claim all the while to the reputation of virtue. Yet the *Courier*, of *L'Eclair* notoriety, and the defender of all sorts of *high delinquents* (and there are *higher* than people suppose, even in money-matters of extraordinary description) thinks to do away with the objections of the philosopher on these points, by asking whether all detestation of the crime is to be done away with, merely because the criminal has yielded to temptation! Whoever said such a thing? Whoever said any thing about the detestation of the crime, or gave such a reason for not detesting it? What was said was this,—that if any one is more criminal than another, it is the tempter, and that whether criminal or not, all crime (even when punished, or rather, most when there is a necessity of punishing it), ought to be considered as so much dreadful and unnecessary misfortune, which it is the very first business of Government to endeavour to do away,—yes, to do away, by practising justice itself, and disseminating the knowledge of it among others.

Calcutta papers to the 29th of November, bring some particulars from India, which, however, add little to the sum of events or to our general understanding of the state of affairs in that quarter. But they contain an afflicting statement of the prevalence of an epidemic disease, which has fallen with fatal severity on the central division of the British army. The native troops are the principal victims; though, in some instances, Europeans also have suffered from it. The malady has assumed the form of a *cholera morbus*, and its ravages are nearly proportioned to the scanty sustenance to which those who are seized with it have been habituated. An insurrection is announced to have taken place in Ceylon, for the purpose of raising to the throne of Candy a relation of the legitimate tyrant who was lately deposed by General BROWNRIGG.

The letters this morning from China, state a circumstance of much interest. A serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Chinese Authorities and the British traders, respecting reported smuggling by the country ships. Bonds had been demanded from the owners, which had been peremptorily refused: a general search of all British vessels had been threatened. In consequence of this high language, Capt. CLOVELL, of the *Orlando* frigate, had proceeded from Macao to Canton, accompanied by several merchants and supercargoes.—*Courier—Saturday.*

Montreal Papers to the 6th ult. have arrived. The disputes between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Traders are expected to be immediately decided at the Session of Oyer and Terminer, Montreal. On the 2d March, bills of indictment were found against CUTHBERT GRANT, ALEXANDER FRAZER, THOMAS M-KAY, and fourteen others, for the murder of Governor SEMPLE and twenty others, near the settlement of Red River, on the 19th of June, 1816. True bills were also found against a number of persons as accessories before and after the fact, and for pillaging and burning the settlements on the Red River.

Mr. HILEY ADDINGTON has retired from his situation as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he has filled for above five years. He is to be succeeded by Mr. HENRY CLIVE, M.P. for Ludlow.

SOUTHWARK MEETING.—There was a Meeting on Monday in Southwark of the friends of Sir R. WILSON. Among the company were Mr. MARSHAL, Mr. HALL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. LAMBTON, Mr. BRUCE, Capt. HUTCHINSON, Mr. WAITHMAN, and other friends to liberty. Various animated speeches were delivered.—Sir ROBERT, when speaking of the treatment he, as a military man, had received from Ministers, remarked, that they owed him as well as the country a commodity in which they were bankrupts—Justice! (*Loud applause.*)—Mr. BENNET said he had known the gallant Candidate for years, and knew him to be a man of talents, of spotless character, and independent in the highest degree.—Mr. LAMBTON exposed the evils of the present system, which were all owing, he said, to the want of independent men in Parliament: he therefore trusted the Electors would return Sir R. W., who possessed both firmness and independence, and who could use his tongue against corruption as well as he had used his sword against the enemy.—Various resolutions were passed; and it appeared to be the intention of the Electors to exert themselves for Sir R. W. and Mr. CALVERT, and thus, as in Westminster, give Southwark a potent voice in support of freedom and reform.

The PRINCE REGENT does not complete his 56th year till the 12th of August next; but as that month falls too late for the fashionable season, it was thought expedient to anticipate the celebration of the birth-day, and St. George's Day (Thursday) was fixed upon, in imitation of the foreign practice, being what is abroad termed the *name-day* of his Royal Highness. The weather was inauspicious, but the ladies were not to be deterred, even by the danger of spoiling their magnificent dresses. They flocked to the Court in great numbers, and the assemblage was altogether the most numerous since the marriage of the lamented Princess CHARLOTTE.—Some of the carriages were kept in the ranks three hours; and though the QUEEN remained in the drawing-room till five o'clock, yet several ladies experienced the mortifying disappointment of being too late.

ROYAL INCOMES.—From papers laid before Parliament, it appears that the Duke of CLARENCE receives 21,782l. 9s. 8d. per annum. The Duke of KENT, 25,205l. 4s. 2d. The Duke of CUMBERLAND, 19,008l. 10s. 10d. The Duke of SUSSEX, 18,000l. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, 18,882l. 15s. 7d. —It also appears, that these Royal Dukes have each had out of the Admiralty Droits, in the years 1805-6, the sum of 20,000l.—that, in 1813, a loan of a similar sum was advanced to the Duke of CLARENCE, to be repaid by quarterly instalments of 500l., of which six instalments have been repaid;—and that a loan of 6000l. was advanced to the Duke of KENT, in 1806, of which one-sixth has been repaid.

Erroneous impressions having arisen out of the late proceedings in Chancery, we are authorised to state, that the Lady of rank so much alluded to in the course of the discussion, is not Lady CASTLEREAGH.—*Courier.*

A punster, conversing on the practice of adulterating Wine and Tea, the former with the juice of the Sloe, and the latter with the leaves,—observed, that we now got at the meaning of the remark of the Doctors, "that Wine and Tea were slow poisons."

In the King's Bench, on Tuesday week, the CHIEF JUSTICE refused a rule for a new trial, saying, and repeating with some indignation, that "it would be a *penalty on truth.*" Has any change taken place in his Lordship's opinion with regard to the *Law of Libel*?

SUICIDE.—Thursday, Mrs. ROSS, a respectable widow lady, of Poplar, was found in bed with her head nearly severed from her body, and a razor stained with blood lying by her. A series of misfortunes, which she has encountered since the recent death of her husband, had, it is conjectured, overcome her reason, and led to the dire catastrophe.

FORGED BANK NOTES.—On Wednesday a numerous and respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of Birmingham took place on the subject of the alarming increase of Forgeries on the Bank of England; and to adopt such measures as may have a tendency to call the attention of Parliament to the subject. WILLIAM COTTERELL, Esq. High Bailiff, took the chair. The Rev. J. H. SPRY moved a series of Resolutions, enforcing the imperious necessity of such an immediate alteration in the style of engraving the Bank of England notes, as may prevent those numerous trials and frequent executions which are occasioned by the present extreme facility of fabrication, and which are alike shocking to the feelings of the humane, and a disgrace to the character of the country.—The Resolutions and Petitions to Parliament were carried unanimously.

As a means of preventing the Forgery of Bank-notes, a Correspondent begs to recommend to the notice of Parliament, that every person convicted of forging such Notes, —as they are manufactured at present,—shall be hung by a Bank Director, the said Bank Director himself performing the office of Executioner. Our Correspondent professes to have been some time deliberating with himself, whether it would not be still more effective if the Forger were to hang the Director.

JEREMY BENTHAM, ESQ.

The following is the Resolution of Thanks to this eminent person, which was passed at the late Westminster Meeting:—

Resolved, "That the Thanks of this Meeting are given to that profound Reasoner and pre-eminent Writer on Legislation, Jeremy Bentham, Esq. for the philosophical and unanswerable vindication, in his '*Catechism on Parliamentary Reform*,' of the Right of ALL the Commons of this Realm equally to share and annually to exercise the franchise of choosing Members to serve in Parliament, as well as their farther Right to a sure protection by the application of the *Ballot* against injury or oppression, for having freely exercised that sacred Franchise."

This Resolution was forwarded to Mr. BENTHAM with the following Letter:—

"James-street, March 24, 1818.

"DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned, having been desired to communicate to you the Vote of Thanks of your Fellow-citizens in General Meeting legally assembled, of which the foregoing is a copy, have done ourselves the honour to wait on you with the same; and sincerely wishing you a continuance of life, with health to prosecute your invaluable labours for the benefit of our country and mankind, by inculcating true principles of free government, legislation, and jurisprudence, we subscribe ourselves, Dear Sir, your friends and brethren in the love of truth, freedom, and justice,

"Jeremy Bentham, Esq.

"JNO. CARTWRIGHT.
"PETER WALKER."

To which Mr. BENTHAM thus replied:—

"TO JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ. AND PETER WALKER, ESQ.

"Queen-square, Westminster, March 25, 1818.

"GENTLEMEN,—Allow me thus to repair my misfortune in not being at home when you favoured me with your call. When penning the little work in question, little did I expect to receive any such reward as that which has been thus communicated to me, and which has been so highly enhanced by the venerable character of the hands through which it has been transmitted. The honour thus conferred on me is of that sort, the value of which will be still increasing, when those which are conferred by a single hand, for obsequiousness to a single will, will be as the glory of King Solomon in a puppet show. Believe me to be, with all respect and gratitude, yours,

"JEREMY BENTHAM."

[The work above alluded to being out of print, we hear with much satisfaction that it is about to be re-published, in cheap numbers, with the style adapted to the popular reader. Mr. BENTHAM's last work on the Church Establishment, we hope soon to see re-published in the same way.]

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 320.

COVENT-GARDEN.

This has been a rich week in theatrical novelties, especially as they have all been successful. Covent-Garden has produced a new tragedy; and Drury-Lane has revived a tragedy of MARLOW's, a musical opera composed by HOOK, and produced a new burlesque interlude. Here's a piece of anticlimax, natural to lists of things!

The new tragedy is entitled *Bellamira, or the Fall of Tunis*, and is from the pen of Mr. SMITH, author of the *Apostate*. *Manfredi*, a Neapolitan Nobleman (Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE), is a captive at Tunis, and conspires with his fellow-prisoners to regain their freedom. During his efforts for this purpose, he suddenly encounters, to his great astonishment, his wife *Bellamira* (Miss O'NEILL), who has been made captive also with her infant, and who, after undergoing with him some agonizing delays and hindrances, obtains the sympathy of the renegade Governor (Mr. YOUNG), who, partly from weariness of his own offences, partly from regard for his countrymen, and partly from love of the very name of *Bellamira*, which was that of his own child, assists and urges them to escape. Their flight, however, is prevented by the interference of *Amurath*, another renegade Italian (Mr. MACREADY), who, on account of the Governor's doubtful disposition towards the slaves, is appointed in his room, and ordered to put the principal among them to death. *Amurath*, a violent vindictive man, has seen in the condemned list the name of the man he hates most upon earth, *Manfredi*; for the woman he loved had chosen the latter in preference, and it was for an attempt to seize her by force that he was beaten down by his rival, and branded by the executioner in the public place at Naples. To his double delight,—the delight of what he calls his love, as well as of his malice,—he finds this very woman a prisoner also; and the main part of the piece is occupied with his endeavours to make the one a victim to his lust, and the other to his revenge. In the former attempt he is prevented by the heroism of *Bellamira* herself, who in a struggle with him snatches a dagger from his girdle, and defends herself; he rushes out for the purpose of killing *Manfredi*, but the deposed Governor, who has in the mean while found out that *Bellamira* is his child, has in the mean time set the Christians free; and though the conspiracy is discovered, and he and others thrown into prison, yet the city is successfully attacked by Christian troops; the prisoners, who with the exception of the Governor had been led out to death, join them, and assist in the victory; *Amurath* going in his rage to the dungeons mortally stabs the Governor, and after going out again to fight, returns staggering with his wounds, and finds *Bellamira* and her infant with her father. All the flood of his passions rushes back with bitterness on his heart; and though wishing to think for a moment that he could not do harm to an infant, his habitual vindictiveness prevails; he crawls towards the mother and child, in spite of her outcries, in order to sacrifice the latter, when *Montalto* the father, who was not yet dead, totters between them, and returns the mortal stab. At this crisis, the others come in victorious, and the piece ends with the deaths of the two unequal renegades, and the salvation of the husband, wife, and child.

This piece is far from being destitute of merit; and as the author, we understand, is young, has still more promise in it. There is a good deal of interest and suspense in some of the incidents; the language, though not marked with originality, and tending to declamation, is nevertheless instinctively kept under by a lurking better taste; and the sentiments are not only excellent, but the author has given proofs that they are sincerely felt by him;—

first, by the instinctive better taste just mentioned, which always feels that truth can do without declamation; and second, by an animated burst against the cold-blooded neglect of Captives in Africa by common-place conquerors in Europe,—an obvious allusion, which though appealing to the natural impulses of humanity, and pretty sure of the approbation of a mixed audience, might nevertheless have excited individual enemies among them, who might have done the author mischief in other passages. Now we like this sincerity, and defiance of petty chances, exceedingly. It is what the time has wanted, and is another mark of its growing intellectual power. It does honour to Mr. SHIEL, his country, and even his species.

The fault of the new tragedy is the fault of a young ambition, ardent for its purpose, without the experience requisite to obtain it;—it is a tendency to mistake improbability for interest, vehemence for strength, the impatience of lowness for the attainment of height, and excessive tragic effect physically overpowering for real effect at once carrying away and sustaining. Mr. SHIEL might have selected even from the very dagger-room of Italian story,—the novels of GIRALDI CINTIO,—a story of Tunisian captives, which might have suggested a less convulsive set of incidents than his present one. The repeated trick of contriving a woman's movements by shewing her child or her husband to her and threatening his life, and a continual putting in play of daggers, denunciations, villainies, bodily and mental agonies, and shrieks, mean nothing but that the author has not yet got the abundance of ideas which can enable him to dispense with the common property of horrifiers. The mother, in fact, would not have survived such an outrageous set of trials. The child is almost made a tragic doll of in this piece, for the purpose of snatching up and laying aside when the mother pleases; and very like a doll it behaves accordingly, acquiescing in every thing with a truly waxen passiveness; and sitting, when not wanted, on the first bench or parapet wall next it, with a face as indifferent to the storms in front of it as the head of a ship. Some of these superfluities have, we dare say, been subsequently retrenched. We have not time to say more; but Mr. SHIEL has quite sense and spirit enough to know how to pursue the hints we give him and to avail himself of them. Let him earnestly cultivate his reading, and still more his observation of human nature, and the love of the external world, the former of which is the flesh and blood of genius and the latter its beautifier; and he will neither require so many violent incidents another time, nor leave any that he retains without the reconciling graces which repay us for what we suffer.

We have scarcely room to say any thing of the performers, albeit they are great people now-a-days, and sometimes, we believe, insist upon giving the finishing hand to an author's scenes and conceptions,—which is one cause perhaps of so many damnations:—but in the critic's hands, at any rate, they must be content to take their station below dramatists. The part of *Bellantira* is well suited to the habitual tragic nature of Miss O'NEIL's style; and she was excellent in particular passages, particularly in those of sudden emotion. Her very best touches perhaps are those in which she deprecates and protests against any thing. Her No, no, no! for instance, is very natural, hurried, and absorbing; but she should take care how she uses it too often. Mr. YOUNG was very judicious as well as powerful in the Governor, especially in the sullen and gathered-up despondency of his latter moments in the dungeon. CHARLES KEMBLE is not at his best in a part that indulges him too much in frowning; but he always looks well, and in passages acts well. The most striking actor in the new piece is Mr. MACREADY, who has got rid of more of his tendency to declamation than we expected so soon, and gave the malignant villainy of *Amurath* its best because most quiet effect. We are very glad to see

this proof of his better knowledge; for actors are too apt to be seduced by a notion of *what tells*, as the phrase is; whereas it is not what tells at the moment that is to be desired, but what tells in the long run. Mr. POPE's declamation tells,—but it is a very poor story; Mr. KEAN tells to some tune.

DRURY-LANE.

A musical opera, called the *Lady of the Manor*, with new music by the original composer, Mr. HOOK, was revived here on Thursday. We know not the author. It is something in the mediocre but mild and pastoral taste of the dramatic writings of BICKERSTAFF and Mrs. BROOKE. The story is that of two ladies, (Miss KELLY and Miss BYRNE), who disguise themselves to try the nature of two gentlemen. Miss KELLY performs her part with her usual address and meaning. The music, like the general run of this venerable composer's writings, is in some parts very pleasing, in others very common-place. The difference seems to depend upon whether he has the Italians or Vauxhall in his mind. We do not know which were the new or the old pieces. One of them, a song for several voices on Rural Hospitality, sets out with a delightful movement; but is Mr. HOOK the author of the Scotch air of *Down the Burn, Davy, Love*?

MARLOW's *Jew of Malta* was acted on Friday with great success. The reader is probably acquainted with this piece, in consequence of the great and laudable republication of our old poets by the better part of the lovers of black-letter. The story is that of a Jew, who having been oppressively treated by the leading Christians in Malta, has an outrageous hatred for the whole sect, and besides a multitude of indiscriminate murders which he sums up to a servant of his with great satisfaction, contrives that two lovers of his daughter, one of them the Governor's son, shall be killed by each others hand; strangles a friar who comes to tell him of his daughter's consequent death and to remonstrate with him; poisons a courtesan, a bully, and his own servant who had conspired with them against him, escapes from prison and delivers up Malta to the Turks, and in fine, turns every machination of his enemies upon their own heads, till the final scene, when having undertaken to betray the Turks to the Governor, and at an entertainment blow them up, the latter contrives that he shall be killed instead, in presence of the invited guests. The performance is said in the play-bills to be founded on MARLOW's tragedy; but we do not see the reason of this word; the tragedy is the old tragedy itself with only a few alterations in the nature of the Jew's crimes and catastrophe,—poison in wine being substituted for a poisoned flower (and we think not for the better) in the scene with the Courtesan, and *Barabas* being blown up or rather fetched down from a gallery with shots, instead of being tricked into a burning cauldron,—a piece of consideration certainly for our nerves, and extremely well managed.—Mr. KEAN's performance of the Jew is in his very best taste of self-hugging revenge and triumphant Machiavelism. He also delighted the audience with a song, somewhat too much in the manner of BRANHAM perhaps for an amateur, but very sweet and even scientific in the under tones and graces.

We find ourselves inclined to say so much on the subject of MARLOW and his prototype of SHAKESPEARE's finer flesh-and-blood Israelite, that we shall not trust our pen in its present narrow limits, but return to the subject next week, when we will also give an account of *Amoroso*, *King of Little Britain*, which an accident prevented us from seeing. Those in the mean time who are not acquainted with MARLOW may become so by referring to the Collections of the ancient British Drama, to some separate old plays lately published, and to that excellent work, LAMB's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, where he will find one or two masterly critical paragraphs

upon MARLOW's genius.* The possessors also of a new series of publications, entitled *Select Early English Poets*, by Mr. SINGER, to which we have long owed the tribute of our approbation, are gratified to find that they are to have the poem of *Hero and Leander*, the united production of MARLOW and CHAPMAN. We shall take opportunity of it to say a few words on this very elegant and desirable publication, especially on the part in it borne by our old, rugged, reverend friend CHAPMAN, who, if he has all the roughness, has also all the oracular majesty of an old oak of Dodona.

* Our readers will be glad to hear that the writings of Mr. LAMB, which contain so much profound criticism and sentiment, have been collected for publication by a spirited bookseller, and are now in the press.

FINE ARTS.

SPRING GARDENS EXHIBITION.

THE many Artists who have contributed to this Exhibition, have nearly stood still in talent for several seasons past. They have now, however, except a few, made a start into new excellence, and have rendered their this year's Exhibition more substantial than any former one. The condemnation of the critics formerly seems to have properly filipped their lagging emulation, and most beneficially to themselves and us, pinched the ear of their genius.—FIELDING, though indifferent in some pieces, such as 106, *Caernarvon Castle*, which is a sort of mixture of TURNER, CLAUDE, and himself, has many improved Landscapes. It is the same with CRISTALL, whose pencil has in many instances refined into true classical feeling, and a representation of the profound sequesterations of wild and of Arcadian views, notwithstanding his heavily touched foliage. Though ROBSON has much of mannerism, he has some elegant scenes, with highly agreeable and aerial perspectives. Mr. J. VARLEY too, is much mannered in colour, and especially in his touch; but he is still greatly improved in power, as is evident from 287, *A Thunder Storm*, which has a degree of grandeur in his accumulation of cloud, and in his buildings, and in the tempestuousness of wind, lightning, and rain.—Mr. DEWINT is, we think, more rich and vigorous than ever. Among other beautiful Landscapes, 265, *A Landscape*, which flashes with a rich variety of colour and light, so as to remind us, but without plagiarism, of RUBENS, and is a powerful contrast to the sober *View of Jerveaux Abbey*, most properly seen in shade which relieves from a placid light sky, both shade and sky inducing that still feeling so delightfully felt when all is calm and beautiful in nature. Mr. PROUT, too, is still more extended and more rich than in his last year's Landscapes. Mr. HOLMES has described with force and elaborate finishing the antipathy of the School-boy in *Going to School*, and 313, *A Girl protecting her Chickens from a Hawk*. Mr. LINNELL's *View by Moonlight*, 68, is good, though a little too distinct perhaps. In some of his other pieces his colouring is too yellow; but his *Evening* is a beautiful piece of nature. Mr. F. C. LEWIS's *Scene on the River Dart*, looks as if it was made up of bits of soap. Miss WALTON has improved in the delicacy and truth of her *Flowers and Fruit*. We prefer the lightness of effect in 154, *Fruit and Flowers*, to 153, *Flowers*.—Mr. KIDD has some rich effects of *Dead Game*; and Mr. HEWLETT some charming *Fruit and Flowers*. One hardly need mention with praise the universally admired Miniatures by Mr. A. ROBERTSON. The talent is considerable in those by Mr. C. J. ROBERTSON. Mr. UWINS has some elegant little Historical Drawings. Mr. BARRETT's *Happy Valley* has the embosomed retirement, verdure, and beautiful variety of object so well described in *Rasselas*. Messrs. VINCENT and STARK warm our admiration with their

delicious sunny scenes in English Land-scape. Their pictures alone would elevate the character of this Exhibition, but when we add the *Fighting Dogs getting wind*, by our English SCHNEIDERS, young Mr. E. LANDSEER, and the masterly Drawings and Painting by Mr. HAYDON, we give overflowing evidence of the justness of our preference of this year's Exhibition. It behoves the Keeper of the Room to be careful now he admits any animals of the same species before the *Fighting Dogs*, when we recollect the exciting effect which a *Mastiff* by this young Animal Painter had last year upon a canine judge admitted into the room. We hope that E. LANDSEER will not deviate from his large touch into a littleness of style. His may be called the great style of Animal Painting, as far as it relates to the execution and colour; and the natural, as far as it concerns their portraiture. Did we see only the Dog's collar, we should know that it was produced by no common hand, so broad is it, and palpably true. But the gasping, and cavernous, and redly stained mouths, the flaming eyes, the prostrate Dog, and his antagonist standing exultingly over him, the inveterate rage that superior strength inflames but cannot subdue, with the broad and bright relief of the objects, give a wonder producing vitality to the canvass. Mr. HAYDON too—but Mr. HAYDON ought to have an article devoted to himself. This then we will shortly have the satisfaction of giving.

SIR J. F. LEICESTER'S GALLERY OF BRITISH PAINTINGS.

Independently of the pleasure produced by a consideration of the benefits which have and will be derived to British Art from the British Institution, constituted as it is of numerous individuals of influence and taste, we have hitherto never felt, in all our critical experience, so vivid a pleasure as that which has been produced by the opening of Sir J. LEICESTER's Gallery. Viewing the probable consequences of this circumstance, our pleasure warms into exultation. In it we see, that the vernal season of native genius, which commenced a short time before the Royal Academy, and further bloomed in the British Institution, is gradually maturing to a genial summer. For it is a self-evident truth, that as long as the highest honours and regards are almost exclusively bestowed on the great Artists who formerly existed, and whose works are only too highly appreciated when they are suffered to shut out our sensibilities to the opening attractions of the younger-born sons of genius in our own time and country, a blight is produced in the atmosphere of the Arts, which stunts their growth. Those, then, who do their utmost to foster the early genius of England in the Fine Arts,—for it is as late as the present reign that it has been but cradled in England,—deserve best of the rising family of Art and of their country. Among the first, if not the first, of this estimable description, is Sir JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER, a name that will ever reverberate in the hearts of the genuine lover of Art, as that of the first individual who has done it in the most effectual way, by appropriating a noble Gallery exclusively to its honour, and of opening it for a time to the community of taste. This, this is in the true spirit of ancient Greek patronage. It has all its cordiality and greatness. To the pecuniary remuneration of the Artist, it adds the more deserved and better reward of *deference*. It has, in fine, all the qualities of genuine patronage, for it is earnest in its regard, just in its object, comprehensively useful in its views and effects. It is at once a satire on Government, and its example, that Government which unconscientiously creates sinecures of thousands a-year for lazy, worthless courtiers and constitution-killers, but never expends a guinea in furtherance of British genius in Painting. It says to the wealthy Collector,—Come, we have done something for our Artists, but let us do more; let us do all we can! Let us not be lukewarm in a noble cause!—Let us not make unnecessary, invidious distinctions be-

tween our own Artists and the past ones of the Continent, and while we raise galleries and cabinets for past excellence, let us not neglect any longer to do the same for present! Our BARRYS, our REYNOLDSSES, our WESTS, our STOTHARDS, our HAYDONS, our WILKIES, our LAWRENCES, our TURNERS, &c. &c., will justify our determination, and if, as our venerable President has justly said, "the encouragement extended to the genius of a single Artist, though it may produce but one original work, adds more to the celebrity of a people, and is a higher proof of true patriotic ardour, and a love for the progress of Art, than all the collections that were ever made from the productions of other countries," what will not the encouragement thus extended to the aggregate genius of our Artists produce? What a noble effect will not such a new example have on our patrons—what a stimulating effect on our painters! An enlarged and enlightened patronage, not of the Government only, but of numerous individuals, was the main cause of the stupendous attainments of the French, Italian, and Greek Artists. It produces an ardent desire of fame, which operating against a love of ease, occasions that intensity of application, that rousing up of the dormant powers of the human mind, which results in greatness. It does not create genius, but it brings it into useful and glorious action. It is the solar principle of all that is great in intellect. It raised the irresistible impulse, the glowing spirit, that swept the terrific forms along the canvas of the impetuous MICHAEL ANGELO, and moved, with a more beautiful energy, the unequalled hand of RAFAEL.

The Gallery which is thus so exemplarily devoted to our Artists, has been open three days, and is to be further viewed on every successive Monday for some weeks longer. It is spacious, elegant, and most admirably lighted, for in every part the pictures are clearly and completely seen. It is complete for its purpose in convenience and beauty. The pictures are hung at proper distances so as not to interfere with the due effect of each, but rather recommend and set off each other, as you pass along them, by the variety of their styles, so that we have an undiminished enjoyment of the treat that is spread before us by REYNOLDS, WEST, GAINSBOROUGH, HOPNER, ROMNEY, LAWRENCE, TURNER, DEVIS, HOWARD, OWEN, CALLCOT, COLLINS, WARD, and many of our other Artists.

As a small but still as a suitable token of our esteem for their truly British Patron, we shall commence with 62, *Portrait of Lady Leicester*. It is one of Sir T. LAWRENCE's master-pieces, for though a Portrait, it embodies such a variety of imagination and feeling, in the personification of *Hope* as described by SPENSER in his *Fairy Queen*, that it belongs to Poetical as much as to Portrait Painting. While Sir THOMAS has accurately rendered the face and form of *Lady Leicester*, he has as closely followed the ideas and incidents in the following lines, so justly descriptive of *Hope*:—

"With him came *Hope*, in rank, a handsome maid,
Of cheerful look, and lovely to behold;
She always smil'd; and in her hand did hold
An holy water sprinkle, dipp'd in dew,
With which she sprinkled favours manifold
On whom she list, and did great liking shew—
Great liking unto many, but true love to few."

Cheerfulness, beauty, a graceful movement, and the expression of her favours, are here the circumstances which the Painter has translated with a delicate vivacity on his canvas: She seems

— "To whisper promised pleasure,
And bid the lovely scenes at distance hail;
reassuring the desponding heart with the animating dew and smile of expectation. She is very properly represented as among dark clouds, which brighten as she advances. The Painter's invention shows itself also in the beautiful children which surround her, thus shadowing out the new

born felicitations attendant on *Hope*. Two of them are eagerly soliciting her favour, one is warmly pressing her hand. Their foreshortenings, playful attitudes, and passionate expression, are auxiliaries to the interest and the poetic feelings which the main and lovely figure of *Hope* produces, but which of itself rivets our eyes and hearts to the canvass. It is a graphic translation of the amiable and animated Poet SPENSER, elegant as POPE, with more simplicity and more closeness to the text. The colour and the light are spread with a mild radiance eminently suited to the soft but cheerful ideas impressed by *Hope*. Grey light clouds softly blend into the dun and lowering ones, and give ample but not an untender relief to the figures, keeping up, together with the subdued yellow dress of the chief figure, and the delicate texture of the white muslin folded on one upper arm and gracefully carried round the waist, the soft but still impressive emotion that belongs to *Hope*. The lively refinement of feeling pervading this picture, would, were there no other in the Gallery, render it well worthy of being visited. The Painter's pencil has here been the wand of sensibility and grace.

R. H. (To be continued.)

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Tuesday, April 21.

TEMPEST v. ORD; OR, TAYLOR v. THE COUNTESS OF ANTRIM AND OTHERS.

In this case it will be necessary to recapitulate the previous proceedings. The first application to the Court was on the part of the Countess of Antrim, who applied to have it referred to a Master, to know what settlements would be proper in a marriage between her daughter, Lady Frances Vane Tempest, a Ward of the Court, and Lord Stewart (brother of Lord Castlereagh). The next application was from Mrs. Taylor, wife of M. A. Taylor, Esq. the other Guardian of Lady Frances Vane Tempest, under the will of her father. The purpose of this application was, that the Countess of Antrim should be restrained from having communication with her daughter, except in the presence of her governess; because, without application to the Court, and without consent of Mrs. T., the Countess of Antrim had promoted a marriage between her daughter and Lord Stewart. As to the first application (of the Countess of Antrim) the Court had been of opinion, that it was irregular to refer any proposal of marriage to the Master, except on the application of the person making those proposals. As to the second application (that of Mrs. Taylor), the Countess of Antrim entered into an undertaking not to see her daughter, except in the manner above mentioned, until Lord Stewart's proposals should be decided on by the Court. Meantime, Lord Stewart, in his own behalf, had made an application to the Court to be allowed to have his proposals referred to a Master. He had made affidavits respecting the charges made against him in common with the Countess of Antrim—and Lady Antrim had also put in an affidavit respecting her own conduct.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY this day moved, on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, that Lady Antrim might be restrained from having any intercourse with her daughter during the litigation. The Learned Counsel read and commented upon the affidavits of the different parties, which were in substance as follows:—The affidavit of Mrs. Taylor stated, that in the spring of 1816, when Lady Frances Vane Tempest was 16 years old, the Countess of Antrim had endeavoured to bring about the union of her daughter with an Irish Nobleman, who came over to England for the purpose of being introduced to the young Lady. This negotiation was, however, broken off. On the 25th February last, Lady F. Vane Tempest was presented at the Queen's Drawing-room, and was conducted to her carriage by Lord Stewart, who did so, Mrs. Taylor believed, by desire of Lady Antrim. The day after the drawing-room, Mrs. Taylor heard a report that Lord Stewart was to be married to Lady Frances, and received an anonymous letter to that effect, which she communicated to Lady Frances and her Mother on the 5th March, when the latter denied that Lord Stewart had any such intentions. Mrs. Taylor received more anonymous letters to the same effect, and had besides a conversation at the theatre with a lady of high rank, in

which the negotiation was alluded to by the lady, and Lord Stewart was termed by her "an agreeable Nobleman." Lady Antrim, however, treated all her apprehensions with indifference, until the 13th March, when Lord Stewart was invited to dine with Lady Antrim, in company with the Prince Regent. Lady Antrim then no longer professed ignorance of his Lordship's affection for her daughter. On the 6th and 8th of April, Lord Stewart met Lady Frances at her mother's house, and on the 9th, when, Mrs. Taylor believes, they were left alone together, he made her an offer, which she accepted without any previous consultation with her guardian: this was the substance of Mrs. Taylor's affidavit. It appeared from a letter of Lady Frances, that Lord Stewart, understanding that Lady Frances did not think it discreet to dine with him on the 13th of March, had kept away.—The affidavit of Lady Antrim alleged, that, until a few days previous to the 9th of April, she had no idea that Lord Stewart had any desire to marry her daughter; that on the 9th the whole matter was explained to her, and that on that day she gave her consent to the proposal. She had not authorised the interference of the lady of high rank, and did not know of the conversation. She had represented to her daughter, that, in her opinion, Lord Stewart was exalted in honour and reputation, and a fit match for any lady; and she did not believe in the personal objections which had been stated.—The statements of this affidavit were confirmed by other affidavits of Mr. McDonnell, Lady Antrim's husband, and of Lord Stewart. The latter stated that he had not, before the morning of the ninth of April, requested Lady Antrim to communicate his intentions to her daughter. Having now gone through the circumstances of the case, the Learned Counsel called upon the Court to protect a young Lady from precipitately entering into a marriage upon which the happiness of her life depended. The objections of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor to the match were, a want of sufficient fortune, and certain personal considerations.

Mr. HUNT said, that the present motion was wholly unnecessary, as Lady Antrim had consented not to communicate with her daughter. He could not conceive upon what ground it could be contended that Lady Antrim had used undue influence over her. Lady Frances had been left to decide for herself, and her mother had merely expressed her opinion upon the merits of a man whom she had known and respected for many years, who had gained so many honours abroad, and who was so much beloved at home. With respect to the insinuation that, in 1816, Lady Antrim had endeavoured to induce some Nobleman to contract a marriage with her daughter, it was irrelevant to the matter at issue. He hoped his Lordship would dismiss the case, by sending it to the Master, the fittest person to discuss the question as to the propriety of the marriage.

The further hearing was postponed *sine die*, the Lord Chancellor being unable to fix a day.—Lord Stewart, who, it is said, is countenanced in this affair by the Regent, is the Officer who gave the following toast at a public dinner in Ireland,—"The best Cavalry Officer in Europe,—the Regent."

Friday, April 24.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL this day addressed the Chancellor in favour of Lord Stewart. He complained of the gross accusations against his Lordship, founded on anonymous letters sent to Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor's affidavit stated that she could not think Lord Stewart a fit match for her niece, Lady Frances Vane Tempest; that his Lordship was 40 years of age, and youngest son of an Irish Nobleman; that she verily believed his Lordship was now in embarrassed circumstances; that his habits were dissipated and irregular, and that there were circumstances in the family which raised a decided objection to the proposed union. These were broad assertions, said his Counsel, made with what foundation the Court would presently see. First then, the fortune was stated as insufficient: but how was this assertion met by the affidavit put it by Lord Stewart himself? As a Lord of the King's Bedchamber, and by filling two other offices, he received the annual salary of 3,700*l*. As Ambassador at Vienna, he received 12,000*l* a year. He was also tenant for life, in possession, of certain landed property in Londonderry, from which he received an annual sum of 2,000*l*. On his father's death, and that of Lord Castlereagh, without issue, then he would be tenant for life in no less than 8,000*l* a year; besides this, his Lordship possessed personal property to the value of 26,000*l*, exceeding his debts, which were merely his current expenses. Was it probable, he would then ask, that a Nobleman possessing this large fortune, of between 18 and 20,000*l* a year, should be induced to pay his addresses to a young lady merely from lucrative motives? That his Lordship was not in embarrassed circumstances was, he

believed, tolerably certain, when he had positively sworn that he was not in debt, and possessed this large amount in personal property. Of the same unfounded nature was the next most gross and indelicate imputation, that his Lordship "was a man whose habits were dissipated and irregular." These assertions were no less indelicate than groundless. The next circumstance alluded to in Mrs. Taylor's affidavit, "that there were circumstances existing in the family of the Nobleman which raised a decided objection to the proposed union," was one noticed also in the letter of the young lady herself. He should not descend into particulars upon that head, from a sense of delicacy; but he thought it due to Lord Stewart to state, that that was not an objection to his Lordship personally; but those circumstances were supposed to exist in the family of the Noble Lord, for which suppositions, however, there was not the slightest foundation.—The Learned Counsel then went into a variety of statements respecting Lord Stewart's addresses to Lady Frances. His Lordship positively denied the existence of any plan between himself and Lady Antrim, so as to prevent any other person from becoming acquainted with Lady Frances; and his Lordship asserted that he never had been privy to any communications which might have been made to Mrs. Taylor by a lady of high rank or other persons. His Lordship was now 38 years of age: he was introduced into the company of Lady Frances, at certain public places, prior to the 13th of March, 1818, and never saw her but on one occasion out of company. Attracted by her peculiar character of mind and by her excellent qualities, he had conceived an attachment for her, and on 9th April last had accomplished his wishes by obtaining the lady's consent. Upon the whole consideration of the case, therefore, he saw nothing dishonourable to his Lordship: during the whole transaction there was nothing reprehensible, nothing which could impeach either his honour or his character as a gentleman. He conceived that there was not the slightest pretext for saying that the matter should not go before the Master, and with these observations he left the case in the hands of the Court, conscious that nothing but strict justice would be done to all parties.

Sir A. PIGOTT and Mr. HORNE, as Counsel also on the part of Lord Stewart, made speeches in favour of the claim of his Lordship.

Sir S. ROMILLY replied. He said, that Lady Frances had had no opportunity of seeing the world; she had as it were been tied to this Nobleman, and the parent was endeavouring to hurry the marriage, to the prejudice of the future welfare of this interesting young lady. The question required the most mature consideration. In the hands of the Court the young lady was safe. He wished his Lordship to consider Lady Frances as his own child. His Lordship had not such ambitious views as the young lady's family appeared to have: they seem to be dazzled themselves with the splendour of Lord Stewart's titles, and ridiculously thought that they would necessarily contribute to the happiness of Lady Frances. If the Court was of opinion that an order should be made for a reference to the Master, he hoped that the Master would be instructed first to inquire whether the marriage be approved of, reserving the question of settlement for a future consideration.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—With respect to this case, I think it requires consideration. I do not see that there is a possibility of my being able to give judgment before Tuesday next. I think I should see the young lady in the mean time, and I think that will be the earliest day upon which I can give judgment. If, however, I have an opportunity of seeing Lady Frances between this day and Monday next, and the parties are very anxious to have my opinion on the case, I will endeavour to come here on Monday morning at nine o'clock for that purpose.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, April 20.

ASHFORD v. THORNTON.

This case was finally decided this morning, and, as might be expected, great interest was excited to learn the result. Thornton and Ashford appeared at an early hour, as heretofore.

Mr. GURNEY—"Your Lordships having appointed this day for the parties in this plea, to consider whether judgment should be prayed, or that defendant be suffered to go at large without a day, I have now to state to the Court that I have no prayer to make."

Mr. READER—"On the part of the Appellee, I have to move your Lordships that he be discharged from this plea without a day."

Mr. Justice BAYLEY—"The course, I believe, is, that the

Appellee cannot be discharged until he be first arraigned by the Crown."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having appeared, he was asked by the Court if he was aware of the trial, and if he admitted the acquittal of Abraham Thornton for the murder of Mary Ashford.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—"My Lords, I admit the acquittal." Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"The judgment of the Court then is, that the defendant be discharged from this plea, and that he be suffered to go at large without a day."

Upon the judgment being pronounced, there was a considerable sensation excited; and upon Thornton's removal from the Court, an immense crowd had collected, evidently for the purpose of expressing their displeasure towards him. The sensation, in fact, became a ferment, and it was found necessary to convey him out by a private way.

Tuesday, April 21.

ARTICLES OF THE PEACE.

Mrs. Ann Cori exhibited articles of the peace against her husband, Mr. Thomas Cori, on the ground that her life was in danger from the brutality of his conduct. The parties lived in Mile-end, Mr. Cori being the Captain of a ship trading to Barbadoes; and it appeared that he had frequently used personal violence towards the exhibitant.—Mrs. Cori was dressed in a splendid crimson pelisse, and a very large lace veil descending far below her waist. She took the usual oath that she did not exhibit the articles against her husband from malice or ill-will, but from the fear lest he should do her some bodily harm.—The Court ordered that the articles should be registered in the ordinary form.

SHERIFFS' COURT, BEDFORD-ROW.

Wednesday, April 22.

CRIM. CON.—FRAZER v. BRITTLEBANK.

This was a proceeding instituted to assess damages in the case of Simon Frazer, Esq. against W. Brittlebank, Esq. for criminal conversation with Susan, his wife. The defendant had suffered judgment to go by default, and the damages were laid at 10,000*l*.

Mr. Serjeant BEST addressed the Jury. Mr. Frazer, he said, was a gentleman who had enjoyed an estate of considerable value in the island of Berbice. He was 36 years of age, or upwards, and about 17 years ago had married the daughter of the Governor of Berbice. The defendant was also a resident of Berbice. The plaintiff and his wife up to 1813 lived in the island in a state of perfect happiness. One son and three daughters were the fruits of their union. The plaintiff, during his residence at Berbice, had unfortunately entered into a speculation with a gentleman named Robinson, which failed, and in the year 1815 he returned with his wife to England. The defendant, who had previously been on terms of close intimacy with the plaintiff, was now selected as his most sacred friend, and it was determined upon that he should undertake the management of the property which the plaintiff had left behind. Such were the circumstances of embarrassment in which the plaintiff was placed, that while he endeavoured to procure a situation, his wife went on a visit to Scotland. Soon after her absence he determined upon a voyage to India. Just, however, as he was about to sail, he was arrested. His wife without delay flew from Scotland to join him in his disappointments. They lived after this for some time in London, and at length matters were settled, and his Indian voyage again determined upon. Mrs. Frazer, it was arranged, was to go out to Berbice, taking with her one of the children, and leaving the others to the care of a relative. The plaintiff pursued his voyage to India, and soon after his arrival, was appointed to a high situation in Batavia. In confirmation of the strong feelings evinced by Mrs. Frazer towards her husband, Mr. B. produced letters; the second, dated from Berbice, 17th October, 1815, was in this strain:—

"My ever dearest Simon,—I have written twice since my arrival, and have now to inform you that I have been again attacked with my customary illness, and have, as before, had recourse to salivation. I am now, however, thank God, recovering my old stock of health, but have passed many melancholy weeks for want of the presence of my ever darling Simon. You may, however, judge of my ecstasy and surprise, in receiving your letter by the last packet, which informed me of your safe arrival and good health in India. Your dear little Adriana is my only comfort here; she is the picture of her father, and the admiration of all who behold her. She is, in fact, the sweetest little creature that e'er God made, and was certainly sent from Heaven to bind us in our loves, and comfort us in our afflictions! She sends you a lock of her beautiful hair and a million of kisses."

Such was the woman, however, who was made the victim of base destruction by the defendant; by him, who having intrusted to him the management of his dearest friend's interests, took advantage of his pecuniary embarrassments, and violated his wife.

Several witnesses proved the affection of the man and wife, and after a speech from Mr. Gurney, the Jury gave 1,250*l*. damages.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

EXECUTION.—John Ward and Harriet Skelton, convicted of uttering forged Bank of England notes, were on Friday morning executed at the debtors' door, Old Bailey. The case of Harriet Skelton was a subject of deep and general interest. The Duke of Gloucester visited Newgate on Wednesday, and had a long interview with the two unfortunate culprits. His Royal Highness conversed with Harriet Skelton for nearly an hour, learnt the particulars of her life, and all the circumstances of the case which led to her wretched fate. After shaking hands with her in the most cordial manner, he departed, for the purpose of waiting upon the principal officers of the Bank of England, with whom having had an interview, he instantly repaired (as we understand) to the seat of Royalty itself. Mercy, however, was not extended towards them. From the moment of their fate being announced, each of the parties evinced much resignation. Harriet Skelton distinctly avowed her guilt, but asserted that she was entrapped into the crime by a near relative, who has escaped. She vindicated herself from the opprobrium that had been cast upon her former life, and declared in the most solemn manner, that she had been engaged but five weeks in the traffic of passing forged notes. Several distinguished characters, among whom were Lord Rocksavage, Mr. Bennet, and others, most deeply interested themselves in her behalf; and some of them having investigated her previous character, found it undeserving of that heavy reproach which had been cast upon it. On Thursday morning, the Reverend Mr. Cotton attempted to administer the sacrament to the unhappy convicts, but found it impossible, the woman having been seized with hysterics, and Ward having also swooned away. In the evening, however, they became each composed, and had the sacrament administered separately in their cells. The parties were attended up to a late hour on Thursday night, by several religious friends, after which Ward retired, and had considerable rest. Harriet Skelton slept but little. Upon being brought forth on Friday morning, they appeared resigned, and both parties expressed the fullest confidence in their hope of mercy in a better world. Ward exhibited the utmost fortitude, as did the female culprit, until her approach to the scaffold. Here the poor creature was supported by three or four persons, until a few moments before her fall. Ward, who was first introduced, embraced her on the scaffold, and both having prayed fervently for a few moments, they were launched into eternity.

BIRTHS.

Friday morning was safely delivered the wife of T. Holdsworth, R.N. of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, of two boys and a girl, and they are all doing well.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst. at Heckfield, Capt. Charles Clyde, R.N. to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Milton, Vicar of Heckfield.

On the 9th inst. at Preston, Richard Atkinson, jun. Esq. of Castle Park, Lancaster, to Frances, second daughter of Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq.

On Friday, at St. Olave's, Thomas Morgan, Esq. Savage-gardens, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Augustus Bonney, Esq. Percy-street.

DEATHS.

At Freeland, in Kent, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the 15th inst. at Garrendon Park, Leicester, the Rev. William March Phillipps.

On Monday, at Wimpole, the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, A.M., Rector of that place.

On the 17th inst. at Grove, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. John Hardolph Eyre.

On Saturday week, Anne Maria, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart. of Sidmonton, Hants.

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THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 525.

DEBATE ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MANUFACTORIES.

We shall occupy the beginning of our present number with a few cursory notes on an interesting debate that took place in the House of Commons on Monday, respecting that outrageous employment of children, of which so much has been said in our paper. The debate is important in more respects than one, and not the least so in exhibiting what in *itself* is exceedingly unimportant,—the extraordinary futility of the arguments which Members of the Honourable House are in the habit of bringing forth. The shallowness of the reasoning into which they get, and the self-satisfied air of power with which they splash it's little stagnancies about, are indeed remarkable specimens of what the people are obliged to contemplate on these occasions. In one point of view, it is as if the Romans had been assembled to witness a paper-boat naumachia, or to be ridden down by the hopeful sons of their future emperors, looking grand upon ponies. In another,—but we will not illustrate by a pleasantry the rising aristocracy encouraging the sordid tyrannies of a set of money-getters.

The first blessed logician whom we encounter on this occasion is my Lord STANLEY. His Lordship, after setting out with saying that things were better than they used to be in Cotton Manufactories (as if that were any proof of their not being very bad still) kindly overturns his next argument for us himself, though it is not worth the trouble. He says,—“Had the present measure been limited in its operation to apprenticeships—did it not interfere with free labour, and with the children of free labourers, he should not have felt it his duty to oppose it. Was there a single precedent in the history of the manufacturers or trade of the country, to justify such a principle of interference? He did not mean to say, that the Legislature of the country had not a right to prohibit the pursuit of any trade that was radically injurious to the health and morals of the people.”—Why this is the whole question!—His Lordship proceeds:—“This was no new trade. But what remedy did the present Bill apply? It applied a minimum of age, and fixed hours for working.” Well, what then? The reader can see nothing astonishing in this. His Lordship might as well raise his eyebrows and extend his hands, and say,—“This was no new wound; but what remedy did the present surgeon apply? He applied a plaister, and fixed hours for resting.” Does his Lordship mean to say that there is to be no minimum (as this blinking arithmetical pedantry calls it) of age, and that any age may be made to work for any length of time? There is certainly no answering such arguments as these in one

sense of the word;—they can only be parodied.—“With respect to the minimum of age, the fact was, that manufacturers never did wish to employ children *very* young. It was *at the desire of their parents*, that the children were employed; they worked under the eye of their parents, until gradually they obtained such a dexterity as afforded them more advantageous salaries. The effect of the adoption of the minimum would be, that *parents would be deprived of this addition which the industry of their children produced*. Would such a diminution of wages not disqualify them from attending to the comforts and morals of the people? He feared also that the measure now proposed was calculated to create *great disunion between the master and his labourer*—between the child and his parent. These were interests not to be interfered with on slight prospects of advantage.” Were there ever such beggings of a question as these? What is meant by “very young,” is not said. Very young children may be old enough to perform their part in the business, or the public know enough of the master manufacturers to know that those extremely considerate gentry would not employ them. But it is “at the desire of the parents,” and parents would be deprived of their additional profit,—and there would be disunion among all parties! Yes; the whole of the secret is this:—a miserable grasping system, both in political power and in money-getting, has excited the powerful and the money-getting to get all they can at any expense but that of their own authorities and pockets;—this drives the natural inequalities of society to all unjust and dreadful extremes; there are extremely powerful people, extremely rich people, and extremely poor people; the last must get their bread at any rate, even, it is supposed, by the sacrifice of their children to the Moloch of avarice; and so because avarice will not alter, the artificial necessities of poverty must be tortured into arguments for their own continuance; while the Aristocracy, partly from it's anti-popular love of power, and partly from fright lest this very injustice should madden the people, stands by, and in the very midst of it's opposition to an improvement of the system, pretends to sympathize with the small and degraded voices that are occasioned by its inhumanity. The whole of the Noble Lord's speech, and of the speeches of those who agreed with him, as we shall see presently, went upon these enormous assumptions, though of course they were not acknowledged. Look, for instance, at another strange passage:—“The present Bill, while it professed to benefit the health of children, deprived them of that support by which alone their health could be maintained; and while it professed to allow them time for education, deprived them of the means of obtaining education.” That is to say,—“The money-getters, who realize enormous fortunes, will not pay as much for less work;—the money-getting system will not leave the poor to more healthy employments; there *must* be so much wealth for the employers, and so much galley-slaving for the employed; the children *must* work just as their masters require and their poor wretched parents are tempted to agree to, or they can get money neither for food nor education;”—in

other words, "You say the children are unhealthy; but if they are not to be unhealthy from too much work, they must be so from too little food:—you say also they have no time for education; but if they have no time for it now after their 14 hours work, they can have no money for it with less." Such are the alternatives to which avarice drives its victims, and such are the arguments with which power defends it!

The next logician is my Lord LASCELLES. This noble person sets out with begging the question, as usual, in favour of the money-graspers. "Those," he tells us, "who have embarked capital in any branch of trade, were bound to look about them to see what was coming after." Very good; but this is not all they are bound to look after, though they seem to think so. They are bound to see that the crew do not sicken and rot during the voyage: they are bound to see that the crew are not overworked and given such little food, as to be obliged to have their own children overworked also; they are bound to see that these children are not put to unnatural employments, and made pale, squalid, and melancholy, in order to earn the owners a superfluous wealth; in short, they are bound to see that the many are not sacrificed in the most scandalous manner to the few. But, says this Noble Senator, "If the effect of the Bill would be to prevent the employment of children under 16, then these children would be thrown on their parents, and ultimately on the parish. *It was nonsense to say*, that if the children were not employed in factories *they would be employed in education*—they would, in most cases, *remain in a state of idleness*."—Idleness! Another pleasant mode of begging the question, and making words mean what one pleases. Idleness, we suppose, is running about the fields and in the fresh air, gathering flowers in this month of May, playing trap and ball,—in short, getting health, and strength, and a proper growth, as children do who run about idly in parks and have horses instead of a stray donkey to ride on. Oh but these are children of the privileged orders. Privileged! Be it so; but if childhood is not privileged also,—if the common demands of humanity are not privileged,—if a young human creature is not at least privileged to have his health and ruddiness, cheerfulness, and proper growth, in order to fit him for manhood, then there is no such thing as privilege, and least of all is there or ought there to be an artificial privilege for the few to dispense with the natural privileges of the many. We do not attribute *this* part of the argument to Lord LASCELLES; but it has been insinuated in the course of the question, and we very sincerely warn those who use it what they are about. It is one of the results of sickly temperament in certain stages of society to be extremely subtle and enquiring, especially in matters that concern human nature and its condition; and artificial privileges, especially when thrust, by those who enjoy every other also, in the teeth of those who are not even left in possession of the common privileges of humanity, are the most provoking weapons in the world, and the most likely to be snatched away and turned against those who use them. To have done with Lord LASCELLES,—who to say the truth argues in a sorrier manner than even his noble precursor, what do our readers think of the following "edge-tools," which his Lordship draws forth in behalf of the manufacturers?—"If he had thought

this measure originated with the Hon. Baronet (Sir R. PEEL), he should have considered it entitled to a very different share of attention; but the fact was, it did not originate with him—it originated with a person well known from the public prints. One of the projects of this individual was the rendering Cotton Factories a perfect school of morals and education; and it was his opinion, that by reducing the number of hours, you increased the quantity of work done—an opinion which he could not well understand. He could not help thinking that the measure originated with Mr. OWEN; and that the first Committee and subsequent measure were got up by him."—And suppose it did originate with Mr. OWEN,—we are sorry to use two such unceremonious monosyllables,—but again we must say, *what then?* Why should an argument be less attended to, if it is a good one, because Sir ROBERT PEEL only approved it, but it originated with another well known person? With a person well known too for his knowledge and humanity; and with a person, it should have been added, who is himself a manufacturer! As to the unintelligible nature of Mr. OWEN's opinion, "that by reducing the number of hours, you increased the quantity of work done," we will give a lift to his Lordship's understanding towards reaching it. My Lord LASCELLES talks two hours for instance, and makes little or no way with an argument;—Mr. OWEN talks one, and makes a good deal;—the reason is, that somehow or other, Mr. OWEN's understanding has been made stronger.

The arguments of such of the Cotton Manufacturers as are Members of the House themselves, are only worse than these inasmuch as for an obvious reason they are still more revolting. One of these persons, a Mr. PHILLIPS, tells us with a contented air of triumph that "the number of children employed in Mills, who attended Sunday Schools at Manchester, was equal to that of other children; that their morals were as good, and it would have been strange if habits of order, industry, and regularity had produced immorality."—Strange enough; but not at all strange if habits of order *without justice*, of industry *without relief*, and of regularity *without cheerfulness* or *without any thing but a sense of being sacrificed to the selfishness of others*, should produce bitterness and wretchedness, a doubt of human goodness, and an ultimate contempt for order itself. A mill-horse, that is flogged seven times a minute, may have habits of order, industry, and regularity; and with all these he may be a very miserable being, and his master worse. Then as to the health of the children, "If the House," says Mr. PHILLIPS, "instead of looking to opinions without any facts stated in support of them, looked to the facts themselves, and to opinions founded on an examination of them, they would find that the statements respecting their health were as devoid of truth, as those respecting their education and morals. In the Manchester House of Recovery, the patients who had been employed in Cotton Mills were as one to twelve to those engaged in other occupations. In the Infirmary, in Feb. 1817, the patients who had been employed in Cotton Mills were as one to six to others. In March 1818, the in-patients who had been employed in Cotton Mills were as one to 11, the out-patients as one to five or six to those who had been otherwise employed. The Hon. Member also quoted the evi-

dence of Dr. BORDSLEY, Dr. SYMONDS, and Dr. HARDY, in support of the opinion that the children were healthy. Mr. RANSOM, an eminent Surgeon, said, that from 13 years observation in the Manchester Infirmary, he found the children who had been employed in Cotton Mills much less"—What does the reader think?—less unhealthy, generally speaking, than certain other children?—no, but "less subject," only less subject, observe, "to glandular swellings, scrophula, and white swellings," than—whom?—"than the weavers!" "Here be proofs!" Good God! What have children in a beautiful and fertile country like England to do with glandular swellings and white swellings? The Hospitals, Infirmarys, and Workhouse are not the places to shew how many children have grown up with that sickness of temperament which generally speaking is worse than any particular disease,—still less are they the places to shew how many children have died. What say the Bills of Mortality?—Oh, says Mr. FINLAY, another manufacturing Member of Parliament,—the deaths in my Cotton Mill at Glasgow are not a fourth part so many as those in the heakiest out-of-door spots in England!—The reader will think we are joking; but in pure weariness of such overwhelming arguments and assertions, we shall finish our paper with an extract from the speech of Mr. PERL, whose exertions in favour of common decency and humanity on this occasion do equal honour to his understanding and feelings. The way in which he turned round upon this betwitching evidence of Mr. FINLAY'S, was exceedingly happy. "To the evidence," said he, "which he had adduced, what was offered in reply? Counter-evidence, which if it proved any thing, proved that Cotton Factories were the most favoured spots on the earth.—There was a Cotton Mill of an Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. FINLAY), in which 873 persons were employed in 1811, among them were only three deaths; in 1812 there were 891, among whom there were two deaths; and in 1813, 879, among whom were two deaths. When this statement was shown to Sir GILBERT BLANE, he expressed his surprise and observed, that if the fact were not stated by respectable persons, he should not believe it; and being asked why he distrusted it, he said, that the average number of deaths in England and Wales were one in 50 (in 1801 there had been one in 44). There were favoured spots certainly, Cardigan, in which the deaths were as one in 74; Monmouth, in which they were one in 68; Cornwall, one in 62; and Gloucester one in 61; yet in the Cotton Factories they were stated to be as one in 445! There was a Poem of THOS. WARTON'S which probably many Gentlemen would recollect, in which he invoked the Goddess of Health—

"Within what fountain's craggy cell,
"Delights the Goddess Health to dwell,"

And then very poetically described the different spots in which it might be supposed she would be found—the "tufted rocks" and "fringed declivities" of Matlock—the springs of Bath and Buxton—in all these places she rests—

"the dim retreat,
"Where the coy nymph has fixed her favourite seat."

But what would have been the surprise of the Poet, if he had been informed that this dim retreat was the Cotton Mill of Messrs. FINLAY and Co. at Glasgow (a laugh)? Not only that a Cotton Mill was more healthy than the

favoured spots he had described, but that they were at least six times as healthy. This was the sort of evidence which had been brought to disprove the evidence of disinterested persons, of medical men, and even of persons who had an interest opposed to the measure before the House."

The reader will think that nothing can go beyond this: and yet Mr. FINLAY, at the close of the debate, contrived to give a practical illustration of the modest, patient, and self-knowing feelings of these possessors of the Cotton Paradise upon earth, which is a climax to all that went before. The thing wants nothing but plain copying from the debates:—

"Mr. FINLAY protested against any farther proceeding upon the Bill this night, after having been occupied in the discussion for so many hours, and expressed his resolution to avail himself of the forms of the House to give the Bill every obstruction in his power."

"Mr. LAMBTON observed, that the objection as to discussion for a few hours came with a very ill grace from those who were so indifferent about the laborious occupation of children for so many hours each day." (*Hear, hear!*)

Every corner of every Cotton Mill in the land, into which a newspaper can enter, will echo this *Hear, hear!* with it's hollow voices.

The House is to resume the subject.

§

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of the 25th of April.—At one o'clock the sitting commenced, under the presidency of M. de Serre.

The Duke of RICHELIEU—"At the commencement of your Session the King caused us to apprise you of the hopes he entertained of diminishing the charges that press upon our country, and of effecting the evacuation of our territory. We now present ourselves, to communicate to you the results of certain negotiations already terminated, and to demand of you the means of concluding those which will take place, we dare flatter ourselves, before you again assemble in this Chamber. In signing the treaty of the 30th May, 1814, the Contracting Powers reciprocally renounced the whole of the sums due to them; but in making this surrender of their own rights, the governments were bound to consecrate those of individuals. Special articles declared their guarantee. France formally engaged to pay the sums due by her out of her own territory, to individuals or foreign establishments, in virtue of contracts or formal engagements. Measures necessary for the performance of an obligation which France had imposed upon herself were in course of adoption, when the melancholy events of 1815 came to destroy all the hopes of repose and prosperity which we had been permitted previously to conceive. I shall not, Gentlemen, retrace to you those sad remembrances, still too present to your memories; but let me be permitted to say, the idea alone of mitigating them has sustained us in the painful task which it perhaps at that time required some courage and some devotion to undertake. Since that time the hope of lessening our calamities composed our whole force, and occupied all our reflections. After the disastrous epoch to which I have referred, France found herself under the weight of two sorts of charges. One relating to the debts contracted at different periods towards the subjects of foreign Governments; the other gave us the Government themselves for creditors. The former, those which have been the object of the negotiation which has been terminated, have had for their object, as you are aware, not as some people affect to believe, to procure indemnities to the inhabitants of the countries ravaged by the war, and still less to grant any to the Governments of those countries; but to assure the payment to debts contracted by virtue of positive acts of the government and legal obligations. Policy may change the relations of different countries, but individuals ought not to suffer by these changes. The two convey

tions of the 20th of November, 1815, relative, the one to the subjects of the Continental Powers, the other to those of Great Britain, could only determine with more precision the applications of this principle, and regulate the forms of the liquidation, in applying to the payment of debts of this nature a capital of 7,000,000 of rentes. These conventions stipulated, that, in case of any deficiency, the French Government will be bound to provide for it. It was in pursuance of this, that the law of the 23d of Dec. 1815, created a supplementary provision of 2,000,000 of rentes. A year had been granted for the presentation of claims. It expired on the 28th of February, 1817. It was not until after the expiration of this term, and when the whole amount of the claims had been ascertained, that the French Government could discover that they formed such a mass, that in applying strictly to their liquidation the rules prescribed by the Convention of the 20th of November, the amount would far exceed the capital assigned for their reimbursement, and that a considerable deficit would still remain to be covered. This deficit would have formed an immense debt. If it had been impossible to calculate it, and to refuse beforehand to satisfy it, it was a duty to represent it as evidently exceeding the provision of the treaty of 1815, and the strength of France. This duty the King's Ministers hastened to perform, by apprising foreign Courts of the unexpected results which had been thus revealed. A negotiation was opened for representing to foreign Governments the situation in which France was placed by this stipulation, made in good faith, and in the interest of every people. The King spoke to them in the language of confidence and frankness; he addressed himself to Sovereigns worthy of hearing him. I would it were possible, gentlemen, to inform you of all the difficulties inseparable from such a negotiation, unexampled perhaps in the annals of politics. It was necessary to contend, not against general views, not against political combinations, but against the prejudices, frequently exaggerated, of a multitude of creditors solemnly invited to make good their claims, and who, from every part of Europe, pressed their own Governments to abandon none of them, and denied, as I may say, the right of disputing their claims. These obstacles, of a nature hitherto unknown, would have been perhaps insurmountable, were it not for the sentiments of equity which animated the Ministers appointed to examine and maintain the interests of the people, and the impartiality and moderation of the illustrious Mediator, whom the confidence of Europe had invited to preside over this important negotiation. It has been at length terminated. New Conventions with all the States which had been parties to that of the 20th of November, 1815, have definitively regulated the debts of France towards their subjects, and the means of liberation. His Majesty has commanded us to communicate to you the result, until he can lay before you the acts themselves, when they shall have obtained the necessary sanction to permit the publication of their tenour. One of these treaties concerns the Continental Powers. The amount which France has to furnish for liquidating her remaining debt towards their subjects, is definitively fixed at 12,040,000 fr. of rentes. By a particular arrangement with Spain, 1,000,000 is especially set apart for what is due to that power, by virtue of an additional article of the treaty concluded with her in 1814; but as this article is reciprocal, and applicable to the French creditors of Spain as well as to the Spanish creditors of France, it has been stipulated that the funds to defray this portion of our debts should remain in deposit, until the Spanish Government shall have, according to the bases and principles of the treaty, satisfied the just claims of the French. A separate convention, which has been concluded with England, to guarantee the execution of the additional article of the treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and of the Special Convention of the 20th of November, 1815, fixes at 3,000,000 fr. of rentes the definitive completion of the funds, of which the payment has been stipulated in the 4th article of the convention, relative to the liquidation of the debts due to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty. Thus, gentlemen, the arrangements that have been concluded, impose on us the obligation of creating 16,040,000 fr. of rentes. His Majesty has commanded us to present the law for inscribing them upon the Great Book. By this, Gentlemen, will be finally closed that abyss of which, in 1815, it was impossible to measure the depth, and which threatened to swallow up the public fortune. It is doubtless distressing to us to present you with a charge so burdensome as a great consolation. More than once in the course of our efforts have we been penetrated with profound grief, in considering the burden our country would have to bear, even when we should have obtained all that we demanded. But now we have the consolation of thinking that we have neglected nothing to diminish it, and thence we lessen our resolu-

tion to bear the responsibility of submitting the treaty for the consent of the King. To appreciate the result of our efforts, it is necessary calmly to direct your attention towards the past, and to consider all the consequences of the disastrous system which had accumulated on France charges so exorbitant. The mass of claims presented amounted to 1,600,000,000 of francs; of this mass about 180,000,000 have been transferred to the fund of credit, created by the law of the 28th of April, 1815. About 30,000,000 have been declared inadmissible; and there remained 1,390,000,000 to be liquidated. Of whatever reduction this sum might be considered susceptible by a liquidation conformable to the regulations traced in the Convention of the 20th of November, it is impossible to believe that it would have remained at the amount of the capital represented by the rentes of 17,040,000 fr., which we now require you to create. To secure the exact payment of the sums destined to acquit our debts, it has been determined that the liquidation should be continued by the Powers themselves towards their own subjects. France will no further interfere in this labour than in giving the means proper for facilitating it. The epoch is now arrived in which France is to receive the price of her courageous resignation. Holding these treaties, of which she has fulfilled the most rigorous conditions, she will not demand in vain from Europe to fulfil, in its turn, those which are favourable to her. The treaty of the 20th November contains these words:—“The military occupation of France may terminate at the end of three years.” This term approaches, and every French heart thrills with the hope of no longer seeing on the soil of the country any other banners floating than those of France. The Sovereigns are going to assemble to pronounce upon this great question, which contains the destinies of Europe. These are no longer those conferences of Kings which history has so often traced as a melancholy prelude of the concert of strength against weakness. This august union will open under other auspices. Justice will preside there. The sentiments already manifested by the rulers of nations proclaim beforehand their decision. They will yield to the wish of the King, to that wish, which, after the example of his august family, all France repeats every day with an unanimous voice. They have already heard it, and know that the conditions of which you are going to vote the accomplishment are not the only ones which we have filled with a scrupulous exactness. In fact, the most perfect tranquillity reigns throughout France; our institutions develop themselves; they increase in strength with so much the more rapidity, as, at epochs so active as ours, days possess the importance of years. The charter, open to all parties, receives them; not to be invaded by them, but that they may unite, and lose themselves in its bosom. If they have appeared to revive for a moment, the wise firmness of the King has instantly disarmed them, and this experience has been for Europe, as for us, an evident demonstration of their impotence. Last year, of all calamities, that the most calculated to agitate a nation was cruelly felt. If amidst these circumstances the legitimate monarchy has already acquired so much strength and solidity, and displayed so much power, what can it fear for the future? and with what alarms can France, free under the beneficent sceptre of her King, inspire Europe? But that this favourable disposition of treaties may be carried into effect without obstacles, it is fit, gentlemen, to provide for the discharge of what will be still due upon the 700,000,000 which we must pay, according to the 4th article of the treaty of the 20th of November. The King confides in your zeal to put him in a state of approaching the term of the entire liberation of France. His Majesty has charged us, in consequence, to demand of you an eventual credit of 24,000,000 of rentes. Let this credit be eventual, because the employment of it will be subordinate to the event which alone can render it necessary, viz. the evacuation of our territory. In all these cases an account will be rendered to you in your next session. You will easily understand, gentlemen, that without this credit it would be difficult for us to press and to conclude the negotiation which remains for us to terminate; and it is not, undoubtedly, in such circumstances, and for so high an interest, the Deputies of France will hesitate to intrust to Government means which it would not know how to proceed without. Such is our situation, Gentlemen—such are the common wants of the throne and of the country. We have laid before you, with the most perfect candour, the result of the negotiations that have been terminated, and the hope of those to come. Undoubtedly, the past has, by its glory as by its disasters, bequeathed to us a heavy inheritance; but a long and happy future is allowed to nations which possess strong institutions, and among whom liberty, sustaining, amidst the most cruel reverses, the energy and fortitude of citizens, cannot fail to revive days of prosperity. It is in or-

der. to enter speedily into possession of that fortune, we must hasten to close irrevocably the past, in resigning ourselves to the sacrifices which it still imposes upon us. It is a noble sight to behold a great nation, after so many vicissitudes, acquiring a new species of glory by its firmness in misfortune, its fidelity in fulfilling its engagements. France has passed through its days of trial; it has supported them with courage. We hope that, free to give a spring to its activity, it will direct it entirely towards the arts of peace; and that, after having thrown so much *clot* into the war, it will present a great example to nations, by the wisdom and strength which it has received from its King."

The Project of the Law was then presented, and ordered by the Chamber to be examined on Monday.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTION OF ANN BAMFORD AND WM. GRAY.—(From the *Warwickshire General Advertiser*.)—Yesterday, *Ann Bamford* and *William Gray*, who were convicted of passing forged notes, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, on the New Drop, in this borough. At an early hour they were visited by the chaplain in their cells, and engaged with him in religious duties for a considerable length of time. On reaching the scaffold they fully acknowledged the crime for which they were about to suffer—expressed much confidence in the mercy of their Creator through the Redeemer, and after remaining a few moments in fervent prayer, the fatal signal was given, and they were launched into an awful eternity. Gray, who had only reached his 22d year, it is supposed, had been entrapped into the commission of the crime for which he suffered; and there is every reason to believe that he had not been engaged in the horrid traffic which brought him to an ignominious end more than a few months; but his unhappy companion had been deeply and extensively concerned in it for more than 15 years. She had reared up the whole of her family in the guilty practice, and scarcely an Assize for this county passed, but some of her connexions fell a victim to their guilt and her artifices. She was between 50 and 60 years of age.—On the day previous to his execution, Gray was visited in his cell by his wife, his brother, and two of his sisters. The scene between him and his unhappy wife was truly heart-rending; and it was with difficulty that the separation between them could be effected. The situation of this interesting, unhappy woman, the offspring of respectable parents, is truly afflicting; she had scarcely attained her twentieth year, has been married but 14 months, and is now in the last stage of pregnancy.—Considerable interest, we understand, had been made to save the life of Gray, by the friends of his wife, who was the daughter of the late Colonel Rann, whose loyalty, patriotism, and private worth, are well known in this county. It was stated in some of the London papers, that the above convicts, together with *William Stewart*, *Ann Dickens*, *Joseph Latchford*, and *Rebecca Hodges*, were executed on the 17th inst. It is expected that the sentences of the four last mentioned criminals will be commuted to transportation for life.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, April 29.
WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The Marquis of Lansdown, in rising to move that the papers relating to the pensions of widows of Officers should be printed, stated, that it was not his intention to take any farther steps on the subject, in consequence of what had taken place: he had learned with great satisfaction that the intention of abridging those pensions had been abandoned, and that it was intended to continue the allowances free from all deductions, which, if they had been made, would have had the appearance of an unworthy niggardliness; and have been quite contrary to their Lordships' usual strain of feeling. He hoped that the pensions to the widows of Naval Officers would be put on the same footing as those of the widows of Officers of the Army; and wished to know whether the widows of Naval Officers, on the Compassionate List, were still obliged, on receiving their pensions, to make an affidavit they continued single, which was a great hardship, and ought to be removed.

The Earl of Liverpool replied, that the subject would be con-

sidered with a view to further the wish expressed by the Noble Marquis. There could be no possible principle under which the Navy was to be on a different footing from the Army.

Lord MELVILLE thought the pensions of the Navy ought certainly to be on the same footing as those of the Army.

GOLD COINAGE.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE had heard that a large gold coinage was intended for the year 1818, the expense of which would be 70,000*l.* 4,000,000*l.* had been coined last year, at an expense of 40,000*l.*, of which 2,500,000*l.* had disappeared, so that 25,000*l.* had been thrown away. In the same manner the proposed expenditure of 70,000*l.* would be thrown away also. He therefore moved for an estimate of the expense of the gold coinage for the year 1818, and an account of the loss arising out of the old silver, and the issue of the new.—Adjourned till Friday.

Friday, May 1.

CHANCERY SUITS.

A Petition was presented from Abraham Doubleday, of Nottingham, and others, complaining of having had a cause there 10 years in Chancery, to their great trouble, cost, and injury, and being without a prospect of its termination, they prayed for relief from the House.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said he would make inquiries on this subject, for he at present knew nothing whatever of the proceedings.

A Petition was presented from T. J. Waters, praying that a law might be enacted visiting the crime of forgery with a less punishment than that of death.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 27.

IONIAN ISLANDS—GENERAL CAMPBELL.

Mr. BENNER presented a Petition from Count Ladan, complaining of the conduct of General Campbell, when commanding in the Ionian Isles, and of his inability to obtain justice. The Petitioner stated, that General Campbell assumed a dispensing power, inconsistent with the existing laws of the country; that he had assumed the power of executing a person who had been absolved by the Court; that he set up a mode of disgraceful punishment—the pillory, which was peculiarly offensive to the country; that he inflicted it on several of the inhabitants; that he also introduced the punishment of the lash, and flogged the inhabitants as well as his own soldiers. The Count was of an ancient family in the country, and of high rank and station; yet, after being a suitor here three years, was referred to tribunals in the islands, which had not authority to decide on his complaints.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that the House was not the fit tribunal for investigating the complaints. General Maitland, who now commanded in the Ionian Islands, had expressed his readiness to go into all the charges, and give the Count the means of legal redress.

Sir C. MONCK said, that even according to the new Constitution of the Ionian Islands, there was no remedy in the Courts there against his Majesty's Commissioners or Officers.

Mr. BENNER observed, that perhaps the Petitioner had not the means of going to law with a rich individual. In such cases were persons to be referred to a law-suit as the only means of obtaining any justice? Were they to hear the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department say, that a German prince might hang, and flog, and seize property, and circulate in the island fraudulent coin, and that redress was to be had only by going to a Court of Law? Whether he should bring forward the subject in another shape remained in his own discretion.

Mr. GOULBURN had never said that the King's officers were not responsible to the Government for their conduct abroad. But General Campbell had been here for some years since his command, and he could not see how Government could proceed to punish him, whatever might be the merits of these charges.

The Petition was received and ordered to be printed.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. C. WYNN moved that Mr. T. Ferguson was guilty of a high breach of the privileges of that House, by a corrupt attempt, interfering with the freedom of election, in writing and sending the letter to Mr. Dykes.—Agreed to.—He then moved, that he be committed to Newgate, giving notice that, after the minutes were printed, he should move an address to the Prince Regent, for his removal from the office of Surveyor of Taxes. He also moved, that the Speaker should issue a warrant for the commitment.—The motion was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN COTTON MANUFACTORIES.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, on moving that the Cotton Manufactories Bill be now committed, observed that the Bill was brought in to protect children of very tender years, who had no protectors, and, therefore, it was to be hoped that they would find protectors in that House—*(Hear!)*—The hours of labour during which those poor children were employed were not less than 14 hours a day; this was more than their strength could endure. There had been Petitions from Manchester, signed by 30 medical persons of great eminence, and by 21 clergymen. The persons who signed those Petitions had no other interests than the interests of humanity; they had no other object than to protect the children from excessive labour.

LORD STANLEY conceived that this question deserved the most serious consideration of the House. The Bill would be highly injurious to the parents of these children. While it pretended to protect the health of the children, it would take away from them much of the wages that were necessary for its preservation; while it gave them time for instruction, it would deprive them of the means. It would increase the difficulties under which the country laboured in manufactures compared with other countries. Under all circumstances, he should move, as an amendment, "That the House do resolve itself into the said Committee this day four months."

LORD LASCELLES followed on the same side. He said that the effect of the measure would be to throw the children off the parishes. It was nonsense, he begged pardon of the House for the expression, but it was really nonsense to say that the children would be improving themselves in the hours when they were not employed; the event would not be so. The time would be principally spent in idleness. He did not look upon the Bill as proceeding entirely from the Hon. Baronet. He believed that it principally originated with a man who was well known from the public prints, (Mr. Owen,) who had wished to establish a new system of morals. He had said, though the number of hours should be decreased, the quantity of material in the course of the labour was increased. That seemed to him a curious doctrine, though Mr. Owen appeared to have experienced the fact at Lanark. He could not help saying again, that the Bill was owing to the interference of that man.

Mr. PEEL said, all he wanted was, that the Bill should be considered on its own merits, even though it might have perhaps an indiscreet advocate in the person alluded to. The trade was carried on in a heated atmosphere. In some of the factories it was necessary that there should be a particular degree of moisture in the body, in order that the thread might adhere to it. The atmosphere was also, in some factories, polluted by small particles of the cotton flying about in it. In the majority the temperature was extremely high, and such as must of necessity be prejudicial to the human body. In Manchester there were 11,600 children employed. It was said that nothing was to be done for them, because it was an interference between the parent and the child. Every parent whose voice had been at all heard had said that they could not exercise a free discussion, and wished them to legislate for them. He implored the House to contemplate such a number of children occupied at the uniform toil of cotton-spinning for 13 out of every 24 hours of their existence—*(Hear, hear!)*—and to say whether such a system was to be longer endured. Every natural instinct was counteracted, every feeling and inclination natural to a child was thwarted and suppressed—*(Hear, hear!)*—He was not romantic enough to maintain that persons, even of their tender age, were not to work; he did not deny the necessity of young children earning their bread by the sweat of their brows; but was it therefore to be inferred that no limitation or measure should be set to their weary toil?—*(Hear, hear, hear!)*—The Noble Lord had taken his principal stand on the impolicy of interference with labour. He admitted, indeed, that during this Session the House had in one instance interfered with labour. They had abolished the practice of employing children in chimney-sweeping—*(Hear!)*—By that interference the House had, in fact, decided the principle of the Bill. It had declared, that neither the interests of trade, nor the humanity of masters, were a sufficient security for the proper treatment. But there was evidence brought forward to prove, that long continued labour in cotton-mills was most salutary; according to this evidence, cotton-mills were among the most favoured spots on the face of the globe—*(A laugh)*—In Cardiganshire the mortality was only one in 74; in several other counties it was less than one in 50; in Gloucestershire it was one in 61; but even in Cardiganshire, the most favoured spot, the mortality was one in 74; while in the Glasgow cotton-mills it was said to be only

one in 445—*(Laughter and cheering.)*—Mr. Thomas Warton had addressed an Ode to Health, and anxiously inquires in what "craggy cell" the Goddess of Health delights to dwell. He imagines many places as her favourite habitation; and concludes his ode, by invoking her to bless his Majesty. But the poet never once imagined the real residence of the goddess. He had inquired in vain, "in what dim retreat," these were the precise terms,—

"In what dim retreat
The coy nymph has fix'd her favourite seat."

"The dim retreat" was the cotton-mills of Messrs. Finlay and Co.—*(Much laughter and cheering.)*—He begged to press upon the House, in opposition to such delusive statements, the evidence of persons to whom no suspicion of interest could attach. They all agreed in the necessity of some fixed limitation. They said, if there should be no Act of Parliament to regulate the hours of labour, the humane and merciful man injured himself, since others would not act on equal terms with him. If, then, to the evidence of medical men, of clergymen, of manufacturers, he added the feeling of every man, it surely was not too much to expect the limitation of labour to eleven hours per day.—*(Much cheering.)*

Mr. PHILLIPS contended that the morals, the education, and the health of children employed in cotton manufactories were superior to others. The labour was light, the wages regular, and the children were better clothed and fed than in other manufactories.—The taking children from their parents, and placing them under the control of others, had excited a great outcry in a discussion on the Poor Laws; it was equally impolitic in the present instance to attempt what never could and never ought to be effected. In a country like this it was dangerous to violate the most perfect freedom of arrangement between wages and labour. It was not enough to act under the impulse of humane feelings alone. To real charity many things were essential, besides almsgiving, which, when indulged indiscriminately, provoked the very evils it wished to alleviate, and caused nothing but idleness and discontent. The effect of interfering on behalf of the Spitalfields weavers had been to establish that manufacture in Cheshire. The general hours of work were from twelve to twelve and a half. The tendency of interference would be, first, to increase wages—workmen would do less and receive more; an increase of population would follow, and the increased competition for labour must in the end lower wages; while the temporary increase of price would give the continental manufactories a start, by enabling them to sell at a lower price; and thus by lessening our sale, lessen the demand for labour, while the demand for employment was increasing. Messrs. Lee and Houldsworth had reduced the hours of labour, and the people had been much worse off, and more discontented, and had withdrawn their subscription from the sick fund. If the present principle of interference were to be applied, there was no manufacture or employment to which objections might not be made: the farmer was exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, and subject to chronic complaints. Mines were of all places the most notoriously unhealthy, especially lead mines. Potteries were far from being salubrious; and the Right Hon. Gentleman in the chair was so much exposed, that there were more causes operating to injure his health in a single Session, then could happen in a well-regulated manufactory in two years—*(A laugh)*—Confinement in factories certainly gave people a delicate appearance; we did not see many ruddy complexions among them: there were not many ruddy complexions in that House—*(A laugh)*—The temperature in factories, whatever had been said, need not in general be above 63. Some fine spinning, indeed, required 74. However, nothing could be done by interference but mischief, and it was most dangerous to manufactures, by producing combinations among workmen—*(Hear, hear!)*—The purpose of those who petitioned for the Bill was to reduce the hours in order to increase the wages of labour. This, certainly, would be the first of its effects. But he besought the House to consider where they would stop if they interfered in the present instance. Every other class of manufacturers would come forward, and the regulation introduced in this case could not be refused in others. The principle now introduced would extend to all.

Mr. W. BOOTLE supported the Bill.

Mr. W. SMITH also gave in his warmest support. He did not object to the employment of children; but was it fitting that they should be confined to labour in a close manufactory, longer than adults in agricultural labour or in other healthy employments?

Mr. FINLAY contended that the remedy was worse than the disease, for it would drive people from a healthy to an unhealthy employment. He regretted that the hours of labour were so long;

but if they were shortened, as Mr. Owen had done, the superiority of British manufactures on the Continent would be at an end. He insisted that the children employed in cotton-factories were more healthy than in many other employments. He had never heard of a Bill so full of inhumanity and mischief, and should give it his utmost opposition.

Mr. JOHN SMITH supported the measure, referring to the Slave-Trade Abolition, which at first, by the planters, was called a measure of inhumanity and mischief, and yet was now admitted to be one of the greatest blessings. He contended, that the important allegation of Mr. Owen had not been contradicted, viz. that in the shorter time of work they were able to spin quite as much cotton as when they laboured a greater number of hours.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. ROBINSON, before he made up his mind, waited for this debate, and after a full and fair discussion, he was decidedly in favour of the Bill.—(Hear, hear!)—because he thought legislative interference would produce an important benefit, unaccompanied by the usual evils of such measures.

A division was then called for, the numbers were—For the amendment, 26—Against it, 91.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill; and after some further business, adjourned.

Tuesday, April 22.

A Petition was received from Mr. Bradbury, of Manchester, respecting the difficulties occasioned by the number of forged notes.

A Petition was received from St. Mary's, Whitechapel, against the Parish Vestry Bill.

A Petition from the Parish of St. Giles, complaining of the monopolies and compromises of the Water Companies, was received.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR presented the Report of the Committee respecting the state of the Northern Circuit. He made various observations on the evils of the present system. Individuals, he said, had remained in prison eight, ten, and eleven months, before they were brought to trial, in the four northern counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland. Of these persons, many had been at last acquitted. It was unnecessary for him to attempt to influence the feelings of the House by any observations on the effects of such a practice, which involved so lamentable and so disgraceful a failure in the administration of public justice. He would leave this question for some weeks to Government and the House to take a proper view of it. If they did not, he should take the liberty of proposing an address to the Prince Regent for the adoption of some measure to remedy so great and growing an evil.

Mr. CURVEN corroborated what the Hon. Member had stated respecting the inconveniences suffered by the northern counties.

Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from St. Gregory's Parish against the Poor and Vestry Bills.—Ordered to lie on the table.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Mr. LYTTELTON called the attention of the House to the effects of a recent regulation, by which an Officer's Widow, who might possess an annual income double the amount of the pension, would lose her right to such provision. The gross total of the Widows' Pensions, including Ireland, was 93,000*l.* odd. The amount of the pensions to individuals was comparatively small. A General Officer's Widow had 120*l.* a-year, a Lieutenant-Colonel's Widow 80*l.* a-year, a Captain's Widow 50*l.* a-year, and an Ensign's Widow 35*l.* a-year. Thus a General Officer's Widow, according to the amount of her income, might forfeit her provision. How a gentleman of condition was to be considered as provided for on such a principle, he did not know. How strong the case must appear, when a widow lady, having 200*l.* a-year, was to forfeit her provision on her husband's death! Marriages and settlements had been made by officers on the principle of calculating on the Widow's Fund. People must say, Good God! is it possible that it is the Officers' Widows' Fund that Government rely on for the retrenchment of expenditure? Is this to form the odious contrast between the way in which the civil servants of the Crown, basking in court favour, are to be provided for, compared with the mode of provision for the defenceless widows of those brave officers who have fallen in their country's battles? The pretence of economy made but a bad appearance, when it was found that in no other respect was economy consulted, and that no retrenchments were effected, where they were most loudly called for. The whole of the proposed saving would not reach

20,000*l.* a-year. He felt confident, that not only the feelings of the army, but the sense of the public was opposed to the regulation; with regard to which, therefore, he should accept no compromise.—(Hear, hear!)—He concluded by moving that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying him to annul the late warrant for regulating the pensions due to the widows of military officers.

Colonel DALRYMPLE seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON said, that these regulations gave no pleasure to those who had to enforce them.—(Hear, hear!)—But the executive government were not to blame for any hardships that were supposed to exist with respect to these regulations. These were all regulations for which the House must be responsible.—(Hear, hear!)—They were regulations which had been held on the opposite side with regard to economy, (loud cries of hear), and, under these circumstances, he could not agree to the motion.

Colonel STANHOPE perfectly agreed that economy was necessary; but it was as necessary to provide for the defence of the country, and it was due to our character and reputation to reward such services. Economy, no doubt, was highly desirable; but it was an economy that should diminish the luxuries of the great, and which never should contaminate itself with the mites that fall from the table of the poor.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. CROKER made a few remarks in the way of explanation, in which he said that the Army was in a worse situation than the Navy.

Mr. CALCRAFT commented on the declaration of the Noble Lord, that the House was accountable for the niggardly regulation, which he said, had been thrust upon Government by the language of the opposite side. Such paltry and illiberal proceedings had never for a moment been contemplated or recommended. Who were the persons that asserted the necessity for such an economy as this? Why, they were those—and the country would not fail to notice it—that thought 50 or 100,000*l.* a-year, if given to the Princes, was not more than the resources of the nation could provide; but nothing could be given to those gallant heroes who had fought for our protection, and whose valour, as Ministers themselves had frequently boasted, had secured the independence and tranquillity of Europe!—(Loud and continued cheers)

Mr. WILBERFORCE could not help encouraging the hope, that the Noble Lord (Palmerston) would find himself compelled to accede to the motion. He thought that the Noble Lord, in referring to economy, had made a most unjust, unwise, and uncandid application.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—He firmly believed that the resources of the country were adequate to the accomplishment of the measure under consideration.—(Hear, hear!)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that what had taken place was one of those regulations which formed part of a great system of economy recommended by Parliament. (Hear, hear!) The grants to widows stood upon no ground of right whatever. They proceeded from compassion, and were given as relief to distress. It had been determined to adopt a restraint, however, which was not of too rigorous a nature in itself. The address appeared to him to be of too peremptory a nature, and would appear to dictate too much. As far as he could collect from the sentiments of many Gentlemen, it seemed to be the strong disposition of Parliament that some measure should take place, and he did not doubt but every facility would be given to such a measure. He could not but wish, however, that the Hon. Gentleman would withdraw his motion for the present.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. LYTTELTON said, if the Right Hon. Gentleman would engage to advise the Crown to withdraw the regulation entirely, he would withdraw his address. (Hear, hear!)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that, by what he had said, he had engaged himself to represent what he understood to be the sense of the House.

Mr. LYTTELTON said, he should withdraw his motion in consequence of what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

NEW CHURCHES' BILL.

The House went into a Committee on the New Churches' Bill.—After a minute discussion of several of the clauses, the House resumed.

COTTON-FACTORY REGULATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Cotton-Factory Labour Regulation Bill.—After some discussion, it was agreed that the operation of the Bill should not commence till the 1st day of Jan. 1819.—The next clause was, that no child should be employed under the age of 9 years.—On which Mr.

W. SMITH proposed an amendment to make the age 10 years.—The House divided.—For the original clause, 28.—For the amendment, 11.—Majority, 17.—It was then agreed that no person under 16 years of age should be employed in cotton-factories for more than 11 hours in a day.

Mr. W. SMITH objected to the postponement of the date for the commencement of the operation of the Bill till January next.

Sir R. PEES thought it necessary to take some time in order to prepare for conforming to the new regulations of the Bill.—The clause was then agreed to, as were the rest.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 29.

A Petition, presented from St. John's, Horsleydown, against the Parish Vestry Bill, was received.

Lord STANLEY presented a Petition from Bolton, in Lancashire, complaining of distresses and starvation, reproaching the conduct of Administration, and praying for Reform.—Ordered to lie on the table.

LOAN.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Loan Bill.

Mr. J. P. GRANT expressed his surprise at finding that the Right Hon. Gentleman was, for the fourth time since the conclusion of peace, about to borrow to an immense amount, in order to carry on the service of the year. By the present plan, no less a sum than 14,000,000*l.* was to be raised by loan; the whole revenue, after discharging incumbrances, not exceeding 6,700,000*l.* or about a third of the whole expense of our establishments. This, then, was the extent of the actual resources of the country. The only means upon which the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to rely for discharging the interest of these new loans, was by diverting to that purpose the proceeds of the Sinking Fund. He could not conceive what was the use of keeping up a fund of redemption, when a larger sum was annually added to the debt than the amount reduced by its operation. If an individual were thus to act in the management of his private affairs, his conduct would be considered as little less than insane. If he redeemed as many annuities as he granted, and the account was thus fairly balanced, still he would be at the expense of paying for agency. What could be the object of all this complicated machinery, except to throw a veil, and a very thin veil it was, over the real situation of the country? Now, in his opinion, the best way of meeting the danger was to expose it fairly, not for the purpose of inspiring fear, but of imparting confidence.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER felt himself called upon to say a few words in answer to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman. It appeared to him that his objections to the mode of raising the supplies resolved themselves into a disapprobation of the increase of funded debt; but it was to be recollected that the House had rejected one plan of finance which he had submitted for the purpose of preventing this evil, and he knew of only two modes of providing the requisite supplies—*borrowing and direct taxation.* During the last three years there had been an increase of the unfunded debt to the amount of 15,000,000*l.* and a reduction of no less than 50,000,000*l.*, or 40,000,000*l.* sterling. In the case of a private gentleman, therefore, who added 10,000*l.* a-year to his debts, for three years successively, and in the same period redeemed 60,000*l.*, he did not think it could be said that there was any unprosperous course of proceeding. At the end of the year he calculated that the result would show a reduction of the funded debt to the extent of 15,000,000*l.*, and of the unfunded, to that of all the addition it was now receiving.

The House then went into a Committee, and the chairman put the question on the clause respecting the allowance to the Bank for management.

Mr. GREENFELL moved the omission of this clause, on the ground of the enormous profits derived by the Bank from the public balances deposited in their hands. He held in his hand a statement of the amount of fees received by them, upon the different loans, during the last 17 years, and the Committee would be astonished to learn that it was no less than 324,000*l.* paid out of the national purse for this insignificant service.—(Hear.)—The total amount of the charge now made for managing the present loan was 13,000*l.* a part of which applied to the deposit of Exchequer Bills, this being the very first time that any charge of this nature had been made.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not consider the objections of the Hon. Gentleman justly applicable to a charge which had been uniformly made almost from the period of the Revolution. The present plan consisted of a complicated system for the creation of a new fund, by means of funding Exchequer

Bills. The trouble and responsibility on the part of the Bank were much increased by the nature of this operation.

Sir J. NEWPORT complained that the effect of this complicated arrangement was to prevent competition, and to throw the whole transaction into the hands of jobbers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that there never was an operation of this nature effected more completely in defiance of their endeavours.—(Hear, hear!)—He did not wish to speak injuriously, but the whole difficulty which had been experienced proceeded from the machinations of that class of persons. He did not believe it would have been possible to have negotiated an open loan, without a considerable augmentation of the whole charge.

Mr. GREENFELL observed, that if this charge was founded on any thing like equity, let it remain; but if antiquity only could be urged in its favour, he should object to it. Did not the Right Hon. Gentleman know, that at the rate of 34 millions there would be a permanent charge of 10,000*l.* per annum on the country? This was a charge contrary to every principle of justice, moderation, and equity; it was strongly indicative of that rapacity which had long characterized the whole of the transactions of the Bank.—(Hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the Hon. Member had fallen into an error; the increase would be only 2,000*l.*—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. GREENFELL contended that the Bank must receive something like 10,000*l.*—(Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that he had mistaken the Exchequer Bills for stock.—(Hear, hear, and a laugh.)

The House then divided on the clause—For it, 46—Against it, 31—Majority, 15.

The Pardons under the Great Seal Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Thursday, April 30.

COUNTRY BANKS.

Mr. VANSITTART announced that it was not his intention this Session to proceed with the Bill for regulating the circulation of country bank-notes, as some modifications were necessary, for which there would not be time.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. TIERNEY wished to know whether the measure had been withdrawn merely for the ascribed reason. A meeting, he said, had taken place between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and those interested, when it was withdrawn, for no better reason, as he believed, than that it would offend many, and prejudice a particular cause at the general election.—(Hear.)

Lord CASTLEREAGH objected to the practice of attributing the least charitable motive to the conduct of Government.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY stated, that there was not a single Banker at the meeting who did not strongly object to the measure as one equally injurious to their character and interest.

Mr. VANSITTART said, that his opinions were not changed, and that some modifications would remove all fair objections.—The order was then discharged.

Mr. BENNET's motion in favour of the Artillery Drivers, for an Address to the Prince Regent, that he would be pleased to order a sum of 3,500*l.*, being the difference between their full and their half-pay, to be paid to them, was negatived, after some conversation.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. S. BOURNE called the attention of the House to the state of the Poor Laws, particularly as they related to settlements, which, he said, had been much abused, and a remedy was loudly called for. With this view, it had been proposed to take away the laws of settlement altogether, and to relieve the poor in any place in which they might be found. It appeared to him, that it was unfair to call upon any one parish to maintain all that might apply to it. This was a system that would become quite intolerable. It would be worthy consideration whether a certain residence should not entitle a person to relief, and he thought that three years should be the period in which he should be entitled to that relief. There was, in his opinion, no better principle, than that the place which had had the benefit of his earnings should be liable to provide for him in his poverty or old age. No law, he was satisfied, could be made, in which no difficulties would occur. He should have to suggest that after a person had resided a certain time in a parish, he should go before the parish officers, who should grant him a certificate, specifying that he had resided in the parish during that time. At the same time, it would be proper to provide against temporary absence, and to allow that sixty days should be allowed for absence, provided that the party had not been guilty of any misdemeanour. This,

he conceived, would create that feeling of attachment between the master and the servant that must be most beneficial. Another benefit was, that persons would not be rash in applying for parish relief. Knowing that their residence in a parish did not entitle them to relief, they would exert their industry, and suspend their application to the parish-officers, till the required period should have elapsed; and by doing so, they might, in many cases, become able to dispense altogether with parish aid. The period of three years was not in any case to commence till the pauper was 16 years of age. By a law thus defined, he hoped that an end would be put to the present complicated and vexatious litigation. Another alteration which he was to propose was, that, in case of appeal, no removal should take place till the appeal should be decided. If in any circumstances the parish should remove the individual before the decision, they should pay all the expenses. This measure might be thought a bold measure; it might be thought daring to make so great a change in the law of the land; but he begged to observe, that it was not an innovation; it was only a bringing back of the law to its ancient and original character.—(Hear, hear!)—He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws respecting the settlement of the poor.

Some conversation arose, in which Sir S. ROMILLY said, he conceived the proposed alteration would be a great improvement, and one that would prevent much inconvenience, much expense, and infinite suffering. (Hear, hear!) He had often viewed it as the greatest cruelty to an unfortunate pauper to be, on account of a temporary illness, removed to a place where he would be surrounded with strangers, and where, if he recovered, no employment could be found. The distress to the pauper was very great, the expense of removal was great, and the ultimate burden to the public was often much increased by this cruel law. He would take another opportunity of considering the details of the measure, but he could not now avoid saying that he thought it the greatest improvement that could possibly be made.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

NEW CHURCHES.

The House went into a Committee on the New Churches Bill.

Sir W. SCOTT objected, with much earnestness, to the clause enabling twelve well-disposed persons to build a Church, and appoint a Minister with the consent of the Bishop, as tending to disturb the tranquillity of the Church by the introduction of dogmatical sectaries, and by infringing on the rights of patrons. He, therefore, moved the rejection of the clause.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the clause, and thought that the Church should avail itself of all sources of assistance from private liberality. Those who were most interested had been consulted, and had expressed their acquiescence in the clause. The clause would not enable strangers to introduce sectarians; it mentioned only that twelve well-disposed householders of the parish, and others, (hear,) might build, and have no representations. As the law stood already, nothing could prevent parties from building and preaching, as long as they liked, doctrines the most opposite to those of the Church.

Mr. PEEL agreed entirely with the arguments of Sir William Scott.

After some further conversation the Committee divided.—For the clause, 22.—Against it, 47.—Majority, 25.

The Cotton Factories Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Labourers' Wages Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 1.

FORGED NOTES.

A Petition was presented from Birmingham, respecting the number of forged notes, their bad execution, &c.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, the people would not take Bank of England notes, for half of those presented there were forged ones.

Mr. THOMSON observed, that last year the number of Bank prosecutions for forgery amounted to 140. He believed that the forgeries amounted to some hundred thousand pounds. The greater proportion were never offered at the Bank, for fear of detection. Those stopped there last year amounted to twenty-seven thousand pounds. Why did not the Bank alter the form and structure of their notes, instead of hanging so many people? The Petition was ordered to be printed. The Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE BANK.—STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. TIERNY called the attention of the House to the present state of the currency, a subject, he said, of the very highest importance. In the third year of peace, we had a Funded Debt of

800 millions and 40 millions Unfunded,—making an appalling debt of 840 millions. It was said, however, that we were not without comfort, for there was a Sinking Fund of 14 millions; but then it occurred, that the whole of this sum was borrowed money; so our adverse situation was the same, till it was discovered how advantageously we borrowed this 14 millions! Ought a system of finance, under such circumstances, to be bottomed on a paper currency, not convertible into money?—(Hear, hear!)—Very few of the warmest admirers of the present system would, he believed, maintain such an opinion. How then was the Bank Restriction to be supported? Here Mr. TIERNY noticed the reasons urged for this measure,—the Foreign Loans, &c. In 1816, the preamble of the Bill for postponing cash payments stated that it was solely to give the Bank time to make the necessary arrangements for cash payments; and now this identical preamble, letter for letter, was copied in the Bill lying on the table.—(Laughter, and hear, hear!)—Nothing, certainly, could be more calculated for stage effect. There was nothing about Foreign Loans or travelling abroad; but the old ground was precisely taken, though the Bank said they were ready to pay in specie! Mr. TIERNY here entered on a variety of statements respecting the Foreign Loans, the price of gold, the new coinage, &c. He would ask the House, which did they think was best—that Great Britain should lose its character for good faith, or that the Bank should disgorge a part of its profits?—(Hear, hear!)—We should soon see, whether or no, if gold were sent abroad, it would come back again in a time of profound peace, in a time when there was no disposition on the part of any body to hoard gold. He would state, that the Bank had 10,000,000*l.* in their coffers now, and they had made a saving of 21,000,000*l.* by us, and yet we were now to be told, that the whole legislation was to be set aside on account of these Foreign Loans. These were points that ought to be inquired into. If the inquiry were granted, what would be the result? Why, either that the Bank was capable of resuming its payments, or that it was not. In the one case, a great good would be derived to the country; and, in the other, we should gain a great insight into our transactions abroad and at home, which would amply reward us for the inquiry. If Gentlemen would not vote with him on these grounds, they must make up their minds that the Bank would not pay at all: they might be assured, that a similar measure for continuing the restriction would be brought in from year to year. It was their duty in time of peace to provide for war; but if a war found them with their debt unpaid, and their cash-payments unresumed, there was an end to the British Empire that day.—(Hear, hear!)—It was impossible, under such circumstances, that the country could be prepared for war; but they encouraged attack. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, That a Committee should be appointed to take into consideration the circulation of the country, and to inquire whether any and what restriction was necessary on the Bank's payment of their promissory notes in specie.

Mr. VANSITTART said, that if a Committee was appointed, the result could not be at all satisfactory: they would leave the House in as much uncertainty as ever. As to the foreign loans, there would not be in future such occasion for them as now. Alluding to Mr. Pitt's financial opinions, Mr. Vansittart observed, that none could have more respect for Mr. Pitt's opinions than those who now occupied his place, and imitated his conduct; and he would leave it to the House to judge in whose hands the finances could more safely be trusted, in theirs who always admired and adopted his principles, or in theirs who uniformly vilified his measures.—(Cheers from the Opposition.)—He allowed that there was ground of alarm if the Bank were unable to resume cash-payments, and this was certainly implied in the preamble of the Bill. But the preamble originated in mistake.—(Much and loud laughter.)—Some alteration of that preamble was required. What inconvenience could arise from continuing the restrictions another year? Neither the House nor a Committee could see, at present, whether by possibility a further restriction might not be necessary.—(Hear, hear!)—The constant increase of paper circulation in England had been known for many years. Since the peace, there was no country in Europe whose finances had so much improved. In no other country had the national debt been reduced. At the end of this year, we were altogether several millions less in debt than at the peace. The ground of this measure was simply this—the extraordinary situation of foreign countries, and the extraordinary relations of this country with them, were such, that no man of experience could think it prudent or safe to pay in specie. The attempt had been partially made last October, and what was the consequence?—two millions and a half of the gold currency had disappeared. It

was only the inconvenience of continuing for one year longer, a state of things under which this country had enjoyed the highest prosperity, but a state of things which could not be permanently continued, because it might occasion danger on any sudden alarm. On the one side, then, there were great dangers and certain inconveniences; on the other, no inconvenience and fanciful apprehensions. On these grounds he should oppose the motion.

Lord ALTHORPE and Sir H. PARNELL argued in favour of the motion.

Mr. C. GRANT took the other side, and contended that Parliament had never pledged itself to compel the resumption of cash payments in July next. It had only said it would do all in its power to forward that desirable result. The subject, he said, was one of infinite difficulty, but a Committee would do no good.

Mr. J. P. GRANT argued, that *this*,—the difficulty of the question,—was the precise reason why a Committee of inquiry should be instituted; for the House ought not to legislate on the mere statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. HUSKISSON entered into various statements, and spoke much about the advantages that had resulted from our paper currency in promoting agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and in enabling the country to make such vast exertions during the war. He insisted that a metallic currency tended to depress wages, and consequently to check population; while it was a notorious fact that wages and population increased in proportion to the diminished value of money. He admitted that it was the duty of the Bank slowly, imperceptibly, to make preparations to resume payments in specie. They should be ready for the season when, without any shock, circulation might be brought into its proper state of convertibility at par. The present was not that season. To withdraw the restriction now, would soon force the country into its paper circulation with renewed and probably incurable evil.

Lord FOLKESTONE said that two years ago it seemed to be quite understood that the Bank should make preparations for cash payments, and yet now, without any inquiry, the House were called upon at once to embark in a new career of paper-currency, without seeing any end or limit.

Mr. THORNTON asserted that the Bank had done every thing that depended on them towards the resumption of cash-payments. Inauspicious circumstances, out of the control of the Bank, had occasioned these attempts to fail. As to the issues of the Bank, a restriction was, in his view of the subject, necessary at the time of the change of system; and he could assure the House it was the intention of the Bank to adopt it, but it must be done with great caution; and there might be circumstances which, even at the moment of resuming cash-payments, would render it expedient to pursue a different conduct. These matters of great delicacy, notwithstanding the reflections thrown out against the Directors of the Bank, he would say must be left to their discretion.

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS spoke at some length in favour of the motion for a Committee.

Mr. GRENFELL conceived that no sufficient reasons had been assigned for continuing the restriction.

Lord CASTLEREAGH represented the difficulties in which the Bank would be placed if it were obliged to supply the country with specie and to satisfy all the demands upon them, when it was a well-known fact, that the 2,600,000 sovereigns and half-sovereigns which had been issued, had been sent out of the country.

Mr. TIERNEY replied. He said, the present motion would probably be negatived; and he sincerely regretted it, because he believed it to be the last struggle upon the subject of the national currency. The consequence must be, to persuade the public that there was a powerful body somewhere, interested in maintaining the currency upon its present system. That the ultimate effects of this perseverance must be dreadful, he had no doubt. The day of reckoning would, however, arrive, and he should be sorry to be one of those on whose heads the shame must then lie.—(Hear, hear, hear!)

The question was then loudly called for. On a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 99—Noes, 164—Majority against the motion, 65.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, that the Bank Restriction Bill should be read a second time.

Mr. BENNET immediately moved that the House do adjourn.

Mr. TIERNEY rose and quitted the House amidst loud cheers from the Opposition Benches.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, but no division took place.

The Bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Monday next.—Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. Wilson, Manchester, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Ward, Whistones, Worcestershire, grazier. Attorney, Mr. Berke, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

T. Preston, sen. Macclesfield, Chester, virtualier. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

B. Barber, Bradwell, Derbyshire, lead-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street.

J. Williams, Shrewsbury, innkeeper. Attorney, Messrs. Presland, Proctor, and Slaney, Brunswick-square.

W. Powell, Brockbury, Herefordshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Pewtress, Gray's-inn.

A. Stanfield, Holebottom, Yorkshire, fustian-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard.

J. Blarton, Old Bond-street, coachmaker. Attorney, Mr. Martin, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Rev. R. Sandilands, Lower Grosvenor-place, Pinlico, money scrivener.

B. B. Cowell, High-street, Shoreditch, oilman.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Young, Gosport, Hampshire, harness-maker. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Clifford's Inn.

J. Holden, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, black-buckle-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Anstice and Wright, Temple.

H. S. Man, Calcutta, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Drake, Old Fish-street.

W. Halsted, Chichester, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Covent-Garden.

T. Simmons, Birmingham, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Panton, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.

J. Hains, Longton, Lancashire, common carrier. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

J. Carmichael, Little Russell-street, baker and pastry-cook. Attornies, Messrs. Rogers and son, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

3 per Cent. Red. 79½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 80½

The Communication respecting the late Mr. BADDELEY'S Fund for the Support of Infirm and Aged Actors will be attended to. Our welcome Correspondent AN ENGLISH WOMAN will find her expectation realized in next week's paper.

The curious Communication of A. R. will have proper notice at the same time.

The paper with which we were favoured by the Count de N. is under consideration.

J. T.'s Lines are exceedingly gratifying to the Editor; but setting aside even the more egotistical part of modesty, he doubts whether he could insert them on certain contemporary accounts which will perhaps strike the Author.

We are not aware of having received the Epigram mentioned by W. S.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The news from France continues very barren. The people there are waiting to see how the discussions relative to the occupation of France and the reduction of its payments will end; and then we may look for intelligence of a very different sort. The *Courier*, we see, is for letting the payments be reduced. Ay; we dare say; and so will every other reviver of Divine Wrong be, while the reverse threatens its re-establishment. "The simple and direct principles," says this indignant denouncer of Parodies

and defender of Mr. CANNING, "which serve as our guides in private transactions, never can be practically applicable to the more complicated machinery of political affairs." Such politicians as ALFRED thought otherwise, and so do all those who know the value of sincerity and can afford to have their intentions looked into;—but to resume the observations of this profound man of the world and indignant defender of religion and Mr. CANNING, "It is a pleasing dream," says he, "for *theorists* to indulge; that no other maxim is required, than the divine one of doing to others what we would they should do unto us; but it is *only a dream*, when taken in its literal acceptance. Human passions *saucily* interpose, and forbid its universal application." That is to say, the maxim is a very well-meaning enthusiastic sort of thing; but it knows nothing,—of *us*. Mr. CROKER, for instance, upon this principle, should not have preferred having the amount of so many widow's pensions, instead of sharing them among so many necessitous persons; but his passions, as usual, "*saucily* interposed," and so he pocketed the affront to the maxim. The whole secret of this diminution of French payment is, that the Allies know very well the reverse would be fatal to Louis; and there is one more secret which they suspect,—and that is, that events will be fatal to him whether the payments are all demanded or not.—It is the question relative to the military occupation that most perplexes them. A bon-mot on this subject, though apparently on another, is attributed to TALLEYRAND. To some one who was speaking of the revival of the KING's health, "Oh!" said he, "the KING has better health than any man in his Kingdom, and I assure you he will live to bury the Monarchy."

In the course of one of the French debates, it was "affirmed on one side and denied on the other that there had been a dreadful conspiracy at Lyons." Lyons is the place where BONAPARTE was welcomed with such rapture when he walked back to his throne, like a loanger down St. James's-street.

The accounts from India continue to tell us of successes on the part of the English, mixed with very odd appearances on the part of the natives. Those from Ceylon inform us, that an insurrection had broken out at the instigation of a Malabar Chief, who laid claim to the throne from which we have ousted the *legitimate* Sovereign. Your only wholesome legitimacy is an European plant, and becomes very poisonous in the East. Mr. WILSON the resident at Bardulla, who was sent against the insurgents with a small military detachment, was killed. He is said to have owed his death to his separating from the detachment in order to persuade the insurgents to disperse. A private letter dated from the Indian continent gives a much grander account of the proceedings of the Marquis of HASTINGS, who has set out, it seems, in a most princely style, with 400 camels and 150 elephants to himself, besides state-elephants with silver castles,—and after him 13000 men, with cannon, camp-followers, officers and 810 servants, grooms and grass-providers 1400, messmen ditto 120, *Bazaar*-men 900, 40 elephants, 400 camels, and a reasonable myriad of wives, mistresses, and children,—and all for what?—why, says the writer, with proper Indian gravity,—mixed with the due anti-plebeian indignation,—for "the entire annihilation of the

Pindarees, a race of plundering scoundrels who have been annoying us for many years." What incorrigible disrespectful rogues! But is not this treating them with too great a consideration in return,— "13,000 men, and 190 elephants, some of them with silver howdas on their backs?" Is it not, as a friend says at our elbow, a little too much like sending a regiment of hussars to abolish a chimney-sweeper?—Ah, but those Pindarees are a whole race of scoundrels.—Oh, a whole race are they? and not to be easily subjugated?—We much doubt then whether the modern XERXES will do it, with all his camels, elephants, and currie-makers to boot. Heaven (or whatever else is interested in the business) grant, that some mischief may not even befall him from the multitude of Rajahs and other independent chiefs who are now "on their way to pay their respects to him."

In many of our churches, the track of the interior is entirely occupied with graves; and it is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more injurious to the health, and more repugnant to the feelings of the congregation, than thus assembling them amid the damps of the grave. In many of the church-yards, the soil has been so increased by the accumulation of the dead, that the surface is several feet above that of the church; and circumstances disgusting to the eye and distressing to the feelings, have been frequently exhibited. The French metropolis began to be cleared of this great evil about the beginning of the Revolution; in the course of it, the whole object was effected. All cemeteries are now removed from Paris.

We received at a late hour this morning a long account of "an interesting duel that took place on Saturday se'nnight, at Caen, in Normandy, between a professed French duellist and the son of Captain PICKFORD, of the Royal Navy. The ferocious Frenchman had provoked the meeting by every personal and national insult in his power. They met; and the Frenchman proposed the distance at twenty paces; but PICKFORD thinking that almost certain death awaited him in either case, insisted on two paces and a half only. This was at last agreed to, and Mr. PICKFORD had the good fortune to escape, and to lay his antagonist dead at his feet."—*Bath Herald*, May 1.

A Novel Exhibition took place on the Surrey side of the Waterloo Bridge yesterday morning: Mr. USHER, a Clown of the new Cobourg Theatre, undertook, for a considerable wager, to drive Four Cats in a machine of his own invention, which he performed in less than four minutes. The distance was 600 yards!

The following incident is taken from Mr. LAING's *Voyage to Spitzbergen*, a little work which contains much curious information respecting the whale fishery and the possibility of reaching the North Pole:—"During the *stitching* of the whales, there were generally a considerable number of sharks in the vicinity of the vessel. They were principally of that variety termed *Squalis Pristis* or Saw Fish. At this time, one more voracious than the rest approached close to the side of the whale's carcass, and seized a large piece of blubber, which was ready to be hoisted on board. Before he could make his escape, however, he was struck by a harpoon, and, his flight being thus obstructed, he was attacked with spears: a tackle was immediately fastened to his jaws, and being hoisted on deck, his belly was ripped open, and the blubber recovered. The carpenter, too, stripped a considerable quantity of skin from his tail. Notwithstanding this rude treatment, he was no sooner let down, than he swam away with great agility."

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

On Wednesday, the QUEEN visited the Mansion-house, to be present at an examination of the Children educating in the London National Schools, which took place in the Egyptian Hall. The Princesses ELIZABETH and AUGUSTA, the Dukes of YORK and KENT, the Prince of HESSE HOMBURG, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Bishop of LONDON, &c. &c. were also present. About 300 girls and 700 boys were paraded before the Company, and underwent some examination, after singing a hymn and repeating part of the Church Service. This being over, they sang another hymn, and said some prayers; they then sang "God save the King," with an additional verse about the QUEEN's letting her "gentle and serene brow grace the fair wreath."—The LORD MAYOR then addressed the little children, reminding them of the high honour which had been done them by her MAJESTY, and ordering them a small sum of money each (sixpence we believe) by order of the QUEEN.—The children conducted themselves with military precision.—The Royal Party, having first partaken of a choice collation, left the Mansion-house amidst the shouts of the populace. After this exhibition the Royal Dukes, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, &c. went to dine at the City of London Tavern, upon "all the delicacies of the season." "Church and State" was drank by the Princes and Bishops in great style; and their happy union was commented upon with much gravity by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

The Duke of KENT visited his sister, the Queen Dowager of WURTEMBERG, before his last return to England: he had not seen her for 33 years. Her Majesty has much increased in size, and is grown very like her Royal father. She resides at Louisbourg, a few miles from Stuttgart, and seems to be very happy. It is not her present intention to return to this country, but she manifested a laudible anxiety to hear of its prosperity, and particularly of its moral and religious institutions.—*Evening paper.*

The PRINCE REGENT had a private view of the Royal Academy Exhibition on Friday. The Pictures of merit will be duly noticed in our future Papers.

The Princess of WALES has sold her estate on the Lake of Como, and now resides about seventy miles from Rome.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 321.

DRURY-LANE.

We resume our observations on the *Jew of Malta*. It's performance has been repeated several times to good houses, though, without denying the talent of the author, some think it cannot last as an attraction, some attribute it's continuance wholly to Mr. KEAN, and all scarcely know what to think of the principal character, who is generally pronounced as a being entirely out of the pale of human nature. The Jew is certainly a perplexing sort of person, and it requires all the force of his natural intellect to hinder the very greatness and multiplicity of his crimes from tumbling, by their own weight, into the fantastic attitudes of the burlesque. But it appears to us, that with due reference to the times in which the character was conceived, to the principles on which the author intended it to proceed, and to the Anti-Jewish persecution, which SHAKESPEARE afterwards made the ground of his nobler work, the perplexity is done away; and the wholesale criminal resumes his station in humanity, not indeed as a specimen of it's ordinary or even of it's extraordinary offenders, but as a barely possible result, in vehement times

and in a warm climate; of the united mistakes of persecution from without, and selfish subtlety from within.

In the time of SHAKESPEARE, the people of Christendom had not left off regarding the Jews with an aversion of which we have no idea in these times. It was horror and loathing. The time was a noble one; but strong prejudices, at least among the middle and lower orders, (for the upper and literary classes were thought to be much infected with heresies,) had survived its kinder tastes, and it's imaginative character kept them alive. Through the medium of superstition, acted upon by romantic traditions, a Jew was regarded as a wilful and savage opposer of all the best things in the world,—a sort of human beast, always ready to plunder and bite,—a bearded demon,—an old living goblin, haunting the place in which its treasure was buried, or bending and muttering about with a watchful malevolence against every thing innocent, especially children. There was a notion, on which CHAUCER has founded his lovely story of the boy who went singing a hymn to the Virgin through Jewry, that they privately sacrificed a little child at Easter with many horrid rites. And not to mention the dress which they wore, and other customs of their own which tended to their exclusiveness from the rest of society, their odium was completed by their money-getting and usurious habits, which were held by our ancestors in particular contempt; though in fact, the very nature of the laws which had long prevailed against the Jews, and still do so in a degree, originally drove them to this only method of maintaining a consequence in society. They had long been objects of extortion all over the world;—a remarkable instance of which is to be found in the reign of King JOHN, who drew a tooth from a Jew's head every day if he gave him the sum required. Kings extorted, subjects borrowed; and all hated, so much the more, the men whom they compelled to have this odious advantage over them.

Now MARLOWE availed himself of all these civil and religious prejudices which helped to excite a bitter character in the Jew; he put him also into a hot and adust climate, upon the irritating chalk of Malta; gave him for countrymen and masters the most bigotted Christians, the Maltese and their Knights, who made a vow of warfare against Infidels, and who actually treat him ill; and to complete the subtle and fiery counteraction in the Jew, made him a disciple of MACHIAVEL, whose intentions have been such matter of doubt, but who was then regarded, at any rate, as the professor and teacher of all self-h and bloody cunning,—a remorseless subjector of means to ends,—an incarnation of demoniacal intellect, as void of all human bowels as a clock-case, and only ready, with horrid smile, to thrust his triumphant subtleties into the teeth of simple virtue.

With these lights held up to his shocking old face, MARLOWE'S Jew becomes a very different person from a mere gratuitous destitution of human qualities. He is only an excessive specimen how they may be devilled by the mistakes above-mentioned; and indeed, with all his enormities, he is scarcely worse than MACHIAVEL'S friend, the well-known CÆSAR BORGIA, at least as the latter is represented in history, and partly by the Florentine Secretary himself.

But up rose SHAKESPEARE in the complete wisdom of his humanity; and rescuing the Jew himself from enormities, which with all explanation are still beyond the mark, which were too much for their own subtlety, which overdid the hidden intention of his forerunner, and which our great poet knew to be rather the fancies of stimulated imaginations than possible even to a perverted human being, clothed his dry bones and his vizard face with flesh and blood, gave him passions good and bad in common with those on whom he revenged himself, and left only just as much excess in him as was a set-off to the pernicious mis-

takes of his persecutors.—Blessings on thy memory, thou divinest of human beings! who without either vehemence or want of enthusiasm, without either partiality or want of deep affection, without effort, without affectation, without resentment against the most provoking mistakes of what is still human, left us a body of beautiful wisdom, in the spirit of which every thing human is done justice to; in which vice is held up neither as inexcusable nor happy; in which the pretensions of happier virtue are made modest and attractive, equally removed from pride towards its fellow-creatures and dust-biting fear towards ill-praised heaven;—in which earth is not degraded, nor the justice of fatality committed;—in which artificial guilt and innocence are equally deprecated; in which reward is not made a desirable thing for one's mere personal sake, nor punishment threatened us for having been unhappy already;—in which no absurdity whatever is explained by another, nor in impatience of not being able to give one, is converted to threatening;—in which, in short, human beings are well-intentioned, mistaken, forgiveable, and improveable ones; and which affords genial knowledge enough, if it were attended to, to ripen the long-maturing fruit of human experience, and enable true innocence to realize its old fabled sunshine.

We have seen the new interlude of *Amoroso* and the new afterpiece of the *Mountain Chief*, and after having had our thoughts turned to SHAKESPEARE, we may be allowed to say nothing about them, except that one is like an extract from a previous burlesque, and that the other, notwithstanding the natural and various performance of Mrs. ALSEP, is a lamentable failure.

FINE ARTS.

SPRING GARDENS EXHIBITION.

Discovery of the concealed Letter of Charles I. by Oliver Cromwell and Gen. Ireton. J. CAWSE.—The power of colour and character in this picture shews that nature is now cordial with the Painter. In the firm countenance and position, *Cromwell* portrays a mind deeply scheming and determined. *Ireton* has a natural look of sarcastic joy at the discovery, though mixed with a raffian expression, which we do not recollect to be biographically just, for he was conscientiously opposed to the civil war-inducing despotism of Charles I.—A facile pencil, pleasing colour, and broad effect, belong to 156 and 203, *Portraits*, M. WENSTER.—Day-light is very agreeably imitated in 282, *Distant View of Harlech Castle*, 73, *Macl Heboy*, and many other able Views, by C. V. KILBING.—It is a pity that the sunny effects and otherwise well painted Cattle and Farm-yard subjects by Mr. HILLS should be injured by his strange attachment to a glaring yellow in his trees, which has no medium of connection with his greys. It is a harshness affecting our minds like the scraping of a saw to sharpen it.—In 51, *A Scene near Chepstow*, and 71, *Chepstow Castle*, Mr. GROVER exhibits our English green and grey landscape with beautiful sunshine, and a pleasing touchiness in the banks, but a bad one in his foliage. It is what the Artists call a niggling pencil. Nature is so inexhaustible in her works, that were an antediluvian life added to the evanescent life of these after ages, she would afford new beauties for the Artist's imitation, to enhance every new work he might produce in that prolonged time. Such an enhancement ought to be the aim of genius. It is evidently that of Mr. DEWINT, in 319, *Greenwich*, where the most energetically touched and naturally coloured greyish green trees have a sprightly effect given to them by the different coloured dresses of the ambulating company, and by the bright masses of light. The eye of taste brightens before the romantic effects painted by Messrs. STEPHANOFF and

WILD, from the superb rooms in the residences of the Royal Family. They are so lucent that they look as if they were of inlaid jewels; where the parts that are in shade are duly neutralized and sobered, and the high lights shine like gold and diamonds seen in sunshine. We cannot too much praise Mr. J. STEPHANOFF's *Evening*, 318, it is so mellow and so affluent in colour, yet, like a warm, still, summer evening, so pensive in shade. It describes a genteel company seated and stepping into a barge from a strand of noble architecture. The elegant dresses, and more elegant air of the figures, equal the best of VOUVERMANS and WATTEAU, and a young man handing a young lady into the boat, has a grace which is the result of education heightened by gallantry. The timidity and modesty of the female are charming foils to the firmness and devotedness of her lover. Among other good portraiture of peasantry by Mr. CRISTALL is 317, *A Gleamer*, a modest and rustically graceful girl. His sailors too, are of the true nautical and English breed. We might make honourable mention of by far the greater part of his Pictures in this Exhibition. There is no little elevation of feeling in his land storms. In 324, *Storm*, *Woods set on Fire by Lightning*, fire, air, water, vegetation, and animals, are set in fearful and destructive motion. His *Hampstead Heath* is accurate. A more pleasing, because a less cold colour than usual, is seen in Mr. B. BARRON's *Landscape*, 108. It is a classical composition. We are surprized that an Artist so well acquainted with the principles, and so long habituated to the practice, of landscape-painting, should continue to give us such cold slaty colouring. There is a touch of wildness in Mr. HARLEY's landscape, *Timon in Exile*, 307. 13, *Evening*, and 43, by Mr. W. TURNER, are chaste pictures. There is much delicacy with force in Mr. UWIN's *Portraits of M. Josephine Meyer*, and of his *Mother*. Messrs. SCOTT, COX, and E. HAVELL, have various good pictures.—In the view of so much talent, produced at so great an expenditure of time, by so many Artists, how cheap is the purchase of several hours amusement, which this elegant Exhibition affords. It is no wonder that it is well attended.

SIR J. F. LEICESTER'S GALLERY.

54, *Bacchante*, B. WEST, P. R. A. This picture represents a Bacchante advancing to join a Sacrifice to Bacchus, which is seen in the middle distance. She already begins to honour the Deity of her adoration by striking the cymbals which are fastened on her hands. She does this with a gaiety of look and motion altogether appropriate to the joyousness of the occasion, and to the briskest flow of the animal spirits which can result from the mixed exhilarations of music, dancing, and wine. All her faculties of body and mind are extensively engaged. Her arms are uplifted, her head is raised and thrown back, her complexion glows, her eyes flash, her mouth is open in the act of singing, her tresses are floating, her movement is quick and gliding, she is in an extacy. But even in this almost effervescence of being, the Painter has preserved a qualifying decorum which refines the look, the air, and the form of the Bacchante, so as to prevent our admiration of a beautiful and lively young woman from being lessened by any thing indecorous or unfeminine. Her sensibility to gladsome impressions appears indeed of so irreprehensible a nature, and she looks of so intellectually superior a class of beings, that, together with the loveliness of her face, which is we think in the Painter's best mould, we almost begin to fancy that we feel something of the ancient Sculptor PYGMALION's attachment, when he becomes enamoured of his chiseled beauty, and to wish that she could be rendered vital. For to a nice proportion of feature, the Painter has added a bloom of skin, an elegance of action and shape, a flowing profusion of hair, and a sparkle of eye, which with the sensibility and mind-glow-

ing countenance, constitute the main sources of the great and universal passion of love; for

"Nature's hand
To certain species of external things
Attunes the finer organs of the mind."

The accessories to this fascinating figure, invigorate to intenseness the intended impression of the picture, that of a Bacchanalian joyousness, and of youthful beauty; for the smiling boy who attends her with a basket of grapes, sets off her fair beauty by his sun-burnt complexion, while his eyes glisten with admiration and wine; and the active sylvan groups in the back-ground, in their dancing, with the thyrsus and musical instruments, and their dragging goats to the sacrifice, tell the subject with a power and with a truth of costume, that remind us of the classical exactness with which N. Poussin has described mythological and poetical subjects.

But in thus praising so highly the President for the pleasure he affords us by the beauty and the truth and power of this picture, we must not omit to state, that for the action and attitude of his Bacchante, he is much indebted to the inventive and enthusiastic genius of the Prince of Colourists, in his famous picture of *Titan's Daughter*. This, we understand, the President avows: but then he has so altered and applied it to his express subject, as to give that new feature of originality to it which genius alone could communicate. We are, however, surprised, that, with the President's high intelligence, he should have given us so gloomy a sky. It hangs with a threatening aspect over the figures, is altogether a contradiction to the subject, and inconsistent with the clear enlivening atmosphere of the grape season.

DRAWINGS BY N. POUSSIN.

Had we not been convinced by other works of N. Poussin, that his rank among the great Artists of the Continent is scarcely second only to RAFAELLE's, who stands as completely aloft and alone among Painters as our beloved SHAKESPEARE does among Poets, the sight of the small Water-colour Drawings of the *Seven Sacraments* by Poussin, now in New Bond-street, would at once result in that conviction. Though drawn with so evanescent a material, above 170 years since, that their freshness and force are impaired, time has sufficiently respected and spared them to address the eye and the heart with critical improvement and delight. A volume of principles in the beautiful and sublime might be deduced from them, and nothing but the variety of subject flowing in upon us from the native works now so numerous before the public, would prevent us having the pleasure of detailing their extraordinary merits,—merits which have called forth the admiration of the best judges of Art, and among whom is the President of the Royal Academy.

R. H.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Directors of the British Gallery deserve and will have the thanks of the country, when the Pictures are seen which they have again collected for the gratification of the people, and the study of all those Artists who have modesty enough to know they have yet something to learn. In addition to the most wonderful selection of Dutch Pictures certainly in Europe, they have obtained some of the finest specimens of the Italians, with two more Cartoons. This calm perseverance, without noticing or being influenced by any attacks or insinuations, gives one hopes, the delight of which it is quite impossible to express. The young men who drew from the Cartoons so ably last season, may now contemplate with security on the assistance of the first men in the country, if they go on with equal enthusiasm; for the first men in the country have shewn they are not to be deterred from their intentions by the ridicule and scurrility of those who dread their success.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Tuesday, April 28.

TEMPEST, v. ORD, &c.

At an early hour the Court was much crowded to hear the decision of the Lord Chancellor in this interesting case. His Lordship spoke to the following effect:—"This matter first came before me, by a Petition presented by Mrs. Taylor, which rendered it my duty to make an order to restrain Lord Stewart from contracting matrimony with Lady Frances Vane Tempest, or having any further communication with her until my further order. I had hardly disposed of that Petition, when another was presented by Lady Frances, which prayed an immediate reference to the Master, to receive proposals of a settlement upon a marriage, of which she approved. The first Petition having given me notice that one of the guardians approved of the marriage, and that the other totally disapproved of it, the order that I was to make upon the second was obviously for the attendance of all parties. Soon after this a third Petition was presented from Lord Stewart, praying that he might go before the Master to establish the fact that this would be a suitable marriage, and that proposals of settlement might be laid before him. It appears that the case before me is now reduced to two questions—1st, whether Lord Stewart should have what had been called the usual reference to the Master; and the term 'usual reference' to the Master had been adopted in the course of the argument, in consequence of a fact which proved nothing as to the principle upon which the Court is to act—that not within the memory of man had such a reference to the Master been refused; but I now state it as my opinion, that although that reference is made without almost a mention of it, yet there may be many cases in which such a reference would be injurious; but it would be difficult for the Court to refuse it: and the question is, whether this is a case forming an exception to the general rule. The second question is, whether that order which has been prayed for to restrain Lady Antrim from any communication with her daughter, excepting in the presence of Mrs. Kay, shall be granted." His Lordship then entered into a minute statement of the facts which occurred from the death of Sir Henry Vane Tempest to the present transaction. He referred to the Master's Report of 1814, made for the purpose of settling a plan for the education of this young lady; and the Master thought proper to find, that Lady Frances should not be allowed to live with either of her guardians, but was to be placed under the care of Mrs. Kay, a person of the highest respectability; and Lady Frances was restricted from making any visits, excepting such as were consistent with her plan of education; and visits were not to be made without the previous mutual consent of Lady Antrim and Mrs. Taylor, and without such previous mutual consent, no persons were to be allowed by Mrs. Kay to visit the infant at home. While at the sea-side, in 1816, it appeared by the affidavit of Mrs. Taylor that some proposals were made to the young lady of marriage. Although it had been represented at the bar, that no answer was necessary to be given to this assertion, yet that statement appeared to his Lordship to be one which had been most properly made, because Mrs. Taylor had referred to that fact as forming a main ground for her apprehension that a similar transaction had taken place in 1813. These were circumstances which might not only have been contradicted by Lady Antrim, but by other persons conversant with the affair. But these facts had met with no contradiction. Not long after this transaction an application was made to the Court, and indeed it was high time, to vary the plan of education; and it now appeared upon a report which the Master made, that, in his opinion, an alteration should be made. The Master, in his report, had declared that by agreement this young lady was to be introduced at Court by Lady Antrim, and to visit with Mrs. Taylor and Lady Antrim. His Lordship then proceeded:—"I thought it my duty to state these circumstances, for the purpose of intimating that it is the opinion of the Court, that a proper care of the interest of the ward has not been taken by Lady Antrim, and I feel it my duty to say this, it having been hinted to me that there was an idea that I should not do my duty. The world shall know this, that I will not go out of this world disgracing myself, by entertaining those principles, which have never affected my heart. There never existed a more timid Judge in one respect than myself, for I am always fearful lest I should do wrong. Let those who think proper to slander me with anonymous letters, know that I

serve a master whom I would not serve, if it were possible to be conceived that I should not do my duty. (Here his Lordship seemed deeply affected.) Having said thus much upon this subject, I will now proceed with the question before me." His Lordship then adverted to the proposal of marriage which had been made by Lord Stewart, and accepted by Lady Frances. Mrs. Taylor stated the grounds upon which she opposed this union, "that recollecting the plan formerly entered into by the Countess to effect a marriage between her daughter and a nobleman, the deponent became apprehensive lest a similar project might again have been advised without the knowledge of the plaintiff." The affidavit then proceeded to enumerate the various personal objections to Lord Stewart, and first, "that he is 40 years of age, or thereabouts." His Lordship would be 39 years of age in May next; and again, "that he is a widower, with a son, not many years younger than the plaintiff." That, his Lordship observed, was a very material fact, and one which might illustrate the anxiety which existed out of doors with respect to this case. It was thought, he said, necessary, by somebody, to address an anonymous letter to him, to inform him of a fact which the writer supposed he could not have known before, that it was quite right he should recollect that this nobleman was a widower and had a son, which son would interrupt the descent of the title and of the property to the issue of this marriage, if it should take place. He had a very serious command last night to desire that he would not forget that fact. With regard to this anonymous letter, although instances did exist where these anonymous communications had a beneficial effect, yet, with regard to private families, they did infinite mischief; and by those who address such letters to Judges, it ought to be understood that they are criminal in the highest degree. What was the conduct of Lord Hardwicke, when he discovered certain persons publishing partial accounts of trial?—he sent them all to prison; and those who are guilty of writing anonymous letters to Judges are deserving of no less a punishment. The next statement was, that Lord Stewart "is the younger son of an Irish Peer, without any fortune or provision." The Court would judge what was the mischief of such representation; but the affidavit of Lord Stewart had most fully contradicted this allegation. In the same affidavit it was also alleged, that Lord Stewart was in embarrassed circumstances, that his habits were dissipated, and that there were other circumstances objectionable, which ought not to be mentioned in open court. With respect to the allegation that Lord Stewart was 40 years of age, the information was nearly correct. It was a fact deserving great consideration. That Lord Stewart was a widower, with a son not much younger than the plaintiff, were circumstances which also required consideration. With regard to the imputation that Lord Stewart had no fortune, and was in embarrassed circumstances, he conceived that the assertion was groundless. He had no less a sum than 26,000*l.* in personal property, and was free from debts. The next point in Mrs. Taylor's affidavit was, that Lord Stewart was dissipated. What the habits of Lord Stewart were he could not say; but he could with great truth affirm, that he knew nothing against the private, and every thing in favour of the public character, of his Lordship; and although some persons going to the fashionable parties at the west end of the town might catch hold of some idle report, he individually knew nothing against his Lordship. But what was the condition of a young man placed before the eyes of the world with such general allegations against his character? He could do nothing more than repel the calumny. A man might be the favourite of his Sovereign for his great military exploits and diplomatic services, and might, as had been observed, naturally attract the attention of a young girl; and all this might propose nothing to domestic felicity; but, good God, was it to be said that because it might be so, that it must be so? And because this affidavit contained these allegations, was it to be said that Lord Stewart must have been in dissipated and irregular habits? He did not mean to say that his Lordship decidedly was not so, excepting from his own allegations in his affidavit; but for any thing he knew to the contrary, Lord Stewart might be a man as of good a private life as any man in existence. Whether this was or was not the fact, it was the duty of the Master to decide. The question, he observed, was then reduced to this point—whether Lord Stewart's conduct in the negotiation for the marriage had been such, that for that reason the reference ought to be refused. He had no difficulty in saying, that if it was justly imputed in the affidavit that Lord Stewart had been guilty of that conduct which amounted to collusion and concert, in order to acquire possession of the young lady's fortune, he would not grant the reference; or even if that charge was apparently made out, he should hesitate a long time before he

should give such a person the opportunity of making his way to the young lady's fortune. But had such a case been made out? When a man had conducted himself in life with so much propriety, as far as his honour and his character were concerned, a Lord Stewart, it was impossible to say that such a charge of direct misconduct had been made out. But, although he said this, nothing on earth should prevent him from declaring that there certainly had existed some indiscretion on the part of Lord Stewart as well as Lady Antrim. With respect to the Lady of high rank, about whom so much had been said, he should say, that there was no evidence to prove collusion on the part of Lord Stewart to get possession of the young lady's fortune. As a judge, the conversation which was said to have taken place between that lady and Mrs. Taylor would have no effect upon him. On the 9th April the offer was made and accepted; and he had no difficulty in saying, that Lady Antrim should have been a little more considerate, than to allow these parties to come to the point, without giving them the opportunity of further deliberation. He was also decidedly of opinion, that neither Lord Stewart nor Lady Antrim should have taken that hasty step without first consulting the wishes of the guardian, Mrs. Taylor. Under all the circumstances of the case, he could see no objection to the reference being made to the Master; nor did he see any cause for delay. If the Master should be of opinion that this is a proper marriage, it would be by no means a matter of course that this Court would confirm that report. With respect to the other motion, whether Lady Antrim should be continued under the restraint to which she had voluntarily submitted herself, he felt no difficulty in saying, that paying no regard to the high rank in life, looking at what had passed with regard to the transactions of the year 1846, and to the present affair, it did appear to him to be proper to order, that until the Master's opinion should be given, the restraint should be continued. If Lady Antrim felt uneasy at this restraint, she might have an opportunity of applying to the Court whenever she thought proper, and of giving any explanation she might think expedient; but there were circumstances in the history of this transaction which did not appear to him to be quite consistent with the duty of a guardian.

Sir S. ROMILLY.—Has your Lordship any objection to adding to the order, that the parties shall be examined on oath?

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—I recollect no instance of that ever having been granted.

Sir S. ROMILLY.—The novelty of the case I should think would afford a sufficient reason for its being ordered.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—The safest way is to take the order in the usual manner; and if any thing arises, that it should be made the ground of an application to the Court.

Sir A. PIGGOTT.—With liberty to make a separate report as to the question of the marriage?

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—It is in the nature of things, that if the Master reports that it is a proper marriage, that that report will embrace the proposals as to settlement, because he who tends himself must of necessity say something as to his fortune. But I have no objection to say, not only that the Master should be at liberty, but that he should make a separate report if the party desires it. A reference to the Master with regard to the marriage, I repeat, does not decide the question the least in the world. Of course, if the Master considers it to be an improper marriage, there will be an end to the inquiry.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, April 29.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. BROUGHAM moved, that a mandamus be directed to the Governor and Company of the Bank, ordering them to proceed to divide all the profits accruing to that establishment previous to the 19th of March last, over and above the expenses incurred in the conduct of its affairs. His application was founded upon the affidavit of a proprietor of Bank stock, in which it was sworn, to the best of the deponent's belief, there was a considerable balance in the hands of the Company, on which they had made no dividend. The Learned Counsel observed, that the object of the motion was to compel a compliance with the provisions of the three Acts relating to the Bank of England, by which it was enacted that there should be no accumulation of capital.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, after some questions, said, I think you may take a rule to shew cause.

[On Friday an application was made on the part of the Bank, when it was ordered that the rule should be enlarged till the 25th inst.]

THE KING v. WILLIAM AND CHARLES DAVIES.

The defendants were placed upon the floor to receive judgment, having been found guilty of an indictment charging them with endeavouring to provoke Captain Percival to fight a duel.

After hearing Counsel, and after a long consultation between their Lordships, Mr. Justice BAYLEY passed sentence, severely reprobating the conduct of the defendants when they met Capt. Percival at Hammersmith, and they used such opprobrious epithets. At the same time it must be allowed, that the defendant Charles Davies had been greatly exasperated by what he thought tyranny and cruelty. It was the duty of the Court, however, to prevent individuals from becoming their own avengers, by taking the law into their own hands; and it accordingly sentenced William Davies to be confined for four months, and Charles Davies for two months, in the King's Bench, their recognizances to keep the peace being continued for five years.

Friday, May 1.

In re MARIA DOBBIN.

This lady in the last term was brought up, having disobeyed a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, obtained to compel her to give up her daughter, a child six years of age, to the custody of its father, Mr. Dobbin. She was directed, to answer interrogatories, and was this day placed upon the floor to receive the further directions of the Court. She was neatly and simply dressed, and was accompanied by a female something beyond the middle age.

Mr. DENMAN appeared on behalf of Mrs. Dobbin. It was not his client's wish that these unfortunate domestic circumstances should be further exposed, and it was most desirable that some individual should be found, who should arbitrate between them, and determine in what manner the mother should be allowed to see her child.

Mr. SCARLETT observed, that the object of the father was to place the child at some respectable school distant from London, for to be near her mother might be most prejudicial to her. Mr. Dobbin had reason to believe that the child was his, but the mother was at this moment living in London under circumstances.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH interrupted Mr. Scarlett, by stating that a letter was lying before him of such a nature as to show that at least the father ought not to be intrusted in this case.

The letter referred to was handed to Mr. Scarlett, who, after reading it, consulted Mr. Dobbin. The Learned Counsel then said, that he could not, nor did his client wish to justify it: their Lordships, however, could not judge of the dreadful provocation the injured husband had received.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then proposed a further reference to the Master, who might name a third person to decide regarding the custody of the child, and the intercourse of the parents with it: probably it would be found that neither father nor mother ought to have the custody of the child.

Mr. DENMAN said, that it at present was not under the control of the mother.

Mr. SCARLETT.—The father cannot submit that his child should be under the care of a woman who is now under the protection of another man, who has sent him a challenge, and who is now in Court.

Mrs. DOBBIN (with emphasis).—My Lords, it is false: it is not in human nature to endure what I have suffered patiently: I must revolt at the idea of being separated from my child. If a challenge has been sent, it was occasioned by this man's vile conduct to me, but he is too cowardly to accept it.

Nothing further was said; but a reference to the Master was agreed to on the terms suggested by Lord Ellenborough.

On the motion of Mr. Gaselee, the Court granted a rule for a criminal information against Thomas Graham, Esq., a Magistrate of the Borough of Fowey, on affidavits, from which it appeared that Mr. Graham, from corrupt motives, and to favour the political interest of a Mr. Lucy, had passed, irregularly, the accounts of the overseers of the poor without due examination.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Friday, a gentleman's servant, out of place, was charged by the Marquis of HEARFORTH with a breach of the peace, for having entered his house and demanded the payment of money. The defendant walked to the Office with the Marquis without reluctance, saying he had done no wrong. The Marquis was asked, whether he was put in bodily fear, when he answered in the affirmative.—The Servant positively denied that he had used

any sort of violence; all he had said was, that he should ask the Marquis for his money meet him where he would.—The Magistrate held him to bail.—It appears that the Marquis, about nine years ago, borrowed 600*l.* of this person, who subsequently took a debenture, but has not since been able to get either interest or principal. The people in the Office said it was a very hard case.

BOW-STREET.

Yesterday a gentleman calling himself Major Ramsey, of the South American Army, was brought up on the following extraordinary charge:—

Mr. J. Lamb, a gentleman residing in St. James's-square, stated, that on Friday night, as he was escorting a lady from her box at Covent Garden Theatre, the prisoner came before them and behaved impudently to the lady, and refused to let them pass. Witness offered him his card, in order to give him any satisfaction; which seemed to pacify him; but when they had got to the bottom of the lobby stairs, the prisoner suddenly knocked him down with a blow from a heavy stick, by which several of his teeth were loosened. The prisoner then pulled out a pair of pistols and presented one at him, but as he was about to draw the trigger, witness dashed the weapon aside, and ran into the saloon much frightened. Churchill, the box-keeper, and Donaldson, the officer, then rushed upon the prisoner, whom they disarmed, and lodged in the watchhouse.

The pistols were produced, they were loaded with powder and ball. The prisoner said he pulled them out, and handed one to Mr. Lamb, for the purpose of settling the matter on the spot.—The prisoner was committed. He was dressed in every respect ala-militaire, and wore mustachios.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The congregation in Hampstead Church were thrown into the greatest consternation and alarm, at the time of Divine Service on Sunday last, from the most piercing cries of Murder, Murder, issuing from one of the pews. The service was immediately at a stand, and every eye was turned to the spot whence the cries issued; when it was discovered that they proceeded from a respectable-looking woman, in a state of mental derangement. The beadies, with the assistance of some gentlemen, succeeded in taking her away, whilst she kept crying out that she was got into a slaughter-house.

Saturday week, a fine youth, about 11 years of age, the son of Mr. Kindlay, late of Bath, playing with a Newfoundland dog, the animal suddenly seizing him by the mouth and throat; and, before it could be disengaged, it lacerated his face in the most shocking manner, so as to endanger the life of the child. Surgical aid was soon obtained, and there is great hope that the boy may be restored.

About half-past eight on Wednesday evening a fire broke out at the house of a plumber and glazier, Charlotte-terrace, opposite the Cobourg Theatre, and raged with the greatest fury until the house was consumed. The people adjoining got most part of their property out into the street, and were robbed of many articles. There was a great difficulty in finding water, the engines being full three quarters of an hour before they could be supplied, though the firemen used every exertion.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 28th ult. Sir Gregory Osborne Page Turner, Bart. to Helen Eliza, only daughter of John Wolsley Bayfield, Esq.

Lately, James Hance, jun. Esq. of Brompton, to Eliza, widow of the late Colonel Sebastian Cabot, of Boston, Massachusetts.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, April 23, in the 15th year of her age, Ann, second daughter of the Rev. James Bass, of Halstead, Essex.

On the 26th ult. at his house at Isleworth, Daniel Birket, Esq. in the 56th year of his age.

On the 27th ult., after a few days' illness, John Barker Church, Esq.

On Thursday last, at Colchester, aged 24, Mrs. Sarah Tills, daughter of Mrs. Lyddon, Kingsland-road.

On the 16th ult. at Swindon House, Wilts, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the late Ambrose Goddard, Esq.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 541. SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 526.

OLD MAY-DAY,—(NEXT WEDNESDAY.)

AGREEABLY to the promise which we made at Christmas, and which we are glad to find our readers have not forgotten, we proceed to remind our busy and beloved countrymen of another season enjoyed by their happier ancestors. It was left for the delicious statesmen of modern times to find out that politics, and indeed the whole business of life, consisted in the pursuit of wars and money,—in crowding cities and forsaking the fields,—in manufactures and disease,—in wants, toils, stocks, consols, jobs, policies, contracts, lotteries, shops, offices, gobbings, gormandizings, insolvent horrors, unwarrantable property, shocking poverty,—and all such follies and miseries, the very terms of which follow each other like the goggling chatter of a poor madman. We shall not repeat our remarks however on this part of the subject. We have said a good deal upon it to the only persons who are likely to benefit by our endeavours, the rising generation; and what we have left unsaid, their predecessors are anxious enough to supply by overworking them, and disgusting them; and shewing how foolish, tyrannical, and discontented they are themselves. The glimpse of a piece of sky or field from the window of a manufactory, the sight of the money-getter's bloated or care-worn countenance, the sneaking or bullying look of an unhappy parliamentary corruptionist,—all these are so many volumes of eloquence against the system; and the last argument for altering it is fast approaching, in the awful necessity for so doing. Good God! That any set of men should want such an argument for reminding them of the beautiful world they live in! That they should have so glorious a garden to expatiate in, and yet with an infatuation which children may despise them for, abandon it, to crowd, as it were, into brick-kilns and slaughter-houses!

But to return to the pleasanter and more persuasive side of the question,—the enjoyment itself. We have chosen to write on Old May-Day instead of New, for several reasons; the principal of which are these,—that it is the day associated in one's mind with the cheerful wisdom of old times;—that inasmuch as it is later in the season, it stands a chance of being a finer day;—and that New May-Day can still be kept, and the old one, in the liberal spirit of our ancestors, be made an additional holiday; for "a morn of May" was often observed by them as well as the first of the month.

The custom of welcoming the leafy and flowery season of the year has been derived from a variety of nations; and each derivation appears so well established, that by a natural paradox it amounts to nothing. The fact is, that the cause is in the season itself, and not in the nation. All countries are naturally glad of the return of an agreeable

time; and according to their respective superstitions or imaginations, they have shewn their enjoyment. The ancient Eastern nations celebrated the return of the Sun; the Greeks and Romans kept the holidays of the rural gods and goddesses,—Pan, Ceres, and Flora; and among other customs retained by Christendom from the Pagans, and added to their own manifestations of joy, was that of hanging a pole with flowers in May, and dancing about it in delight. Our festive enjoyment of the Spring was no doubt made up of the respective customs of our Saxon ancestors and our Roman invaders; and while the hunting and fishing occupations of the former gave way to more civilized habits, the honours of May partook still more of the Roman character, till at last its celebration put on almost entirely a classic appearance. We allude to the May-pole just mentioned, to the songs and dances, and to the choice of a Lady of the May, the representative of the ancient Flora. CHAUCER, who flourished in the time of EDWARD the 3d. and his successor, and who, although he was a politician and a reformer, zealous enough even in his old age to get imprisoned for the space of four years, took a special delight in rural pleasures, makes repeated mention of the enjoyments of May, representing his heroines as watchful observers of the season, and describing the whole court going out from high to low

To fetch the floures fresh, and branch, and blome;—
And namely, hawthorn brought both page and grone,
And then rejoyssen in their grete delite;
Eke ech at othre throw the floures bright,
The primrose, the violete, and the gold,
With freshe garlants party blew and white.

This custom continued in full force till the time of the Puritans, who first complimented heaven with attributing to it a dislike of seeing the world happy. In the days of SHAKESPEARE, which are those to which we chiefly refer on these subjects, and in which the manly and intellectual as well as rural character of the nation was at it's height, the return of May was welcomed with one universal bustle of delight from the throne to the cottage. SPENSER painted his lovely Raphaelian picture of the month from what he had seen:—

Then came faire May, the fayrest mayd on ground,
Deckt all with dainties of her season's pryde,
And throwing floures out of her lap around:
Upon two brethren's shoulders she did ride,
The Twinnes of Leda; which on eyther side
Supported her like to their sovraine queene.
Lord! how all creatures laught when her they spide,
And leapt and daunct as they had ravisht beene!
And Cupid selfe about her flattered all in greene.

The general custom among the youth was to rise before the dawn, and go to meet it, as it were, with songs and music in the fields and woods. There they plucked flowers and branches, and returning triumphantly with them at sunrise, decorated the doors and windows, till the whole place in which they dwelt looked as rural with greenwood-boughs as it did with evergreens at Christmas. The peasants at the same time, taking forth a number of oxen, tied garlands about their horns, and then yoking them together to carry it, brought home a new May-pole, or a trunk of

an elm-tree, to fix it on. It was covered with flowers and other productions of the field, and sometimes painted with various colours: Round this the happy villagers or townspeople danced (for the town in those days had not become overgrown and mercenary enough to feel such a separation from country as now:)—the gentry presided over manly sports; the ladies distributed the prizes; the court entertained itself with masks and revels; the SYDNEYS, RALEIGHS, and SHAKESPEARES, wrote songs, which were set to music, and which almost every body could sing from the music-book; and the Great Spirit was most gloriously honoured in one universal enjoyment of his beautiful creation.

In the month of May, says good old Stow, "namely, on May-day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walk into the sweete meddows and green woods, there to rejoice their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweete flowers, and with the harmony of birds praising God in their kind."* But the opinion of good old Stow was not that of a godly but less renowned person yeleft STUBBES, who in his puritanical work the *Anatomie of Abuses*, rages, as if he would pull down the poor happy May-pole with his own proper claws. "Thus equipped," saith he, with his eyes staring for indignation, "it is reared with handkerchiefs and flagges streaming on the top; they strawe the ground round about it; they bind green boughs about it; they set up summer halles, bowers, and arbours, hard by it; and then fall they to banquetting and feasting, to leaping and dancing about it, as the heathen people did at the dedication of their idolls." It was enough for Master STUBBES, that the heathens did it; and of course it became an abomination. Its own merits were another matter, except indeed that it was a "pleasant pastime," which of course was an abomination also. He might have exclaimed, as a lover in a modern play does, when remonstrating against the vivacity of his mistress, "The life of the company! Have I been the life of the company? Have I made you all ready to die with laughter?"—But addeth the pious but chuckling STUBBES, "I have heard it credibly reported, by men of great gravity, credite, and reputation, that of fourtie, three-score, or an hundred maides going to the wood, there have scarcely the third part of them returned home againe as they went." Ay, Master PHILIP? And how came these men of great gravity and reputation to be so accurately informed? They had been the most selfish, we suppose, of the whole set of love-makers in their youth, and so taken to grim intolerance and to a bad opinion of all their kindlier fellow-creatures in their old age. That the impulses ran a little riot on these occasions, can easily be imagined; but that they ended in a kindlier manner, and were at any rate of a better nature than those of intolerance, and solitary gain, and mere profligacy, will be as easily conceived, by comparing the general character of ELIZABETH'S age with the sullen one of the Puritans and the heartless sensuality which was the consequence of it in the reign of CHARLES the Second. Before MILTON suffered his imagination to be degraded into fellowship with these vulgar mistakers, (whom by the way he soon despised, and there is reason to believe ultimately differed entirely with) he, a happy and innocent youth, did not

scruple to thank the month of May, in that graceful little Ode of his, for its amorous inspiration. We will quote the whole piece, as it is short, and altogether to our purpose. He calls it a

SONG ON MAY MORNING.

Now the bright Morning-star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Hail, bounteous May! who dost inspire
Mirth, and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing;
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing!
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long.

And BEN JONSON, who while he bitterly satirized vice, carried his admiration of real virtue to a sort of human piety, has a passage in his *Sad Shepherd* respecting the growing puritanism of JAMES the First's age, in which he vindicates the kindliness of these pastimes with his usual contempt of sophistications, though his disdain is made gentle by his subject. He puts it with great propriety into the mouths of ROBIN HOOD and his companions, who in the sixteenth century had become chief characters in the celebration of May-games. This passage also, though much longer than MILTON'S Ode; we shall extract for the particular nature of its allusions, some of which are singularly applicable to the present times:

Robin. Welcome, bright Clarion, and sweet Melliflour,
The courteous Lionel, and fair Amie, all
My friends and neighbours to the jolly bower
Of Robin Hood and to the greenwood walks.
Now that the shearing of your sheep is done,
And the washed flocks are lighted of their wool,
Why should you or you or we so much forget
The season in ourselves as not to make
Use of our youth and spirits to awake
The nimble hornpipe and the timburrine,
And mix our songs and dances in the wood,
And each of us cut down a triumph bough?
Such were the rites the youthful June allow.

Clarion. They were, gay Robin; but the sorer sort
Of shepherds now disclaim in all such sport,
And say our flock the while are poorly led.

Tuck. Would they, wise Clarion, were not hurried more
With covetise and rage, when to their store
They add the poor man's canting and dare sell
Both fleece and carcase, not giving him the fell;
Or dig deep pits their neighbours' neat to vex,
To drown the calves and crack the heifer's necks;
Or with pretence of chasing thence the brock,
Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.

Lionel. O friar, those are faults that are not seen;
Our's open, and of worst example been.
They call ours pagan pastimes, that infect
Our blood with ease, our youth with all neglect,
Our tongues with wantonness, our thoughts with lust;
And what they censure ill, all others must.

Robin. I do not know what their sharp sight may see
Of late; but I should think it still might be,
As 'twas, a happy age, when on the plains
The woodman met the damsels and the swains,
The neat herds, ploughmen, and the pipers loud;
And each did dance; some to the kit or crowd;
Some to the bag-pipe, some the tab'ret mov'd;
And all did either love, or were beloved.

Lionel. The dextrous shepherd then would try his sling,
Then dart his hook at daisies, then would sing;
Sometimes would wrestle.

Clarion. Ay, and with a lass,
And give her a new garment on the grass,
After a course at barley-break or base.

Lionel. And all these things were seen without offence,
Or the least hazard of their innocence.

Robin. Those charitable times had no mistrust;
Shepherds knew how to love, and not to lust.

Here is the whole history of the loss of our rural pleasures. First came religious bigotry with its cant against vanity,—which would talk the colour out of the flowers and the rainbow down from the sky:—then came covetousness, which made enjoyment consist in scraping every thing towards itself;—and as both these vices destroy all real sympathy, the animal passion, of which they could not have got rid if they would, and which had been before exalted into taste and mutual kindness, became degraded into mere lust,—a word almost abhorrent to write.

We need not follow the declension of these pleasures through all its gradations. They never well recovered the dreary follies of the Puritans. At the Revolution they were almost confined to the lower orders, and very faintly shewed itself among them. The May-pole which *Pope* speaks of as existing in the Strand, was only a curiosity, and was taken down in his time to form a support for a large telescope in Wanstead Park,—a very allegorical incident. We think we remember something about milkmaids and their garlands in our boyish days; but even this lingering piece of professional rejoicing is gone; and instead of intellectual pleasures at courts, manly games among the gentry, the vernal appearance every where of boughs and flowers, and the harmonious accompaniment of ladies' looks, all the idea that a Londoner now has of May-day, is the dreary gambols and tinsel-fluttering squalidness of the poor chimney-sweepers! What a personification of the times;—paper-gilded dirt, slavery, and melancholy, bustling for another penny!

Something like celebrations of May-day still loiter in more remote parts of the country, such as Cornwall, Devonshire, and Westmoreland; and it is observable, that most of the cleverest men of the time come from such quarters, or have otherwise chanced upon some kind of insulation from its more sophisticated common-places. Should the subject come before the consideration of any persons in those quarters, who have not had occasion to look at it with reference to the general character of the age, they will do a great good, and perhaps help eventually to alter it, by fanning the little sparks that are left them of a brighter period. With regard to such of us as have a more difficult task elsewhere, we need not disturb ourselves with supposing we make little immediate impression, or even attempt to make any at all upon the elder part of the sophisticated. Our business is to do what we can, to remind the others of what they may do, to pay honours to the season ourselves, and to wait for that alteration in the times, which the necessity of things must produce, and which we must endeavour to influence as genially as possible in its approach.

We have the great pleasure of *knowing* that not a few of our readers were glad to be reminded of the Christmas enjoyments of their ancestors, and that many a room echoed in consequence with laughter over the Wassel-Bowl. This *alone* is a great good. We have a right also to suppose, that what we know was but a part of the old English festivity that we helped to increase. We now therefore call again upon these admirers of the good and beautiful to help us in "rescuing nature from obloquy." All you that are lovers of nature in books,—lovers of music, painting, and poetry,—lovers of sweet sounds, and odours, and colours, and all the eloquent and happy face of

the rural world with its eyes of sunshine,—you, that are lovers of your species, of youth, and health, and old age, of manly strength in the manly, of nymph-like grace in the female,—of air, of exercise, of happy currents in your veins,—of the light in great Nature's picture,—of all the gentle spiriting, the loveliness, the luxury, that now stands under the smile of Heaven, silent and solitary as your fellow-creatures have left it,—of the whole world of fields, trees, and brooks, and birds, as if our Paradise was close to us and none would enter it,—go forth on May-day, or on the earliest fine May-morning if that be not fine, and pluck your flowers and your green-boughs to adorn your rooms with, and to shew that you do not live in vain. These April rains (for May has not yet come, according to the Old Style, which is the proper one of our climate) these April rains are fetching forth the full luxury of the trees and hedges:—by the next sunshine, all "the green weather," as a little gladsome child called it, will have come again; the hedges will be so many thick verdant walls, the fields mossy carpets, the trees clothed to their finger-tips with foliage, the birds saturating the woods with song. Come forth, come forth; and if you should meet a money-getter or a bigot by the way, who calls upon you to turn, refer the one to the "time for all things," and "the lilies of the valley," and the other to the song of the lover, the king, and the wise man, whose glory these lilies surpassed:—

Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away.
For lo! the winter is past; the rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come; and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land;
The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell. Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away.

§

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—At the conclusion of your delightful papers at Christmas, on the revival of old English hospitality, you promised that at the return of May-day you would notice the manner in which our ancestors were wont to hail the opening of summer. I trust you have not forgotten the obligation you have laid yourself under to gratify many of your readers, who still preserve a lively taste for those genuine delights the God of Nature and of Harmony has so bountifully lavished upon us at this verdant season, but which none more truly appreciates than your former Correspondent. An attempt to re-kindle the expiring embers of ancient conviviality at the former season was a desirable task; but in this heartless and money-getting age, amid a race of smoke-loving and city-loving beings, it seems yet more desirable to revive a taste for the pure and unsophisticated pleasures with which the country, and the country only, abounds:—

"Where Flora laughs at every vain regret,
"And sweetly whispers to our ear—forget."

So vitiated is the taste of this degenerate age, so absorbed are the finer feelings of the soul in the all-consuming passion of over-weening wealth, that pleasures connected with rural life appear to live only in the poet's fabled song, or with Arcadian ages. Yet a reference to the pages of our too-much neglected bards will prove, that our ancestors met not "the Mother of Flowers" with the ungrateful indifference of modern times. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher* speak of Morris-dancers and May-games, of Masques and Revelries held, not in crowded drawing-rooms indeed, but "under the greenwood tree," beneath the azure vault of heaven. Then the landowner did no

disdain to mingle with the tiller of the soil; but as he pledged him the "Wassail-bowl" at Christmas tide, so at the return of May he loved to greet the holiday merriment of his hardy peasantry with cordial sympathy. The best characters in the village were annually selected as the King and Queen of the May; and this simple but judicious distinction tended in no small degree to improve the morals and excite a laudable spirit of emulation among the lower classes. Madame de GENLIS' comedy of *La Rosière de Silenoy* has ever struck me as one of the most affecting pictures of moral beauty, and as worthy of imitation throughout the country. In some parts of our island May-day is still kept with rustic cheerfulness: the many-coloured garland is carried about in triumph. In parts of Ireland, the peasantry assemble, dressed in their best apparel, and carry in procession huge pyramids of flowers, singing an air of very ancient origin, which has been carefully preserved from father to son:—

"Tu an Shamradh teacht."

"We bring summer with us."

and thus welcome in the "coming year." Would to God that the votaries of the Hazard Table and the Slaves of the Loom could once more, with minds attuned to such peaceful delights, return to our deserted groves and fields! We might then hope to see cheerful industry take place of squalid want, and the ruddy hue of health visit the cheek, where now disease has fixed its pallid ensign.

Condemned by hopeless sickness myself never more to walk abroad and view the face of Nature, it seems incomprehensible that those who are blessed with a happier fate can renounce such sources of happiness, and barter health and liberty for sordid gold!—But as every day's experience proves to us that the simple pleasures of pastoral life are no longer appreciated, and that avarice is the ruling vice of the age, it behoves every true lover of his country to stem the baneful torrent of luxury by every means in his power; and a pen as eloquent as yours can ably serve her best interests, in placing the false glare of the present system of things in their true light.—I am, Sir, with cordial esteem, your constant reader,

AN ENGLISHWOMAN AND A LOVER OF NATURE.

South Lambeth, April 27, 1818.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 30.—The Chamber of Peers was occupied, in the sitting of the 25th, with the consideration of a report delivered by the Vicomte de Montmorency, touching a petition from Lord Kinnaird, who appealed against the conduct of the King's Government, in arresting one Martinet, to whom Lord Kinnaird asserted that a promise of safe conduct to and from Paris had been held out, if he should make certain discoveries respecting the Duke of Wellington's proposed assassination. It seems pretty clearly stated, that no promise whatever was held out to Martinet, either by the Duke of Wellington, or by the French Ministers; that Martinet made no disclosures of any consequence, but was arrested on a strong suspicion of being himself implicated in the crime which he professed to denounce. The petition of the Noble Lord was, on these grounds, referred to the President of the Council of Ministers.

MAY 2.—On the 1st inst. the Chamber of Deputies adopted the project of the law creating 16,040,000 francs rentes, for the purpose of liquidating the foreign claims against France, and opening an eventual credit of 24,000,000 of francs to complete the payment of the sums due to the Allied Powers, conformably to the Treaty of the 20th of Nov. 1815. No Member expressed a desire to speak on the proposition, but the Chamber divided, when there ap-

peared for the law 162, against it 17. The profoundest silence, says the *Moniteur*, reigned throughout the Chamber.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 22.—The following letters have been published, which throw some light on the negotiations that have been long pending between the Courts of Munich and Baden:—

LETTER FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BAVARIA.

"SIRE,—It is with great reluctance that I prevail on myself to address your Majesty upon a subject which must be as disagreeable to your personal feelings as it is to mine; but the urgency of the case renders it necessary at length to break a silence which, from motives of delicacy, I have perhaps observed too long. For these three years past I have been threatened with having a part of my dominions torn from me; and while my country made the greatest exertions to enable me to maintain, in an effectual and honourable manner, the last struggle for the independence of Germany, my allies are endeavouring to tear from me my finest provinces, and are disposing, during my life, of my succession. In the various negotiations that have taken place, I think I have proved to the whole world the insufficiency of the reason alleged to excuse this violation of my most sacred rights, and public opinion has already decided in my favour, even before the full extent of the injustice was known of which it is intended to make me a victim. If it is mortifying to my heart to see how many persons, who have declared in the face of the whole world, that they took arms wholly to destroy the dominion of arbitrary power, to introduce into Europe a political system founded on the basis of morality, suffer themselves to be influenced by false representations that are made to them, that their debts are to be paid with provinces that belong to me, and the preservation of which has been purchased with the blood of my subjects, what a painful feeling must it excite in me, when I see my nearest relations at the head of those who seek to oppress me, and who, not contented with accepting that of which I am to be robbed, urge the execution of measures to which they ought never to have given their consent!—I am embarrassed in my mind when I endeavour to reconcile the continually renewed offensive steps of your Majesty's Cabinet with the expressions of attachment which you continue to bestow on me. In so serious an affair, I find it impossible to separate the Government from its head, so as to find in the latter my relation and friend, while the former shows itself my bitter enemy. I at length owe you my confession of faith. It is time that the affair should be decided one way or another, or I must declare to your Majesty, that as I believe myself to have more than fulfilled my engagements, as well by the exertions which my country has made for the common cause, as by the last conciliatory proposal which my Ambassador delivered at Frankfort, I am now irrevocably resolved not to consent to any thing further. I am not blind to the situation in which I am. Nothing surprises me; I am prepared for every thing; but I declare to you, Sire, that if there should be an intention of tearing from me, by force, what never will be obtained voluntarily, I appeal, for my support, to public opinion, and your Majesty will hardly find a more powerful ally. To the King I have now said enough. The feelings of my heart call on me to add a word to my brother-in-law and friend. I therefore conjure you, Sir, by the ties of blood which unite us, to put an end to a negotiation which has too long attracted the anxious eyes of Europe; and which, by the establishment of the principle on which it is founded, may have as dangerous consequences for your Majesty as for me.—I am, &c.

Carlsruhe, March 18, 1818.

"CHARLES."

ANSWER OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BAVARIA.

"MY DEAR BROTHER AND BROTHER-IN-LAW,—I have read, with equal astonishment and regret, the letter of your Royal Highness; and I cannot sufficiently express to you what a painful impression it has made on me. You know, the public and private negotiations, which have taken place since 1815. Your Minister for Foreign Affairs was witness to the conventions concluded at Paris between the four powers who signed the treaty of 1815: he knows that I had no share in them. The memorial which my Minister delivered on this occasion is inscribed among the public acts. We have all fought in the bravest manner, the German troops emulated each other in their exertions. The general interest has nevertheless demanded sacrifices; I have made such, as well as the greatest members of the confederation

If the Ambassadors of your Royal Highness are well informed, they will have informed you that the course which I have followed for these two years has been wholly conformable to the sentiments that unite us; and that, far from inducing measures against you, I have made it a rule to wait in silence the regulation of the interests on which depend the conclusion of the Acts which will fix the fate of Europe. I do not allow myself to make to your Royal Highness any remark on the resolution you take. It is for you, in your wisdom, to decide on what the well understood interests of your house and your people require. But whatever events may ensue, they will never have any influence on the personal feelings which bind me to a relation who will be ever dear to be, and will never lessen the friendship and tender attachment which I cherish for your Royal Highness, and with which I am, &c.

"MAX. JOSEPH."

EAST INDIES.

A Bombay Gazette and letters to the 7th of last January, bring intelligence of an important nature from the seat of war in India. It appears that instead of the Pindarrees being the only foe with whom Lord Hastings has to contend, they seem to be almost the only one with whom, as yet, he has had no actual conflict. All the Mahrattas have broken their engagements. Two victories are stated to have been the result of two battles. The first of these actions, in point of time, took place between the division of the British army under the command of General Doveton, and the troops of the Rajah of Berar; which Chieftain was raised to the sovereignty by British interference, and to the exclusion of a candidate protected by Scindiah. In consequence of some hostile dispositions in that state, General Doveton moved upon Nagpoor, and reached it on the 12th December. The Resident then announced to the Rajah the conditions on which the Company would grant him peace. On the 16th, information was received that the Rajah had complied with our demands, and might be looked for immediately in the British camp. He came accordingly, surrendering his person and his guns, and sending an agent to his own officers to enforce his orders. But on the advance of the British army to have them carried into execution, the Mahrattas fired on our columns and attacked us with a formidable body of troops. Our infantry moved forward, charged the batteries with the bayonet, and instantly carried them. Their cavalry was attacked and completely routed. We got possession of the whole of their guns; 75 in number, with the loss of but 130 of our men. The second action was fought with the troops of Holkar, by the Madras army under Sir Thomas Hislop, and Sir John Malcolm. The last accounts left these Officers on the banks of the Nerbudda, on crossing which stream they found themselves in close contact with the dominions of Holkar, Scindiah, and the Pindarrees. Here, on the left bank of the Sapoora river, the Mahrattas opened a tremendous fire, silencing seven out of fourteen of the English field-pieces; but a battery of 40 pieces of cannon which covered his right wing, was stormed and carried, the enemy's gunners dying bravely at their posts. Our troops then moved to the enemy's left, where his batteries were stormed with the same gallantry and success. The Mahratta army then dispersed, and we encamped in their position. The loss sustained by Holkar in this engagement was calculated at 2,000 men, besides the whole of his artillery, consisting of 65 pieces of cannon. But the spirit and obstinacy with which the Mahrattas fought, were evinced by the number of killed and wounded on our side, which amounted to no less than 81 Officers, together with 700 rank and file. No farther particulars have yet been communicated, nor have we any ground for conjecturing how the above successes of our arms may influence the ulterior operations of the war. Scindiah was suspected of shuffling, in the teeth of his recent treaty, as he had not furnished the stipulated body of 5,000 horse; nor had his Killedar surrendered the cautionary fortress of Asseerghur, when summoned by the orders of Lord Hastings. In the neighbourhood of Poonah the campaign seems to languish, General Smith having effected nothing beyond his first march in pursuit of the Peishwa, and the troops of the latter being dispirited by their encounter with Colonel Burr. Thus the war is alive throughout the centre of India.

A Supplement to the Gazette of Tuesday was published on Wednesday, containing Dispatches received at the India-house, addressed to the Secret Committee by the Governor in Council of Bombay. They consist chiefly of Letters from General Hislop,

Doveton, and Smith, and Colonel Scott; but, on the whole, so far as these dispatches are published, they add nothing whatever to the sum of the above intelligence, and present the details of it with scarcely any variation. The account of the victory gained over Holkar is contained in a short and hurried letter, written by Sir Thomas Hislop, from the field of battle, on the 21st December. The action was fought on the bank of the Sapoora, opposite Maheidpoor, considerably to the North of Indoor and Ougein, which capitals of the two leaders, Holkar and Scindiah, the Madras army must have passed in its march towards the enemy. The result of the action is in a subsequent dispatch described, as before, to have been the capture of Holkar's camp, with the greater portion of his artillery, and the loss on his part of about 2,000 men. The British loss was not exaggerated, when it was stated at upwards of 80 officers and 700 men killed or wounded. The engagement between Colonel Scott and the troops of Berar was long, obstinate, and bloody. It lasted from the evening of the 26th of November to 12 o'clock on the following day; and although the enemy was repulsed, and six of his guns captured, it was not until of Colonel Scott's small force, 14 officers and 349 non-commissioned and privates, were left among the killed and wounded. We are not enabled, by any passage of the Gazette, to explain distinctly the causes of hostility between Sir T. Hislop and Holkar, or between Col. Scott and the troops of the Rajah of Berar. Sir Thomas merely says, that his battle arose from failure of the negotiations with the Government of Holkar, and "from the repeated acts of aggression and insult which we had experienced since our advance from Ougein on the 14th inst." It is not specified or even hinted at what were those insults and aggressions. Again, we are told, that on the 25th of November Colonel Scott took a position which commanded Nagpoor, at the requisition of Mr. Jenkins, the Resident; but he does not inform us what were the provocations to this march. It is plain, however, that the Berar troops were neither beaten nor dispirited in the action with that officer, since, on the 14th December following, they encountered the army commanded by General Doveton, in a battle of much greater importance. The issue of this new contest was the complete defeat of the Rajah of Berar's numerous array, who, it would appear, opposed the British in defiance of the orders of their chief. The camp-equipment of the Mahrattas fell on this occasion into our hands, with 40 elephants, and 75 pieces of cannon. These actions complete the military history, to the extent to which it has been thought right to publish it, of our affairs in the centre of India.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, May 7.

ROYAL GRANTS.

On the 81 reading of the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, a conversation arose, in which Lord LAUDERDALE noticed the proceedings respecting the Duke of Cumberland, which he thought altogether unfair and improper. He said, that if provision was to be granted on the event of a Royal Marriage, it should not be given from partiality and personal considerations, but upon public grounds. He did not understand why a stigma was to be cast on the Royal Duke; and as for his Royal Consort, she had submitted to the will of her husband, and there was now nothing to injure her feelings, except the observations which had appeared in the public papers, and these he could not help believing to be misrepresentations of what had passed in another place (the House of Commons). He did not suppose it possible that there could be any person so base as to malign an illustrious stranger in the way the representations to which he had alluded indicated. If there were any man possessing such a mind, he might perhaps have the satisfaction of knowing that he had given pain; but he would also see an example of the exercise of the most virtuous feelings in the quarter where he had thrown his unjust reflections.

Lord HOLLAND observed, that Ministers, though they had thought it right to recommend very large sums to members of the Royal Family, could endure the rejection of their proposition with the greatest tranquillity. They had pocketed the affront, and kept their places. At the same time, he agreed with his Noble Friend that it was quite improper to canvass the characters of those for whom such grants were proposed; but then his objection went to the whole of the system acted upon. He could not admit that Parliament were bound to grant a provision on the

marriage of a member of the Royal Family, as a matter of course; for though the Royal Marriage Act placed in the Crown the sole right of consent, it must be recollected that the Constitution had placed in the House of Commons the sole right of granting money. He had risen, however, not to oppose the sum proposed, but the imposing of any additional burden on the public. If their Lordships considered what had already been granted to the Crown, they would find that it enjoyed at least double what, at the commencement of this reign, it had a right to expect. He had come down unprepared with calculations, but he would prove what he then asserted, whenever the Noble Earl might please to enter at large into the question.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL did not mean to say that the House of Commons had not the right of acting as they had done; but, at the same time, he perfectly concurred with the Noble Earl in the general principles he laid down. Such distinctions made by Parliament must lead to decisions more or less capricious, and consequently unjust. He was ready to enter into a detailed view of the subject, whenever the Noble Baron might think proper to bring it forward; and he was convinced that, on a fair investigation, it would be found that the arrangement made at the commencement of the present reign had placed his Majesty in a less favourable situation with respect to revenue than any sovereign since the Revolution.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, as was the Duchess of Cumberland's Annuity Bill, and the Loan Bill.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 8.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, the Duchess of Cumberland's Annuity Bill, the Innkeepers' Rates Bill, the Loan Bill, the Cork Duties Bill, the Exeter, Bath, and Nottingham Gas-lights Bills, Lee's Divorce Bill, and a number of other private Bills, in all 81.

LORD ARDRECH presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Leeds in favour of the Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill. His Lordship stated, that the Petitioners had formed themselves into a society for promoting the use of machinery in sweeping chimnies, and had found its application to that purpose perfectly efficient.

COTTON MANUFACTORIES.

The Earl of LAUBERMOSE presented a Petition from certain spinners in Manchester, and other towns in Lancashire, praying to be heard by Counsel, and to adduce evidence against the Cotton Manufacturers' Regulation Bill. The Noble Earl observed, that the Petitioners not only opposed the Bill generally, but in particular objected to limiting the hours of labour. He was not prepared to state what would be the particulars of the evidence, but this much he understood, that medical men of great reputation would prove that the children in the cotton-manufactories were as healthy as children generally are. The only rational course of proceeding was, to leave labour free, and then the time of labour would be properly regulated between the employers and the employed.

A conversation arose, in which Lord LIVERPOOL asked, was it possible to say that children compelled to labour more than 15 hours a day were not overworked? What evidence could negative that proposition? If all the medical staff of Manchester were brought to the Bar to prove it, he would not believe the evidence.

Here the conversation ended, with an understanding that counsel and evidence should be heard against the Bill before a Committee of the whole House.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 4.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Captain WALDEGRAVE presented a Petition from Lieutenant Fredrick Bedford, of the Royal Navy, stating his services and the wounds he had received when a Midshipman, and praying for compensation, as his pension was inadequate to his support.

Mr. BENNET wished to know why the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty denied his high presence to the Officers of the Navy, while the Illustrious Personage at the head of the Army could be waited upon by the humblest Ensign in the service?

Mr. CROKER was not quite able to give a very distinct answer to the question; but he would observe that the First Lord of the Admiralty was a responsible Minister of the Crown, whereas the Commander-in-Chief held a substantive office. He was not aware that the regulations and rules had been altered. As to Bedford, the reason why he did not receive a pension after

promotion was, that his case occurred before the regulations which had been made some years ago.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

Some conversation took place on the Land Tax Assessment Bill, the committal of which was opposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Lord LOWTHER, and Lord CASTLEREAGH. The House divided, and there was a majority of 36 for the committal.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—DR. BURNEY'S LIBRARY, &c.

Mr. BANKES moved that 13,500*l.* should be granted to his Majesty for the purchase of Dr. Burney's Library. He said, it was needless for him to enlarge on the policy of not permitting a collection to be dissipated which might require many centuries to accumulate.

Mr. COWPER opposed the motion, as he could not consent to vote a single shilling for any purpose but one of absolute necessity.

Mr. LOCKHART doubted whether a case was made out for the interference of the State. If any thing was to be found in this collection not elsewhere to be obtained, he should be willing to pay money for its preservation; but as for the varieties of verbal criticism, it might well be left to the enthusiasm of virtuosos, while the interference of the State was confined to that which was really useful to mankind.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH protested against the sentiments of the Hon. Member. In that classical education, to which so many superficial objections might be made, was comprised a course of indirect, but not less forcible moral and political instruction, which had the greatest effect in the formation of the character and the mind.—(Hear hear!)—The vote was agreed to without a division.

1,350,000*l.* was voted for Army Extraordinaries of Great Britain, and 60,000*l.* for ditto in Ireland.

Several other sums were voted, among which were—28,000*l.* for the African Ports—394,700*l.* for the Commissariat—99,000*l.* for the Barrack Department—75,000*l.* for the Gold Coinage in 1818—54,327*l.* for the Silver Coinage in 1810—and 60,000*l.* for printing Votes, Papers, Journals, &c. for the House of Commons.

On the vote of the above sum for the Gold Coinage being proposed,

Mr. J. P. GRANT observed, that it was surprising to hear a proposition of this kind at a time when the gold coin could not be kept in the country.

Mr. W. POLE stated, that the law of the land was, that the bullion brought to the Mint should be coined without charge to the owners. Bullion had been, within the last few months, sent in such quantities, that the amount in the year would probably be eight millions. It was therefore necessary to provide for its coinage. Though only two millions of sovereigns had been issued by the Bank, seven millions had been coined, the remainder of which he supposed were in their coffers.

Mr. FINLAY said, if there was no law against the exportation of coin, it would be sent abroad and brought back in that state, and the expence would be spared.

The House then resumed.

POLICE REWARDS.

Mr. BENNET moved the recommittal of the Offenders Reward on Conviction Bill.

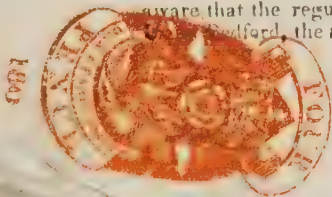
Sir C. BURRELL spoke against this Bill, conceiving the grant of rewards necessary to the detection of crimes and the apprehension of criminals.

Mr. BENNET observed, that this Bill provided that persons engaged in apprehending and bringing felons to justice should be duly rewarded; and, therefore, there was no ground for the objection of the Hon. Baronet.

The House having resolved itself into the Committee,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed as an amendment, that rewards should not be abolished altogether, as this Bill proposed, but that it should be left to the discretion of the Judges, to award the whole or any part thereof to the persons apprehending felons, to the witnesses against them, or to those concerned in their prosecution.

Sir S. ROWLEY deprecated the amendment, from a persuasion that its enactment would serve to continue the evil of which every one was heard to complain. That evil was, indeed, of an enormous magnitude. The system of rewards was indeed so operative in producing an eagerness for conviction, that he had himself known a case in which a father sought the conviction of his son, in order to obtain the reward. The eagerness which was now evinced to get the verdict of a Jury, would, after the adoption of this amendment, be employed to obtain the recommendation of a Judge, and it was idle to suppose that the evil



dence which contrived to impose upon the former, would have no effect upon the latter.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the clause proposed would answer the purpose of preventing such conspiracy in future, by investing the Judges with the discretionary power of granting or refusing rewards.

After some farther observations, the amendment was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 5.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT presented 53 Petitions from Leeds, (signed, as we understood, by 20 each,) praying the early attention of the House to the subject of Parliamentary Reform, stating the evils of an oligarchy, and that Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage were the only means of restoring the Constitution.—The Petitions were received. The first of them was read, and ordered to be printed.—Sir F. Burdett then presented 42 similar Petitions from Halifax.—Ordered to lie on the table.

PURIFY OF PARLIAMENT!—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

SIR F. BURDETT addressed the House on the case of Thomas Ferguson, who had been committed to Newgate for a breach of privilege, he having written a letter to Mr. Dykes, offering him a bribe for his vote. Sir Francis said, that in committing Ferguson to prison it was impossible not to see that the grossest injustice had been done him, when they called to mind, that a Noble Lord opposite (Castlereagh) had been found guilty of much greater corruption, which the House had suffered to pass unpunished. It was the duty of the House to dispense equal justice to the poor and the rich. No doubt Ferguson had committed a heinous offence,—he had attempted to influence a vote; but the Noble Lord, when President of the Board of Control, had been concerned in an offence of the most aggravated nature, with which this of Ferguson could not at all compare; yet the House, on that occasion, declared, that as it was a matter proceeding and not completed, though they ought to be very jealous of the freedom of election, they did not think it necessary to direct any measures to be adopted against the Noble Lord! *The Noble Lord was a wholesale dealer in this species of traffic; he was for buying a seat; but Ferguson had only attempted to influence a vote.* In his case, there was no scandalous abuse of patronage, which was not intrusted to men in office to be converted to any such purposes. The attempt of Ferguson was so inferior, that he should be glad to know, in the name of justice and common sense, why the House had thought proper to send this man to gaol, while the Noble Lord was sitting there without having received any censure whatever? The House would remember, that during the administration of Mr. Perceval and the Noble Lord, a gentleman was introduced into that House under the most corrupt and aggravated circumstances. Mr. Henry Vilesley was the agent who received the money for the seat. Now, so far as any infamy attached to parliamentary corruption, a more corrupt case could not be imagined. When the gentleman (Mr. Dick) entered the House, he was disposed to exercise the dictates of his own conscience, and he preferred giving up his seat to voting contrary to his conscience. To interfere with the right of voting would have been deemed a heinous offence in any individual; but it was ten thousand times worse in a Minister of the Crown. But how did the House act on that occasion? The corruption was justified as being a practice “as notorious as the sun at noon-day;” it was said to be “as common as the streets of the metropolis;” and, therefore, there was no particular reason for condemning the Noble Lord. Now, when it was perfectly well known, that in this way that House was constituted; when it had been shown, in the excellent Petition drawn up by the Friends of the People, and presented in 1793, that Members were returned contrary to law, and to every principle of honesty and justice; when it had been offered to be proved at their Bar, that so many Peers nominated so many Members: it was unjust to imprison a person like Ferguson, under the pretence of preserving their mock purity and independence, while others had thrown over them the broad shield of impunity. When this bright robe of purity was taken off, there was nothing but “dowls, filthy dowls” beneath.—(A laugh.)—Could men look at transactions of this nature, without feeling indignation? He remembered one of *Æsop’s* fables, in which the beasts of the forest are represented as being visited by a plague. A council is summoned to ascertain the cause of this visitation. The lion acknowledges that he has committed some acts of oppression, but that, all this being very consonant to his royal nature, he could not have produced this dreadful calamity. Several others deliver their sentiments, each in his turn acquitting himself. At

last the ass enters on his defence. He states that his life had been one more of suffering than of oppression, but that one day, impelled by hunger, he had stolen a cabbage. Upon this all the beasts set up a shout, and declared, that undoubtedly this conduct of the ass had brought down the vengeance of the gods.—(Loud laughter.)—For his part, he could not understand how Ferguson, who had followed the example of the Noble Lord, but followed him “*haud passibus æquis*,” should be punished, while the Noble Lord himself had been so fully protected. He should not then detain the House any longer, and therefore he should conclude by moving, “That Thomas Ferguson be discharged forthwith.”

LORD CASTLEREAGH was surprised that the Hon. Baronet had addressed so much of his speech to him. He knew nothing of the case of Ferguson; but it was impossible not to know the object with which the Hon. Baronet had brought forward his motion. It was not out of feeling to Ferguson, but in support of that common cause towards which he had directed all his efforts. Whenever any meeting took place in the metropolis, at which the Hon. Baronet thought that he had lost some part of his popularity, he immediately came down to the House, and started some question in the hope that he should regain it: (Hear, hear!) This was the only object of the present motion; and having stated this, he must leave the discussion of Ferguson’s case to those Members of the House who were better acquainted with it.

MR. C. WYNN did not understand how any one could argue that, because the House of Commons omitted to do its duty nine years ago, it was not to discharge it now. To agree with the Hon. Baronet, would be equivalent to a declaration that bribery against the privileges of Parliament had no punishment. It would go to render nugatory every thing that had been done by our ancestors on the subject, down to the time alluded to.

COLONEL WOOD made some remarks respecting the Middlesex elections in which the Hon. Baronet had been concerned, where persons had voted for him who had no votes, and perjuries had been committed.

MR. BRAND, though he agreed with the Hon. Baronet in many of his arguments, found it impossible to vote with him on his present motion. If the motion should be agreed to, all distinctions on matters like that of Ferguson were at an end; and they would be bound to pass over all infringement of privilege for the time to come. How those who had voted on the former motion could vote in an opposite manner in that case, he could not conjecture. It was for them to determine.

SIR F. BURDETT, in reply, noticed Col. Wood’s observations respecting the Middlesex election, which he had ample reason, he said, to remember. He admired the consistency of the Noble Lord and his colleague in punishing the present case. It would be futile to suffer his motion to go to a division; for one set of men would have to vote against him from consistency; and the other, in despite of the inconsistency, would vote against him; so that, between consistency and inconsistency, he should not press the motion to the vote.—The motion was then negatived without a division.

ALIEN BILL.

LORD CASTLEREAGH observed, that he should never forego, as a principle, that the governing power should have the means of taking suspicious foreigners, and he could never think that hospitality was to be carried so far that danger might result from it, nor could he consider that, when in the country, foreigners ought to be amenable only to its ordinary laws. He could give the House information upon that subject that would show them the importance of the Alien Act. When a number of ill-designing persons had found that they could not in France bring their projects to issue, they had gone to the Netherlands, where making the press their vehicle, they gained such influence, and were so confident, that they were so bold as to open to a great power a proposition to the effect that they might have the protection of that state to their conspiracy, which was for the purpose of overturning the existing Government, and renewing the Government that the country had possessed. The House, he was sure, would feel under all considerations the necessity of the measure. It was known that the conspiracy against the life of an illustrious personage (the Duke of Wellington) was carried on by persons in France and in the Netherlands, in connexion. It was a conspiracy, without doubt, directed against his life, he being the man whose life was most valuable, with a view to the conservation of the order that had been established. He thought it was a duty to arm the executive government with power to redress and break up such combinations. These were the grounds on which he thought it necessary to propose to the House the continuance

of the Act, and he trusted such a case would be found to be made out, that the House would not object to it.

Lord ALTHORP and Mr. LAMBTON protested against the principle of this bill.

Sir S. ROMILLY contended that such a Bill was contrary to the principles of the English Constitution, to the policy of our ancestors, and to the feelings of the people. The Bill had been a part of the Continental System, and this country had become ministerial to the despots of Europe.—(Hear, hear!)—England had always been the sanctuary of liberty;—for the outraged victims of foreign oppression, her hallowed soil, once touched by the persecuted refugees, was absolute safety from further persecution. He should be unworthy of the protection he and his ancestors had received against persecutions, such as were at the present moment suffered in Spain, if he did not struggle to extend the same benefits to others.—The former Alien Bills, he said, had, till 1816, been brought into the House by the Secretary for the Home Department, the official guardian of internal tranquillity, not by the Representative of the Despots of Europe. (Hear!) It had been, then, for the first time, introduced by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and for the preservation of peace in other countries. The Noble Lord had talked of it as a mitigated measure. In what respect was it mitigated? It was not limited to those who had not come into the country previously to the passing of the Bill; not to those who lately came in, but it extended to those who were long established here; and by the returns before the House there appeared to be not less than 20,000 persons who had fixed upon this country as their choice: and those persons were now to be banished from the country at any moment when the Minister chose; nay, what was infinitely worse, when any individual, from private motives, chose to complain of them. The Bill was utterly unnecessary, was derogatory to the character of the nation, as subservient to the evil designs of other countries, and he could not suffer it to pass through this first stage without resisting it as much as was in his power.

The House then divided upon the question, that leave be given to bring in the Bill.—Ayes, 55—Noes, 18—Majority in favour of the Bill, 37.—The Bill was read a first time.

BANK RESTRICTION BILL.

Mr. TIERNEY inquired if the preamble was altered?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that it was, and had it to the effect, "that notwithstanding the perfect preparation of the Bank to resume cash-payments, unforeseen circumstances had made it necessary to continue the restrictions."

Mr. TIERNEY hoped the Bill, with its new preamble, would be printed and circulated as widely as possible, and therefore he should say no more of it now.

The Bill was ordered to be printed.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY said, he held a Petition in his hand respecting the state of the Scotch Burghs, signed by 120 persons, some of whom represented corporate bodies in Hamilton, Peebles, Cupar, and other Burghs. The Petition set forth the great grievance arising from the complete thralldom of most Burghs to some neighbouring Nobleman, and from the power of Councils to contract debts, for which the individual Burghers were answerable. The Petition therefore prayed, that Parliament would restore to them their ancient right of electing their own Magistrates. The Learned Member observed, that this had recently been done with the happiest success in the Borough of Montrose.—The Petition was read. It complained that for the last 50 years the whole influence of the Corporation had been in the family of the Earl of Eglington.—It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. FINLAY said, the system which it described prevailed, though not to the same extent, in most of the Scotch Burghs. It must undoubtedly be considered a great hardship, that the Petitioners should not have the election of Magistrates for whose measures they were answerable.

Sir S. ROMILLY then presented two other Petitions from the Corporation of Bonnet-makers and Dyers, and from that of Wrights and Masons, in Edinburgh, alleging similar abuses, and praying that the present Bill may not pass into a law, being calculated to increase the evil.—These were likewise ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.—Adj.

Wednesday, May 6.

NEW CHURCHES.

The New Churches Bill was recommitted, and several verbal amendments introduced.

Dr. PHILLIMORE proposed a clause for the prevention of the opening any grave, cemetery, or church-yard for the interment of

dead bodies, within twenty-feet of the site of every new church respectively, unless such grave, &c. be enclosed by an arched stone or brick vault, under the penalty of 50*l*.—Adopted.

GAME PURCHASE BILL.

Mr. BANKES moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. CURWEN opposed this measure, because it was not only severe, but would be nugatory. It would impose hardships on others, but would not reach the persons whom it was intended to affect. Game ought to belong to the occupier of land, and a protection of it purchased by the landlord from the tenant if he wished to preserve it. The Bill would have a tendency to make servants spies on their masters, by giving them inducements to inform against them, in the case of purchasing game.

Mr. BRAND said the Game Laws were opposed to nature, justice, morality, and social intercourse. Their severity ought to be diminished instead of being increased. The system demoralized the lower orders; for persons who were rich would buy game at any events. It was also objectionable on the principle of universal justice; it was but fair that he who maintained the game should have the enjoyment of it, and the occupier maintained the game as much as his own stock. The oppressive severity with which the present laws were enforced, was attested by the fact of 1,200 persons having been imprisoned for offences relating to the game last year.—(Hear, hear.)—and their resistance had caused the death of many others. Besides all this, the poacher's habits led to other vices, and the laws that attempted to repress them were in every respect promotive of the evil.

Mr. LOCKHART, though he despaired of seeing any radical change in the Game Laws, thought the present Bill unnecessary.

Sir C. BURRELL defended the Bill. The Game Laws occasioned no injustice where the landlord retained in his lease the right of sporting. He thought the Bill would not have the effect of shifting the punishment from persons the most guilty. As to the 1,200 persons committed, there had been an increase of crimes in every way; and this was but a small proportion of the whole.

The Bill was ordered to be read a 2d time on Monday se'nnight.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 7.

FORGED BANK-NOTES.

Mr. CANNING presented a Petition from Liverpool, complaining of the grievances occasioned by the number of forged Bank of England notes, and praying for consideration of the subject.

Gen. GASCOYNE remarked, that the Bank ought to make some exertions to prevent forgeries.

Mr. MANNING said, that if any important suggestion could be given, it would be met with an anxious desire on the part of the Bank to remedy any evils.

Mr. CANNING said, he meant to impute no blame to the Bank: but the evil must be admitted to be great in a large town like Liverpool.—The Petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

DOCTRINES OF THE ROMISH CHURCH.

General THORNTON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal parts of Acts of the 25th and 30th of Charles II., requiring the declarations denying transubstantiation, and stating the worship of the church of Rome to be idolatrous. Now that the established religion was quite secure, this declaration was no longer wanted.

Mr. W. SMITH seconded the motion.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said he had no doubts of the good intentions of the gallant General; but the motion only tended to bring on an embarrassing question, without the probability of effecting any practical good whatever.—He should therefore move the previous question.

The previous question was carried.

CROWN LANDS.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of parts of Hainault Forest, in Essex, with a view to encourage the growth of naval timber.

Mr. BROGHAM observed, that when he looked into the reports of the Commissioners, he perceived a great diversity in the terms imposed on different purchasers. Some persons had paid 25 or 30 years' purchase; but others had paid only at 10 years' purchase. In the latter way, a Cabinet Minister had got lands for 9000*l*. odd, which were shown in another part of the reports to be estimated at 500*l*. a-year value. The best way for the public interests would be to offer open bidding by auction. Lord Lonsdale had obtained three-fourths of the lordship and barony of Kendal in Westmorland for 14,000*l*., being 30 years' purchase; but he had paid nothing for honours, forestal rights, &c. In that instance, too, there was no sale by open competition.

Mr. HUSKISSON observed, that he was favourable to the mode of public auction generally, where it was convenient. But with regard to the particular transactions to which he had referred, if the Hon. Gentleman, instead of throwing out loose allegations, would bring forward particular statements, there would appear very satisfactory reasons for the course which the Treasury had adopted.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM informed the House, that Lord Lonsdale himself had not set on foot the contract for the purchase; it was proposed to him by the Crown. The Commissioners, so far from showing any favour to him, had valued the property at a sum which no other man would have given. Lord Lonsdale had given one-third more than the value of the estate.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

ALIENS.

Mr. LAMBTON understood that the Noble Lord had stated the necessity of co-operating with foreign Governments, for the purpose of protecting the State against the conspiracies of individuals. Such a declaration could not fail to astonish him, when he recollected that the Alien Bill was not introduced with a view to Foreign Powers, but for the protection of British interests. He wished, however, to have more information before the Bill was again discussed; and, therefore, he thought it his duty to move, first, for copies or extracts of all correspondence which had taken place since Nov. 1815, between Ministers and Foreign Governments, relating to aliens; secondly, for copies or extracts of all correspondence relating to passports granted or refused to persons going to or returning from the Netherlands, not being British subjects.

Lord CASTLEREAGH objected to the information called for. This Government had never used the powers of the Bill for any other than British interests; and he would now repeat, that it would not be wise to allow persons to come here and abuse our hospitality, by disturbing the general peace.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT observed, that it was impossible not to see on what slight grounds the powers given to Government by this Bill might be exercised. In his opinion, it was a measure most disgraceful to those who had proposed it; it was most unconstitutional; it was hostile to the spirit of liberty, and contrary to the policy of all former times.

Mr. ABERCROMBY did not think that the Noble Lord had shown sufficient grounds for refusing the motion, and therefore he should give it his support.

Mr. BENNET thought it a very bad symptom, that when a charge was made in that House, Gentlemen refused Papers that would exculpate them if it were unfounded.

Mr. LAMBTON wished to ask the Noble Lord whether he had not joined the rest of the Allied Powers in demanding certain Frenchmen who had taken refuge in Switzerland, the Netherlands, or on the banks of the Rhine? It was impossible for him not to require information which could alone show the real extent of such interference. (No answer).

The House then divided, when there were,—For the Motion, 30—Against it, 68—Majority, 38.

FRAUDS RELATIVE TO CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Mr. P. MOORE moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual prevention of frauds in the manufacture, importation, and exportation of sundry wares, and for the relief of distressed persons employed in the manufacture of clocks and watches.—The motion was agreed to.

PARISH VESTRIES' BILL.

Mr. S. BOURNE moved that this Bill be read a third time.

Mr. CALCRAFT protested against the curtailment of the rights of what were called the lower orders, which this Bill proposed to effect. On the same principle on which parish vestries, as now constituted, were objected to, objections might be made against all poor assemblies whatsoever.

Mr. SHAW LEEVE had also great doubts as to the propriety of the measure, and should be very glad to hear any grounds pointed out for this innovation.

Mr. S. BOURNE said, that the object in view was to follow the analogy of kirk-sessions in Scotland, so far as the very different system of poor-laws in England would admit. In Scotland, the wealthier classes had the greater influence in managing the provision for the poor. By this Bill it was proposed to bring back the wealthier classes to attend parish vestries. Their absence was occasioned by the numbers and the clamour of others who attended, of whom some were connected with paupers, and some were employed in trades which made it their interest to be liberal to certain paupers. In 1807, Mr. Whitbread had introduced a measure, the same in principle, and similar in its modifications

to the present. The same principle which was proposed in this Bill had been adopted in other assemblies. It was so with the proprietors of East India Stocks. But he now thought it better, that the right of all who pay rates to vote should be retained; but those who paid a certain proportion should have a greater number of votes.

Mr. CURWEN was against the Bill: it would create a prejudice against vestries. He had never known one instance where the higher classes were present, and were not able to exercise great influence to keep order.

Mr. F. DOUGLAS professed himself friendly to the Bill, because it was calculated to encourage the attendance of persons of character at vestries. The Bill proposed that every one who paid 50*l.* should have two votes; 75*l.* three votes; 100*l.* four votes; 125*l.* five votes; and 150*l.* six votes, which was the utmost number allowed. Now he had to object to this arrangement, that, according to it, parishes might be divided into separate classes, and 7 or 8 persons, who represented neither the population nor the property of the parish, might have the whole control. (Hear, hear!)—He should therefore prefer, that every one who paid to the amount of 25*l.* should get an additional vote; 60*l.* a third vote; 100*l.* a fourth vote; and so on.

The Bill was then read a third time.

Mr. S. BOURNE moved a clause to exempt the City of London from the operation of the Bill, and Mr. BARCLAY moved a similar clause for Southwark; which were both adopted.

The Bill was then passed.

POOR LAWS' AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill was read a third time.

Mr. F. DOUGLAS made a variety of objections to the clause for enabling the parish to place the children of paupers in a house of industry. He considered the separation of parent and child as a greater evil than any which it was intended to remedy.

Mr. STURGES BOURNE made a few observations in defence of the clause. In the present state of the poor, he could not imagine any thing more humane than the regulation provided by it.

Mr. CURWEN must object to every regulation which did not go to the principle of making the labourer's wages equal to his maintenance. Every measure that stopped short of that object would only serve to confirm the existing evils.

Mr. CALCRAFT thought the Bill might be generally beneficial, but the clause in question highly mischievous.

Mr. W. SMITH supported the clause: it had only the common failing of all human institutions—a balance of good and evil: he thought the good prevailed. We could not recede from the system of poor laws all at once; all that we could do, was to mitigate their ill effects.

The House then divided on the clause, when the numbers were—For the clause, 46—Against it, 14—Majority, 32.

The Bill was then passed, and ordered to the Lords.

NEW CHURCHES.

The new Churches Bill was read a third time, and, after the insertion of a variety of verbal amendments, it was passed.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 8.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

Mr. J. SMITH brought up the Report of the Committee on the Bankrupt Laws. Various difficulties had appeared as the inquiry proceeded—difficulties which, he was sorry to say, some Gentlemen of the Committee thought irremovable. He wished to bring in a Bill on the subject, but he did not state any particular day. The Committee had had before them the evidence of Commissioners of Bankrupts who had had the experience of 20 years, and who knew the existing abuses which were so frequently complained of. The question was felt to be of considerable importance in the commercial world.—The Report was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BROUGHTON rose to move the Order of the Day on the motion respecting Thomas Ferguson, for a breach of the privileges of the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that he believed many Members had not yet had time to read over the evidence carefully; and that the question concerned the personal liberty of an individual.

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON said he had a Petition which, if the motion of the Hon. Member were carried that night, he should present for the release of Mr. Ferguson.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that the situation and prospect in life of the individual must be taken into con-

sideration, though at the same time the House must consult its own independence and dignity!

No motion was made.

EDUCATION.

Mr. BROUGHAM called for the attention of the House, in conformity with the wishes of the Committee on charitable institutions for education. The result of evidence and enquiry was, that there were much greater means provided for the education of the lower classes, by the various modes of charity, than had been generally believed. Yet, under all the circumstances, they were at present quite inadequate to the desired objects.—Mr. B. then gave a variety of highly interesting statements on this important subject, which our limits will not allow us to detail—(they may be seen, however, in the *Morning Chronicle*),—and concluded a very able speech by moving that the House should go into a Committee on the Bill for the Education of the Poor.

A conversation arose, after which the House went into the Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON proposed an amendment to the clause, excepting from the operation of the Bill, the schools of Eton, Westminster, Winchester, and the Charter-house, for the purpose of adding that of Harrow.

The Committee then divided.—For the amendment, 30—Against it, 53—Majority, 23.—Harrow school will therefore remain open to the investigation of the Commissioners.

The report of the Bill was then brought up, ordered to be printed, and to be taken into further consideration on Friday.

The other orders of the day were then entered upon, after which the House adjourned till Wednesday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- A. Spear, Basinghall-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Blunt and Bowman, Broad-street-buildings.
I. Spence, Hackney, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street.
J. Briggs, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Shaw, Ely-place, Holborn.
F. Rolland, St. James'-street, Piccadilly, perfumer. Attorney, Mr. Walls, Russell-square.
W. Nash, Bristol, drysalter. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewett, Bread-street, Cheapside.
C. Tomlinson, Hawarden, Flintshire, apothecary. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
J. Wilkin, Preston, Lancashire, draper. Attorney, Mr. Norris, John-street, Bedford-row.
C. Brinsley, Ashborne, Derbyshire, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.
J. Thompson, Mappleton, Derbyshire, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

- J. and J. Jones, Leominster, Herefordshire, linen-draper.
J. Rorter, Wroughton, Somersetshire, nurseryman.
S. E. Townley, Pope's-head-alley, Lombard-street, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. P. Alpe, W. Cooper, and T. H. Birch, Fenchurch-street, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Young and Hughes, Poultry.
W. Woodward, Cannon-street, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Gademond, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
W. Hooper, Tenbury, Worcestershire, maltster. Attorney, Mr. Robinson, Tenbury.
J. Wetherelt, Rochester, hatter. Attorney, Mr. Phipps, Basinghall-street.
M. Hazlehurst, Liverpool, block and pump-maker. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.
W. Stubbs, Manchester, coal-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Duckworth, Chippindall, and Denison, Manchester.
J. Carnaby, Morpeth, Northumberland, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Meggisons and Poole, Hatton-garden.
J. Sadd, Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane, builder. Attorney, Mr. Warrant, Church-row, Fenchurch-street.
J. J. Tilley, Hampstead, music-seller. Attorney, Mr. Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
G. Milne, Broad-street, City, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Lawford, Drapers-hall.
T. Ingleby, Birmingham, common-carrier. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Exchequer-Office, Lincoln's-inn.

W. Barton, Doncaster, maltster. Attorney, Mr. Charles Lever, Gray's-Inn-square.

A. Dorn, Vauxhall, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Wm. Nettlefold, Norfolk-street.

W. Batty, Kirkby-Stephen, Westmoreland, tobaccoist. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.

B. M. Taylor, Woolmer-street, Poplar, builder. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

E. Walder, Battle, Sussex, tailor. Attornies, Messrs. Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

R. C. Ball, Bristol, baker. Attorney, Mr. W. R. King, Serjeant's-Inn.

W. Buddle, Drury-lane, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Coombs, Clifford's-inn.

J. Kingsell, Blackwall, painter. Attorney, Mr. Goodchild, Commercial-chambers, Minories.

J. Boote, Stratford-upon-Avon, corn-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 79½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 80½.

Mr. HAYDON on the Cartoon of *Christ's Charge to Peter*, in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liquidation Project for paying the foreign armies to walk off has passed the two French Chambers in total silence. A very small minority of black balls thrown into the urn in opposition have been supposed by a correspondent of the *Courier* to shew the exact amount of the number of Jacobins, who wish to throw their country into anarchy again. It is certainly difficult to say what measures are most likely to make the Bourbons vacate a second time:—if the armies continue, the *Courier's* correspondent seems to think, that *that* would do it; and it is our firm opinion, that if the armies do *not* continue, *that* will do it. If by Jacobins therefore he means enemies to foreign dictation and the Bourbon "legitimacy," we are afraid the old "Jacobins," that is to say, the Ministers, who are old Bonapartists, are still the Jacobins on this occasion, as well as the Independents; and that the black-balls are the bigotted Ultras, who, as they well may, think the continuance of the foreign armies the better chance for royalty of the two.

The following curious paragraph upon the long demanded and long delayed representative systems which were promised to the Prussian and other German states, is taken from the same paper:—"The King of Prussia has returned an *angry* answer to the town of Coblenz, and the communes belonging to that district, which had petitioned his MAJESTY, for the *immediate organization of a representative system*. The KING reminds them, that the promise he made was *voluntary*, and that the mode and time of its performance, should be equally so. By urgently soliciting its fulfilment, he considers they have cast an *imputation upon his sincerity*; and he unequivocally expresses his *great displeasure at the proceeding*. There is, doubtless, no danger more imminent, or which ought to be more firmly resisted, than that which attends the zeal of innovation. When important changes are to be effected in the public administration of a kingdom, the more slowly and cautiously they are produced, the more permanent and beneficial they are likely to prove."

The "more slowly!" Ay, till Doomsday, no doubt.—Now we have to observe in reply to this barefaced yet

conscious piece of business, that the promise made by the King of Prussia was *not* voluntary. He made it, as the other allies made their promises, first in an hour of danger, when they would have been all upturned from their thrones, like so many vegetables, if the people had not come forward in their behalf; and second, in an imaginary moment of gratitude, when they had just got out of the danger, and talked of good things for their deliverers out of pure babbling joy. The memory of those who are denied their rights, is not so at the mercy of a prince's frown, especially of one who could whine and whimper as much about his personal wrongs, as he now pretends to look grand in answer to the claims of others. "By urgently soliciting its fulfilment, he considers they they have cast an imputation on his sincerity!" And what then? Have no persons in the world any wish for their rights, or a right to ask for them, but a King? And is a King the only person whose sincerity is not to be doubted, if he delays year after year his own promises? If the people tell him at last that they doubt his sincerity, it is only what he might have learnt from the journals, and probably did learn, months and months ago; and it is mere burlesque now, whatever it might have been formerly, in a King, under all these circumstances, to pretend to look lofty and indignant. He *must* keep his promises, or run the risk of another revolution of things, which will certainly not put faith in him again; and his anger in the mean time at being reminded of them, is only an additional lesson to those whom he has the honour of ruling over, to watch how he conducts himself. If he behaves with proper deference to the demands and intellect of the time, he is a king indeed, and worthy of remaining among the heads of it; if not, the head on his walking stick might as well give itself airs.

The news from India continues to be of the same curious and suspicious description,—victories on our own part, and yet unusual sufferings, chiefs taking every opportunity to make themselves amends for their partial defeats, the fate of detachments unknown, the natives harassing us without coming to blows as the Spaniards did the French, and finally, pestilence breaking out in our camps. These are lamentable victorious accounts to reckon upon in a burning territory, where we are hated still worse than the chiefs themselves, and under a leader, who whatever may be his qualities in some respects, seems to go to war more in the spirit of a theatrical soldier than a real one.

Mr. BROUGHAM, with the true spirit becoming a legislator and a man, has called the attention of the House, or we should rather say of the public, to the state of public instruction. We regret that the necessary limits of a weekly paper prevent our doing justice to his speech; but we shall make it the subject of our first article next week.

American Papers arrived yesterday. It appears from them that the dispute between the United States and Spain is not at all likely to be amicably arranged. A war, there is little doubt, will soon break out, and then, woe to the Dons!

It is stated in a Charleston Journal, that Lord COCHRANE has been appointed by the Independent States of South America, Commander of their squadron in the Pacific Ocean; that he has written letters accepting the appointment, and is expected shortly to assume the command.

When the last ships left St. Helena, BONAPARTE took no exercise, and refused to see any visitors. In consequence of a misunderstanding between Count MONTHOLON and General GOURGAUD, at St. Helena, the latter has returned to Europe. He came passenger in the Camden East Indiaman. It is stated that BONAPARTE peremptorily forbade the decision of the quarrel by duel. Mr. BALCOLM, at whose house BONAPARTE resided when he first landed, has also returned to England with his family. Reports were on Wednesday circulated that a secret correspondence had been detected at St. Helena. The rumours are without the slightest foundation.—*Courier*.

There are various reports in circulation respecting a fracas at St. Helena. Mr. BALCOLM and his family, with whom BONAPARTE was so intimate on his first landing, is certainly arrived in England; and it is generally rumoured that he was not allowed to spend much time in packing up. It is also asserted that a duel was actually fought between Generals MONTHOLON and GOURGAUD.—*Times*.

NATIONAL DEBT.—From the year 1786, when the Sinking Fund was put in operation, the sum-total of the debt, in spite of that system of liquidation, has increased above threefold, being somewhat more than 238,000,000*l.* at the first epoch, and upwards of 748,000,000*l.* at present.

The use of fetters on prisoners, before trial, exists no longer in the City Prisons. This change first took place in Clerkenwell New Prison, where Mr. BEEBY is Governor; and it was instantly followed by Mr. BROWN, Keeper of Newgate.

THE LAWYERS.—A Correspondent writes, "Adverting to your well-timed quotation from Mr. BENTHAM, respecting the swarms of lawyers, I cannot refrain from inviting your attention to the following important question; most especially as a meeting was called some time back by Mr. ACNESON the Solicitor, to prevent improper persons from acting as Conveyancers.—The question is simply this:—Should an Attorney be permitted to act as a Trustee or Executor? It is well known, that an Attorney, who possesses these powers, can get the funds into his hands, and then create innumerable obstacles to prevent their honest appropriation; taking especial care to pay himself first. It is his interest to excite litigation; and this fact alone ought to call upon Parliament to prevent an Attorney or Money Scrivener from being a Trustee or Executor."

At the last examination which took place at Madras, of the Candidates for the Prizes given for attaining the Oriental Languages, the two rewards, amounting to one thousand pagodas, were adjudged to Lieut. HENRY WM. HODGES, of the 2d battalion of the 17th regiment of Native Infantry, on the Madras Establishment, son of the late WILLIAM HODGES, Esq. R. A., for his attainment of the Hindostany and Persian Languages, accompanied by very flattering expressions of approbation of his proficiency. These Prizes are now abolished by the Court of Directors, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Government of their obvious utility to our Eastern interests. The period fixed for their abolition was the 1st June, 1817, but was extended in favour of the above officer and others, who on account of their civil and military engagements could not reach the Presidency before that time.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

We can now state from authentic information, that the marriage of the Duke of CLARENCE with the Princess Royal of MEININGEN is finally arranged. The consent of his Royal Highness in Council, and of her Serene Highness, has undergone no change by the proceeding in the House of Commons. The Princess is to have the ceremony of a marriage by proxy before she embarks for England. The British Minister at Stuttgard is to be his Royal Highness's proxy.—*Chronicle*.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated April 25:—"The

wedding of the Princess FREDERICKE, daughter of her Royal Highness the Duchess of CUMBERLAND, took place on the 17th instant, and was celebrated with great splendour. The bridegroom, the reigning Duke of Anhalt Dessau, is a young man of great promise, aged 24."

It is probable that an amusing scene will take place at the REGENT's next Levée, Dr. WATSON having ordered a Court dress, for the purpose of presenting the Spa-fields' Petition, according to the instructions given to him at the late meeting.

LADY F. V. TEMPEST.

MR. EXAMINER.—How exactly does the situation of poor Lady FRANCES VANE TEMPEST agree with the description given of an Heiress by the Widow in *Hudibras*:

"For what did ever Heiress yet,
By being born to Lordships, get?
When the more Lady she's of Manors,
She's but exposed to more Trepanners;
And does but tempt them with her riches
To use her as the devil does witches;
Who takes it for a special grace
To be their culy for a space,
That when the time's expired, the drazels
For ever may become his vassals;
So she, bewitch'd by rooks and spirits,
Betrays herself and all she inherits;
Is bought and sold, like stolen goods,
By Pimps and Matchmakers and Bawds."

Part 3—Canto I.

So also my Lady ANTRIM and Mr. MACDONNELL:—

"Lord, what an amorous thing is want!
How debts and mortgages enchant!
What graces must that Lady have
Who can from Execution save!
A man will damn himself and swear
He loves an old rich Dowager,
Grown fat and puffy, by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale,
And find her fitter for his turn,
For fat is wondrous apt to burn;
She at his flames will soon take fire,
Relent and melt to his desire;
And, like a candle in the socket,
Dissolve her graces int' his pocket."

PROFOUND SECRETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—I have marvelled much of late to observe how insufferably dull the Newspapers have been (*the present company always excepted*, as the old saying has it),—still, I think, *between you and I*, something of a livelier nature might be produced.

You must know, then, that I have an excellent ear; not for music; no; but to pick up little pieces of intelligence, that are *profound secrets* to all the world beside, by applying the aforesaid ear to key-holes, &c. I send you two or three trifles I have picked up in this way lately, and am, Sir, yours, &c.

AURICULAR.

I heard Lord Castlereagh whisper a certain Borough-monger—*between you and I*—there is a number of men in the House of Commons who have no business there.

I heard Lord Sidmouth whisper Sir N. Conant—*between you and I*—there have been a number of innocent men imprisoned under the late suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

I heard Mr. —, the Magistrate at Bow-street, whisper an agent of the Bank—*between you and I*—a great many men, and women too, have been executed for forgery.

I heard Mr. Canning whisper an underling of the Ministers—*between you and I*—there is but little common sense, and scarcely any wit, but what is brutal, in the senate.

I heard Mr. T. Dibdin whisper Mr. Dimond—*between*

you and I—there has been a great quantity of vile stuff brought on the stage of late years.

I heard Sir S. Romilly whisper the Attorney-General—*between you and I*—there is a wide difference.

I heard Sir Wm. Curtis whisper Mr. Dixon—*between you and I*—the City have spent many large sums upon leasts.

I heard Mr. Claremont, of Covent Garden Theatre, whisper Mr. Holland of Drury-lane—*between you and I*—there is much miserable acting in the present day.

I heard Lord Liverpool whisper another great man in the Ministry—*between you and I*—Reform is as great a farce as the last new Comedy.

I heard a Wesleyan Preacher whisper a holder forth at the New Jerusalem Chapel—*between you and I*—hypocrisy has increased prodigiously of late.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 322.

DRURY-LANE.

OUR old favourite ELLISTON made his re-appearance at this theatre on Tuesday after a long absence, and was received with an applause natural both to his merits and to the long dearth of genteel comic acting which the town has experienced. Since the loss of that delightful fluttering spirit, LEWIS, he has been without a competitor; and never, in our remembrance, was equalled in parts of dry humour and a kind of eager and affectionate gallantry. We shall go to see him again, and again, with the double delight arising from old habit. His performance on Tuesday, which we did not see then, but which we have seen a hundred times and got by heart, was *Rover in Wild Oats*,—a play of genuine comedy in its broader shape, and full of the very best spirit of humanity,—frank, sympathetic, and happy-making. Can any of our readers inform us of the present fortunes of its venerable author Mr. O'KEEFE, who, we believe, is still living? He has long been known to be blind; and had he no additional claim to our sympathy on that score, gratitude for the genial pleasure his works afford us ought to induce us to find him out, if it is only to tell him how we still enjoy them.

Mr. KEAN surprised and delighted the public with a new character on Wednesday night,—that of *Young Norval in Douglas*. We need not make any criticism on this well-known play, which, in spite of its mediocrity, keeps possession of the stage by its being founded on maternal affection. The most curious things concerning it are, its being shorter than other tragedies ("exceeding brief and tedious"), and its having lost the author his situation as Minister of a Presbyterian Kirk, for which, we believe, compensation was made him by a pension. To write an amiable play was the next damnable thing to encouraging rural enjoyment; and for a Minister to do this, was even worse than attempting to inveigle his audience into the toleration of a "great whistle,"—which was the denomination given on such an occasion to a church-organ. When persons of these opinions produced children more intelligent than themselves, the natural consequence of such extravagances, after a time, was to produce a re-action; the natural quietness of the Scotch character hindered it from going to another sort of excess; and Nature had her revenge in the liberality of Scotland's modern philosophers and the pastoral tendencies of its poets.

Mr. KEAN's performance of *Norval* is thought by most to be an entire contrast to his more vehement and gloomy characters, while a few others can hardly think he does any thing naturally out of the pale of fierceness and revenge. It appeared to us certainly, that there was too much of the latter in the passages where he is roused by *Glenalvon*; nor can we help thinking,—whatever may be the

cause of it,—whether early theatrical habit, or some greater facility he finds in himself,—that parts of a more contemptuous and wilful kind are those in which he is destined to excel. His voice and his appearance at any rate are both more adapted to them. Our opinion may be disproved, and we are heartily willing for our theatrical enjoyment that it should. We do not of course mean to insinuate any thing against Mr. KEAN's own natural temper or disposition, of which we know nothing whatever except from some anecdotes which have appeared in the newspapers, and which imply very generous and amiable feelings. But an actor is an anomaly not yet explained. There is no judging of him as of a poet, painter, or musician, by his performances, as the public have formerly had occasion to know in some extraordinary contradictions on that score, some of the best natured men having excelled in representing the worst, and *vice versa*. We believe that HAVARD was an instance; and we think we have heard as much of a rising actor at Covent Garden. Perhaps the reason is, that such persons, with a natural tendency to feel the kindest, have had their theoretical notions of humanity somehow embittered. But at all events, when great performers of this kind get upon passages of a genial nature, their intellect alone will enable them to give them a finer and truer effect than any moderate representor of what is amiable; and this, we take it, is the secret of the great and very just impression made by Mr. KEAN in the tender passages of his new character, especially the scene where his mother makes herself known to him. Nothing could be truer to the life than the half-hesitating, subdued agitation, in which, with a quiet familiarity, he made his enquiries after his father; or than the little affectionate and triumphant minglings of something approaching to laughter, with which his voice and feelings were tenderly borne away in the second line of that passage, where he asks whether he excelled the rest of his sex as much as his mother does the rest of hers. "Beautiful! beautiful!" said the ladies in the boxes; and we are happy to repeat a criticism, so honourable to the performer and themselves.

A new actress, Miss MACAULEY, made her first appearance on the London boards in the character of *Lady Randolph*. She does not appear to be young, nor new to the stage. Her face, if not otherwise remarkable, seemed intelligent, and her voice is exceedingly well-toned and sweet, like Mrs. LISTON's made more graceful and tender. The part of *Lady Randolph* is perhaps a very good test of an actress of this description; and if we may judge from a first night's performance, Miss MACAULEY may become a very respectable and useful though not great addition to this theatre, where regular tragic actresses are as much wanted, as comic ones at the other house. Her greatest fault is a want of knowing where to pitch her emphasis to advantage; and her pronunciation exhibited at times an unlucky piece of applicability to her part, being too decidedly Scotch. But she is sometimes striking in striking passages, though chiefly perhaps where her predecessors have marked them out. Her best one of all was the increasing breathlessness with which she witnessed the last moments of her son.

The performance, with an awkward exclusiveness of compliment to Mr. KEAN, was improperly cut off at this scene, leaving the spectators in doubt what was to become of the *Lady* and other persons concerned. But it gave them such delight altogether, that they loudly called for its representation the next night, in preference to the play announced.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The theatres are unfortunate just now with their new after-pieces. Drury-lane has produced several to little or no purpose, and we understand that the *Sleeping Drought* is

getting out of favour, probably from HARLEY's overdoing the sufferings of the drinker, which we saw on one occasion he had a tendency to do. Covent-garden has succeeded as little in some late productions, and though the new burlesque afterpiece on the *Sorrows of Werter* was given out for repetition in the play-bills, we find from the report of those who thought it worth while to stop and see it out, that it met with considerable disapprobation at the close. We hardly expected this disapprobation,—LISTON, who performed *Werter*, is generally so irresistible on these occasions, and any extravagancies on the side of sentiment have so little quarter from a nation of our habits; but we think it is quite right. We do not like to differ with a contemporary critic whom we have in our eye; but the evils which individual sensibility might fancy were to be apprehended from a story like *Werter*, are so far, we think, from being to be dreaded by the mass of a community like ours, that we conceive it calculated to do them a great deal of good, and to shew them that there are other things in the world to think of besides themselves and their gain. Nor is it any objection on such occasions that a story is carried to an excess. The blow must be loud in order that the noisy world may hear it.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist with regard to the Exhibition at Somerset-House, impartiality must allow that it is an Exhibition honourable to the talents and industry of a great portion of the flower of the nation. It must indeed be expected to be so, when it is considered that the majority of the numerous and best Artists of a country, which has been exceeded by none in modern times, nor perhaps in ancient, for force and delicacy of genius,—we do not exactly mean in the imitative Arts,—here unite the yearly result of their professional labours, amounting in general to more than a thousand performances in every department of Painting, proceeding from the pencils of above five hundred Artists. It must almost as a consequence be so, when it is considered that the existence of such a number of professors has in itself an internal evidence of a considerable love for and encouragement of the Fine Arts in this great country, which naturally operate as a continual spur to a body of estimable individuals, forming part of an emulous, intellectual, and active nation. Next then to the unequalled enjoyments which Nature herself invites us to on the return of May, when she enlivens every thing with a new spirit of youth, and we seem to begin our existence afresh, at least feel that we continue it with a renewed consciousness, the pleasure which Art confers upon us is one of the best, and those enjoy it most who most delight in Nature. Like Nature, the Genius of Art appears before us in this Exhibition in a new dress and in new scenes, and smilingly invites us to come among them. We have accepted the invitation, and shall communicate our impressions on this and future visits. This Exhibition is better than many past ones; for if many or even the majority of the Artists do not advance, some have advanced greatly. Their thinking and executive powers have been well nurtured by evident pains-taking and emulation. As proofs of this we refer to the greater part at least of the following works: To CALCOTT, in 95, *The Mouth of the Tyne*; COLLINS, 84, *Departure of the Diligence from Rouen*, &c.; HOWARD, 15, *Fairies*; Sir T. LAWRENCE, 165, *Duke of Wellington*; CONSTABLE, 11, *Landscape*, &c.; NASMYTH, 22, *View near Inverary*; COOPER, 52, *Alderney Bull and Cows*, &c.; STOTHARD, 71, *Fête Champêtre*; FUSELI, 16, *Dante in Hell*; PHILLIPS, 72, *Mrs. W.*

Russell, &c.; OWEN, 147, Mr. and Mrs. C. Scott; TURNER, for grand effects, 116, Dort, and 263, Field of Waterloo; HOFFLAND, 182, Gooderich Castle, &c.; RAE-BURN, Admiral Sir D. Milne, &c.; JACKSON, 20, Earl Grosvenor, &c.; DEVIS, 277, Sir T. Heard, and 378, Prince Blucher; BEECHY, 62, Duchess of Gloucester; Mrs. Coult, &c.; WILKIE, 110, The Errand Boy, &c.; R. T. BONE, 215, Venus, Cupid, and the Graces; STEPHANOFF, 274, Trial of Algernon Sydney; ALLAN, 285, A Press-gang; SHEE, 10, Mr. Sharpe, &c.; WITHERINGTON, 303, The Fifth of November; WESTALL, 54, &c., and HILTON, 291, Una with Satyrs, which fairly surprises us in the immensely increased powers of its painter.

These works, in conjunction with the President's masterly East India subject, and other paintings, the performances of CHANTREY, whom we consider as the first modern Sculptor in Europe, of WESTMACOTT, GARRARD, FLAXMAN, BAILY, &c., and the many capital and very improved performances in the minor classes of Art, the Miniatures, Still-life, &c., will certainly justify our opinion of the present Exhibition, as one considerably improved and beautiful.

R. H.

SPA-FIELDS MEETING.

On Monday, in consequence of placards intimating that a Meeting would be held in Spa-fields, a number of persons assembled in front of the Merlin's Cave, from which, however, they soon departed, on seeing the intimation by Mr. Wilson, proprietor of the ground, that every person trespassing should be prosecuted. The Landlord of the Union public-house, (formerly the Bull in the Pound), near Bagnigge Wells, was applied to, and consented to give the use of his house, after which a large placard was fixed up with the words, "Peace and good will to all men." A number soon collected in front of the house, and the elder Watson, Messrs. Preston, Dugdale, (a young Quaker), Whatman, and others, entered it. Some delay took place in consequence of Mr. Henry Hunt being expected. Meantime every precaution had been taken by the Magistrates, and a large body of Police Officers were stationed in the neighbourhood.

At one o'clock the crowd became very impatient, and at last Messrs. Watson and Preston, attended by four or five others, appeared in front of the house, on the roof of the bar. Mr. Watson having taken the Chair, which he assured the Meeting he had done solely on account of the absence of Mr. Hunt, began by lamenting that the Meeting were deprived of the valuable services of that most eminent patriot and disinterested citizen of the world, but stated, that he would endeavour as far as he could to do his duty. They knew the object for which they were convened, and he trusted they would discuss it with coolness, firmness, and temperance. The cause was common to all, every Englishman felt an interest in it, and he had no doubt that the proceedings of that auspicious day would have a mighty influence on the English nation. After some allusions to the former meetings, Mr. Watson proceeded to attack Lord Erskine, Earl Grey, Sir James Mackintosh, and Sir F. Burdett. He then panegyrized Messrs. Cobbett, Cartwright, Bentham, Wooler, and Sherwin, whom he characterised as the sole friends of the public. After animadverting on some of the public Journals, he quoted several extracts from Mr. Cobbett, and entered into a long detail of public grievances and of his own sufferings while a state prisoner.

The Resolutions were then read by Mr. Whatman, and carried.—A Petition was submitted to the Meeting and a read to; and it was ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent in person, by Messrs. Hunt, Cartwright, and Watson.

Mr. PRESTON then addressed the Meeting. He alluded in very strong terms to the conduct of the Spenceans, and declared that he was no scholar, but yet he knew what was right. He, at great length, endeavoured to shew the bad effects of the flogging of property both in Greece and Rome, and also of what had resulted from the oligarchies in Rome and Carthage. He professed himself a friend of the people, by whom, he hoped, he should for ever abide; and he then warmly condemned what he called the Westminster Junto, for not giving some relief to the widows and families of Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam. After a dissertation on the beneficial influence of taxation, he concluded by asserting

that justice was his motto, and love was what he felt to the human race.

The Meeting were afterwards addressed by Messrs. Dugdale, Baxter, and Watson. At five o'clock, the business of the day being over, the Meeting adjourned.—There were present about 2000 persons. The crowd dispersed very quietly. A considerable number of military were stationed in the neighbourhood.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturdays, May 2.

ABJURATION OATH.

While a young gentleman, whose articles of clerkship had expired, was taking the usual oath of abjuration, denying "that damnable doctrine and position, that Princes, excommunicated by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered," a smile passed over his countenance.

Mr. Justice BAILEY, perceiving it, immediately ordered that he should be rejected for the present, and not be allowed to take the oaths necessary for his admission until he produced an affidavit to his moral and religious character!

THE KING v. THE REV. MR. EASTON AND EIGHT OTHERS.

This was an indictment against the defendants for disturbing a congregation of Protestant Dissenters, assembled for religious worship at a house duly licensed. At the trial, at the assizes for Wiltshire, the defendants were severally acquitted upon the count for conspiracy, but were found guilty of the riot.

The Court taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and particularly that the prosecutors had removed the indictment into this Court, when it might have been tried at the Sessions, or preferred originally at the assizes, adjudged that Mr. Easton should pay a fine of 5*l.* to the King, that James Garratt should pay a fine of 10*l.*, that the other defendants should be fined 1*s.* each, and that they should all enter into recognizances to be of good behaviour for three years, the two former defendants in 100*l.* each, and the rest in the sum of 40*l.* each. The Court at the same time stated, that it was a part of its duty to protect the Protestant Dissenters in general, in the exercise of their religious worship.

Monday, May 4.

HAMILTON v. THE PRINTERS OF SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS.

On a former day Mr. GURNEY, on behalf of the defendants, obtained a rule, calling upon the plaintiff to give security for costs in certain actions brought by her as a married woman without the knowledge of her husband, now living, against the printers of certain newspapers, for publishing a statement that she had been convicted of child-stealing at the Old Bailey. Mr. SCARLETT now shewed cause, and stated that the plaintiff was the wife of a Mr. Hamilton, who had some years since carried on, to considerable extent, the business of a printer, in Fleet-street, and about 18 years ago had abandoned his wife, who then went to reside in France with her daughter, and came to England to vindicate her character from the foul imputation cast upon her by the defendants. Since her husband left her she had never seen him, and she did not know where he was now to be found.

On the other hand it was sworn that Mr. Hamilton was now alive, and had recently been seen in London.—The Court thought the application properly made, and ordered the plaintiff to give security for the costs from this day forth.

Thursday, May 7.

LIBEL.—HAMILTON v. BELL AND HARMER.

This was an action brought against the Proprietors of *Bell's Weekly Dispatch*, for publishing a Libel in that Paper, concerning the plaintiff, imputing to her the offence of child stealing.

The circumstances of the case were these:—At the Old Bailey, in 1816, a woman, named Hamilton was convicted of stealing a child. The conviction took place on the 2d of July, and on the 20th of that month a paragraph appeared in the defendants' paper, headed "Child Stealing," purporting to be a biographical sketch of the offender. It commenced by stating, "that the female convicted at the late Old Bailey Sessions of the crime of child stealing, was formerly the wife of an eminent Printer, in Falcon-court, that she had performed for a short time at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, and then went to France, and formed a connexion with a foreigner, and after remaining there a short time, came to England for the purpose of her accouchement—that her child having died, she received a large sum of money from the above mentioned foreigner, as an inducement to

steal the child in question, and return with it to France for the purpose of imposing upon the father as her own child, &c." At the time this publication appeared, the plaintiff, who had been the wife of an eminent Printer, in Falcon-court, and had been a short time on the boards of the Little Theatre, was residing in France, and could not possibly have been the Mrs. Hamilton convicted at the Old Bailey.

The formal parts of the case were proved in the usual way.

Mr. Williams, the plaintiff's attorney, proved, that after the libel had appeared, and before any legal proceedings were had, he wrote to Mr. Harmer, one of the defendants, and desired, on Mrs. Hamilton's behalf, that he would give up the name of the author, promising, if this was done, that no legal steps should be taken. No answer was sent to this application; it was repeated, but still no answer was given. The action was then commenced, and when the cause was put down for trial, witness wrote again to Mr. Harmer, offering to forego the action if the name of the author was given up. This application was also unattended to.

Mr. GURNEY said, that although Mr. Harmer was strictly speaking liable for the consequences of the libel published in the paper, of which he was a proprietor, yet he had no more to do with the management thereof than any Gentleman on the Jury. It had been urged, that the defendants had not given up the author, but the fact was, that they were unable so to do; and the supposed neglect in answering the plaintiff's applications might perhaps be justly attributed to some shyness of the correspondent who had demanded the name of the author. Undoubtedly the defendants had acted under a mistake in the publication of the paragraph, and the Jury, in considering their verdict, would be guided solely by the evidence, and not by the highly coloured statement of Counsel.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT charged the Jury, that the disclaimer of any knowledge of the author of the libel on the part of the defendants was rather an aggravation than otherwise of the case, but he cautioned them against giving vindictive damages.

The Jury found for the plaintiff—damages 200*l*.

OLD BAILEY.

On Friday the following prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded guilty to having forged notes in their possession, being the minor offence, and for which the punishment is fourteen years' transportation:—*Thomas Davies, Thomas Ward, Thomas Smith, Patrick Lane, Clarissa Ward Downes, Robert Purnell, and William Brown.*

Mr. REYNOLDS, as Counsel on the part of the Bank, stated, that the lenient disposition of the Bank had been peculiarly shewn in not producing evidence against any of the seven prisoners at the bar.

Mathias Maher was then brought to the bar, apparently in a state of furious derangement, for the purpose of being arraigned on a charge of forging a power of attorney, with intent to defraud *Thomas Moore*, under the prosecution of the Board of Admiralty. The prisoner was conducted to the bar by three men, one at each arm, and one behind having a fast hold of him. He was secured by a strait waistcoat and by weighty chains. He looked at the spectators with a hideous grin, and his eyes appeared as if they were starting out of their sockets. His beard appeared not to have been shorn for several weeks, and his countenance was pallid and emaciated.

The Clerk of the Arraigns put the usual question to him, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" But the only reply the maniac made was, "Do you want to murder me? I have been starved here for upwards of a month, without eating or drinking."

Mr. Justice BAYLEY repeated the question, and the prisoner still continued to rave and complain of being starved. He endeavoured to stoop down and eat the herbs placed on the board before the dock, but was prevented by the keepers.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—If you do not plead either guilty or not guilty, I must direct the Jury to enquire whether you stand mute by the visitation of God, or whether you do it wilfully?

Prisoner.—Are you going to give me any tobacco?

Mr. Justice BAYLEY repeated the observation.

Prisoner.—I get up with swords and pistols upon me. You want me to eat nothing but poison.

The Jury was then sworn, and directed to judge whether the prisoner was or was not insane, and evidence was called to prove his insanity.

W. Brown, keeper of Newgate, had no doubt of the fact, from his conduct and appearance. He had attempted to stab a man, and to hang himself.

Mr. Bayle, surgeon of Whitecross-street prison, proved that

the prisoner was there for debt. There was an incoherency in his manner, but he had lucid intervals. The first act of insanity he evinced was that of eating an ounce and a half of ointment which he should have used.

Mr. Box, surgeon, had attended the prisoner since 28th January, and gave his decided opinion that the prisoner was not insane, and that it was nothing but pretence.

Mr. Watts, an attendant at Whitecross-street prison, proved the derangement of the prisoner while he was there.

Dr. Weir, superintendent of the sick of the Victualling Board, found evident marks of derangement in the prisoner. He had visited him three times, and upon conversing with him he was extremely incoherent. An artful man, he was convinced, might pretend insanity, so as to baffle all the enquiries of the most skillful surgeons.

Dr. Baird, Inspector of the Naval Hospitals, attended the prisoner in Newgate. The prisoner was furious in the day-time, and quiet in the night. This was a circumstance which induced him to think that he was otherwise than insane.

John Fisher, a turnkey, said, when the prisoner first entered the gaol, his nights were sleepless.

Dr. Hatch, Medical Superintendent to the Lunatic Naval Asylum, could not speak with certainty, but he was inclined to think that he might possibly be insane.

Mr. ALLEY was about to reply, but was prevented by the Jury stating that they had made up their minds upon the question.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY was glad to hear the opinion of the Jury. He had, himself, long ago made up his mind upon the case. If the Jury thought that the prisoner was insane, and therefore was mute by the visitation of God, he would be kept in confinement until the pleasure of his Majesty was known upon this case.

The Jury found a verdict—*Insanity*. The prisoner was immediately taken from the bar back to his cell.

A young Frenchman, of respectable appearance, was placed at the bar, charged with having wilfully stabbed *Gilbert Mathias*, with intent to murder him. The prisoner was a member of a rich family at Nantes, and had been sent to England to receive a commercial education.

Gilbert Mathias, a Catholic Priest, officiated at the Spanish chapel. On Sunday, March 1, the prisoner came to the altar, and offered to take the sacrament. This witness refused, conceiving that he was in a state of mental derangement. After mass, the prisoner asked witness why he did not give him the sacrament? and witness replied that he could not do it, as he was under a mental derangement. The prisoner went out quietly. He did not see him again until Sunday the 15th of March. After the *patenoster*, he heard a little noise in the crowd, and upon turning his head, he observed the prisoner coming over the rail with his hat on, and a long naked sword in his hand. Witness immediately ran towards the vestry, and was followed by the prisoner, who made several thrusts at him, which cut his vestments. In the endeavour to wrest the sword out of his hand, witness received a cut in his arm and on the fingers.

The Prisoner was here called upon for his defence, and he declared,—“My defence is this: The priest refused to administer the sacrament to me; and I think any priest who does this acts with a malicious motive. There being no law in this country to punish him, I took the law into my own hands.”

M. Le Clerq proved the mental derangement of the prisoner. The prisoner had for some time previous to the present transaction lived upon nothing but bread and water.

Sarah Benschaw lived with Mrs. Menistrier, Cumberland-place, City-road, and the prisoner lodged in the same house. The prisoner first lived upon bread and water; afterwards he ate fowls, and generally devoured 21 fowls in a week. Oranges he afterwards lived upon for some time; and for three weeks ate nothing but oil-cake. On several occasions, he brought home grass and roses, and pounded them, and drank the juice. The prisoner afterwards ate nothing but peas for a long time, and sometimes ate four pecks a day, three pecks of shelled, and one of unshelled peas. She had no doubt but that the prisoner was deranged. For the last three months the prisoner devoured six pounds of mutton a-day.

Samuel Davies, one of the turnkeys of Newgate, proved that the prisoner scarcely ever slept while he had been in prison, and ate a leg of mutton every day.

The Jury found a verdict—*Not Guilty*, upon the ground of insanity.

Lieutenant *David Davis* was brought to the bar, and it was not without considerable difficulty that he complied in pleading “*Not Guilty*.” He said that his sufferings were so great, that

they must be known before he was put upon his trial. He had been turned from his regiment like a madman, and all the world knew it. He added, "If I am acquitted of this charge, I must put an end to my existence."

The prisoner was then put upon his trial, charged with having wilfully shot at Henry John Temple Lord Viscount Palmerston, with a pistol, with intent to murder him.

Lord Palmerston and others proved the case, which is already well known.

The Prisoner was called upon for his defence. He observed that he had been dismissed from his regiment, being unfit for any thing, and witnesses would be produced who would tell the Court his sufferings, and prove his insanity. With respect to the present transaction, he had been refused a personal communication with his Lordship, and had written many letters to Lord Palmerston to which he had received no answer. He was an innocent man, and did not deserve this treatment. He should have wished the circumstances to have been inquired into in a private manner.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—Have you any thing more to say?

The Prisoner.—Why should I be crucified in this manner, when the business might be settled at once? I knew I should not kill his Lordship by firing at him.

The witnesses on the part of the prisoner were then called, and the ladies were requested to go out of Court.

Francis Rogers Pasloe was a surgeon, and knew the prisoner when he lived at Piccadilly in 1816, and was called up to visit him. Witness proceeded to examine him, and found that he had committed a dreadful mutilation with a razor. He was then decidedly insane.

Mr. Box, the surgeon, considered the prisoner particularly insane on the point of his regiment. On the point of religion he was also deranged.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY summed up the evidence at considerable length.

The Jury having retired for about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*, on the ground of insanity.

The prisoner, during the whole of the trial, which occupied nearly six hours, conducted himself with great propriety and calmness.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Saturday week, the proprietor of the Old Swan Tavern, Fish-street-hill, preferred a charge of felony against two eminent surgeons, of the following nature:—The wife of the prosecutor had, it appeared, upon retiring to rest, sprained or broken her leg. Her husband rose and obtained medical assistance. Two gentlemen were called in, and one of them had occasion to retire, to procure the necessary materials for dressing the fracture. During his absence, a pocket-book, containing 119*l.* in notes, it was said, was missed. This fact was alleged by the prosecutor; but the Lord Mayor, thinking his evidence insufficient, sent one of the Marshals (Mr. Wontner) to the Tavern, where the prosecutrix declared, that she had placed the pocket-book, containing the money, as before stated, upon a chair close to her bedside, and that no other persons but the surgeons had been in the room. After an investigation of more than two hours, the defendants were ordered to appear on a future day; but, at a late hour on Saturday night, the money was found under the patient's bed.

UNION-HALL.

Isaac Tapper, preacher at the Paragon Chapel, Lock's-fields, Southwark, on Tuesday appeared before the Magistrate to answer the charge preferred against him by Collingbourn and another officer, for unlawfully having in his possession various articles of lead, pewter, copper, &c. and also a number of birch-brooms, the latter stolen from Mr. Stiles, dealer, of the Kent-road.—The defendant accounted in a satisfactory manner for several of the articles which had been seized on his premises: but the pewter pots, lead, and iron, were condemned, and he was fined 40*s.* under the lead and iron act. Mr. Stiles positively swore that the brooms were part of 6 bundles which were stolen from his premises, and upon this charge Mr. Tapper was held to bail for his personal appearance at the Quarter-Sessions. His friends immediately entered into the necessary recognizances, and paid the penalty. On leaving the Court, the defendant declared that the whole business was a conspiracy, and that he would instantly institute proceedings against the officers, and never relax in his exertions until he procured their suspension or dismissal from their situations.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Tuesday afternoon, as one of the Hammersmith stages was proceeding along Piccadilly, loaded inside and out, one of the wheels came off, and the coach was overturned. Two or three children, with their parents, were on the outside, and the former falling under the wheels, were dreadfully cut and bruised. Nearly every passenger was hurt.

Tuesday night, as Mr. Waller, of Westminster, was proceeding along the New Cut, near the Cobourg Theatre, he was stopped by three stout fellows, who after severely beating him, robbed him of 5*l.* in Bank of England notes, and his watch.

Wednesday night, a Mr. Forty, of Whitechapel, with a relation and a friend, was returning home from Edmonton, where they had been spending the day, were attacked by a party of men armed with bludgeons, who severely beat and robbed them of all their money and watches.

A Bankrupt of the name of Cowen, who fled from his commission some time ago to Rotterdam, was apprehended there by a Police Officer from London a few days ago; in consequence of which he hung himself in prison the second day of his confinement.

The celebrated chieftain, Sir Gregor Macgregor, whose exploits in South America have been the theme of so much conversation, had a narrow escape a few days ago from an "unlambelld death," by the accidental overturning, near Wooler, of a stage-coach, in which he was a passenger from Newcastle to Edinburgh. A young lady in the coach had her collar-bone broken, and was so much bruised that she was obliged to be left at Wooler.—*Edinburgh paper.*

MARRIAGES.

April 2*l.*, at Florence, Wm. J. H. Browne Folkes, Esq. only son of Sir M. B. Folkes, Bart. to Charlotte P. Browne, youngest daughter of Dominic Browne, Esq.

On the 30th April, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Exeter, Joseph Sparkes, Esq. banker of that city, to Miss Weston, late of the Minorities.

On the 2d May, at Kensington, Gerard de Visme, Esq. of Bryanston-street, to Eliza Ella, eldest daughter of Major Torriano, of Kensington-square.

On the 30th April, at St. John's, Margate, by the Rev. Wm. Frederick Baylay, James Penfold, only son of the late Mr. Sladden, of Canterbury, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. James Brooman, of Margate.

On the 1st instant, at Bath, Charles Cavé, Esq. of Mincing-lane, to Sarah, only daughter of Edward Cumberbatch, Esq. of Barbadoes.

On Friday week, at Limsfield, the Rev. Robert Tritton, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge; youngest son of John Henton Tritton, Esq. of Lombard-street, to Mary, eldest daughter of Vincent Hilton Biscoe, Esq. of Hookwood, Surrey.

May 2, at Walthamstow, Mr. Lewis John de la Chaumette, to Miss Sibella Wilkinson.

On the 4th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, George Robert Smith, Esq. eldest son of George Smith, M.P. of Upper Harley-street, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Maberly, Esq. of Grosvenor-square.

On Monday, at Morden, A. R. C. Dallas, Esq. Assistant-Commissary-General, to Mrs. Edge, late of Norfolk-street, Strand.

On the 5th instant, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Granville Levison Proby, M. P. to Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Howard.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday week, at Brompton, of a rapid decline, aged 24, Frances Page Turner, Esq. youngest brother of Sir Gregory Osborn Page Turner, Bart.

On Saturday week, at his house in the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral Sir George Hope, K.C.B., and late one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and a Major-General of Marines. He was 53 years of age.

On the 1st inst. in Cumberland-place, the Hon. John Douglas. On Sunday at Bath, after a long illness, Alexander Darblay, a General in the French service, one of the Legion of Honour to Louis XVIII., &c. He came to this country in the early part of the French Revolution, in company with Talleyrand, Narbonne, Lally Tolendal, and other emigrants. He afterwards married the authoress of *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, *Camilla*, and *The Wanderer*. He has left one son, Alexander Darblay, Esq., who was lately elected a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 542. SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 527.

DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By one of those particular pieces of carefulness, which defeat themselves, we have laid the number of the *Chronicle* containing the debate on this subject in some place or other so very safe, that we cannot find it;—like some over-anxious persons,—our friends the money-getters for instance,—who take such extreme care of their happiness, that they never light upon it.

We are unable therefore, unfortunately, to gratify our readers with some extracts we had intended to make from Mr. BROUGHAM's speech;—but we well remember that it was in every respect worthy of him,—well-worded and well-minded,—industrious, enlarged, minutely inspecting yet largely viewing,—acute yet broad as a wedge. It was an excellent specimen of that rare union of detail and generalization which we have more than once noticed in this statesman.

The passages however to which we allude are not necessary to our present article on the subject, though it would have been desirable to have them introduce it. What we chiefly intended to write about was a distinguishing character in the discipline of our chief public schools; which though notorious enough, is not likely to be noticed in the speeches of public men, but which in our opinion has done quite enough public as well as private mischief to render delicacy towards it misplaced.

We hope then that when those enquiries, which Mr. BROUGHAM has so honourably set on foot, come to be made into the state of our public schools, their funds, modes of instruction, &c., a special and steady eye will be directed to that kind of discipline which prevails among the boys themselves, and is more than winked at by the masters;—we mean the system known by the name of fagging.

To fag, in a neuter sense, is a phrase luckily unknown out of the pale of the schools in question; but the uninitiated may have some faint idea of it by other uses of the word, most probably borrowed from it,—as, I shall fag myself if I submit to such a task,—or I shall be completely fagged;—meaning completely tired, or knocked up. But this includes nothing of the involuntary and slavish barbarism of the real, aboriginal fagging. *To fag*, as a school-boy, means to be the abject slave and tool of an older boy, who has himself been a slave and tool to another, and who in nineteen cases out of twenty shews the effect it has had upon him by being as despotic and barbarous in turn, as he was despotically and barbarously treated. Our readers would scarcely credit the stories, which any boy so brought up could tell him on this subject. Even in less presuming institutions, and where the masters discountenance such a system, the occasional ten-

dencies to it are bad enough, as the writer of this article knows by experience. He was educated in the Grammar-School of Christ's Hospital, the general character of which for a solid grounding in letters, for an equal distance from impudence and servility of manners, and for a certain abstraction from the world in the very heart of the city, tending to simplicity and the growth of individual enthusiasm, seems almost to have been caught in some degree from that of its young founder EDWARD the Sixth; but more of this in our next. Yet even in this genuine old English institution, where boys from all ranks of decayed gentry and tradesmen were admitted, more individual tyranny would sometimes be exercised, merely from want of enquiry into the matter, than the sufferers chose to complain of; and the present writer, who though retiring to a degree of timidity in other respects, had a good deal of passive courage, and was taught early to speculate in humanity, well remembers a young would-be despot who used to beat him regularly every night for two or three weeks with a handkerchief tied into knots, for refusing to be his servant;—and he beat him in vain. He also recollects another, who indulged himself in a true old Roman-Emperor trick of pelting a hard ball with all his might close at the back of a boy's head, and they ingeniously making the *hittee* bring the ball himself, and go away again, so that his pericranium was always ready for having the operation repeated. He ventured to remonstrate with this youth,—which was thought very romanic and gratuitous; but the consequence was the cessation of this legitimate sport; and thus it is that institutions of so sound a nature are in such respects able to reform themselves, for two reasons,—first, because the lesser boys are not in the habit of being slaves to the others,—and second, because it is understood that the masters would discountenance such practices if they knew them. But what is likely to be the case, when slavery and tyranny are made into a regular system, and the master is known to countenance them? All power has a tendency to encroachment, especially in the hands of those who are unable to appreciate any thing but power; and the consequence of this system at most of the public schools is, that the great boys get an absolute relish for tormenting the little ones, especially if the latter flinch or grow refractory. The sending them to warm their beds in cold weather by lying in them first, is the most bearable of their freaks. If you have an aspiring genius for your master, he thinks it is but a right of his sovereign ambition whenever he pleases (which is of course very often) to make you carry him till you drop, with the stimulus perhaps of a great pin for a spur. If he undertakes only to be manly (for this is the usual vain pretence and sophisticating nonsense) you must make a point of not objecting, in *proportion* as he inflicts reasons for the reverse; or you are to be thought ill of by all the petty tyrants assembled, especially those who roared in their apprenticeship. If the young Domitian is delicate, the least thing you can do is to stand before him at a roasting fire for a screen. If he is hardy, and you only are delicate, you must join in his winter sports with chilblains on your

hands and feet. If he is loathsome in his ideas, (which is very apt to be a part of the "manliness"), you must undergo the most disgusting humiliation, and swallow compounds that would sicken a ditch-reptile. And lastly, if you shew a little real manliness, and offend your master or masters, or take the part of one whom they are tormenting, they will persecute you with all the malignity of young demons:—you shall not sleep quietly in your bed at night, nor move without a snare by day:—you shall be dragged suddenly out of your dreams by the hair of your head:—you shall be trampled and spit upon;—you shall be stripped naked, and made alternately to blush and turn pale with shame and terror;—you shall be tied down on a table, and have some tender part of your body, the shin-bones for instance, scourged into blood with nettles. Some of our readers may think this an exaggeration; but it is true to the letter; and we have only given a few specimens of the enormities that are practised. A particular and excellent friend of ours underwent the last punishment, because he had the courage to set his face against them;—he complained to the masters, and they would not listen to him;—he at last, with the ambition of a proper genius, succeeded for the first time perhaps since the foundation of the school in organizing a whole party against the system; and he was expelled.

Now the great argument for this system, when the question is discussed, is, that it is bringing people up properly to encounter the struggles and adversities of the world; and the great arguers for it, we will venture to say, are composed of two descriptions of persons,—first, a few men who are thrown into a peculiarly rough mode of life, such as naval officers, and not the wisest of these (for it has been a characteristic mark of the *very greatest* men in the service to be particularly tender and encouraging to youth:); and second, a vast number of petty government tyrants, clerks in office, humble expectants, toad-eaters, cock-fighters, people who wish to be *well in* with power, men too dull to do without the grossest excitement to their imaginations, pretenders to manliness from a consciousness of the reverse, grim lookers, well-dressed bullies of all sorts, supercilious aristocrats, &c. &c.; in short, all those who cannot afford to think they ever did wrong, or who have never recovered their first slavery, or who find mean submission a profitable thing, and whatever tyranny they can exercise, another stimulating re-payment. We say nothing of a more honest individual here and there, who is weak enough to think himself strong, in advocating what he takes for "strong measures:"—and the lads themselves are of course out of the question.

These people talk of the "manliness" of the system; but some of them will privately confess, though still advocate the real nature of it; and those who will not, sufficiently let out the secret by means of their own natures. The whole truth is, it is nothing but a system of alternate slavery and tyranny, fitted to make alternate slaves and tyrants in the political world; and the sordid encroachments upon the Constitution for the last hundred years never had a better friend from their cradle.

We will explain this at large in our next,—not because we think the explanation necessary to good understandings, but because it is right, on many other accounts, to lay open the whole subject, especially at an opportunity like

the present. Among other illustrative passages, we shall give the portrait of a full-grown pupil of this "discipline of humanity,"—such as Mr. CANNING, for instance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

MANHEIM, MAY 4.—The Baron d'Amstetten, Russian Minister to the Germanic Diet, has received very important dispatches from Warsaw: he immediately sent off an agent to Aix-la-Chapelle, to select and prepare an hotel for the Emperor Alexander. It appears certain also, that most of the Sovereigns of Germany will proceed to Aix-la-Chapelle; they will not only be engaged with the evacuation of the French territory, but likewise with the interests of Europe in general, and those of Germany in particular. It is moreover asserted, in a positive manner, that the Duke de Richelieu and Lord Castlereagh will be at Aix-la-Chapelle during the stay of the three Allied Sovereigns.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, May 13.

Several Bills were forwarded in their various stages.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL brought down a Message from the Prince Regent. (For which see the Commons.)—Ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 14.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' BILL.

On the motion of Lord AUCKLAND, the 3d reading of this Bill was postponed till this day six months.—He said, that the investigation of the subject in the Committee had proved the necessity of delay. Though there had been much contradictory evidence, yet the preponderance was greatly in favour of the abolition of the practice of employing children. In the mean time an address had been voted, for the purpose of causing an experiment as to the practicability of using machinery. That experiment had commenced on a very extensive scale, and 60 of the most difficult chimneys had been swept without any failure. The result of the experiment will afterwards be considered by a Board composed of Bricklayers and Masons. The Bill would be introduced early in the next session, with a full confidence of success in the accomplishment of a measure, which would prove not only beneficial to the individuals who were the objects of it, but to the whole community.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the consideration of the Prince Regent's message on the subject of the marriage of the Duke of Kent. On the message being read, the Noble Earl observed, that after what had already passed on the subject of making provision for the members of the Royal Family who might contract marriages with the consent of the Crown, it would not be necessary for him to detain their Lordships with any detailed observation. He should merely state, that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose to Parliament the same arrangement as had already been sanctioned by their Lordships in the case of the Duke of Cambridge.—He then moved an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent for the communication, expressing their Lordships' satisfaction at the intended union, and their readiness to concur in the measures necessary for making a suitable provision for the Royal Duke.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN made a few observations, and the Address was agreed to.

ALIENS.

Lord HOLLAND, after some observations on the general effects of Alien Bills, moved for certain papers on the subject, partly for the purpose, he said, of bringing under the consideration of Parliament the conduct of Government in respect to the unfortunate and persecuted persons now exiled from France.

Lord LIVERPOOL opposed the motion, and it was negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 15.

NEW CHURCHES BILL.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL moved the 2d reading of this Bill, and after some observations on the importance and necessity of the measure, stated, that by the present Bill five new Churches would be erected in Mary-bone, five in Pancras, four in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, four in Bloomsbury, three in Lambeth; and in the country, seven in Manchester, four in Sheffield, three in Stockport, four in Birmingham, and two in Newcastle.—It was proposed to build a hundred altogether, which, at 10,000*l.* each, would cost one million of money.

Lord HOLLAND said, that he was friendly to the Bill, with certain modifications; but he thought the revenues of the Church itself should supply a portion of the million, so that all should not be taken out of the people's pockets at such a crisis as this.

After a short conversation, the Bill was read a 2d time.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 13.

Alderman WOOD presented 18 Petitions from places in Lancashire, complaining of taxes, and praying for Parliamentary Reform.—Ordered to lie on the table.

MARRIAGE ACT.

Dr. PHILLIMORE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend certain provisions in the Act of the 26th of Geo. II. commonly called the Marriage Act, as to licenses and bans. As the case now stood, all marriages solemnized under license by parties under age, without consent of parents or guardians, were void. The wording of the Act was so unqualified, that the matrimonial courts felt it an imperative duty upon them to pronounce such marriages contracted by parties under age void, although the man had lived years with his wife, and had children. To get rid of his wife he might aver his own injury; a scandal of this sort ought to be remedied. The remedy he wished to propose was this—that if no proceedings were instituted to invalidate the marriage during the minority, nor within one year after the attainment of majority, the marriage should be held good. He also intended to submit a farther measure, to remove some inconveniences respecting marriage by bans, which are given out in the church of the parish to which the party belongs. After publication by bans, it was not necessary to give proofs of residence in the parish. But such was the operation of the Act, that marriages were contracted daily without the required residence. He wished the matrimonial courts to be made competent to inquire properly into the fact of a minor's residence at the period of marriage, with the view also, in the case of cohabitation for a year after coming of age, that the marriage should stand good.

Leave was given, and a Committee named to prepare the Bill.

WELCH COURTS.

Mr. JONES made various observations on circumstances peculiar to the practice of the Courts of Law in Wales, with respect to petty juries, fines, certiorari's, &c. It was desirable to assimilate them as much as possible with the practice in England. He moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts on this subject, and to alter and regulate the practice of Courts of Great Session in Wales, and the laws relating to the same, &c.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, and a Committee was appointed to prepare it.

PURITY OF PARLIAMENT!—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. C. WYNN moved an address to the Prince Regent for the removal of Thomas Ferguson from the situation he held as a surveyor of taxes in the county of Lanark, he having been guilty of a corrupt attempt against the freedom and independence of Parliament, and of a high breach of privilege. It appeared that this person was a collector of the revenue, and, therefore, he apprehended that the House could not avoid taking proper steps for his removal from his office. He was aware that it was a painful task to propose the infliction of additional punishments on an individual (*Hear*); yet he was fortified by precedents, and a sense of duty. A case had been alluded to, (that of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval) which did not apply in the present instance, as in that case no decision was come to. But here the offence was on record.

Sir F. BURDETT moved, that a Petition for Parliamentary Reform, presented in 1793, be read. (This was the celebrated Petition of the Friends of the People, drawn up by Mr. Tierney.)

The Clerk then read the Petition of 1793 throughout. It states the character of the Constitution, as composed of King, Lords, and Commons, and showed that the House of Commons does not fairly represent the people. The Petitioners said, they only stated facts as to the state of the representation, which they were prepared to prove. They noticed the partial rights of counties in returning members to Parliament, instanced the disparity between Cornwall and Yorkshire, and the whole of Scotland, and observed that 15,000 votes returned a majority of members. They observed, farther, that there was no national general principle on which votes were held; and that, by the septennial act, Parliaments might be chosen only once in seven years, &c.

Sir F. BURDETT then moved for the reading of a resolution of a Committee on the case of an election return for Great Grimsby.

The clerk read the resolution, which stated Mr. W. W. Pöle, by his agent, (and others), had been guilty of bribery at the election for Great Grimsby, at the general election preceding.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT observed briefly, that as, in the case just noticed, no steps had been taken against those accused, he must protest against the inconsistency and injustice of proceeding in the way proposed against Thomas Ferguson.—(*Hear*.)

Mr. STURGES BOURNE had no desire to excuse Ferguson's offences; yet, if information of circumstances of a criminal nature were obtained from an individual by interrogatories, while he was not cautioned against the consequences, he thought the House ought to act with moderation, let the crime be what it might.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST observed that Parliament had recognized the offence to be a very heinous one, and it was, in fact, one of considerable guilt. Ferguson had other sources of emolument than that arising from the office of tax-surveyor.

Mr. DENIS BROWN observed, that Peers never had meddled in elections in any way, and never did so.—(*A laugh*.)

Mr. JONES opposed the motion as too severe.

Mr. METTUEEN did not think the House did themselves any credit by visiting such offences with very great severity, at the same time that a Noble Lord had committed the same offence, or nearly so, with impunity.

Mr. LYTTELTON would ask, whether the punishment proposed would have the least tendency to prevent similar offences? (*Hear, hear!* from Mr. Wynn.) The Hon. Gentleman, by his cheers, seemed to imply that, in his opinion, it would. It was a mere matter of opinion, however; and his was, that unless there was a more equal punishment, the use of great severity, in occasional instances, would have no other effect than that of turning the attention of the people to the more vulnerable parts of the constitution of that House, rather than to prevent the character of the House from being liable to suspicion.

Lord FOLKESTONE remarked, that it was urged it would be very hard to punish Ferguson, because other greater delinquents had gone unpunished. But when he thought that the greater delinquents ought to be punished, he thought the same also of the smaller. The question now was, whether Ferguson should be discharged from his situation of tax-gatherer, which he had made use of in order to procure votes for the election of a Member to Parliament. By negativing the address, the House would affirm the proposition, that all persons connected with the revenue might use the influence their connexion gave them to procure votes for the service of the crown.

Lord BIXING said, there was but one case in which a man had been both sent to Newgate and deprived of his office. The Bishop of Worcester, who was Lord Almoner to the Crown, and who, as a Peer of the realm, had interfered in an election, was deprived of the office of almoner with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. It was only necessary to state the fact, to show the difference between the direct interference of a peer and the present case of a poor man, who was merely led away by his own corrupt zeal to serve his friend. Martin, the Mayor of Winchester, the returning officer of a borough, had been guilty of threats and other improper conduct in an election; he had not been sent to Newgate. The Receiver-General of Stafford, Mr. Gurslam, had been guilty of money-bribery at an election, and two Members were elected chiefly in consequence of his proceedings. It had been advised to remove him from his office and he had been removed, but he had not been imprisoned. An Inspector of the Customs between Berwick-upon-Tweed and Hull, had engaged to pay annually a part of his salary to a voter, for his vote, for the borough of Heydon. He had not been taken into custody at all; but the Crown had removed him from his office. Mr. Middleton, high-sheriff for Denbigh, for having returned Sir John Middleton, contrary to a majority of votes, had lost the situation of receiver, and had been sent to Newgate. It was their duty to

meet every violation of the law in such cases with proper severity; but he submitted whether imprisonment in Newgate was not sufficient, if not to prevent such offences, at least to inform that man and all others that they could not play tricks of that kind with impunity?

Mr. CANNING thought that the measure of punishment had been sufficient. The Bishop of Worcester had been removed from his situation as a general punishment, as the only mark of displeasure which the House could inflict on him: and they had given a substantial mark of their displeasure by sending Ferguson to prison. Upon full consideration, after a fair and complete examination, the House had made its option; and therefore, not as it would be a mark of its displeasure, but as it would be the utter ruin of its object, he could not consent to the motion.

Mr. W. WYNN, in reply, observed, that when cases came before them, the House ought to deal with them as the laws and constitution required. There were instances in which he thought the House had been remiss. The Noble Lord had moved the previous question, he recollected; upon a former case—on the case of Lord Castlereagh; and had argued that they should pass it by as a case unworthy of consideration. Though the House had a strong wish to favour the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), they could not make up their minds to the proceeding proposed by the Noble Lord, and the previous question had been negatived almost unanimously. Whatever was the mode of election, whether the Parliament was to be annual, or for whatever other period, it was still necessary that they should punish those who sold votes, or procured them by corruption. On the subject of Reform he might say, they should begin to reform from the moment in which they were speaking. That very measure was one of reform. *It was the glory of the Constitution that the House had the power of reforming itself.*

The House then divided, when there were—For the motion, 57—Against the motion, and for the previous question, 106—Majority against the motion, 49.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought up a Message from the Prince Regent. It required the House that his Royal Highness had given his assent to a treaty of marriage between the Duke of Kent and her Serene Highness Maria Louisa Victoria, widow of the Prince of Linangen, and sister of the reigning Prince of Saxe-Coburg, and of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. It then stated, that his Royal Highness had no doubt that this communication would be acceptable to the House; and it concluded with a hope, that the House would enable his Royal Highness to make a suitable provision for the intended marriage.

Upon the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH, the House agreed to present an Address to the Prince Regent, thanking him for his gracious Message, and assuring him that they would take it into immediate consideration.

LAW OF SETTLEMENT.

Mr. HEATHCOTE presented a Petition against the Bill for regulating the settlement of the poor, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. S. BODANE said, that whether or not he should press the subject this session, depended on the sentiments that might be expressed from the several parts of the House.

Lord FOLKESTONE wished to know if any Member was anxious that it should be pressed this session?

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that if it should stand over, it should be after the fullest consideration of the various parts of the measure; he therefore hoped that, at least, the report should be taken into further consideration this session.

Mr. S. BODANE postponed the further consideration of the report to Monday.

IRISH ASSESSED TAXES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in a Committee upon the Bill on this subject, stated his views and intentions. The interest of the Consolidated Fund of Ireland was 6,500,000*l.* Irish; the Revenue last year did not exceed 5,000,000*l.*; there was thus a deficiency of 1,000,000*l.* He felt, however, that it was the wish of Parliament to extend some relief to Ireland; and from the experience of the last three years, as well as from the particular distress occasioned by the window-tax, he was anxious to give relief, so far as was consistent with the benefit of the whole empire. Assessed Taxes he should advert to with the greatest caution, and he should not make any reduction. The tax on carriages had excited public attention, and he had been, during the last

years, a considerable diminution in the receipts in Ireland, but this had arisen not from the operation of the taxes, but from other circumstances in the internal state of Ireland. There was in that country a greater want of employment, as a larger proportion of the consumption of Ireland had depended on the war: but he thought it right, notwithstanding, to reduce the Window-tax 25 per cent.—There was, besides, another class of taxes to which relief was to be extended. The Assessed Taxes might be divided into two classes: the direct taxes, which were imposed solely for revenue, such as the Hearth and Window-tax in Ireland, and the House and Window-tax in England; and the taxes which were partly of the nature of sumptuary laws, such as the taxes on servants, horses, and carriages used by the higher classes. These taxes advanced in an increased ratio. Upon this latter class a considerable relief was to be given. The first effect expected from this relief was the removal of the complaint of want of employment. When gentlemen could employ additional servants, horses, or carriages, without additional expense, it might be expected that more employment would be found for men. A second advantage was the inducement which this reduction would afford for Gentlemen to reside in their own country. If individuals could be thus induced to return to their own country, and to spend their incomes among their tenants and dependants, he was sure that Ireland would be greatly benefited, and that the House would not hesitate to remove the tax in question. But there was one class of carriages, in particular, which would be relieved, the jaunting car, which was the national carriage of Ireland. The tax on this vehicle was to be reduced from 6*l.* 10*s.* to two guineas. This reduction would add considerably to the comforts of the people of Ireland.

A conversation ensued; and on the clause respecting the Window-tax, Sir F. BURETT observed, that there was little cause for jealousy on the ground of taxation, since England, Ireland, and Scotland were all equally burdened to the utmost they could sustain. Those who had been in Ireland must know that the universal opinion there was, that this impost upon windows was adopted only as a war-tax, and if the Irish had not shown that "ignorant impatience of taxation" which it had been said the people of England had evinced, it was no reason, now they had remonstrated, why they should not be relieved. The strong part of the other case was the grievous oppressiveness of the tax; it was a tax upon life, the most odious of all taxes, for, on the most authentic evidence, it appeared that disease and death were promoted by it. When Ireland was violently compelled to agree in the Union, she had little or no debt; it had nearly all been incurred since that calamitous event; yet the pretence of taking off this burden upon England had been made a matter of boast on the other side, and it was urged that on this account Ireland ought to sustain additional deprivations. Admitting, for a moment only, that she ought, the thing was impossible; Ireland could bear no more, and it would have been impracticable to collect more there than in this country at the time the Income Tax was repealed. Each was equally overlaid; and before this tax were continued to the destruction of the population, Ireland had a right to call upon Ministers to make all possible retrenchments, by the abolition of sinecures, and the reduction of the needless emoluments of office. The repeal of the tax would be most importantly beneficial in all views—it would augment the population, render the natives contented and happy, and diminish the necessity for so large a standing army.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said that nothing could be more gratifying to him than to adopt any measure conciliatory towards Ireland, after the many sufferings she had recently endured in a manner that well merited the gratitude of the rest of the empire. It was easy, however, to rail, as the Hon. Baronet had done, against sinecures and a standing army; but each of those questions had already been decided by the House, and such topics were not likely to soothe feelings already too much irritated. The point urged by the Hon. Baronet respecting the great expenses of the late war was surely too long a chapter to be now opened; and the assertion that the fever was to be attributed to the Window-tax was only one of those pictures which the Hon. Baronet was rather fond of painting to the House, in which a visitation of Providence was charged as the consequence of the misconduct of Ministers. The fever only broke out last year, though the tax had long existed; and it even pressed upon Scotland more severely than upon Ireland, for no house of less than seven windows was subject to it: so that to state that disease and death were promoted by it among the poor was both a perversion of reason and of fact. It was impossible, however, to exempt Ireland without burdening other parts of the empire; for the Hon. Baronet would find few to argue with him in the opinion, that



the exigency of public affairs did not require the collection of the present amount of revenue. His Lordship insisted that, had the Union not taken place, the debt of Ireland would have been far beyond its present amount, 1,500,000*l*. He was quite ready to sustain his share of the unpopularity that would attend voting against this unjust and unnecessary relaxation.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 80—Against it, and for the amendment, 55—Majority, 25.

When we were re-admitted into the gallery, we found Sir J. NEWPORT objecting to the scale of the proposed reduction of the Assessed Taxes.

A long conversation ensued, when the resolutions allowing reductions in the Assessed Taxes on servants, horses, and carriages, were agreed to.

Sir J. NEWPORT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the extension of typhus fever in Ireland, and to make further provision in hospitals for the cure of the disease.—Leave granted.

EDUCATION.

On the motion of Mr. BROUGHAM, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Education of the Poor, when 4,000*l*. was agreed on as a sum for defraying the expenses of the Commissioners for investigating the abuses in the appropriation of charitable funds for the purposes of education.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 14.

PETITION FROM MR. COBBETT.

Lord COCHRANE said he had a Petition to present from a great political writer, accompanied by documents from two other persons (W. Kendal and W. Stevens), who had become exiles in consequence of the practices of spies and informers in this country.

The Petition was brought up and read by the clerk. It was of very considerable length, purporting to come from William Cobbett, of Botley, now of New York, North America, and dated March 7, 1818. He stated his feelings of veneration for the numerous acts of justice and liberality performed by the Honourable House, and prayed with all humility to approach the sanctuary of the laws. He prayed for their consideration of the effects resulting from the artifices of spies, informers, and designing men, and prostituted lawyers; and lamented the consequence of the House deferring their conscientious consideration of the important matters about which the documents would give some communication. He had met two of his countrymen in Philadelphia, who had related much of the practices of Oliver, the spy. They drew up their statements voluntarily, and authenticated them upon their oaths before the Mayor of Philadelphia. These statements they delivered to the Petitioner, who now presumed to submit them to the House, and to place them in their undefiled hands for proper examination. The Petition made some strong remarks on the conduct and language of Mr. Cross, on the Derby trials, and on Col. Fletcher, who attended a meeting at Manchester. After the execution of Brandreth, he observed that it was stated in two ministerial prints, that there was an intention on the part of Government to check or stop the publication and circulation of a certain description of writings. He had thought it his duty to the House and the country to submit this Petition, with the documents added to it, especially as the latter were drawn up voluntarily. The Petitioner concluded by praying that the House would order an investigation into the real nature of those transactions which led to the death of Brandreth and others.

Lord COCHRANE moved that the Petition be ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. B. BATHURST objected to the reception of the Petition, which he said, contained libellous attacks upon Colonel Fletcher and Mr. Cross, without any particular prayer relative to the Petitioner himself; and the annexed documents (as the Speaker had stated) could not be received by the House, though without them the object of the Petitioner could not be made out.

Lord COCHRANE consented to withdraw the Petition, as the mode was irregular; but he thought that Government, for its own character, should enter on an investigation of the events alluded to in the Petition.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

Sir J. MACINTOSH called the attention of the House to this important subject. He contended that the evil had now reached such a formidable height, that inquiry was indispensable. In the minds of the public at large—in the minds of the more respectable part of the community—in the minds of those least interested in questions of politics—in the minds of all classes, there prevailed a horror at the bloodshed which had followed the stop-

page of cash-payments—(*Hear, hear!*)—for twelve years before the stoppage of cash-payments, there had been only one capital execution for forgery of Bank-notes. It was the rarest of all criminal cases. In the last seven years not less than 101 persons had suffered death for a crime for which only one had suffered in 12 years. The crime which had been so rare and unfrequent became the most frequent and the most fatal—(*Hear, hear!*)—There was another point of view in which this evil appeared still more striking and horrible—not less than 44 persons were capitally executed in London and Middlesex for this crime in the last seven years—(*Hear, hear!*)—In the account of those crimes which terminated in capital punishment, forgery was at the head of the list—before murder, and still more, before the next crime which was visited with death—burglary. For forgery almost double the number executed for burglary had been capitally punished, and far more than for all other offences whatever. If this evil could not be remedied, which he feared it could not but by the resumption of cash payments, yet it could surely be mitigated. He implored of the House to consider how they could answer to their consciences and to their constituents, if they neglected to do what they owed to the country and to themselves—(*Hear, hear!*)—If all the executions, tremendous as they were, had diminished the crime, some plea might be urged for persisting in the same course; but all the tremendous shedding of blood for this crime was not enough. By the returns on the table of the prosecutions for 1816, 1817, and three months of 1818, the number of prosecutions were constantly increasing. During the three months of this year, the prosecutions had increased to so dreadful an extent, that if the number for the rest of the year should be in proportion, the number for the whole of this year would be three times greater than the number of last year, and that number had been greater than in any other year. The return of the expenses of those prosecutions had been made. The expenses of prosecutions for forgery on the part of the Bank last year were 30,000*l*.; in the present year, in which prosecutions had made such gigantic strides, in the three months of which returns had been made, the expense was within a few hundreds of 20,000*l*. The general average struck him as extremely alarming. It was 26*l*. for each individual prosecuted since 1797. This was not only monstrous in itself, but very alarming in its tendency. In the same manner it appeared from the last returns, that in the course of the last three years, forgery, which had formerly affected only small notes, had inclined to the larger ones. The severity of punishment had no sensible effect. A Learned Judge, who in passing sentence of death upon several persons for forgery, in Lancaster, lamented that the frequent capital punishments had not diminished the crime. On this occasion the Chief Baron said, that unless some other means were devised, it would be necessary to make examples still more horrible and striking. He must apologize for occupying the time of the House, but he felt it due to the House, to the Bank, and to the public, to state explicitly his view of the subject—(*Hear!*)—The summary of the home office, of the state of crimes, none could read without alarm. It appeared that from 1805 to 1811, the number of capital punishments was 200. From 1811 to 1818, it was 580, which was 1-8th more than in the former period. Increase of crime could not be denied to indicate a change in the general state of morals. If he were to assign a cause for this change, he should not name any ordinary or political cause, but what the Right Hon. Gentleman had very happily called economical causes. It proceeded from the prodigious ebbs and flows in the means of subsistence, from the various wages of labour, and from the perpetual changes in the currency of the country. Men felt as if they were the sport of some malignant demon; and finding themselves thus the sport of fortune, they put on a desperate and gambling character. He would say nothing of the losses arising from the present system, although they were very great. An Hon. Baronet had stated, that one half of the Bank-notes circulated in the northern counties were forged. He might here suggest to the consideration of the House, that the principal sufferers in point of pecuniary loss were to be found in the class of small tradesmen, a description of persons eminently entitled to the protection of the laws. A case recently came to his knowledge of a tradesman in Marybone, who, in endeavouring to defend himself against the payment of a forged 5*l*. note, lost not merely the 5*l*. but 25*l*. more in expenses. The statement of this single fact was sufficient to prove the existence of hundreds of a similar nature. Instances of the destruction of forged notes must be numerous; because, to many, the positive loss would appear a much smaller evil than the imputation to which they might be subjected by retaining them in their possession. And here he must express his hope

that the understanding of the House would not again be insulted by the assertion, that the affairs of the Bank of England being those of a private company, were beyond the authority of Parliament. No private company, whose proceedings were so deeply implicated with the interests of public justice, could maintain such a principle; but in the relation which the Bank of England bore to the Government of the country, it was as ridiculous as if the same doctrine should be set up by the Officers of the Mint. (*Hear, hear!*) Now what was the case, in a few words, upon which his motion would be founded? For a period of 21 years, the evil of which he complained had been increasing, and during that period the Bank had taken no one step for the purpose of preventing or counteracting this increase. He did not mean to say, that they had not adopted abundant precautions for their own security, but they had entirely overlooked that of the unfortunate people of England; in consequence of which oversight, the liability of the public to be plundered and harassed remained the same as in the year 1797. Had not the public then a right to call upon that House to inquire in its own capacity, whether the continuance of this evil might have been prevented, or was owing to an inevitable necessity? Above all, inquiry was essential to the acquittal of the Bank Directors, and for the purpose of removing jealousy and suspicion from the public mind. These ends could not be accomplished without an effectual and rigorous investigation by the authority of that House. In addition, it might be well worthy their attention to consider whether some mode of punishment might not be devised, that should be more sparing of blood, and prevent the repetition of those scenes which shocked and afflicted every mind. He hoped it was not to impute improper conduct to the Bank Directors so say, that they were not exceptions to the general character of human nature; that like other corporate bodies, they adhered firmly to an established routine of forms, and felt a great reluctance to enter on the consideration of new projects. But new projects, in the present case, did not go to put to hazard a certain good, but aimed exclusively at the suppression of a monstrous evil. (*Hear, hear!*)—Since the last discussion of this subject he had seen many ingenious artists and scientific persons, and was induced, from their representations, to believe, that although the evil could not be suppressed whilst the circulation of small notes continued, it might be considerably mitigated. In the United States of America, already an example of national happiness, and likely soon to become one of wise legislation, also, he had been informed that a paper currency existed to the amount of 20,000,000*l.* Her paper currency was, however, convertible into money, forgery was not a capital offence, and the crime was of rare occurrence. The circumstances of America might be unfavourable to the commission of the offence; but it was nevertheless remarkable, that the banks in that country, not having the assistance of the gibbet to depend on, had employed the utmost ingenuity in the fabrication of their notes. He was informed on the other hand, by a very ingenious artist, that any boy who had been six months with an engraver, might imitate, so well as to make the difference imperceptible, the notes of the bank of England. Undoubtedly it would be found impossible so to manufacture a note as to set at defiance all the efforts of a skilful imitator; but the smallest abatement of that guilt and bloodshed which at present constituted so alarming an evil in society, appeared to him in the highest degree worthy attention. He concluded by moving, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the means of more effectually preventing the forgery of notes of the Bank of England, and to report their opinions thereon.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER perfectly concurred with the Learned Gentleman's opinion, as to the necessity of some inquiry. He did not think, however, that the proposed mode was likely to afford a very satisfactory result, the investigation involving a great deal of scientific research, and demanding assiduous attention. It appeared to him, therefore, that it would be more expedient, with a view to the discovery of an adequate remedy, to address the Crown for the appointment of a Commission which should be charged with this inquiry. The duration of this Commission would be limited only by the extent of their labours, whilst that of a Committee must be regulated by the sitting of the House. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had stated, that he had had several new methods of fabricating notes submitted to his inspection, and that he thought well of some of them. For his own part he had examined a great number, and although many were extremely plausible, some radical defect was discoverable in them all. Still he did not despair that a considerable improvement might be effected, although he felt it right to caution the House against entertaining very sanguine

expectations with respect to an effectual remedy. The offence of coining counterfeit money had increased in a much greater proportion than the forgery of Bank-notes, the number of convictions for the three last years ending 1813 being 392, and for the last three years 624. The fact was, that it kept pace with the increase of other crimes, and could not be prevented by a reduction of our paper currency. The evil, though of great magnitude, could not fairly be imputed to the extent of our paper-currency, or any want of care on the part of the Bank Directors. Forgery was a crime which he feared had always existed in a commercial and enlightened country, where education was generally diffused, and the means of committing the offence were always at hand. He should move, that after the word "That," be inserted, "an humble Address to the Prince Regent, that he would be graciously pleased to issue a Commission, under the Great Seal, for an inquiry into the most effectual means of preventing the forgery of the promissory notes of the Bank of England, and of other banks; as likewise, the forgery of other negotiable securities."

Sir C. MORGAN declared his preference of the mode of inquiry proposed by the Learned Gentleman.

Mr. BENNET commented with much severity on the conduct of the Bank in the cases of several individuals convicted of, or under prosecution for, this offence. He felt it his duty to concur in the motion of his Hon. and Learned Friend, and he trusted that it would receive the support of every Member in the House.

Mr. SAMUEL THORNTON said, the Bank had uniformly endeavoured to exercise the utmost disposition to leniency. And with regard to the prosecution of particular cases, the solicitor of the Bank was not allowed to exercise his own discretion, but always acted under the directions and on the responsibility of his employers.

Mr. HUSKISSON thought it necessary that some measure should be immediately adopted; for although the Bank could ascertain whether the notes were good or not, it was not in the power of the holder to say whether it was genuine, nor could he compel another to receive it in payment, if he conceived it not to be genuine. This was not the case with the coin of the realm.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir SAMUEL ROBERTS thought that the system now acted upon led to all those mischievous consequences which his Hon. Friend had pointed out. In every case of selection, the people criticised the distinction, and thought that great injustice had been committed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. MANNING said, the Directors judged of every case with the utmost solicitude. They were governed in their proceedings, not by a regard for their own interest, but for the protection of the public: the expenses were paid out of the funds of the Corporation, and for the express purpose of saving harmless those who had been imposed upon by forged notes, and who were unable to bear the expenses. It was not the practice of the Bank to interfere after judgment.—In the course of the last few years, this crime had increased to a most alarming degree. The several offenders in England, in 1811, amounted to 5,373: in 1817, they had increased to 13,933. He could assure the House, that the Bank would be happy to concur in such measures as might be deemed most practicable for preventing forgery; but it would be perfectly idle to adopt any project that might be submitted to them from day to day, and which might be copied by their engraver in three or four days. He had witnessed their patient attention to the subject, and he would add, that they would spare no expense whatever to adopt such a plan as might be found most effectual for checking the evil. The reason why they detained the notes, after the word "forged" had been stamped upon them, was, that in cases in which they had gone out again, that word had been erased by a chymical process.

Sir A. PIGOTT replied to the charges brought against the Bank. Many projects had been already examined, and others would be attended to; but when it was considered that many experiments had ended in failure, he thought it was not asking too much from the opponents of the Bank to allow two things—first, that the Directors had not been idle or negligent; and, secondly, that a remedy was not so easy a thing as some people seemed to think.

Mr. W. SMITH said, the Bank appeared to him to have acted wrong, in withholding from the public that criterion by which they themselves were enabled to determine a forgery. For the last 20 years no new attempt had been made to prevent forgery. The Bank had not done all that it could to remedy the evil complained of, and the public was joined by the House in thinking so. He was of opinion that a Committee could best sift the subject.

Mr. CANNING preferred the proposed Commission, because he

thought it would be most effectual. He was persuaded that a remedy to a certain extent might be found, but it would consist in the skill with which the plate was formed, and the greater difficulty of its imitation, from the delicacy of its execution.

Sir J. MACINTOSH replied:—If a Royal Commission were appointed, no report could be made before January or February, and in the mean time the whole evil was continued. He could not agree that men of science would be the best judges upon a question of this kind. They might be the best witnesses, but it was for men of sense and education to decide, uninfluenced by the power of the Crown, and fearless of displeasing Ministers.—He contended that a Commission would not in any respect remove the distrust existing in the public mind; on the contrary, it would be immediately concluded that there was a collusion between the Directors and Ministers, and that the mere tools of the latter had been appointed for the purpose of gratifying the former. It was the duty of the House to be firm upon this subject, to oppose itself as a proud barrier for the defence of the people against the Directors of the Bank and Ministers, unless it wished to confirm the ill opinion entertained of it by many out of doors.

The House then divided.—For the Amendment, 106.—For the Motion, 62.—Majority, 44.

After some conversation a new Address was proposed, the object of which was the same as the former, except that it did not extend to the country-banks, but was limited to the Bank of England alone.—Agreed to.

TREATMENT OF COUNT LAS CASES.

Mr. J. P. GRANT brought forward his motion on the treatment of Count Las Cases. That person had been taken from St. Helena under the authority conferred on the Governor, and transmitted thence to the Cape of Good Hope. He had been thence sent up the country by the authority of the Governor, and detained for many months against his inclination. When he arrived in the Thames, that very night a despatch was sent from the Alien-office, an officer was sent on board to him, and his papers were taken from him, by what authority he knew not. He was then sent to Ostend, where he was treated as a prisoner. He was next delivered to the Prussians, and by them treated as a prisoner, and conveyed to Frankfort, where he believed he was still detained under the surveillance of the police. The Learned Gentleman concluded, by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to give directions that there should be laid before the House copies of all Correspondence relative to the transportation of Count Las Cases to Europe, &c.

Lord CASTLEREAGH considered the motion as calculated to throw great odium on Government, which they did not deserve. Count Las Cases had been detected in endeavouring to establish a correspondence between the prisoner in St. Helena and certain persons in Europe. He had not been delivered at all to the government at Ostend. He was conveyed in the common packet-boat there, and there was no communication in order that he might be detained when he was there landed. With regard to his papers, his own seal had been put upon them, and they had been sent after him: he had received them just as they were when he had put his seal on them. The Noble Lord concluded with expressing a hope, that under such circumstances they would not concur with the motion.

After some further conversation, the motion was negatived.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 15.

On the motion of Mr. HOWORTH, various Papers were ordered respecting the war now raging in India.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH alluded to the late grant of 6000*l.* a-year to the Duke of Cambridge, and now proposed that a similar one should be made to the Duke of Kent, on his marriage with the Princess of Linen. His Lordship spoke of the advantage of an alliance with this family, the connection not being a new one. The Princess, he said, had stipulated for the guardianship of her children by a former marriage; but as she relinquished 4 or 5000*l.* a-year by this new connection, by granting her a dower of 6000*l.* the House would only replace what she had surrendered. His Lordship spoke of debts of the Duke of Kent, which had arisen from his not having any Parliamentary allowance till the age of 32, and he had met them in the manliest way, by giving up a large portion of his income. He concluded by moving, that 6000*l.* per annum be granted to the Duke of Kent, out of the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. CURWEN disapproved altogether of the grant. The Duke

had sufficient: he had 25,000*l.* a-year, and if he were embarrassed, had not his Royal Mother the means of aiding him, out of her 50,000*l.* a-year privy purse money? He entertained, in common with others, a high opinion of the character of the Royal Duke; but we ought not to lay the debts of the Princes on the shoulders of the people.—(Hear, hear!)

Sir R. HERON had no objection to the dower to the Princess, but did not approve the grant to the Duke.

Mr. BROTHAM spoke of the public virtues and benevolence of the Duke of Kent, though he left those things out of consideration in giving his vote for the grant, which he did on public grounds, as the alliance was desirable, and pecuniary assistance was necessary. His Royal Highness had appropriated 17,000*l.* a-year out of his 25,000*l.* to liquidate his debts, and this deduction would continue some years.

Mr. METHUEN opposed the grant, and so did Lord ALTHORPE and Mr. PROTHEROE.

Mr. J. SMITH spoke in favour of it.

On a division, there were for the grant, 205.—Against it, 52.—Majority, 153.—The dower to the Princess was then voted.

ALIEN BILL.

On the second reading of this Bill, Mr. LAMBERT made some very powerful objections to it, in an energetic and manly speech. He characterised the measure as one in direct hostility to the principles of the British Constitution, and which tended to assimilate it with the despotic continental Governments. Formerly the Bill had been supported as a war measure; but now we were at peace with all the world; all revolutionary principles had been in a manner abandoned, and all Europe had subsided into tranquillity. The Noble Lord had allowed that—he himself had stated it. Social order had been established. In furtherance of that, the Noble Lord had assisted to plan and execute the partition of Poland; he had handed over States to other Governments, whose rule had always been the object of their detestation; and in his operations, he had even divided the objects of his exertions into souls and half souls. Nothing had been left undone; every act of spoliation had been carried into effect. By the Noble Lord's own showing, therefore, it would be found that every possibility of danger from foreign machination and interference was at an end. But he still persisted in this measure, by which it was manifest that the Bill could not be for the protection of the country, but for the assimilation to tyranny and continental despotism. If it was for such a purpose that the Bill was intended, then, indeed, it might be said that we had a Constitution for show, and not for use, which might well serve for a spectacle to admire, effectual, more energetic, and more decisive way to the more despotism. How could it be imagined that the *ter* of military this country could be overturned by the machinations of men? For the purpose of guarding against such enemies, were we to sacrifice our dearest rights, and our honour as Englishmen? He implored the House to consider before they granted such a power. He implored them not to grant it. The character of England, in all foreign countries, was deeply injured by this measure.

Mr. PROTHEROE supported the measure, as one not at all injurious to the Constitution.

Mr. LITTLETON opposed it, and stated the case of a M. Bafort, who sold the *Eau Medicinale* for the cure of the gout, and had been sent out of the country by Ministers, who ought to show, he said, that this medicine-vender was a conspirator against the peace and stability of England.—(A laugh.)—If such doings and such principles were to be sanctioned in England, we were subject to a mere simple despotism. Those who conducted our administration were gentlemen, he admitted, and honourable men; but they had never manifested any feeling of sympathy with the sufferings of their fellow-men under oppression and tyranny. They had aided and promoted despotism all over Europe.—(Hear, hear!)—They had never failed to support the powerful against the weak and injured.—(Hear.)

Mr. H. CLIVE said, that there was a number of persons in France who knew only war, and if they were allowed to settle in this country, their whole object would be to excite war. This country had surely a right to protect itself from such an evil.

Lord FOLKESTONE protested against this Bill, as one contrary to liberality and justice and sound policy; one by which the great bulwark of liberty, the trial by law, was superseded and made useless by this measure, and a door was opened to all the machinations of secret spies and informers.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. C. GRANT contended that the measure was not directed against foreigners generally, but against those turbulent spirits

which still sought to torment the peace of Europe; those spirits which had at one time worshipped the Goddess of Reason, and at another the idol Bonaparte. Surely we might guard ourselves against the admission of such characters, without incurring the reproach of inhospitality.

Mr. F. Douglas expressed his sorrow at seeing that the result of the deliberations at Vienna had been to alter the policy of that Government which owed all its freedom to principles of a more liberal nature. Our ancestors had never expected that this country would be represented by a statesman, who would cause our sturdy Constitution to bend and truckle to a system framed with a view to the convenience of Foreign States.—(Hear, hear!)

Not a single word was uttered by the Ministers.—The House divided—For the second reading, 97—Against it, 35.—After some further business, an adjournment took place till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

G. Biggs, Holborn-bridge, silversmith, from May 19 to June 30.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. P. Alp, W. Cooper, and T. H. Birch, Fenchurch-street, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Southee, Canterbury, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Nethersole and Barron, Essex-street, Strand.

S. Wellings, Shrewsbury, tailor. Attornies, Messrs. Presland, Proctor, and Slaney, Brunswick-square.

J. V. Rose, Cambridge, brushmaker. Attorney, Mr. Croft, Chancery-lane.

J. Martin, Mitcham, Surrey, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Pritchard, Essex-street, Strand.

W. Heath, Hanley, Staffordshire, blacksmith. Attorney, Mr. G. Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.

J. Younghusband, Liverpool, ship-broker. Attorney, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

T. Malkin, Burslem, Staffordshire, blue-colour-maker. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, King's Bench-walks, Temple.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. Agg, Water-lane, printer, from May 23 to July 11.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Forder, Basingstoke, Hampshire, stage-coach-proprietor. Attorney, Southampton, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Hicks

R. Tredgold, Kenridge, Bartlett's Buildings.

J. Standish, Liverpool, flour-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

T. Farrar, Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Wiglesworth and Crosby, Gray's Inn.

W. Moore, Halifax, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Evans, Hatton-garden.

J. Liddell, Huddersfield, cordwainer. Attorney, Mr. Thomas, Hind-court, Fleet-street.

J. Sansum, Cree-Church-lane, Leadenhall-street, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Lewis, Crutched Friars.

T. H. Halse and T. D. Meriton, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, button-manufacturers. Attorney, Mr. Chilton, Chancery-lane.

T. N. Hirst and J. Wood, Huddersfield, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Noble-street, Foster-lane.

W. Neale, Warminster, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Lowden, Clement's-lane.

D. Wookey, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn.

S. and G. Williams and T. Tarrant, Lilypot-lane, straw-hat-manufacturers. Attorney, Mr. Brumell, Church Passage, Guildhall.

D. Barnard, Fenchurch-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Holt, Threadneedle-street.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 79 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 per Cent. Cons. 80 $\frac{1}{4}$.

JUVENILE, BACC. ART., and other Communications, have been received. The answer to BACC. ART. will be made through the medium of Mr. R.

Mr. PADDON's Letter respecting the claims of Mr. LOEIER to a musical invention, next week.

The poetical communications of R. W. E. and our friend C. will be inserted.

We are much obliged, and so will our readers feel, to two Correspondents, who severally inform us, that Mr. O'KEEFE is alive and living at Chichester. One of them adds a new and gratifying piece of intelligence, which is, that the venerable dramatist does not appear to be quite blind; as he has been seen walking alone. We ought to have put this information in our theatrical article, but it slipped us at the moment of writing. A very proper passage however in G. O.'s Letter shall be noticed in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MAY 17.

News from the Continent is very barren this week. Nothing interesting has arrived from the French Chambers, nor did the Deputies meet on Monday, having finished their business for the present. The Report on the Budget was to be made on Friday. Even rumours of prisoners and seizures are almost silent, so that every thing from France sounds dull, illegitimate as well as legitimate. It seems like the hush of expectation, now that the Foreign Armies are supposed to be going away.

Some ministerial papers wish us to understand that the question with Spain, which the United States have cut short in so pithy a manner, is not likely to lead to any awkward results for the former power. It may be so; but if it be, thus much we can venture to predict, that it will be in consequence of some kind of succumbing on the part of Spain; and we will venture to add another prediction relative to any disputes that have arisen or may arise with our own Government relative to trade or any other matter,—which is this,—that with every wish and impatience to do the reverse, from old grudges and present anti-liberty consciousness, our Attornies will do their utmost to avoid a war. If the Spanish Court pretend to go to war, they know very well they will only hasten the emancipation of South America. If the British go to war, they know as well they will only hasten the renewed efforts of the lovers of liberty of Europe, besides giving chances to America for —, but perhaps they are not aware of the latter, and therefore, in greater love of freedom than of our beloved countryman the Cabinet, we shall not mention them.

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From America we have a piece of intelligence of considerable importance. Some time since, a Bill was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, the object of which was to counteract the influence of the British navigation laws on the shipping interest of the United States, so far as affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the colonies of Great Britain. A Bill on this subject has passed the Senate. The first section of this Act provides, that, from the 30th of next September, the ports of the United States shall be closed against every vessel, the property of a British subject, coming from any port in the dominions of Great Britain which is closed against the merchantmen of the United States.—The second section exacts bonds from British vessels outward-bound from American ports, and laden with American produce, that they shall not land their cargoes at any British port prohibited in the first section.—Thus the first clause prevents the export of English colonial produce in English vessels to America; and the second prohibits the

supply of the English colonies with lumber, provisions, or other necessities from America, in ships belonging to Great Britain.—The Americans have of course a right to enforce against our colonies the same restraints which we have set the example of establishing in the commerce of our colonies with the States of North America. It becomes a mere consideration of interest who shall continue these repelling regulations longest, or who shall be the first to give in. Our colonists supply America with rum, sugar, and molasses, while she gives them in return many of the necessities of life.

Authentic intelligence has been received from Port-au-Prince, of the death of PÉTIÓN. It was supposed that he died of inanition, having obstinately refused all kinds of medicine and nourishment, and even water. His motives for this strange determination do not appear to have been accurately known.

AFFAIR OF FUALDES.—Under this head, the French papers have from time to time given an account of certain legal proceedings of the Assize Court at Albi, which have occupied greatly the public attention in France. It appears that about eight in the evening of the 13th March, 1817, M. FUALDES the elder, a respectable inhabitant of Rhodéz, was dragged into a house of ill-fame in that town, where he was made to sign several papers, and then murdered. He was stretched by force on a table, when his throat was cut, and his blood being caught in a basin, was given to a pig to drink. The body was afterwards thrown into the river. The persons concerned were tried at Rhodéz, but owing to some informality, a fresh trial took place at Albi, which terminated on the 1st inst.—The young FUALDES addressed the Court against his father's murderers.—The Jury deliberated for four hours and an half, during which time they came to an unanimous judgment—pronouncing *Bastide, Jausson, Collet, the widow Bancel, and Bach*, guilty of the murder with premeditation; *Anne Bernot* (the mistress of Collet), guilty as an accomplice, but without premeditation; *Manson*, guilty of aiding only in throwing the body into the river. The five first-named prisoners, therefore, were sentenced to suffer death—*Anne Bernot* to hard labour for life—*Manson* to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 50 francs. Madame Manson was fully acquitted, and is now restored to freedom. *Bach*, considering the importance of his confessions, was strenuously recommended to the clemency of the Crown.—The mysterious and singular conduct of Madame Manson, was the chief cause of the interest which this trial excited in France. It seems that she had visited the house, into which M. FUALDES was dragged, in male attire, and had hidden herself in a closet during the horrid event. She was however discovered, forced from her hiding-place by the murderers, and was about to have been sacrificed to their fears, but was saved at the intercession of two of them (supposed to be *Jausson* and *Bach*), on her taking an oath of secrecy. The oath it was, as it should seem, which made her assume an air of mystery, and at first deny that she knew any thing of the murder; but in order to exculpate herself from the charge of having aided in it, she at length spoke out, and was of course acquitted.

The widow of the late Prince of LIXEMBOURG, and sister of Prince LEOPOLD, will be 32 years of age in August next. She has a son and daughter by her deceased husband. The son is in his 14th year, the daughter in her 12th.

The secret as to the real author of *Waverley*, and the other Novels which have so justly attracted public notice is no longer kept. Mr. WALTER SCOTT has sold the copyright of four more volumes of *Tales of my Landlord*, and the produce of which he has purchased an edition of his own. The price of the book exactly pays for

BANK FORGERIES.—The account of the number of persons prosecuted for forging, uttering, or having in their possession, forged notes of the Bank of England, as certified by their solicitor, from the 1st of January to the 10th of April last (little more than three months), amounts to the almost incredible number of 129!

A respectable tradesman of Windsor, having had a note of 5*l.* detained at the Bank of England as forged, determined on Monday last to put to the test the right of that Company to pronounce upon forgeries without explanation. He therefore demanded to see the clerk whose name the note in question purported to bear, and required from him an affidavit that the signature was not of his hand-writing. After some debate, that gentleman consented to the request; but eventually, on the interference of the Chief Cashier, was prevented acceding to so reasonable a proposition. The tradesman was therefore under the necessity of sitting down with the loss of his property, with no other satisfaction than the official assurance, under the hand of Mr. HASE, that the note was a forgery.—*Windsor Express.*

If the Bank Directors refuse to make Notes which cannot easily be forged, what is there to prevent our mounted men from establishing a Bank in the Metropolis, and by doing their duty, serve the public and themselves at the same time?

A Lady, the daughter of a Nobleman, and wife of a Major in the army, will shortly make her debut at the Belfast Theatre, in expectation of relieving her husband from some pecuniary difficulties.—*There.*

New-School, Chesham, Bucks.—Yesterday, at the Guildhall, Westminster, a sum of 10*l.* was given in compensation of 100*l.* to an individual in St. James's Market, to whom the Commissioners had had the modesty and justice to offer 200*l.*

HENRY CORBETT, son of WILLIAM CORBETT, states in a public advertisement, that he has discontinued the publication of the *Political Register*, in consequence of the want of patronage to encourage its continuance in the United States.—*American Paper.*

DISRUPTANCE AT WINCHESTER.—A serious disturbance, we are sorry to say, has taken place at the College School, near this city. The young Gentlemen, both scholars and commoners, (with the exception of a few College Prefects,) at half-past three on Thursday afternoon, armed themselves with sticks, stones, &c. got possession of the keys, and locked themselves within the College walls. The Warden, Fellows, and Masters, having refused to treat with them on any other terms than an unconditional return to their duty, they, at ten o'clock next morning, delivered up their sticks, opened the gates, and went to their respective quarters. The ringleaders, conscious of their demerits, and aware of the certain punishment which awaited them, had exacted a promise from their deluded school-fellows, that they all would share in their punishment whatever it might be. When, therefore, twelve ringleaders had been expelled, many of the others accompanied them into the town. The great majority, however, soon returned, though we understand that a few of the commoners proceeded to their respective homes. Of these latter the greatest part have been since brought back by their friends, and we are happy to say that order is now re-established.—*Hampshire Chronicle, May 11.*

A public meeting was held at Liverpool on the 12th inst., at which the Rev. WILLIAM GUNTER proposed Thomas LEECH, Esq. as a representative for that borough, in the event of a general election. The motion was seconded by Mr. ESTERLIN SMITH and carried with great applause. A requisition to that effect was immediately signed by upwards of 1000 persons.

—*Chronicle.*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 323.

DRURY-LANE.

Our old friend ELLISTON has appeared this week in the character of *Vapid* in the *Dramatist*, and of *Belcour* in the comedy of the *West Indian*; and has been received with his due applause. We are glad to find the visible effect his return has had upon this house, which wanted him certainly most thirstily. He is to Drury-Lane's comedy, what KEAN is to it's tragedy; his name in the play-bill is a sufficient voucher that you will not want entertainment. The actresses, above all, must be glad of his return; for in spite of their talents they were neutralized by the inefficient gentlemen they had to deal with; and very likely on this account, we never remember to have seen Mrs. DAVISON perform with more hearty spirit and good will than she did on Friday as *Charlotte Rusport*. Her looks, her laughter, her rallying shakes of the head, her sparkling turnings about, were all in her very best and youngest style, not excepting her fine figure, which is not the worse for a little more wisely fullness. When we saw her on the stage with ELLISTON, and heard his fine mellow voice, now deepening into a tremulous ardour, and now drawing itself up into one of his pithy pieces of dry humour, we were touched with a pleasure bordering on pain. We were again living at the period when the *Honey Moon* first came out, and the *Duke Aranza* and the tamed spirit of his happy wife were in all their glory; when there was a good self-tormenting *Falkland* in the *Rivals*, a good filial rogue in *Captain Absolute*, a good *Archer*, a good *Henry Wildair*, a good *Ranger*, an excellent *Frederick* in *Matrimony*, and an extraordinary triple fellow in *Three and the Deuce*, all of which, with twenty others, we trust we shall now have again.

But alas, saith the poet,—

Without black velvet breeches, what is man?

And alas, saith the critic,—with a whole suit of clothes half as large again as they used to be, what is youth? When we could not content ourselves with hearing Mr. ELLISTON, we saw the fullness of half a dozen additional years upon him. He has not been exempted, as LEWIS was, from this potent infirmity. He seems full half as fat again as he was; and we must add, whether from the same cause, or from his Circus and Olympic-Pavilion vagaries, he is more stiff in his graver scenes of gentility than he used to be,—does not seem to be so much at home, or in possession of his old spirit and readiness. His return, however, may perhaps renew him in this respect. He is still a delightful comedian, as of old; and if we lived in the country, and were not compelled by our office to go to theatres, we would at any time walk ten miles to see two of their favourite characters performed together by him and Miss DUNCAN,—no offence to Mrs. DAVISON either.

PHILARMONIC SOCIETY.

In making this society, as it ought to be, an object of critical attention, we should have put our remarks under some other head than a *theatrical* one, were not the convenience of doing so warranted in some measure by the necessity of criticising the opera under the same title. The opera sometimes has almost as little to do with the stage as a concert, at least to any real purpose; yet as we have been in the habit of criticising it in a theatrical as well as musical point of view, we must be excused for adding a subject entirely musical to these articles, if it be only to avoid having a separate head for musical criticism, in which the opera would be excluded, and which for our own sakes, as lovers rather than professed knowers of music, we would avoid. We might indeed take advantage of some less spectacular senses, in which the word theatre is used;—but what signifies all this preamble? We have warrants of many sorts

for acting upon the principle that heads have little to do with bodies; and besides, we might have our way in such a matter, if for no other reason than because we were some how or other led to it; just as MONTAIGNE writes an essay *On the Resemblance of Children to their Parents* which is all about diseases and medicine, and gives us his opinion of the healthiness and modesty of scepticism under cover of a few words about Cripples.

The Philharmonic Society, though it has not yet met, we believe, with any particular criticism, in the newspapers, either from professors or admirers, is well known and appreciated in the musical world. It is an assembly of eminent professors, who resolved to do justice to masterly compositions by a masterly performance of them, and who execute their task to admiration. They meet in the Argyle Rooms at stated times on the first day of the week, and perform a concert of instrumental music, which subsequently, we believe, to the first conception of their plan, has been interspersed with vocal. But although this was a judicious innovation, and threw something of a more visibly social air over the entertainment, the great charm is the instrumental part of it. Those who in consequence of hearing bad, or indifferent, or careless performers, have sometimes been led to wonder what there can be in the mere playing of music,—those who have had their ears dinned with Vauxhall kettle-drums,—or furiously scraped and carbonadoed by theatre-orchestras,—or tiakled into an ungallant impatience by young ladies who halt, and hesitate, and cry One, Two!—*t! t!* and Dear me!—or tolled to death, as if by their own funeral bells, with the dreary repetitions facetiously called *Glees*,—or lastly jaded into a longing after their bolsters by maudlin concerts, in which ladies scream, and gentlemen mumble and growl, and the players are out and look at each other,—all these, and such-like sufferers from the enormities of unthinking fiddles, should go to the Philharmonic Society, and find out indeed the “concord of sweet sounds.” We were never at a real concert till last Monday. The simultaneous harmony, time, and other mechanical precision, with which the performers execute the most difficult movements, is the least part of the surprise. What most astonishes one, is the extraordinary sympathy with which they all feel together,—the ardour with which, at one and the same instant, they all swell out an enthusiastic note,—and the chastened recollection with which they recoil into gentleness, or sink gradually away through all the shades of diminished strength. It is like the expression of a face reflected and multiplied in a piece of cut glass. It is BRIAREUS playing with his hundred hands.

The entertainment of last Monday, at which Mr. WEICHSEL led, and Mr. NOVELLO was at the piano-forte, consisted of some vocal and instrumental pieces from MOZART and BEETHOVEN, a sextetto for the piano-forte and other instruments by Mr. RIES, a German professor now in London, an air by Mr. SOR, a Spanish professor of the guitar now in London also, a new overture by a living German composer of the name of ROMBERG, and a sacred duet from the works of that accomplished person, BENEDETTO MARCELLI, a Venetian Nobleman, who flourished at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and who was at once musician, poet, and philosopher. The opening of the concert with MOZART's symphony of E flat, perfectly electrified us. We never heard such playing before, nor can we pay it a more grateful compliment than by saying it was quite worthy of the exquisite beauty of the composition. The commencement of it, with those extraordinary runnings down that come in at intervals, was like

—No mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth owns.

It seemed to the imagination as if some strange, kind, and visible intercourse was about to be opened between heaven

and the world, and then as if angels one by one came stooping swiftly to the earth, each alighting with a firm foot, and proceeding to set about some mysterious and beautiful task. The pieces from BEETHOVEN seemed to resume this mystery, but with greater wildness and vehemence. Of the new overture by Mr. ROMBERG, we cannot speak highly. It reminded us too much of theatrical common-places, and seemed as if it should have been followed by the usual drawing up of a curtain,—scene a storm, with a chorus of fishermen or banditti. The sextetto by Mr. RIES, had some graceful passages, but was most remarkable for the consummate neatness and finish of his own playing at the piano-forte. He scattered the notes about like sprinkles of chrystal water. The new Air, composed by Mr. SOU who is known for the extraordinary perfection he contrives to fetch out of his national instrument the guitar, was very elegant, especially towards the beginning and the close. It is a characteristic mark of the nature and reputation of this Society, that it attracts to it the visits and compositions of the most eminent foreign professors, among whom last year was CHERUBINI. The Quartetto from MOZART for two violins, a tenor, and violoncello, went like the rest of the instrumental performances, with great sweetness and variety of emphasis; but we cannot say as much for the vocal part of the entertainment. The singers were Mrs. SALMON and Mr. BRAHAM, and both got into a very misplaced trick of singing out of tune. We think we heard it said in the room that the latter was unwell. Their repetition however of the duet, *Qual anelante*, from MARCELLO, was an amendment; and what a duet it is! It is the well known psalm,—As the hart panteth after the water-brooks,—and seems distilled drop by drop out of the composer's very core. Nothing can be more intense than the imploring tenderness of the first movement, and the passionate rapidity of remonstrance in the concluding one, while the repetition, at those gentle intervals, of the word *Mai*, breathes suddenly forth like so many little outcries. We never before heard any thing so truly devotional; and yet there is a vein of refinement and gentility running throughout, which seems to remind us of the accomplished man without hurting his religious attitude. It is in this respect like RAPHAEL's picture of the Sacrament at the altar, where the Pope is kneeling with his hands together in fervid devotion, yet preserving a certain air of elegant princeliness, not excepting in his hands themselves, the fingers of which are adorned with rings. But that passionate breathing on the word *Mai*, and the little upward pant in the word *Anelante*, have haunted us ever since.

AMEROGETTI'S CONCERT.

This active and spirited singer had a very successful concert at the house of Sir John and Lady Leicester, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, where he was allowed to have the picture-gallery for the purpose, and was altogether treated with a liberal spirit, calculated to give foreigners a proper idea of the true English gentry. We are sorry to find that there is a party-cabal at the Opera-house, very unworthy of the talents of the performers; and the presence of Signor AMEROGETTI and Mons. BEGREZ at this concert, gave us a very pleasant idea of their tempers and dispositions, not excepting Mons. DEVILLE, who was present also. Signor CRIVELLI very likely deserves as much; but he was apologised for as being absent from sickness. The two French young ladies, DE LINT, who were among the singers, we shall notice another opportunity. We have only time to say at present that the singing of AMEROGETTI and his friends, a new and harmonious accompaniment on the walls in the pictures of the best British masters, a crowd of elegant people, some of them very beautiful women, and the consciousness that all this graceful enjoyment was taking place in the resi-

dence of liberal patrons, worthy to patronize the liberal, furnished altogether one of the completest gratifications that the true lovers of art could have had.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

No. 291. *Una with the Satyrs*. W. HILTON, A.—This is a sterling picture. It is not what new pictures in general are, a repetition of old ones, or a repetition of the Painter's manner, of his shapes, touches, colour, and effects; it is indeed a new work. It is Poetry spread before us, and rebounding in our breasts with pity, admiration, beauty, and nature, from the canvas. Whatever defect it may have, it makes its way to the inmost heart the moment it is seen, and prevents the judgment from hesitating till it has the cautious assent of criticism. Judgment indeed soon, if not at once, coalesces with the feelings; they stamp their combined decision on the heart, and leave a delightful and enduring impression. In looking at a picture, this general impression on hearts of genuine flesh is the best test of its merit; for it is not whether there is a want of certain good qualities, such as clearness of tint, accurate drawing, beauty, and facility of touch, &c. for in some one or more of these requisites nearly all, if not all pictures, are more or less deficient. It is sufficient to constitute a fine work, that admiration, feeling, thought, pleasure, are awakened. That is not the best work which best approves itself to the judgment in parts only, or in a display of excellence in some of the constituents of a picture, but whose aggregate power touches the soul with most intensity. We have seen very impressive pictures of STOTHARD, aye, of TITIAN, inferior in correctness of drawing, touch, &c. to many insipid works. But Mr. HILTON's *dees* abound in correct constituents of Art, though it may not give us all of them. Where, indeed, is the painting that does? It has some good, though not a refined touchiness of pencil. RAPHAEL's oils had not—but it has what is better still, and what his pre-eminently had, force and correctness of expression. It has also a briskness of colour, that, like the newly-awakened and vigorous hues of spring, rouses and charms our attention. There is a sprightliness of various colour, which adds to that cheerfulness so agreeably reflected on the spectator's mind, by the delighted and soothing looks and actions of the generous *Fawns and Satyrs* dancing, piping, wondering, and worshipping round *Una*, the scarcely assured and lone wanderer. In the trembling doubtfulness of her step, her crossed arms, her afflicted look, and sicklied skin—in fine, in this representation of

"Beauty brought to unworthy wretchedness,"

we have that pathetic interest excited which results from all its fine contrast to the surrounding gaiety of scene, to the admirably painted and graceful activity of the sylfuns, and from their earnest endeavours at conciliating her confidence. If to this painting of the impassioned soul, we add the Venetian-like, or, more properly, the Nature-like lustre of colour and of light, the clear sapphire of the sky, and the bright mountainous distance, harmonized to the eye by the blue-bell flowers and dresses—if we add the rich brown complexions of the *Fawns*, and the uniform vigour of thought and execution kept up in every part, we are sensible to the soul's core of the power of genius and of painting. The picture possesses our undivided attention. We no more wish to stray from it to others, till we have had a lengthened view of it, than the lover, who, among a number of common-place females, is looking at that one beloved among them, whose superior intelligence, sensibility, and beauty, have rivetted his attention, and fixed his happy destiny.

SIR J. F. LEICESTER'S GALLERY.

Painting, like Poetry, is the communication of what is reflected on the mind by visible things, and he of course is the best Painter or Poet whose imagination is not only most retentively susceptible of this reflexion, but who adds to this greatest qualification, this soul of genius, a less admirable but equally necessary acquaintance with and use of the outward and executive sign of his thoughts, which in Art is the science of Drawing, and in Poetry the science of Words. Susceptibility is altogether an original; execution more of an acquired power. The late Sir J. REYNOLDS had the first intensely, but was deficient in the latter. It was in a great measure the same with his pupil the late Academician HOPNER. His drawing was feeble, compared to his conception of the graces that are within and without the mind, that glow in the soul, and animate the body. He had more of genius than science, and was more

"Kindled above at the heavenly Maker's light"

than at the lamp of study. All his works shew this, and especially his *Sleeping Nymph*, in this Gallery. It is his masterpiece. It is, in our opinion, worth all his other performances put together, and were it a little more scientific in the Drawing, would be, and indeed is, one of those presents of Painting from the Circassia of Art, which is produced in one of the most genial moods. Though nearly uncovered, the impression of her beauty is chastened by her more soul-subduing look of perfect innocence, that no unhallowed emotion arises. Deep repose is seated on her calm countenance and amiably quiescent limbs. A delicate flush, like the glow that comes over the face of healthy slumbering infants, tinges her cheeks and lips; a clear mild blue is mixed among the carnation white of her Hygeian skin; her entire frame, lengthened, rounded, and modelled to the exact point, and no more, of youthful maturity and loveliness, makes every other idea of beauty and grace that may have occupied the mind, appear mean, and we look at her, in the heavenliness of her appearance, with an unmovable, charmed, and lengthened-out attention, with mingled esteem and affection. It is the triumph of shape, colour, sentiment, purity, all conjoined in a delicious power of represented excellence over the thoughts and the heart. It is the triumph of Painting.

R. H.

CARTOON OF DELIVERING THE KEYS.

15. So when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these? He saith unto him, yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, feed my Lambs.

16. He saith unto him again the second time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, feed my Sheep.

17. He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved, because he said unto him the third time, lovest thou me? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, feed my Sheep.

At this simple command, such, as seen in this Cartoon, were the expressions, the characters, the actions, the grace, the composition, the beauty, the sentiments, and scenery, which instantly filled the conception of RAPHAEL. In the hands of a common painter, what could have been done with "feed my sheep?" But it is this power of conceiving from such simple suggestions, and what from the circumstances of the case must have happened, which ever marks the great capacity. Painters had ever better thus choose subjects from a suggesting line, than merely fill up, as they mostly do, the characters which Poets have previously pictured for them. Poets should only be called in as assistants: Painters should be ever jealous of doing nothing but realizing the conceptions of Poets: they should shew, by every subject they paint, that nature has given

them the same fertility of imagination and powers of creation, the same power of exciting sympathies by the characters and the passions they display: they should ever take some simple few words of history, and by adding, inventing, and composing from nature, strike every heart by their truths, and delight every fancy by their beauties, or their Art will have no right to be considered as the Sister of Poetry. Could any one have believed, that without the graces of women any subject could have been made so interesting and delightful as RAPHAEL has made this? Few but RAPHAEL have ever done it; none but great geniuses can ever do it: and by none but by such men has it ever been done. What it wants in variety of character, as to sex and age, he has supplied by exhibiting the various ways in which different temperaments are affected by the same thing. What in picturesque beauty of dress, by infinite variations of the same dresses, affected by variety of action, which is the consequence of different sensation acting on the figure; and by harmony of colour, by landscape, and by arrangement, he has made it a subject very little less full of attraction perhaps than any other of the Cartoons.

Christ is the first figure which attracts one, standing in an unaffected and simple manner; not resting on one leg and throwing the other behind, like the eternal action of the common antique figures, but as all generally stand, when they are not standing to be seen, and only as their convenience or ease induces them: his expression has a mixture of melancholy and pathos, beautifully touching; it is the finest head of Christ in the room. He is pointing to a flock of sheep, indicative of the text, and to the keys in Peter's hand, as connecting him with the Catholic Church, St. Peter being the head of it. His white dress, and feet and hands, bearing marks of his sufferings, tell the time the event happened, and fill the mind of a Christian with associations of his persecutions and his virtues. St. Peter is on his knees, watching with eagerness the look of his divine Master, and listening with an intense and imploring attention to the utterance of his will. St. John behind presses forward, full of anxiety and love, his hands up, his cheek and head leaning a little, his nose, eye, and mouth, motion, action, and expression, denoting an affection as lovely and as genial, as the soul of the divine Father who conceived and painted him. Though RAPHAEL'S St. John is built on the St. Johns of all those who went before him, yet he added something which they left out, and which would ever have rendered all representations of him incomplete without this addition. He seems to say here,—"Don't think I have less love for thee than another: believe me as intensely devoted, oh divine Master, as the Apostle to whom thou hast committed this charge." Another Apostle, by his side seems to lift his hands in rather envious astonishment; the one behind is also pressing towards Christ with affection; the next turns round to his companion with simple wonder and inquiry, and, without speaking, looks with a scrutinizing vigour, first perhaps to ascertain what the other thinks by his air, before he ventures an opinion; while the other, with graceful simplicity, is holding his robe, and expressing also surprise, but mingled with pleasure. The one immediately behind this last is too far off to comprehend or hear exactly what is passing, and, with his head half dropped, he seems, in a breathless and inquisitive mixture of half eye and half ear, to make out as well as he can what is happening in front: he is so placed, that he could see Jesus between the head of the others, but is scarcely near enough to hear him: of the remaining three, the hair of one only is seen, and the faces of the two others denote also no particular emotion. This beautifully exhibits the interest dying off, as it were, the further it is from the cause of excitement.

By studying carefully the figure of Christ, as a com-

position, immense knowledge may be gained to all: it is a fine example of management; so as to prevent a single figure coming flatly and meagrely on its back-ground. On the left side, see how rich and full it is, by the great variety of shapes, produced by the folds of the drapery; then comes the part of a sheep feeding, and then a stump, and some weeds, while a creek, running in from the lake, crosses the left hand at the thumb joint: and again, the other line of this creek goes from the inside of the elbow to the drapery:—all these produce a variety of quantities, as to shape and figure, and break the meagre line of a naked arm, and take off the perpendicular and angular endings of contour, which the drapery of Christ on this side would otherwise make. On the other side, the right hand issues from a mass of broad drapery, and the flock of sheep, by their heads and bodies, break the uniformity of shape which there would be, if it had nothing behind it but a flat surface. This is what is called supporting a figure, preventing it rising abruptly out of the back-ground, as if there was nothing between the figure and distant objects. It can be done by light and shadow, or by line; it was this Sir JOSHUA so admirably understood, because he studied the great compositions of RAPHAEL, and took up Portrait, as BURKE said, “as if he had descended from a higher department.” REYNOLDS’ Portraits are all historical pictures in composition: all his smaller parts are made to support and carry off his larger quantities. RUBENS’ Portraits are equally excellent. TITIAN’S look often too much like single figures, inlaid on a dark flat wall, however exquisite their character; and RAPHAEL’S have often too much the air of being the Portraits of an Historical Painter. REYNOLDS appears to have hit the exact point, neither too much of the one or of the other: and as compositions only, are certainly more delightful than the compositions of any other Portraits in the world.

People are too much inclined to underrate composition. It is a question whether it be not the most important, after expression and character. What use are expression and character, to ever so great a pitch, without the *lucidus ordo*? especially too in an Art, where associations are all excited by having the soul affected through the eye.—Young Painters are too apt to think nakedness of figure more important than quantity or mass; but a few historical pictures will soon convince them, that though perfection of form is one of the first requisites, (and the knowledge of the figure the ground work of all excellence), when the naked figure is essential to the story told, the whole is of infinitely more importance in painting, where a variety of figures, objects, expressions, and characters, are to be arranged to develop a story, and is never to be sacrificed to display form: what parts of nakedness are shown must of course be perfect; but many an arm and a leg must be sacrificed to the quiet or repose of the mind. The first object in composition is to please the eye: composition is the means of conveying the story to the mind; all individual objects must be sacrificed to this. If a mass be wanted for harmony, for breadth, for repose, or to fill the eye, as it were, and prevent want of quantity, a mass must be had: the naked form, if ever so exquisite, must yield to that want, if the naked form be not broad, flat, or ponderous enough for the situation; other materials must then be selected, and as drapery is the most pliable of all materials, drapery by RAPHAEL was usually chosen. This was RAPHAEL’S great principle, and sound it is in every part. The eye must be carried on from one quantity of objects to another; then there must be vacancies to give value to each mass; and then no quantity must be of the same size; but one must predominate; so must one light, one shade, one figure, and one colour. There must be a captain or leader, and the inferior officers in each of these, &c. RAPHAEL’S great excellence being expression, and the head, wherein expression lies, being little as to mass, he could

always put heads into any parts, and supply their deficiencies as to breadth, by masses of other materials beneath them; therefore he was never obliged to sacrifice that, in which his chief excellence lay, for the sake of composition; while those who put their reputation on beauty of figure will often find themselves condemned to cover up; for the sake of harmony of effect, many a beautiful body and many a beautiful limb, *individually* considered, but which are often not of size enough in the masses to be kept; and thus they are obliged to sacrifice what they were perhaps most qualified to represent.

The same bit of road which crosses behind Christ’s right shoulder, passes out behind his left, and cuts, at gentle angles, the hand of the astonished Apostle next St. John. On that road there are two small figures, the want of which would be felt, as they connect this hand and the shoulder of Christ, and prevent there being too great a distance between them. Every hand and head and line, throughout the Cartoon, is placed on this principle. Lines and inclinations of figures must also be repeated like colours, especially the predominant line or colour of the principal figure. Thus St. Peter and St. John, by their inclination, repeat that of Christ’s drapery, &c. &c. Then the bit of a creek, which so beautifully, by its bank, crosses and connects the line of the left hand of Christ to the face of St. Peter, comes out again at the back of the last figure of all; and then a bit of drapery, cutting the even line of the last back, prevents the back coming perpendicularly against the boat: this is repeated in inclination by the line of the boat, which carries the composition out of the picture. The boat, too, shews that they have been just fishing, and have just landed. Every bit of weed, line of ground, town, house, tree, or drapery, is introduced for these purposes, and yet so contrived as to have the appearance of being the natural consequences of natural causes, independently of art or arrangement. The greatest Painters, the greatest Poets, and the greatest Musicians, have been the greatest composers. However brilliant their imagination, however intense their capacity, however mellifluous their language, or harmonious their colour, it was their power of *arranging* their ideas which rendered them useful or effectual to the world. Every sentiment, character, or beauty, was so marshalled, as to have the best effect, according to the effect wanted, to elicit a story, or to produce harmony; and “order from disorder sprung.”

“Simplicity,” says REYNOLDS, “when so very inartificial as to avoid the difficulties of the Art, is a very suspicious virtue.”

Composition requires as much thinking as any part of the Art.

“The mental disease of the present generation is impatience of study, contempt of the great Masters of ancient wisdom, and a disposition to rely wholly on unassisted genius and natural sagacity. The wits of these days have discovered a way to fame, which the dull caution of our laborious ancestors durst never attempt.”

“Fame cannot spread wide, or endure long, that is not rooted in Nature and manured by Art.”—*Rambler*.

The Exhibition of the Cartoons has struck a blow and elicited a spark, which will never die; and if there be any who don’t admire them, let them be a little diffident of their own judgment, and not doubt the judgment of all the greatest Artists since they were painted. Perhaps if all their beauties were proved to such men, it might appear extraordinary that every body had not the power to see and execute beauties, the chief excellence of which was *their truth*. They might say, as some one said at the Elgin Marbles, who, when he asked what was *their great excellence*, and was answered, “their being so like *life*,” replied, with great contempt, “*Why, what of that?*”—It might appear no great

effort to him, in the professors of an Art whose object is an imitation of nature, to make their imitations like the which they professed to imitate; but so many are the road that branch from the main one, so much do men sophisticate in favour of their own propensities, so inconsistent is practice with principle, that, in 4000 years, few indeed have been those who could make their imitations like the life, with which they have been eternally surrounded.

The plans of the Noble Directors are now consistent, persevering, and firm; their efforts have been, are, and will be, a mighty lever in public taste. Contrast the feeling for Art before the Gallery was founded, and now! This Exhibition will do endless good, if the young Artist select some picture suited to his own taste, study it every morning, and then return home to paint from nature: he will thus feel the beauties of great works a great deal more, when he sees them at the time he is making similar attempts himself: he will recognise attempts in them at imitating what perhaps he has been attempting the same day; the sympathy will be delightful: he will daily drink their excellence, and be roused to extraordinary effort to rival and, if possible, exceed them. Possible it is, because they are buthy mortals; and great and beautiful as their effects are, how feeble by the beauty of life!

What a wonderful creation is the world! how beautiful in ornament! how intensely deep in principle! how simple in arrangement! how singularly delightful, that the elements of our physical being, should thus afford materials for the exercise of our intellectual faculties!

B. R. HAYDON.

THE POOR.

(Abstracted from Parliamentary Returns.)

MONEY RAISED BY POOR-RATES, OR OTHER RATE OR RATES, IN ENGLAND AND WALES—			
For the year ending Easter, 1813	-	-	£8,646,841
1814	-	-	8,388,978
1815	-	-	7,457,673

	1813.	1814.	1815.
Money expended for the maintenance of the poor	£6,676,105	£6,294,583	£5,418,845
Expenditure in suits of law, removals, journeys, and expenses, of Overseers, and other Officers	324,956	332,663	324,596
Expenditure for Militia purposes, viz:—			
Maintenance of the families of militiamen	156,898	145,281	91,101
All other militia charges	89,095	43,166	14,225
Expenditure for church rate, county rate, highway rate, &c.	1,614,356	1,692,369	1,657,082
	£8,861,410	£8,508,065	£7,505,849

NUMBER OF PERSONS PERMANENTLY RELIEVED BY THE POOR-RATES, NOT INCLUDING THE CHILDREN OF SUCH PERSONS—			
	1813.	1814.	1815.
Out of any workhouse	434,293	429,992	406,748
In any workhouse	97,222	94,084	88,115
Total number permanently relieved	531,515	524,076	494,863
Number of persons occasionally relieved, whether in or out of the workhouse, being parishioners	439,735	429,267	400,473
	971,250	953,343	895,336
Total amount of sums assessed to the Property-tax, in and for the year ending 5th April, 1815.	-	-	£5,117,354
Total amount of the estimates of the annual value of the property on profits, upon which said assessments were made	-	-	£51,898,423
Average poor-rate in the pound, on real property, for	England	3s. 2d.	
	Wales	3s. 12d.	

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, WHETHER PARISHIONERS OR NOT—

For the year ending Easter, 1813	821,146 persons
1814	838,561 ditto.
1815	925,264 ditto.

AVERAGE ANNUAL AMOUNT OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS—

For parish schools	71,888
For other purposes	166,374
	238,262

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thursday, May 14.

THE KING v. ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

The defendant was indicted for sending a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. The plea was Not Guilty.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL addressed the Jury, stating, that his Lordship had brought the defendant before the Court on public as well as private grounds, but that he had no resentment to gratify by so doing.—[The letter was then read, which was manifestly a challenge to fight. It has already appeared in this paper.]

Lord Sidmouth proved the receipt of the letter, &c.

A conversation then ensued between Mr. Thistlewood and Mr. Justice BAYLEY—the former saying that he had been deprived of all means of defence, not having had time allowed him to serve a single subpoena, so that he could not call a single witness.—To this the JUDGE answered, that on a future occasion, if he could make it appear that he had been deprived of his proper means of defence, what was passing would not be to his detriment; but the trial must then go on.—Mr. Thistlewood repeated, that justice had not been done, and that he was brought there like a victim, not like a defendant.

The trial was then proceeded in, and the Jury found a verdict of "Guilty of sending a challenge with intent to provoke Lord Sidmouth to fight a duel."—Sentence was not pronounced.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

LADY PERROT v. FARNWORTH.

This was an action which, from the nature of the defence set up, excited considerable interest.

Mr. CLARKE stated the circumstances. The plaintiff, Lady Perrot, was the widow of a Baronet of very small fortune, and was under the necessity to bring this action against the husband of one of her daughters, for expenses to which she had been put for the maintenance of that daughter. When the defendant married his wife, which was some time back, he was a general merchant, supporting a respectable establishment; he had since become a bankrupt. Subsequent to this misfortune, he had again got into business, and was now carrying on the trade of a wine-merchant, in Elbow-lane. For reasons which it was impossible satisfactorily to explain, he had refused to maintain his wife, who was in consequence obliged to resort to her mother for a living; and for expenses incurred in this way, the mother now sought, as she was entitled to do, compensation from the hands of the Jury. He apprehended 2l. 2s. a week would not be considered too extravagant a sum for a wine-merchant to pay for the board and other accommodations of his wife.

Sir Edward P. Perrot, Bart. deposed that he was the son of Lady Perrot. Mrs. Farnworth was his sister: he was present at her marriage about twelve years ago. At that time Mrs. Farnworth was living in Tavistock-place. Witness was present at Lady Perrot's lodgings in 1816, at an interview which took place between the defendant and his wife and Lady Perrot. Witness had learnt that, for some time previously, Mrs. Farnworth had been living with her mother. A question was put to the defendant in witness's presence, whether he intended to maintain his wife? He answered, that it was then out of his power; but he expected shortly to be in some sort of business, and was looking after a house. He added, that then his wife should have one-half of whatever he got. The conversation ended by his saying, that he was determined never to live with his wife any more. It was impossible to live with her; but he would share with her what he received.

Mr. DAUNCEY, for the defendant, after some ungenerous reflections on Lady Perrot and her daughter as actresses, stated, that

Mr. Farnworth had married Miss Perrot 12 years ago, and had hoped of course for a different result to that which had been described. He had hoped to have lived in unity and affection with his wife. He had been disappointed. The evidence which had been given apprized them that a separation had taken place so far back as 1809; and now, in 1818, they were trying an action brought by the mother against the husband for the maintenance which she had afforded her daughter. There was no doubt that, if Lady Perrot had, with the view of saving her daughter from going to the parish, received her into her house, and given her support, she was entitled to recover the expense to which she had been put; but if it should appear that the wife supported herself, no matter by what means, then the claim was at an end, as the husband was entitled to the fruits of his wife's labour. The defence, however, was not founded upon this latter suggestion. He had already admitted the liability of a husband, under certain circumstances, to pay for the maintenance of his wife; but he had now to put another proposition, which was equally well founded in law, and equally upheld by cases; it was this—that if a wife permitted other men to take those liberties with her to which a husband was alone entitled, and thus forfeited her duty as well to her husband as to herself and to her God, then the husband was no longer bound to pay any expenses which she might incur; and that too, even although the husband had committed adultery himself previously, and that the crime of the wife had not been committed till after she had been turned from the house of her husband. He would call witnesses, whose testimony would leave no doubt of the fact which he had stated—a fact which did not come to the knowledge of the defendant until recently.

Ann Winter deposed, that she was engaged as wet-nurse to Mrs. Farnworth's child, in 1806. Mrs. Farnworth at that time lived in Tavistock-place.

Mr. CLARKE.—This was so far back as 1806?

Mr. DAUNCEY.—The distance of time makes no difference.

Mr. CLARKE submitted, that the husband having separated from his wife without making any charge of the sort alluded to by Mr. Dauncey, could not now bring such a charge in bar of this action.

Mr. Baron RICHARDS said, he should like to know upon what authority Mr. Clarke's argument was founded?

Mr. CLARKE said, he did not recollect any immediate authority bearing upon the case.

Mr. DAUNCEY cited two cases in which Judge Buller had laid it down, that adultery in the wife, at any time, relieved the husband from all responsibility for her support.

Mr. Baron RICHARDS decided that the evidence was admissible.

The witness then went on. She recollected an officer in the army used to visit her mistress very frequently, about six months before she left. She saw them once in a very particular situation. She was a married woman herself, and had no doubt of what occurred. The gentleman used to come as a sweetheart to Miss Farnworth, the defendant's sister. She took letters after this, and previous to the separation of Mrs. Farnworth from her husband, from Mrs. Farnworth to other gentlemen. Mr. Farnworth usually went out in the morning at eleven, and returned at five to dinner. He sometimes went out afterwards to spend the afternoon. During his absence, several gentlemen used to call. She recollected one evening going to Mrs. Farnworth's bed-room, and finding it locked. She had previously been waiting at supper, and took in some ducks. She had seen Mrs. Farnworth a short time before in the parlour with a gentleman. The gentleman followed Mrs. Farnworth when she left the room. Witness afterwards went into the bed-room, and found the bed tumbled. At this time Lady Perrot and Mr. Du Tertre were in the parlour. Recollected Mrs. Farnworth taking her to a Mrs. Simmons's, in Marchmont-street. Witness waited in the front parlour with the infant, while her mistress went into a back parlour to speak to a gentleman there. It was the same gentleman who had supped on the ducks. Witness was afterwards desired to carry the child into the back parlour, and saw a bed there much tumbled.—She could not say whether it had been previously made or not.—Cross-examined.—She was a married woman, and respected her character; and yet did not, after what she had witnessed feel shocked, or go away. She had no quarrel with her mistress. She first told Mr. Farnworth all she knew about five months ago. She met him and asked about the child; he seemed very much distressed, and said his wife had left him. Witness pitied him, that he should be deceived by such a woman, and told him what she knew. On being questioned on the same subject again, she said she met Mr. Farnworth, and that he asked her if she could tell him any thing respecting the conduct of his

wife; and that she then told him all she knew. She lastly said, that before she told him she went home and asked her husband, and that she sent for Mr. Farnworth to her house, and then told him. She considered Mrs. Farnworth as common as dirt in the streets.

Frances Merrit deposed, that she lived with Mrs. Farnworth in 1808 and 1809, and frequently saw gentlemen take improper liberties with her. The gentlemen came after her master went out in the morning. When any gentleman was there, her mistress always desired that she might be denied to any person who might call.—In cross-examination, she said she was a married woman. She did not quit her service when she saw her mistress's conduct. She told her master what she had seen, as did the cook, who knew more. It was a Mr. Spurren whom she saw with her mistress.

Thomas Thompson, a footman, who lived with Mr. Farnworth in Nov. 1808, saw Mr. Spurren sitting by his mistress on the sofa in an improper attitude. He had told his master what he had seen.

Mrs. Sarah Creese deposed, that Mrs. Farnworth came to live at her house after her separation from her husband, in June, 1812. During the time she was with her, she was visited by several gentlemen. Mrs. Farnworth had but one bed in her apartments. A gentleman slept in her apartments for several nights; she could not tell in which room. There was a sofa in the front room; the bed was in the back room. She met the gentleman on the stairs one morning, and remonstrated with him on sleeping in Mrs. Farnworth's apartments; he was very abusive, and was going to strike her son. She could not tell how many gentlemen were in the habit of visiting Mrs. Farnworth, but she thought four or five.—In cross-examination she said, that, notwithstanding her suspicions of Mrs. Farnworth's misconduct, she did not give her warning. Her neighbours opposite said her house was a nuisance. Mrs. Farnworth's sister was sometimes with her. She did not sleep with her, but went to her mother's to sleep.

Mr. CLARKE now called witnesses to rebut the evidence for the defendant.

Mr. Du Tertre remembered supping with Mrs. Farnworth at the time described by Anne Winter. Lady Perrot was present, with a Mrs. Ware, and a gentleman from the Bank. He was quite satisfied if such an incident had happened as had been described by the witness, he must have recollected it. No such incident did happen, nor did he ever see any thing in the conduct of Mrs. Farnworth in the slightest degree incorrect.

Miss Augusta Matilda Perrot was then called to contradict Mrs. Creese. She deposed that she almost invariably slept with her sister every night, and that the gentleman who had been described as having slept in their apartments was a distant cousin, a son of Colonel Montague. He slept on the sofa, which had frequently been used as a bed for her brother and mother.—In cross-examination, she admitted that she went by the assumed name of Fitzhenry, and was an actress.

Mr. CLARKE said he could not tell what impression the evidence which they had heard had made upon the Jury; but, for his own part, he looked upon the whole as a foul and abominable conspiracy, in order to prevent the plaintiff from recovering those damages to which she was justly entitled. He particularly adverted to the contradiction as well as the improbable statements of Ann Winter. With regard to the testimony of the other servants, he appealed to the common sense of his auditors, whether they thought, that if Mr. Farnworth had himself believed their story, he could have allowed his wife 300*l.* per annum upon their separation; and would afterwards, instead of accusing her of infidelity, have declared his intention to share with her equally whatever property he obtained. Was this probable? With regard to Mrs. Creese, what credit could be attached to her evidence? If Mrs. Farnworth was the worthless character she would insinuate, would she not have taken the earliest means of removing her from her premises? No such effort had been made; and as to the gentleman sleeping there, that had been fully explained by Miss Perrot, who was a young woman of unimpeachable character. To this was added the contradiction given by Mr. Du Tertre to Ann Winter, who, unfortunately for her own dark purpose, had mixed up such circumstances with her story as enabled that respectable Catholic Clergyman to give her the most unequivocal denial. Why, he would ask, was not Miss Farnworth called? Upon the whole he trusted the Jury would see through the real merits of the case, and defeat a conspiracy which, in point of moral guilt, was beyond parallel.

Mr. Baron RICHARDS felt it his duty to recapitulate the whole of the evidence to the Jury. It was a serious question, involving

consequences of great importance to the parties; and if the defendant's witnesses were not believed, his conduct was of the most malignant description.

The Jury, after a short consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff, of two guineas per week for 52 weeks.

Bath husband and wife were in Court: the latter is a pretty petite figure. Lady Perrot was also present.

OLD BAILEY.

On Thursday, the whole of the trials having been gone through, sentence of death was passed upon the following 16 prisoners:—

Thomas Mitchell, James Pearson, John Freak, Charles Smith, Thomas Norris, Christopher Fernandi, Thomas Spencer, James Clarke, Eliza Bason, William Holland, George Smith, Thomas Buttery, Timothy McNameara, William Bailey, Robert Spencer, and Charles Gogery. The five latter prisoners, it will be recollected, have had their cases considered upon certain points of law by the twelve Judges, and the question has been decided against them.—Five were sentenced to transportation for life, and many others for fourteen and seven years. The whole number upon whom sentence was passed was 125.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

John Rippon and George Yardley were sentenced to be imprisoned each six months, W. Chisholme three, and W. Howell one month in the New Prison, for most outrageous conduct at the head of a numerous mob, in driving a bullock into the warehouse of Racine and Co., in Spitalfields, in which considerable damage was done, and all the windows broken. The poor animal soon after dropped down dead of fatigue.

POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.

Lake, a chimney-sweeper, in John-street, Tottenham-court-road, was summoned to answer a complaint against him for letting-out his apprentice-boy on hire.—Wm. Bluman, the boy, had been seen in a very exhausted state on Wednesday morning, in company with a person to whom he had lent the child to obtain soot at 2s. a sack, which could afterwards be sold by Lake for 6s. The Magistrates inspected the knees and ankles of the boy, and found them to be in a most shocking state.—Mr. Skinner, surgeon, said he considered them as very highly inflamed, but with proper poulticing, and rest, the limbs might be restored; he did not think the boy could be 10 years of age.—The poor boy, who could hardly support himself during the examination, was evidently intimidated by his master into a statement of unqualified good usage, though he admitted that the preceding day he had been employed from four o'clock in the morning in sweeping 24 flues, with little if any clothing to cover him, and no brass plate on his cap, to avoid detection.—Mr. Tooke, who attended on behalf of the Society, requested leave to inquire into the age of the child, with a view to cancel the indenture, should he have been under eight at the date of it. Mr. Sellon delivered up the boy to Mr. Tooke, who took him to the workhouse of St. Andrew, Holborn, and saw him safe in the care of the matron, who would wash and poultice the wounds; and Mr. Skinner promised to visit him and report thereon to the Magistrate.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

About one o'clock on Monday afternoon, the inhabitants of King-street, Drury-lane, were alarmed at hearing the cries of murder issuing from a woman in the garret of the house No. 14, in that street. Many persons were passing at the time, and a great crowd assembled, who in a short time saw a man force himself in spite of the woman, out of the garret window; he had neither coat, hat, nor shoes on; he stood on the parapet, then in a frantic manner he ran along the parapet; after running the length of seven houses, his foot slipped, and he was in the sight of several persons precipitated to the ground the height of four stories: falling on the pavement he was literally dashed to pieces; he was immediately taken up and carried home a lifeless corpse. His name was Anderson, a coach-face weaver: he was about 45 years of age, with a wife but no children. He was subject to sudden fits of derangement, particularly when he got in liquor. He made it a rule never to work on a Monday, as he

usually went out on that morning and got drunk, and on his return home to go to bed: this was the case with the unfortunate man on Monday; but after going to bed, he started up in a fit of derangement, and no person being in the room but his wife, he forced himself out of the window, and met with his death as above described.

On Monday night, about eight o'clock, the upper part of Drury-lane, which is in St. Giles's parish, was a scene of the greatest confusion, which was caused by a general fight. A great crowd witnessed the outrage, and there were at least an hundred who were concerned in the breach of the peace. The fight commenced first by a few individuals of the lowest class of the Irish, who were drunk, and turned out to fight. Many heads were broken.

An inquisition was taken on Tuesday, at the Three Crowns, Dowgate-hill, on the body of Mr. George Clifton, clerk in the house of Messrs. Lewis, Mortimer, and Co. 10, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, who put a period to his existence on Monday morning about seven o'clock, in the counting-house of his employers. The Jury, who consisted of 20 persons, consulted a long time, and not being able to agree in their verdict, the Coroner took their presentments severally.—The Foreman and six others returned a verdict of *Felo de se*; and thirteen returned a verdict of *Insanity*. The majority signed the inquisition, and their verdict was recorded.

On Friday a boy of eleven years of age hanged himself at his father's house in Compton-street, Clerkenwell. The boy's father is a calico-glazier, and works for Mr. Marriot. On going to his work in the morning he usually set the boy a task, threatening to chastise him if he did not perform it; and on his coming home to dinner, he found the deceased suspended from the frame at which he worked, quite dead: it is supposed that fear drove him to commit the act, he not having his work done.

A poor female lunatic, who attempted a few days ago to carry off the seals from the Court of Chancery, was very troublesome at the Queen's palace on Tuesday. Her passion is to steal keys wherever she gains admission. She has in her possession no fewer than 146 of these stolen keys.—She has been committed to Tothillfields.

ATTACK ON THE WORCESTER MAIL.—On Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, as the London and Worcester mail was ascending Stokenchurch-hill, two men came out of the wood, and threw large stones at the guard and coachman, some of which hit them on the head, and one passed through the window; they then got upon that part of the coach on which the guard sits, and demanded the bags; the guard immediately snapped his pistols at them; but they both flashed in the pan; the fellows, however, quitted the coach, and as they were moving off, the guard discharged his blunderbuss at them. When the coach arrived at Oxford, the passengers signed a paper testifying to the proper conduct of the guard on the occasion.

A dreadful circumstance took place at Weare, near Cross, on Wednesday evening. A farmer having for some time paid his addresses to a woman who kept a public-house, and the latter not encouraging his suit, he called on the above evening, and meeting with the unfortunate woman, discharged a pistol at her, a ball from which entered her head near the left eye, and she instantly expired. The villain is in custody.—*Bristol Mirror*.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, at Mary-le-bone Church, the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, to Lady Sophia Cecil, only daughter of the late Marquis of Exeter.

On the 16th inst. at St. Pancras, Edward B. de Vinches, Esq. of Paris, to Fanny, younger daughter of the late John Guy Gaudier, Esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, in the 74th year of his age, Francis Van Hemert, Esq. only son of the late John Van Hemert, Esq. of Old Broad-street.

On the 9th instant, at his residence, Walworth, Thomas Fish, Esq.

On the 12th inst. at Putney, John Pooley-Kensington, Esq. in the 55th year of his age.

May 4, at Ramsgate, Jude Jackson, in consequence of picking her ear with a needle whilst at work: the young woman suffered for a few days the most excruciating pains.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 543. SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1818

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPP.

No. 528.

DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

THE assertion usually made in behalf of the flogging system is that it prepares boys for the world, or (as the phrase with instinctive ingenuity is translated) renders them manly. Now let us anatomize the word a little, and see in what real manliness consists. To be manly is to possess the finished properties of a man. It is to have strength of body and of mind, and to use it nobly. It is to have strength of mind, when that of the body fails; or if both fail, it is to prove it's natural inclination by generosity, humanity, charitable opinion, and other virtues which flow out of a protecting spirit. It is to defend, rather than to offend; for the weakest creatures can do the latter, but it belongs to the strongest to do the former. If it offend, it does it on a principle of defence, and for a great and social good; and those whom it most offends are the most powerful to do hurt, at least of all those who are inclined to do it. It is to oppose the wrong use of power in others, from a very sense of the right kind of power in itself. It is of a fine aspiration, pressing upward not downward; and it presses upward not upon those that are underneath, but off from them, taking them where it can along with it. It resists tyranny, it bears while it endeavours to alter adversity, it makes allowances for infirmity, it more than tolerates difference, it will bear even iniquity, it abhors cruelty, it sees through obloquy and austerity, it affords sincerity, it stands in defence of amity, it beguiles not innocence, it meets cordiality, it wraps its arm round femininity, it is—humanity.

Now how is this noble virtue cultivated by the system in question? Take the lesser boys in their submission to the caprices and cruelty of the elder. Is this submission to an adversity that ought to be borne? And are means taken to alter it, while it is borne? No; it is mere submission to tyranny,—that is to say, to an unjust oppression willfully inflicted by others. Again, take the elder boys, who have gone through this oppression. Is their propensity to inflict pain, manliness? Is it not, of itself, a proof, wanting no other proof whatsoever of the reverse? Are we so stupid as to suppose for an instant that an unhappy, mischievous urchin, who has been provoked into resentment against or contempt for every thing but power, makes a less boy warm his bed for him in winter out of a love for his future welfare? Do we imagine that he uses him as a screen for his fire, in order to render him cool-headed? Or makes him swallow disgusting compounds and bear shocking inhumanities, in order to cultivate his abstract taste and benevolence? Or do we fancy, that he does all this for the purpose even of disgusting the boy with his master,—whatever disgust may ensue? Or in short, do we

suppose that he does it all in order to insinuate sympathy by the dangerous means of antipathy! and with meditative kicks on the shin, and philanthropic pokes in the short ribs, only commits a pensive mistake in philosophy!

That a boy here and there is roused to a better sense of his nature, may be granted, especially in schools where the system is neither carried to excess nor countenanced by the masters, and where the mistaken young despot himself is likely to find out his mistake, or to have the means of the discovery left in his nature. That a boy of excellent disposition may be fairly enraged into it at worse schools, may be granted also; but it will be at some expense perhaps even to his nature; and ninety-nine times out of a hundred, it may fairly be asserted that no such result takes place, or the schools and “the world” itself would not be as they are. The boys merely learn to enjoy themselves in their turn at the expense of others. They all fear the power that trampled upon them, and only wanted to be feared themselves. They only want to taste this position and premature excitement for which their predecessors were taught to barter their social kindness. They sometimes affect indeed to be manly; and among the latter examples which are set them by the mobs in the street, is the indignation manifested at a fighter who strikes his antagonist when he is down. But how do they apply this to any purpose of justice or self-knowledge? A flogger is always striking a boy when down. It is the principle of his system; and this system is to make the cowering sufferer manly! Yes; just as much as it made his tyrant so.

If the boys under a flogging system could be taught to make light of their own pain without committing their feeling for others or their zeal for diminishing the pains of mankind, they would only be fitting themselves for that godlike task. But in the first place, they do not make light of pain, either first or last: in the second place, they do commit their feeling for others: and in the third, they are far from turning out philanthropists. They are sullen or slavish under the pain inflicted upon them, when fags; they are quite as impatient of pain, when masters, which is half the secret of their tyranny; and they are so very averse from pain, when out in the world, that the only pains they take, generally speaking, is for their own exquisite selves, and to forward their glory or riches through every species of received violence, prejudice, and time-serving.

And here lies the whole secret. A flourishing man of the world, with a few glasses of wine more than ordinary in his head, will sometimes own it to you. The instinctive, if not the professed object of this sort of discipline, is to fit men for what is called “the world;” that is to say, not for the world as it ought to be, or as it has been, or as it might be; nor for the world largely so called, for a love of the beauties of nature and the claims and proper powers of humanity; but for a small crowd of men who in consequence of the spirit of money-getting and the facilities it gives to corruption have the luck at present to be at the head of their country. Such men have not less ruled

it ever since the trading and manufacturing system grew like a disease over the agricultural, and wasted away our internal strength and cheerfulness; and the alternate slavery and tyranny of this nonsensical boy-bullying tends at once to flatter, to secure, and to perpetuate the race.

A regularly bred man of this school was most probably connected in his childhood with those who had come out of it themselves. He enters it therefore with a notion that he is going to be a little man at once, whose business it is to serve greater little men, and to pretend to himself that he is superior to all other mannikins that are not regularly, cuffed, kicked, over-ridden, trampled upon, and made screens and warming-pans of. He soon gets over the novelty of this first importance, and finds it rather fatiguing; in a little while he begins to think his treatment tyrannical, then disgusting, then extremely irritating, and then humiliating (if he is not one of those whom wiser teachers or the experience of some kindlier adversity has taught better), he thinks it vain to resist, becomes a confirmed slave, secretly beginning to hate or think ill and angrily of all others, and treasures up a quantity of cunning and malignity to vent it when it shall come to his turn. His turn comes; and every blow that has sunk into his body and soul, every contempt that has been forced upon him of his species, every painful want of excitement that has been given him in lieu of healthier and kindly pleasures, he pays off, as it were, upon his successors in slavery. His mind is spoilt, and his look with it. His eye is cunning, or malignant, or vacantly callous; his brow sullen or impudent, or both; his demeanour full of a ridiculous affectation of manliness; his folly, not his wisdom, premature. He gets out in the world; and "the child is father to the man." He is no longer afraid of the blows of his superiors, because blows are not given; but all that he can fear, in the shape of prejudice and worldliness, he does; instead of cringing with terror, he cringes now with smiling; instead of carrying his master on his back, and eating cakes steeped in a gutter, he helps him through the dirt of politics, canvasses and votes at his bidding, or at best makes a servile bargain of what talent he may possess, screens every powerful delinquent, persecutes every powerless adversary, makes a private, perhaps a public, jest of enthusiasm, tramples in all that he can upon the community, is flourishing, scornful, hateful, shallow, and unhappy.

(We must have one more paper on this subject, in which we shall give instances of public men who have and have not been brought up in this system.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—As a parent, I beg leave to offer my best thanks for your remarks on the subject of fagging, which you have placed in its true light, as tending to corrupt both sufferers and actors,—introducing much individual misery into some of the fairest hours of existence, and admirably suited to generate and organise tyranny in after life, by habits, first of abject submission to caprice, and then of uncontrolled power over the weak and unresisting. The mind of man is curiously inventive in cruelty, and a long list of tortures might be produced in addition to the few you have mentioned. In the *Advertiser*, a periodical work in four volumes, of which the truth has never been disproved,

though many have an interest in contradicting it, you will find some useful information on this subject.

If fagging were admissible, it could only be so were it exactly reversed, and the older and stronger boys obliged to assist the younger, as is practised in the bosom of a kind hearted, well regulated family; but that a little child should, in addition to his first leaving home, and all the pains of being initiated into school discipline, suffer those of finding a whole host of unbridled tyrants let loose upon him, is a distressing thought, not merely to fond mothers, but to every man of common humanity; and I never could discover what was gained by his acting as a foot-man, at best, but more frequently as a slave; repaid either by kicks, or, in some rare instances, by the permission of making himself sick, at his boy-master's expense, at the cake-shop, where this young satrap "keeps a bill."

It is true this arrangement, by throwing that degree of personal service boys growing to manhood may require, on the hands of their juniors, saves some expense to those with whom they are lodged. This is, to speak plainly, the head and front of what is gained by it. Parents will judge whether it is a sufficient exchequer for its continuance.

Nothing is more trite than that power should never be placed, without absolute necessity, in any hands, old or young: but it ought to be repeated, until it becomes an axiom as generally received and understood, as that two and two make four. I wish you, Sir, all possible success against the head of this hydra; and I invite those who have suffered from the fagging system to detail its abuses, which I believe would astonish some of those delicate Ladies, who, while they sip their tea, vote it to be "an excellent plan," and declare that "nothing teaches boys the world so well."—I have the honour to be, Sir,

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Sunday Evening, May 27, 1818.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 14.—In the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, his Serene Highness the Prince of Condé had reposed for two hours, but at three o'clock in the morning of yesterday the fever returned, and he died at a quarter before eight o'clock. At eleven o'clock the body was exposed in state, in one of the halls of his palace. The Curé of Sainte-Valère, and two Vicars, read during the day the office for the dead, in presence of M. Hubert, the Prince's Almoner. The body of his Serene Highness will be embalmed, put into a leaden coffin, &c. and exposed in the saloon of the palace, till the funeral honours due to his rank as a Prince of the Blood Royal shall be paid him.

MAY 16.—Some founders and chasers have lately been arrested at Lyons, accused of making copper busts of the Usurper.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 19.

Petitions from Bolton-le-Moors, Stockport, and Manchester, signed by many thousand persons of all classes, were presented in favour of the Cotton Manufacturers Regulation Bill.

CUSTODY OF HIS MAJESTY'S PERSON.

The LORD CHANCELLOR begged leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act relative to the custody of his Majesty's person during the regency. Their Lordships were aware that a Council was by that Act appointed to assist her Majesty in the exercise of the important trust vested in her. It was found, however, that a due attention to the state of her Majesty's health did not permit her constant attendance at the place where his Majesty resides. As her Majesty must therefore be occasionally absent,

it had been thought right that an addition should be made to the number of her Majesty's Council. There was another reason for this; many of the persons who formed that Council had official duties to perform, which sometimes rendered their attendance impossible, and on that account alone it would be advisable to grant her Majesty some additional assistance. The Bill proposed, that the Members to be added should be nominated by her Majesty; what the number should be would be a subject of future consideration. There was another provision in the Act to which he had referred, which it was considered expedient to alter. Their Lordships would recollect, that, according to that Act, if her Majesty ceases to have the custody of the King's person during a prorogation, it is provided that Parliament shall meet forthwith; but if Parliament should at that time be dissolved, it is provided that the same Parliament shall be re-assembled. He did not know how this clause, which seemed very inconsistent, should have found its way into the Bill. If the case were to happen that the Queen should cease to have the custody of the King's person, after a dissolution, the old Parliament, which had no longer any functions to execute, might be made to supersede the new. This was totally unnecessary, as the new Parliament, as the law now stands, can be called within 14 days. It was therefore an object of the present Bill, if the event to which he had alluded should occur during a dissolution, to give the new Parliament an opportunity of meeting forthwith.—He should propose that the Bill be now read a first time.

Earl GREY made a few observations. He said, the Act alluded to very likely wanted alteration; and when he considered the unfortunate state of the King's mind, and the lamentable circumstances of the country, when every man was suffering more or less distress in consequence of the heavy burden of taxation, it became their Lordships to look carefully to every means by which the public expenditure might be diminished, and one of these means might be found in a reduction of the Establishment at Windsor. Were that Establishment calculated in any way to contribute to the comfort of his Majesty, there was not a man in the country who would not regret any proposal for altering it; but that was not the case, and it was their duty to see that no unnecessary burdens were continued on the people.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL made a few remarks, but did not at all notice the allusion to a reduction of the Windsor Establishment.

The Bill was read a first time.

BAIL IN CASES OF LIBEL, &c.

Lord ERSKINE introduced a Bill for declaring the law with respect to the power of justices of the peace to apprehend and hold to bail, or commit for libel, before any bill of indictment was found. The preamble of the Bill stated, that whereas doubts on the law had arisen, and the Bill went on to declare that the magistrates had no such power.—He moved that it be now read a first time, and should move the second reading on this day se'nnight.

The Lord CHANCELLOR wished it not to be understood that he entertained any doubt whatever on the subject of the law.

The Bill was read a first time.

The House then went into a Committee on the Cotton Factories Bill, when it was agreed that further evidence should be heard in a Committee above stairs.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 20.

CHURCHES BUILDING BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on this Bill, and various clauses were discussed.

Lord GRENVILLE expressed a doubt whether the words of the clause, limiting the powers of the Commissioners to the building of Churches, so as to afford the greatest possible accommodation to the largest number of persons, were sufficiently explanatory of the intentions of its framers.

Lords LIVERPOOL and HARROWBY, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Bishop of LANDAFF, were of opinion that the Churches should be erected with that decent decoration becoming the Established Church, and that the clause was distinct enough on that subject.—The clause was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 21.

On the 2d reading of the Spanish Treaty Bill, Lord HOLLAND said, he was surprised to find that so large a sum as four hundred thousand pounds had been given to Spain, merely for her promise to abolish the Slave Trade in two years, particularly after the heavy sacrifices already made by this country in her favour.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 22.

CUSTODY OF THE KING'S PERSON.

A conversation of some length took place on the 2d reading of this Bill, which was opposed by Earl GREY, on the ground, principally, that by it the trust now vested in the Council would be committed to persons of whom the House knew nothing. He moved the previous question.—The Earl of LIVERPOOL, in reply, said that the present measure had her Majesty's sanction.—Earl GREY's motion was negatived.

The Bank Restriction Bill, after a short conversation, was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 18.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Lord ARCHBISHOP HAMILTON presented a Petition from Thomas Ferguson, now in Newgate through incurring the displeasure of Parliament. With respect to his own views in bringing forward this business, he had been actuated by no sort of hostility towards Mr. Thomas Ferguson, individually. His object had been the peace and interest of Lanarkshire.—The Petition was read. It stated the Petitioner's deep contrition at having given such offence to the House, and prayed, that after what he had already undergone, the House would be pleased to order his discharge from imprisonment.—Ordered to lie on the table.

GAME LAWS BILL.

On the motion for the 2d reading of this Bill, it was opposed by Mr. CORWEN and Sir S. ROSSLY; but it was carried by 116 to 21.

POOR EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in moving the order of the day for going into a Committee on this Bill, noticed the mass of information which had been supplied to the Committee on the subject, and the discoveries that had been consequently made. The Committee, he said, had been much occupied with the returns that had been made; but still there were some very suspicious omissions in certain quarters, which the parties alluded to would do well to rectify. If not, if they did not disclose the facts known to them upon this subject—whether good nature, or negligence, or unwillingness to get into quarrels, or, what approached very nearly to corruption, base servility to a patron, induced them to withhold returns, they might be assured that the abuses he alluded to would not escape detection; for the Committee were already in possession of evidence of those abuses, and the consequence would be that the eyes of the Committee, instead of being fixed exclusively on the abuses themselves, would be directed to the reverend persons who concealed them. He should mention one or two gross instances of abuse which had been discovered. In Hertfordshire, a salary of 14*l.* was provided for several scholars in Cambridge. No scholars were sent. In Essex, in 1584, 200 acres had been appropriated for education; no school was kept. In Devon, 170*l.* were appropriated. Only two or three scholars were taught, while, according to Lancaster's or Bell's system, 150 scholars might be taught.—(Hear, hear!)—In Lancashire, from 200*l.* to 300*l.* were in trust for a school. A school had formerly been established: there was now none. In Devonshire, lands worth 1,000*l.* a-year were let by the worshipful corporation for 4*l.* a-year.—(Hear.)—The heirs of a noble person, who were trustees, had given the lands to the steward, the steward had let them to an inferior agent, the agent to the gamekeeper. Scholars ought to have been sent to Cambridge from this institution. None had been sent for 100 years. In Lancashire, there were charity lands, for 70 years back, with 100*l.* a-year, for which 20*l.* per annum were paid.—(Hear, hear!)—In Nottinghamshire, very ample funds were stated by the reverend reporter to have been "sold or alienated in a shameful way." An attorney had fully stated the fact, which was more like alienation than any thing else. The subject had been let at a peppercorn rent for 999 years. In Worcester, the principal master had 100*l.*, the other master 90*l.* 300*l.* a-year were applicable to education. The number taught ought to be nearer 4,000 than 300. There was not one scholar.—(Hear.)—There were many more cases, but he would not weary the House with them. They were only repetitions of the same gross abuses. There was another kind of abuse which he even dreaded to mention. Leases worth 1,000*l.* a-year were let for a term of years as long as the funds in Nottingham, for 3*l.* or 4*l.* a-year. They were so misapplied by agents or tools who got into trust for the very purpose. But not many days would elapse when the House would have a special report upon the subject. He must again say, that he was most

anxious that the Bill should not be crippled by any further restrictions. If any restrictions were attached to it elsewhere, let others have the glory of them; that House would, in tenderness to the objects of their interposition, and in regard to the Commissioners, intrust them with the same inquisitorial powers which they themselves possessed. He had one more word to say as to the six Commissioners to be appointed. He implored of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to consider that all would depend on the personal characters of those appointed—(Hear.)—It had been first intended that they should be named by the House. It was next urged by reasons, which he certainly thought very strong, that Ministers should name them. He hoped, however, that there would be no jobbing in the selection. Some of the Commissioners were to have no salary. The appointment conferred no patronage. Of the persons whom he had heard suggested, he could say nothing but what was respectful. But as nothing was to be received by the appointment but labour, he begged leave to address himself to Ministers, and to express his own willingness to undertake the part of a Commissioner—(Hear.)—The Committee had taken the point into consideration, and thought it fair that he should offer himself, as having a title to be one of the commission; and if he had the good fortune to be named, he should most willingly take an active part, but only on the terms he had mentioned. If even Members of Parliament were excluded, although among those he had heard mentioned was one of the most respectable members of that House, yet he should not hope to have the refusal. He felt most deeply and from the bottom of his heart anxious for the success of this inquiry; and he was therefore willing, for the sake of the security which his personal exertions would give, to make a temporary retreat from other business. He felt this a very delicate subject; but he could not, in duty to the investigation he had originated, refrain from saying what he had said—(Much cheering.)—He again expressed his hope that the measure would find no interposition elsewhere. In that House there was none particularly connected with the abuses which were the objects of the commission; but he looked confidently for the special and strenuous support of the heads of the Christian Church. The Gospel was emphatically the Gospel of the poor. Surely the heads of our great establishment for teaching the Gospel could not fail to exert all their power in providing that the poor should not be robbed!—(Hear.)

The Bill went then through a Committee.

BANK-RESTRICTION BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the report be taken into further consideration.

Mr. F. LEWIS made various remarks, and concluded with moving an amendment to the preamble, stating, that the restriction was further continued for the purpose of enabling the Bank to resume their cash-payments at the earliest possible period.

Mr. CANNING said, that part of the Act which his Hon. Friend proposed to displace contained the grounds on which he consented to the measure. The alteration proposed went a great way to assume that there had been an incapacity in the Bank to resume, if the determination of Parliament had not been as it was. It was his opinion that the country would never be rightly herself till she returned to her sound and proper circulation. Circumstances had occurred that had prevented the resumption—circumstances which it was no shame to the sagacity of any man not to have perceived. It was said such might again take place; but in his mind it was impossible to think that circumstances equally unforeseen, equally unexpected, equally unanticipated, should again arise. Many circumstances had occurred certainly; but none without the French loan would have fairly justified the measure.

Mr. BANKES most sincerely wished that the House had acceded to a motion made some weeks ago to inquire into this matter (Hear, hear!); and he trusted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consent to an investigation early in the next session. If a Committee had been appointed, he should have asked the Right Hon. Gentleman on what grounds he conceived that the Bank would be enabled, at the end of one year, to resume its payments. Was this likely to be the last year during which the suspension would be continued? For his own part, he thought from time to time there would be either some foreseen or unforeseen cause to prevent the resumption of payment in specie. (Hear, hear!) It was a great point to come back to a sound state of currency, and the country had a right to demand it.

The House divided—For the motion, 88—Against it, 21—Majority, 67.

Mr. J. P. GRANT proposed that, instead of the 5th July, six weeks after the commencement of the next session should be inserted.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that a term of six weeks would be too short for considering so serious a question.

Mr. TIERNEY proposed the 25th of March for the resumption of cash-payments, or that a Committee should be appointed for that day. The 5th of July was the Chancellor's best friend. If there was any juggle between him and the Bank, he hoped he would have the candour of the Gentleman under the gallery, who held the payment of paper in specie an abominable heresy.

Mr. J. P. GRANT withdrew his motion, for the purpose of giving way to the 25th of March.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 27—Against it, 88—Majority, 61.

THE LOTTERY.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means. On the resolution that £250,000 be raised for the service of the year by Lottery.

Mr. LYTTELTON spoke against the measure. It was objectionable on all grounds of morality, and he had hoped that it would have been withdrawn, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had lately changed his opinion on subjects of less importance. The most honourable distinction of a deliberative assembly was, that it acted on general principles, and not on the convenience of the moment. If it was urged that the revenue of £250,000 could not be spared, it might as well be said that a revenue might be raised from brothels and gambling-houses. He feared that the Chancellor might be influenced by the patronage of the system. There was one place of 7000 a-year, two of 5000, and three of 2000. Another evil arising from the system was the encouragement it gave to informers and prying people. It struck also at the root of all industry, and so injured more than it assisted the revenue. Perhaps those who were so earnest in building the new churches thought by so doing to atone for the mischief they thus created. But it was utterly inconsistent to be anxious about the education of the people and the improvement of morality on one side, if all that was done was defeated by the Lottery on the other.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought himself not called on to give additional reasons in favour of a measure in which he only followed all his predecessors. The Hon. Gentleman had advanced no new argument, and as there would always be a certain quantity of gambling, lotteries were not more mischievous than unauthorized play.

Sir M. W. RIPLEY remarked the gross inconsistency of setting up saving-banks for the purpose of alluring people to venture their earnings in a lottery.

Sir J. NEWPORT related an anecdote of the present High Sheriff of Dublin, who was a lottery-office-keeper, and had been lately convicted in the penalty of 50*l.* for illegal insurances; after a similar conviction for a similar offence last year; notwithstanding which, his licence had been renewed.—There were six other prosecutions against him.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that if an office-keeper in London had been guilty of such an offence, his licence would not have been renewed.

Sir J. NEWPORT replied, that the Hon. Gentleman was Chancellor of the Irish as well as of the English Exchequer. (Hear.)

Mr. WILPERFORCE, in answer to the argument that unauthorized gambling would exist if the Lottery did not, said that the latter was a national crime, encouraging immorality at large, and not exciting reprobation like a private vice. There was no ground of defending this, which would not go also to defend any other crime, and he hoped to see the end of a system so injurious and destructive of industry.

Mr. W. SMITH knew the difficulty of raising a revenue, but thought it could not justify every expedient. The Hon. Gentleman seemed to think that there was a certain portion of gambling that would always exist; if so, it might certainly as well contribute to the revenue. To erect saving-banks with one hand and lotteries with the other was a political solecism; it was urging the honest man to spend his little savings in mischievous and ruinous adventure; and it could not be denied that this was urged by every species of mountebankery, or mountebankism, if he might use the word.

Mr. LYTTELTON briefly replied, that he believed there was very little propensity to gambling in the genius of the people; but that the price of a sixteenth tempted people to purchase, and the very poorest would form societies for that purpose.

The House then divided on the question, when the numbers were—For the resolutions, 75—Against them, 33—Majority, 42. The resolutions for granting 6,000*l.* a-year to the Duke of Kent, and 6,000*l.* a-year of dower to the Princess of Saxe-Coburg, in case of her surviving his Royal Highness, were agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—IRISH ESTIMATES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. When the resolution for granting 15,000*l.* towards the erection or support of fever-hospitals in Ireland was proposed, a conversation took place as to the propriety of increasing the grant, and on the extent of private exertions for removing or checking the contagion; Mr. PEEL stating, that this sum was one in addition to 43,000*l.* already voted for a similar object, and Sir J. NEWPORT condemning strongly the conduct of absentee proprietors, who made such grants necessary by withholding those charitable contributions to the support and relief of the diseased poor which it was their duty to advance.—The resolution was agreed to, as was that for 13,461*l.* for building churches and purchasing glebes in Ireland. A sum of 15,600*l.* was voted towards making a canal between Lake Allen and the river Shannon; 207,000*l.* for the Ordnance Estimates, and 141,000*l.* for the disembodied militia.

LORD-JUSTICE-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. BANKES moved that the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the Lord-Justice-General of Scotland's Office Regulation Bill be discharged, and the Committee postponed to this day three months.

Mr. TIERNEY said he did not wish to get rid of it, if it was to be introduced next year, which he did not believe it would be, as the job was so abominable, that nobody could rise to defend it.—(Hear, hear!)

After a few words from Mr. HUSKISSON, Mr. TIERNEY, Sir J. NEWPORT, and Mr. J. P. GRANT, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 19.

Lord RANCLIFFE presented two Petitions from Nottingham, signed by 20 persons each, praying for Parliamentary Reform.

A Petition was presented by Mr. P. MOORE, from the Proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, stating that they were under certain incumbrances, and praying for leave for a Bill to enable them to give securities for demands upon them.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Bank Restriction Bill, after a brief conversation, was read a third time and passed.

The Conviction of Offenders' Bill was read a third time and passed.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord COCHRANE said he held in his hand several Petitions, which he was anxious to present previously to a motion which was to be made connected with the subject. The first Petition, from Paisley, prayed for radical reform as the only remedy for the country. This reform was more likely to be effected by the measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer than by any vote of the House.—Lord Cochrane next presented four Petitions from Manchester, three from Glasgow, four from Sheffield, three from Huddersfield, four from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, one from Poole-shaws, and from Oldham, all praying for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.—They were laid upon the table.

REPEAL OF THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.

Sir ROBERT HERON said, although this precise question had not for a long time been before the House, yet the general question of Parliamentary Reform had been so ably discussed, that it would not be necessary for him to occupy much of their time. A very general impression had for a long period prevailed among the people of England, that a renovation of that House was necessary, in order to make it in fact what it was in theory, the Commons House of Parliament. (Hear.) When it had been observed that the House adhered very generally to the Minister, whatever measures he might please to propose, it became a very important object with the people to remove such an evil by reform, and this object had been supported by most respectable and able men. After the peace of 1783, there was a strenuous effort made; but the cause was soon forsaken by one of its ablest supporters, who afterwards became its bitterest enemy. Not long after a war arose, which threw the nations of Europe centuries back in the career of improvement and reform. The people had then, to use a favourite phrase of a Noble Lord's, "turned their backs on themselves." Rights were taken from them which they had never abused, under the pretence of plots, which, if they existed at all, had been greatly exaggerated. The machinery of plots was, indeed, still kept among the stores of the

Treasury; but he trusted that the bottom of the green-bag would now be found so much damaged, that it would never produce an explosion again. On the several occasions on which Reform had been strongly urged, proof of its necessity was offered to be produced at the Bar, but the House had never shown any particular desire to throw the petitioners on their proof. When the Grenville Act had been introduced, it had been stated that the House was so corrupt that they were not to be trusted with the trial of their own elections. Oaths were accordingly prescribed in order to prevent corruption. The Grenville Act had done good; but the enormous expenses of Petitions almost amounted to a denial of justice. The most frequent objection to such a measure as he was to propose was, that the time was not proper. To him every time was proper; to the objectors no time was proper. In prosperous times Reform was unnecessary; in times of distress it was dangerous. The next objection was, that the reformers could not agree, and that they had views beyond a Reform. This objection was never applied to other measures. The imposers of taxes often disagreed; and yet taxes were imposed. But the want of agreement was at least proof of sincerity among the reformers. Annual Parliaments, Triennial Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, Ballot, any measure would be thought good enough by them if they only wanted a covered way for the purpose of attacking the fortress of the Constitution. A third objection was, that the Constitution was perfect, and required no Reform. A Constitution more perfect than ever issued from the constitution shops, from Plato down to the Abbé Sieyès, had arisen from accidents, and had worked itself into a fully poised and equally balanced system! But the most successful objection to every kind of Reform was the French Revolution—he meant the consequences of that Revolution. If gentlemen would only consider the causes of those events, which none regarded with more horror than he, they would find that they were quite applicable to any question of Reform in this country. The first cause was, the total unfitness of the French nation at that time for any thing like public liberty. The second was, that a weak and vacillating king inclined towards every thing benevolent, but kept his purpose in nothing. The third was, the unbounded extravagance of the French Court, which made it impossible for any minister to hold his place for any time. The last, but not the least cause was, the Duke of Orleans, who had been properly styled, *Monter Kénille*. But let them look to the character of the people of England, let them trace their history through all their former revolutions, and they would never find them inclined to anarchy. They were always afraid of going too far. They generally slept short too soon. The objection as to the danger of changes was not sincere. Nay, were there not in 1792, and most important changes, on their own side of the House?—(Hear, hear!)—The great struggle must come, and we would be to prevent all changes. There would then destroy the Constitution. That time should be gradually destroying whatever was not improving by means of reform, was the immutable decree of Heaven. The proposition he was to make for shortening the duration of Parliament, might be made without any of those dangers which were apprehended from any other reform, and would produce the most salutary effects. It was not necessary to go into the complicated question, whether Parliament had been originally annual or not. Annual they certainly appeared to have been, whether by special law or otherwise. It was not till six years after the Revolution that Parliaments were made triennial. It was well known how this salutary measure was lost in 1715. A civil war then broke forth. In this state, the government was afraid to trust the people with the election of members. The Septennial Act was then passed—an Act as extremely indiscreet as it was grossly unjust. It was not necessary to refer to legislative volumes and the doctrines of statesmen to show that the Act was not legal. It had been said that the previous Triennial Act had lengthened the duration of Parliament; certain it was that the Septennial Act lengthened it beyond any legislative precedent, and beyond every principle of justice. Before they was now prohibited. Why should not every member be obliged to take an oath that he would give no compensation, nor contemplate the giving of any compensation, for late or expected elections? A Bill could certainly be introduced by which expenses would be as much as possible prevented. Great apprehension was entertained of increasing the power of the people. But was it from popular principles that the only danger was apprehended? If they refused Reform, might not a powerful oligarchy obtain a more complete control over the country, and render it a more dangerous? He was not afraid of this; but a little was he afraid of the people becoming too powerful. While great offences were not even checked, and were openly avowed, it was

obvious that some alteration should be introduced. It was only ignorance and inexperience, which did not practise corruption in the experienced Parliamentary mode, that called down their vengeance. But the greatest offence that had ever been committed in elections was the Septennial Act. It was another argument, therefore, for repealing it, that that House had robbed the people, and ought to restore what they had taken away. If there had been a temporary necessity for prolonging the duration of Parliament, the Act ought to have been temporary. A permanent act ought not to have been passed for a temporary object. But they had wanted to strengthen the power of the Crown, and they availed themselves of the people's alarm to accomplish what they probably could not have done otherwise. During the last two Sessions he had seen strong instances of the benefit to be expected from short Parliaments. It had often been his melancholy lot to be sent out into the lobby when the House divided.—(A laugh.)—There he had often seen, particularly during this Session, faces not known to him. He had been so astonished, that he sometimes feared he had committed some fatal mistake, and taken the side of the question he intended to oppose.—(Hear, hear, hear, and a laugh.)—He was convinced that every member in that House on all occasions voted most conscientiously: but it did, somehow or other, so happen, that gentlemen voted very differently from their usual practice when they approached to the period of elections!—(Hear.)—He thence inferred that the most beneficial effects would result from shortening the duration of Parliament. He again repeated that the House could have no right to prolong itself. He did not deny that they had the power, but they could not possibly have the right to exercise such a power. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the 2d Act of George I. chapter 38, commonly called the Septennial Act.—(Hear, hear, hear!)

After a considerable pause, strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the gallery was almost cleared, when

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY said, that the motion had his most cordial support. It was quite free from all those inconveniences supposed to be connected with a more extensive reform. It might do good, and there was no possibility of any danger from it. He would take notice of only one argument that had been often advanced against Triennial Parliaments, that an advantage would arise to the Crown from frequent contests against the people. If it was so, why should a Triennial Act be always opposed by the Ministers of the Crown? How different were the votes of Members in the last years of a parliament? In this present session let them recollect the aversion to the measure respecting country bank-notes, the refusal of increasing the burdens of the people, and the reduction of taxes, and they must see at once that the approach of a general election had great effect. (Hear.)

Mr. W. SMITH said, there was one reason which was alone sufficient to induce him to give his support to the motion, and that was the opportunity it afforded of marking his disapprobation of one of the most flagitious abuses of a public trust that ever had been committed. He alluded to that Act by which a House of Commons, elected for three years, had prolonged its own duration to seven.

Mr. BROUGHAM did not wish to prolong the discussion of a subject, which there seemed to be no disposition in the House to consider in that serious manner which its importance rendered desirable. In the few words which he should offer on this occasion, in order to declare his hearty approbation of the measure recommended by the Hon. Baronet, viz. a return to Triennial Parliaments, he should not, however, satisfy his own feelings, were he not to state his dissent from some of the opinions which had been expressed. He should not stop to inquire whether the mode in which the Septennial Act was passed might not be made matter of charge against its illustrious authors; but of the fact he could entertain no doubt, that by its means the Whig Administration which brought it forward had saved the country from popery and from despotism. (Hear, hear!) His Hon. Friend had thought proper to raise a question respecting the right of Parliament to prolong its own existence; but, on the same principle, he might deny its right to perform various other legislative acts, the authority of which had never been contested. If in holding these doctrines he was in the wrong, he was perfectly ready to be set right; but he begged to make his appeal, not to men wholly ignorant of the matter, but to those who had studied the Constitution in the works of those great masters who had understood it.

Not a word being uttered by Ministers or their adherents, and as they had shown much impatience to go to the vote, the House divided—For the motion, 42—Against it, 117—Majority, 75.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord CASTLEREACH moved that the Alien Bill be committed.

Mr. BENNET spoke strongly against the measure, and wished to learn on what information Ministers proceeded against foreigners under this Act, whether from foreign or domestic spies? He asked whether the final judgment depended on the Foreign or Home Secretary, for he could feel no sort of respect for the decision of the latter, as he believed him to be the greatest dupe in the country. Might not the dupe of Oliver, who had been described by the Noble Secretary, as "a much-injured individual," be equally betrayed by others? (Hear, hear!) Did Ministers expect to see foreigners haranguing in Spa-fields in broken English? Why should England follow the degrading example of despotic governments? He feared that at the Vienna Congress,—that Congress whose declared object was the restoration of freedom, but which had subverted all national independence,—a solemn covenant had been entered into, from which Ministers knew not how to depart, and upon which this unwise, tyrannical, and injurious measure was founded.

Mr. ELLISON thought that the services of the Noble Lord (Castlereach) entitled him to the gratitude of the country. The Bill would exclude the outcasts from other nations, and that was a sufficient reason for its enactment.

Mr. B. BATHURST was satisfied that the House would agree in the policy of continuing this Act, until the spirit of the French Revolution had evaporated—until this country could be rendered secure against the designs of a dangerous class of persons, who were continually plotting the overthrow of all governments, and the subversion of all order in society, and who thought it most convenient to repair to this country, violating its laws, and abusing its hospitality, until their plans were ready to be put into execution. Men of sound principles would have nothing to dread from the existence of these powers in the hands of Ministers.

Mr. LITTLETON contended that the measure was unworthy of the time in which we lived, and hostile to the spirit of liberty, more particularly to the liberties of this free country; it was one into which no inquiry had been instituted, and into which, in the present temper of this House, no inquiry was likely to be instituted.—(Hear, hear!)

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY said that he was not surprised at the course which Ministers had thought proper to adopt, they knew that their strength consisted, not in speaking, but in voting.—(Hear, hear, and a laugh.)—He hoped the House, however, would consider, that those who resisted this measure were speaking on the behalf of persons who had no representatives in that House.—(Hear, hear!)—It was manifest, that the executive government could act only on the suggestion of foreign powers, in preventing individuals from coming here; for whether they came from France, from the Netherlands, or from other places, how could they guard themselves against such persons, but by listening to the representations of foreign ministers? So that a person who was endeavouring to shelter himself here from religious or political persecution, from the terrors of the Holy Inquisition, the tyranny of the King of Sardinia, or the despotism of some other government that we had established on the ruins of independent states, must be deprived of an asylum, on the statements made to this Government by their own persecutors and enemies!—It was said, that such powers could not be abused, when entrusted to the hands of the Noble Lord (Sidmouth.) However he might respect the private character of the Noble Secretary, yet, when he reflected on the manner he had acted towards the unfortunate persons imprisoned under the Suspension Act, on his refusal to hear their petitions, and on his sheltering himself and colleagues under an Indemnity Act,—there was no man in whose hands he should be more unwilling to entrust the exercise of the powers of an Alien Bill. This measure was a fatal blow to the character of this country; and he could not but reflect, that when we should have lost all our liberties, we should not even have the compassion of any nation in the world, because it would be said, that a people who were so regardless of the liberties of others did not deserve to enjoy their own.—(Loud cheering.)

Mr. Serjeant COPELEY said he was not one of those venturesome politicians, who would agree to allow this country to become the seat of intrigue which might destroy other countries, and through the sides of other countries finally bring destruction on our own. Much had been said of connexion with other nations, but who was there that would say that this country was not dependent for security on the systems and arrangements of other countries?

Sir J. MACKINTOSH spoke against and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL in favour of the measure.

A division took place. For the motion, 99—Against it, 32—Majority, 67.—The House then went into a Committee on the Bill, when an amendment was proposed, that its duration should be one instead of two years.—This was opposed by Ministers, and rejected by a majority of 66.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 20.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Mr. BENNET, in presenting the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Fever Hospitals, remarked on the insufficiency of the present number of Hospitals, and the fatal consequences of mixing contagious fever patients with ordinary fever patients. There was but one establishment in the metropolis for fever patients alone. The wants of the population were so great, compared with the means of providing for them, that, at some of the principal hospitals, four out of five of the applicants were refused. The Committee recommended that 2000*l.* should be granted in addition to the 1000*l.* now allowed by Government to the Fever Hospital.—The Report was ordered to be printed.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Mr. BROUGHAM moved the third reading of this Bill. It was his intention, after the inquiry had been gone into, to ground further legislative proceedings on it, without waiting until the inquiry was concluded. At all events, he should bring forward such measures as might be necessary in aid of the law.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

THOMAS FERGUSON.

On the motion of Lord A. HAMILTON, Thomas Ferguson was brought up, reprimanded by the Speaker, and ordered to be discharged on payment of the fees.

SCOTCH LAWS.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT called the attention of the House to the practice of the Courts of Scotland respecting laws which had fallen into disuse. It had been stated, that when a law had not been acted upon, it fell into desuetude, and was no longer binding. If that principle were applied to criminal laws, they would become a mere nullity. But the system he complained of went still further, as it placed some parts of an Act in a state of desuetude, and retained others. Whatever might be the absurdity of ancient Scottish statutes, it was fit that Parliament should pronounce upon them, and that the Courts should not erect themselves into legislatures. He therefore moved that the Courts of Session, of Justiciary, and of Exchequer, in Scotland, be directed to present to the House, within six weeks after the commencement of next Session, a statement of such laws, or parts of laws, as they considered in desuetude, and why.

Mr. B. BATHURST opposed the motion. He thought a particular Bill might be brought in, if necessary.

Mr. ABERCROMBY said it was a most important question, whether Courts should hold a practice by which they could silently subvert the laws of Parliament.

There was some further conversation; but the motion was negatived without a division.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Sir S. ROMILLY moved that certain papers, relating to transactions in the island of Nevis, should be referred to a Select Committee. The Hon. Gentleman entered into the detail of Mr. Huggins's infamous conduct, which he had before brought before the House.

Mr. GOULBURN objected to the motion, on the principle that the House should not interfere on ex-parte evidence with the judicial proceedings of competent tribunals.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that he would distinctly affirm that justice was not properly administered in the West Indies. The unfortunate slaves, it should be remembered, had no representatives in that House; it should therefore take greater interest in their welfare.

Mr. MARRYAT replied to the statements of Sir Samuel Romilly respecting Huggins, whose treatment of the slaves he did not think so cruel or so wanton.

Mr. BARRHAM thought much good would be done by the present motion. He wished the governments of the smaller colonies were made as good as those of the larger, where the condition of the slaves was better than that of the peasantry and labouring poor of this country!

The motion was agreed to *nem. diss.*

Mr. BROGDEN presented a Petition from the Company of Proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, praying parliamentary aid. It was referred to a Committee.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 21.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

Sir W. CURTIS made some remarks on the subject of the Accounts ordered to be laid before the House, contending that it was strange to call for accounts of private funds; and finally moved to refer the City Petition to a Select Committee, who might hear Counsel and report thereon.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW observed, that this motion was the last resort of the City to obtain delay; but the House would not be so taken in. If a Committee were appointed, the Session would expire before anything could be done.—He moved the previous question.

A long conversation arose. It was at length determined, that the Bill which gave rise to the order for the production of the papers should not be pressed. The previous question was then withdrawn, and the order for the accounts rescinded.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir F. BURDETT said, he had to present Petitions from Middlesex, Lancashire, Northallerton, Darlington, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and several other places, in all 173, praying for a Reform of that House.—The Hon. Baronet then went forward to the table with an immense pile of Petitions.—They were ordered to lie upon the table.—Sir Francis then said, he took that opportunity of giving notice of a motion on the subject of Parliamentary Reform for Tuesday next.

SHOP WINDOWS, &c.

Lord LASCELLES stated, shortly, the hardships suffered in consequence of taxes imposed on Shop Windows. In many cases, too, children were charged, as if they had been servants in the house. These grievances deserved inquiry; and the only mode of inquiring was before a Committee. He therefore moved, that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the subject, although he was afraid that no relief could be given this Session.—A Select Committee was accordingly appointed.

Sir S. ROMILLY moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of *bona fide* holders of negotiable securities, without notice that they were usurious transactions.—Leave was given. The Bill was afterwards brought in.

Mr. S. COOPER brought in a Bill to amend the laws regarding County Infirmarys in Ireland. It was read a first time and a second time.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S CIRCULAR.

Mr. BENNET called the attention of the House to certain proceedings under Lord Sidmouth's Circular. This celebrated Letter was written in February 1817. In the same month, J. B. Mellor and S. Pilling were arrested on the charge of selling libellous writings. The Magistrates held them to bail, in default of which, they were sent to the House of Correction, ironed like felons, and compelled to labour as felons! Mellor's house was most illegally searched, and several historical books were carried off by the Officers. A more illegal transaction never occurred. As to irreligious parodies, by whomsoever written, he held them in abhorrence; but to be treated as these men were for selling them, was equally unjust and illegal. They were associated with felons, and had felons' fare. They were removed in an open cart with others, handcuffed, taken 18 miles to trial, and then huddled together in one room in the jail. They were not brought to a trial; but were afterwards discharged on their recognizances.—Some of the statements might be overcharged, but it was clear that great severity had been used; and he need not waste the time of the House in proving, that imprisonment before conviction was not intended for any other purpose than safe custody. If any thing were superadded, if persons were put into irons, or subjected to any species of punishment, it was not only illegal, but disgraceful to the country in which we lived, a reproach to the age in which we were born.—Mr. Bennet then stated the case of Robert Swindells, of Macclesfield: by which it appeared, that in March 1817, about twelve o'clock at night, when Mr. Swindells and his wife, who was eight months gone with child, were in bed, they were disturbed by a knock at the door. Mr. Swindells looked out, and saw some persons, who desired him to open the door, or they would force it. Alarmed by this threat, he came down and opened the door, when they rushed in, and asked for persons who they supposed lodged in the house. A strict search was made, but no such persons were discovered. They then tore open all the trunks, took several papers out of them, and stripped Mr. Swindells of the little property that belonged to him. The terror of the wife was so great that she never recovered. On the 25th of April she was delivered of a child, and on the 28th she died. The child, deprived of the support of its mother, expired. Mr. Swindells himself, after

suffering various hardships, was at last liberated, without having been brought to trial. Here, then, was another instance of the tender mercies of his Majesty's Government, another example of persons taken up without having committed any crime, and discharged without any opportunity of proving their innocence! Such cases of injustice could not fail to make a very powerful impression on the minds of the people. He thought it right to state, that the individual whose case he had just described was an old seaman; he had been eleven years in the service, during four of which he was on board the *Ville de Paris*, blockading the squadron at Brest. He would now put it to them, whether, supposing that the Petitioners had somewhat coloured their statements, these cases did not deserve the most serious attention? They were about to be sent back to their constituents; and would they return to them with the stigma on their characters, that when people were imprisoned by Magistrates, under the sanction of his Majesty's Government, the House shut its ears to their petitions, and refused to institute any inquiry?—Leaving them to answer this question by the vote which they would give to-night, he should now conclude with moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the petitions of J. B. Mellor and Pilling, of Warrington, and of R. Swindells, of Macclesfield, and to report their opinions thereupon to the House."

Messrs. DAVENPORT and BLACKBURN made some remarks, which were inaudible in the gallery. It was understood that they asserted the parties were not ill-used on these occasions.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, that the law had been executed with the utmost lenity in the cases of Mellor and Pilling. The parties had been indicted, the bill found by the Grand Jury, and the proceedings then removed into the Court of King's Bench. Being in custody, he had a right, unless they found bail, to keep them in prison; but as the trial was postponed by his Act, he had them discharged on their own recognizances. Could the Officers of the Crown have acted with greater leniency? (*Hear, hear!*) Two statutes existed, by which Magistrates were authorized to commit to the House of Correction for misdemeanours. This was the law. Persons committed to the House of Correction, though not for trial, may be set to work, though not to severe work, and the half of their earnings given to them. These men were ordered to pick 2lbs. of cotton.—As for Swindells, he had repeatedly circulated these publications, and an Ex-Officio information had been filed against him. He was merely served with a subpoena. The day of appearance having gone by, an attachment was issued for his apprehension. Swindells applied to the Magistrates, who said they had nothing to do with it. In consequence of his remaining in jail, he (the Attorney-General) sent him a notice: he appeared, pleaded, and was discharged. On the night Swindell's house was entered, a great body of Blanketers had assembled at Manchester, and it was said that some had gone to his house. The Magistrates sent; and it was true, that some papers were taken; which he did not justify; but the House, considering all the circumstances, would not be disposed to blame them for what had been done. Mrs. Swindells had been ill before; she had never complained, and went to work the next day. Swindells lived as well as the debtors who were in prison. As therefore lenity, and not severity, had been shown, he should oppose the motion.

Sir S. ROMILLY contended that the motion was a most important one. These persons had been arrested, loaded with iron, and confined with felons for selling what was called a political libel,—proceedings which a few years ago would have been deemed impossible. They had been carried in irons even to the magistrate. The respectable Petition of the Bishops, in the case of Jones R., had been considered a libel. Such a construction might be put upon any thing that was obnoxious to those in power. There had been searchings for and seizures of papers. There had been a decision on that subject, declaring it to be utterly illegal. Would any man write as Algernon Sidney had done, if he was liable to have every country magistrate sending a constable to examine or carry off his papers? Was there any law that such men as the petitioners were to be sent to prison, and treated as they had been, without having been guilty of any crime? Was there any law that they should be punished before they had been tried? He did not know that the warrant declared that they should be kept to hard labour; but no one had denied that to be the fact, and they had been so treated.—He hoped the House would agree to so important a motion.

Mr. P. BARNES denied that any unnecessary severity had been used.

Mr. LOCKHART thought the Attorney-General had done nothing but his duty; but he should vote for the motion, that in-

quiry should be instituted into the practice of putting men into irons charged with misdemeanours—a practice not known to our ancestors, and altogether unnecessary, oppressive, and unconstitutional.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. BENNET shortly replied. He hoped the country would bear in mind, that one of the last Acts of the House of Commons was the refusal of inquiry into acts of oppression.

The House then divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 17—Against it, 73—Majority, 56.

NABOB OF OUDE.

Mr. MARSH, after detailing a number of circumstances relating to the debts of the Nabob of Oude, moved that the petitions of certain of his creditors (Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, and Co., Messrs. Abbott and Maitland) might be referred to a Select Committee.—Agreed to.

The Savings' Banks Bill was read a third time, and passed.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 22.

In a Committee of Supply, 15,000*l*s. were voted for the purchase of 300 acres on Hounslow Heath, for cavalry exercise.—This vote was opposed, but was carried by 65 to 23.—Various other sums were voted.

ALIEN BILL.

On the 3d reading of this Bill, another debate ensued.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he took this last opportunity to express his disapprobation, not to say his abhorrence of it, as it was neither more nor less than a suspension of the Constitution.

Mr. CANNING contended that it was the duty of Parliament to prevent this country being overrun by the pests and refuse of Europe; and if the measure offered a slight violence to the Constitution, that was only a temporary sacrifice for a necessary purpose.

Sir F. BURDETT urged that the measure expressly violated Magna Charta. The real object of it, he said, was to aid that European conspiracy in which the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Castlereagh) had taken so active a part, and the effect of it would be to destroy that character for generosity by which the people of England had hitherto been distinguished. Another effect would be, to drive all the talent and industry of Europe to that now only free country in the world, America. The Right Hon. Gentleman had objected to what he called making the measure judicial, and for the plain reason that it established some control over Ministers. It would compel them to be less despotic, because they might be brought before another tribunal. The usual pretence of ministerial responsibility, by which the House had been so frequently juggled, was again urged, though the country could not quite so easily be deceived: that responsibility had been used and abused with regard to our own subjects, who had been tyrannically imprisoned, and was it to be expected, that it would be more respected when the defenceless subjects of other states were concerned? Responsibility in the first instance was usually converted into indemnity in the last, as was proved in the case of the Habeas Corpus suspension; in fact, Ministers were no more controlled by this stalking horse responsibility, than they had been by the natural feelings of humanity and the dictates of conscience.—(*Hear.*)

Sir S. ROMILLY again ably opposed the Bill.

Mr. BARHAM opposed the Bill, as totally unnecessary in time of peace.

Mr. W. SMITH opposed the Bill, as sapping the best principle of the Constitution, and affording no advantage whatever.

Sir J. NEWPORT contended, that, by the effect of this Bill, the blood of Waterloo was shed in vain, and that tyranny, by being permitted in one place, would spring up in another: he, therefore, hoped the measure would be treated with the abhorrence it merited.

Several amendments were proposed in the course of the proceedings, which were negatived. One of them, proposed by Mr. BROUGHAM, went to except women married to natural born subjects.—On the question that the Bill do pass, there appeared—Ayes, 94—Noes, 23—Majority, 65.

The Game Purchase Bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 7.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Sir Richard Godwin Keats, G. C. B., Vice Admiral of the White, to be

Major-General of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of Sir George Hope deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Lamb and J. Younger, Crescent, Minorities, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Finsbury-square.
J. C. London, Warwick-court, Holborn, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Abraham, Great Marlborough-street.
J. Brown, London, merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
R. Webb, Winslow, Herefordshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Robinson, Tenbury, Worcestershire.
S. White, Calver, Derbyshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Ellen, Carlisle-street, Soho.
J. S. Ashe, Liverpool, merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Taylor and Roscoe, Temple.
T. Hall, Reading, tailor. Attorneys, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New-inn.
W. Nicholls, Huntingdon, rope-maker. Attorneys, Messrs. Lowe and Bower, Southampton-buildings.
J. Whitehouse, Stratford-upon-Avon, mercer. Attorneys, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn Old-square.
N. Trewitt, Northallerton, linen-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Wells, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
E. Lyne, Plymouth, merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Anstice and Wright, King's Bench-walks, Inner Temple.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

G. Harvey, Lane-End, Staffordshire, draper.
J. Nicholson and J. Brown, Bow-lane, pin-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Clark, Manea, Isle of Ely, carpenter. Attorneys, Messrs. Leigh, Mason, and Houseman, New Bridge-street.
R. and H. Poulgrain, Fowey, Cornwall, shipwrights. Attorney, Mr. Thompson, Gray's Inn-square.
W. O. Coleman, Wapping, slopseller. Attorneys, Messrs. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street.
H. G. Hilbers, St. Mary Axe, merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Oakley and Birch, Cannon-street.
M. and J. Clifford, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. Attorneys, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.
D. Baruh, Hondditch, apothecary. Attorney, Mr. Nettelfold, Norfolk-street, Strand.
J. Bullocke, Catherine-street, Strand, button and trimming-seller. Attorneys, Messrs. Harvey and Richards, Bucklersbury.
J. Dean, Dean's-buildings, Poplar, baker. Attorney, Mr. Willet, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 78½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 79½.

Mr. MUDIE'S Medals and various valuable engraved Publications, next week.

T. R. and our friend C., next week.

G. O., J. W., a CONSTANT READER, Mr. L. and R. H., are received.

Mr. H., who favoured us with a letter respecting a communication of which we were not aware, will receive an answer by a messenger.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The public ear is naturally open to catch the smallest sound of news from the continent, now that the departure of the Allied troops is determined upon; but all is still silent at present, like the sensation described in the couplet for which DRYDEN was so rallied by the wits:—

"A horrid stillness first invades the ear,
"And in that silence we the tempest fear."

The session of the Chambers was closed by proclamation yesterday week. The funeral of the Prince de CONDE was to take place on Tuesday last. He was the represen-

tative of the most respectable branch of the House of BOURBON, which will most probably terminate in the present Prince, the late Duke DE BOURBON, whose son the Duke d'ENGHIEN was put to death by BONAPARTE for conspiring against his government. BONAPARTE violated a neutral territory in order to get the young Duke into his power;—for which he was justly reprobated by the voice of Europe; and among other voices, those of the "legitimists" were of course the loudest. It is a pity that they have since imitated the bad part of his actions without the good, and violated territories almost all over Europe. Colonel MASSENBACH was seized but the other day in a neutral city by that alternately succumbing and domineering person the King of PRUSSIA,—a true *fag* of fortune; and under pretence of keeping out the bad sort of Aliens, the governments of allied countries have leagued together to persecute and order higher and thither any one who is not favourably regarded by their respective precious faces. It only shews what they think necessary to their existence; and we may safely say of them as the wag did of a bad arguer in company;—"Let them go on;—they will get more and more absurd every minute." The late member of the House of BOURBON, the Prince de CONDE, was, we believe, a very respectable man,—not only not a glutton, or a drunkard, or a heartless profligate, but amiable and manly. He was the only Prince of his family that maintained in its adversity its old reputation for courage and military conduct. He loved the sex with a proper and kindly gallantry, and was fond also of polite letters. His Highness left a Memoir of the Great CONDE, the friend of MOLIERE, which is well spoken of.

An article from Frankfort says, that "while Count LAS CASAS was at St. Helena, he composed a work and sent it to Europe, the title of which is 'A regular Journal of all that NAPOLEON said and did at St. Helena, day by day, for the space of three months,—his conversations, public and private, &c.' This work," adds the article, "which will be uncommonly interesting on account of its authenticity, has not yet been able to be published, because the manuscript was detained by the English. It belongs to history, which has a right to claim it."—By the English is of course meant the English Government, consisting partly of a descendant of Dutch money-getters,—of an Irishman whom nobody would suppose to be Irish, not even from his blunders (which he makes from poverty of ideas),—and of an Englishman (we believe) who takes upon him to ridicule people of no birth as well as no health, though no one knows where his family came from. This is the person also who called BONAPARTE Mr. BONAPARTE. Now history may claim the manuscript in question from such persons; but how are they to be expected to give it up! They cannot afford it. What! Mr. VANSITTART, who sits doggedly blowing the bubble of our finance, patronize the publication of what a man of genius *did*! My Lord CASTLEREAGH, the publication of what he *said*! And Mr. CANNING, any thing that might at all gratify a prisoner with swelling legs and a palpitation at his heart! Bless your soul, M. LAS CASAS, you seem to have the simplicity of your namesake of old in South America!

It is the prevailing belief that the business of the Session will be terminated by the end of the first week in June, so as to allow of a prorogation by the 6th or 8th of June—and a dissolution, it is supposed, may then take place about the 10th, or before the 15th. Such is the general impression.—*Courier*.

Bulletins have been published by General BOLIVAR of his victories over the Spanish General MORILLO, in the course of last February. The fighting was severe. MORILLO's army continued its retreat, first on Barbacoa, and next on Camatagua; and BOLIVAR's bulletin is dated from Head-quarters at Sombbrero, the 17th of February, the day following that on which the battle was fought. The Spaniards being still in possession of the coast, the patriot accounts are somewhat tardy in crossing the Atlantic. But the narratives to which we now allude very positively state, that the Independent army was advancing to besiege the capital of Venezuela.

Mr. MEADE, the American Consul, who was imprisoned two years at Cadiz, upon some pecuniary transactions between him and a British merchant, in which the Spanish Government was also interested, has at length been released by a royal order issued by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It has been stated in letters from St. Helena, that BONAPARTE has lately received, by some unknown means, 400,000 francs in gold, and a large quantity of diamonds. Money does not seem to be wanting either to him or to any of his adherents. LAS CASES, it is asserted, very recently drew bills for 3,000*l.* by the way of Frankfort on a banker in London, and they were duly honoured. It is even said, that a draft for 10,000*l.*, signed NAPOLEON, was lately presented to and paid by a London house.

"M. de SARTINES," says Madame de STAEL, "was an example of the kind of choice made in Monarchies, where the Freedom of the Press and the Representative Assembly do not compel the appointment of men of talent. By some intrigue he got nominated Minister of Marine. M. NECKER called upon him some days after. He had caused his chamber to be hung with geographical charts, and said to M. NECKER: 'Observe what progress I have already made! I can put my hand on this chart, and shutting my eyes, I will point out to you the position of the four quarters of the world.'"

We are happy to state, that notwithstanding the defalcation of the sugar, in the Custom duties, amounting to 257,753*l.*, there has been an increase of the Customs in the quarter since the 5th of April, of 58,038*l.* In the Excise, the increase in the quarter since the 5th of April has been 350,274*l.*; making a total increase of 408,312*l.*—*Courier*.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—It appears from the accounts just presented to the House of Commons, that the amount of the sums paid by the public to the Bank, as a remuneration for receiving the contributions on Loans, independent of the annual expence of management, from 1793 to 1816 inclusive, is 397,086*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* That the number of Notes discovered by the Bank to have been forged from June, 1812, to April, 1818, distinguishing those from 1*l.* to 20*l.* and upwards, is one hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-one. That the total expence for prosecutions for forgeries from March, 1797, to April, 1818, amounts to 148,370*l.* That the nominal value of the Notes, of which payment was refused, from Jan. 1816, to April, 1818, is 74,760*l.*; and that the nominal value of forged Notes paid by the Bank for the same period, which was afterwards recovered on the forgeries being detected, amounted only to 75*l.* To shew the great and alarming increase of forgeries of Bank Notes, the whole expence of their prosecutions in 1797 was only about 1,500*l.* while in the first three months of the present year, it amounted to the enormous sum of nineteen thousand, eight hundred and ninety pounds!

The German papers complain rather seriously of the unfavourable issue of the late Leipzig fair. The old charge is renewed against the English manufacturers, that they throw away their goods for little or nothing.

REFORM.—Mr. J. W. PARKINS has accepted the invitation of several freemen of Carlisle, to become a Candidate for the Representation of that his native city, at the ensuing Election. Mr. PARKINS, in his Letter, speaks out plainly about the "Boroughmongers' House,"—states that he possesses an independent fortune by his own exertions,—that he has been educated in the school of adversity,—that no difficulties in a good cause will intimidate him,—that he has been animated from his cradle by a love of liberty,—and that he holds his exertions, and even his life, in trust for his country's welfare. He adds, that a few distinguished Patriots have undertaken to conduct the Election, and defray the necessary expences, for which above 2000*l.* had already been subscribed.—This is the right way.

Mr. BRISTOL HUNT, the other day, personally addressed the Electors of Bristol, and informed them, that unless they could ensure him, on the commencement of his canvass, 1000 votes, he should not again offer himself for that city. What his hopes were in that quarter may be gathered from his subsequent conduct. On Friday, he put forth an advertisement, offering himself for Westminster at the ensuing Election, in which he says that he will oppose upon the hustings the friends of the cruel Corn Bill, and the enemies of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.—Mr. HUNT, it should seem, has a passion for subjecting himself to disappointments.

A Collector of the Assessed Taxes in Rotherhithe, being accidentally discovered to have made a charge upon one house for more than he had paid into the tax-office, an investigation took place, which led to the discovery that he had carried on this practice for many years, and had thereby, from a state of insolvency, been enabled to realize a considerable property. The Correspondent who informs us of this recommends, as a precaution against similar frauds, that those who pay the taxes should, before paying, demand a sight of the rate signed by the Commissioners.—*Times*.

MR. RECORDER.—On Thursday week, when sentence of death was about to be passed on R. SPENCER, he wished to have a paper read in open Court. The RECORDER refused, but said he would hear any thing he had to say. The prisoner then said, that the evidence laid before the Judges was incorrect. The RECORDER observed, that his case had been well considered; and then passed sentence, concluding the usual address with expressing a hope that God would have mercy on their souls. On this SPENCER exclaimed, "I hope he will, for I'm sure you will not."

A great number of persons have assembled for the last four or five nights about the shop of Messrs. GILBERT and POWELL, the corner of Whitecross-street, in Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, grocers, (who were recently convicted for mixing sloe-leaves with tea, &c.) making a great noise and disturbance, and throwing peas, &c. at the windows, whereby several have been broken. Messrs. G. and P. say they shall be under the necessity of leaving their shop.

DISTURBANCE IN BERNARD-STREET.—A number of people having been attracted in front of No. 1, Bernard-street, where the unfortunate female was killed on Friday, they proceeded to acts of violence, demolishing the doors, windows, &c. Their execrations are vented principally on the mistress of the house, who, as it is said, with what truth we know not, caused the poor girl to clean a second time the window from which she fell.—Surely it is high time to prohibit the practice of exposing females in situations so revolting to decency and humanity, and which has already led to many tragical results.

A private letter from Paris says, that a farrier belonging to the Royal Guard having called out "Vive l'Empereur!" he was ordered to be whipped to death with leather thongs!—He was whipped, but not to death, being conveyed to the hospital alive, owing to the humanity of the Lieut.-Colonel, who was however put under arrest by the Colonel (the Count DE PORTIER) for disobedience of orders.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday morning, Mr. THISTLEWOOD moved for a rule for a new trial, in the case in which he was convicted for sending a challenge to Lord SIDMOUTH. He urged the same grounds which he alleged at the trial, with respect to the not having time to procure the attendance of witnesses. The Court (all the Judges being present) unanimously refused the rule. No day is yet fixed for his being brought up for judgment.

THE KALIEDOSCOPE.—A Correspondent says, the brilliantly varied and seemingly endless scenes exhibited by the *Kaliedoscope* have excited more pleasing astonishment than any other optical discovery since the invention of the *Camera Obscura*: but it is an incontrovertible truth, "that all created substances must submit to the unerring laws of order and number;" and however infinite the changing scenes of the pieces of coloured glass, &c. may appear to the eye of an observer, they are as strictly subject to calculation as the changes of bells, or the varied order of a pack of cards. Perhaps it will not be unamusing to the Reader to be shewn how to calculate the astonishing number of changes that can be effected by a few pieces of coloured glass, &c. placed in the object cavity of the *Kaliedoscope*. Suppose the number of pieces to be 20, and as they are irregular in form, that each piece exhibits three distinct scenes, like a die with three faces marked 1, 2, 3, exhibiting three distinct numbers. Now 20 such dice as these, according to an easy rule given in Rouse's *Doctrine of Chances*, will produce more than five thousand two hundred and thirty millions of different numbers or appearances, and if we allow ten changes of scene every minute, without ceasing, it will take upwards of nine hundred and ninety-five years to exhibit them all: this is on the supposition that each of the three faces of the 20 pieces of glass, &c. are as uniform as the three faces of the supposed die are; but such is not the fact, for the 20 different faces of the die, each marked 2, exhibit but one No. 2, although 20 distinct digits, whilst the 20 supposed similar faces of the pieces of glass exhibit 20 distinct forms; therefore the number of changes (as to scenery) must even greatly exceed this calculation, as is remarked in the above work, when the law of combination is applied to chance.

Matthias Maker, for forgery; Leon de Cassaux, for stabbing a Catholic Priest; and David Davis, for shooting at Lord PALMERSTON, who were acquitted at the Old Bailey Session on the ground of insanity, but ordered to be confined until his Majesty's pleasure should be known, have been removed to Bethlem Hospital.

Some years since, three men of the name of M'Grath, a father and his two sons, were executed at the village of Bausha, in the county of Tipperary, under the following extraordinary circumstances, for robberies committed in that neighbourhood:—One of the sons was convicted at the Clonmell Assizes, and at his execution his father and brother attended, and received his corpse in their arms from the gallows!—Soon after, the second son was convicted for a fresh offence, and his execution was likewise attended by his father, who also received his body in like manner! It might be reasonably supposed that two such awful examples would have made such an impression on the mind of the old man as should have induced him to avoid a similar fate; but, strange as it may appear, the effect was otherwise, as the deluded man was, within the next six months, convicted for a new crime, and executed on the spot where his two sons had so recently suffered!—Such is the inefficacy of capital punishment.

A letter from Cambray announces a disturbance which took place between some soldiers of a French legion passing through this town, and a part of the English military composing the garrison.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET

TO THE SEA.

[Written in September 1817.]

Pötsr of the Universe, mysterious Seal!
Thou visible life of impulse unrevealed,
Deep let thy awful nature rest concealed
From the downward-ken of proud Philosophy.
I would not that the heartless tribe should see,
With their self-glorious and unhallowed eyes,
The mystic secret of the energies
That rule thee in thy lone sublimity.
Then let thy tides unquestioned hold their way,
Feared in their power, and viewless in their cause;
Whilst mute admiring Phantasy may find,
In the still grandeur of thy boundless sway,
In the hidden might of thy unchanging laws,
No feeble emblem of THE ETERNAL MIND.

R. W. E.

PARLIAMENT,—PROPERLY SO CALLED.

MR. EXAMINER.—There is one advantage that England has over other nations, which, is clearly demonstrated in the following dialogue, between two boys lately returned from the Continent.

C. W. W.
JACK. I don't like England so well as France; there's not near so many cakes and sweetmeats to be bought.

TOM. Sweetmeats there may not be quite so many; yet I'm sure there are a great many kinds of cakes, and one sort are bought and sold almost in every town in England.

JACK. And what kind of cakes are those?

TOM. Parliament cakes.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The QUEEN, on Monday morning, was attacked by her usual complaint. By the help of a blister, she was better in the evening. She still however continues unwell. Her repose is said in some private accounts to have been chiefly obtained by opiates, and she is described as being much weakened.—Indeed the general state of her health is such, that it has been deemed advisable she should take up her habitual residence in town; the spasms, to which she is subject frequently requiring the most prompt medical attention.

Tuesday was the Anniversary of her MAJESTY's Natal-day, when she completed her 74th year, and upon which occasion the PRINCE REGENT had a dress party in the evening at Carlton-house.

Yesterday morning the following Bulletin was issued:—

"Queen's Palace, May 23, Eleven, A.M.
"The Queen felt herself better throughout the whole of yesterday—her Majesty has passed a very good night,

"FR. MILMAN,

"HENRY HALFORD."

Her MAJESTY got up in the afternoon, and found herself much refreshed afterwards.

"The above is the report furnished by the Court Newsman; but we are sorry to understand, that the refreshment experienced by her MAJESTY was not thought to indicate any change materially favourable to her MAJESTY's condition. The fact is, that the medicines, which alleviated the first attack of the disorder, and which are necessary to prevent its recurrence, have added to the bodily

infirmities, that have been too plainly perceived of late. The Queen required much support while out of bed yesterday afternoon; and we fear that the oppression on the chest is far from being removed. Messengers were sent early in the week, to hasten the return of the Dukes of KENT and CAMBRIDGE. The latter was expected by his domestics during the whole of Thursday night, and it is probable that his Royal Highness will arrive in the course of the day."—*Courier*—Saturday.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 324.

DRURY-LANE.

WE see more and more reason to congratulate Drury-lane on the return of Mr. ELLISTON. Comedy has all her feathers again, and sees company to advantage. The pit is now regularly filled, when he plays,—standing-room and all; and the boxes on Friday last became completely filled also, as the play proceeded,—at least as far as we could discern. We rejoice to see this, for more reasons than one. We are supposed by some to have a preference for Drury-lane Theatre; and we do not deny it, though we neither speak well of its bad productions, nor ill of good ones at Covent-garden. But Drury-lane is, and has always been, more to our taste, in its associations with older times, in its possession of the last best dramatist, in its present possession of the best tragedian, in its excellent comic company, which we prefer to a tragic one, and even in the superior lightness and elegance of its internal structure, without that mercenary pack-saddle at its back called a *basket*. In addition to these grounds of preference, which are critical ones as well as any other grounds, we have thought we discerned lately among our beloved and money-getting countrymen a tendency to run down Drury-lane, upon a suspicion of its being poorer than Covent-garden; and whether such a suspicion be false or true (we believe neither of these overgrown establishments is in the most flourishing condition), every one of our theories, small and great, induces us to combat the tendency to the utmost. Besides, we think it an instance of bad taste in the public that they prefer tragedy to comedy as they have done of late,—such tragedy at all events,—*Fazio*, *Bertram*, and the gratuitous and nonsensical tortures of *Isabella*. It argues a coarse want of excitement; and we would willingly do our best to get them out of it, as we did to deliver them from the more humane domination of our old friends Messrs. DINDIN, REYNOLDS, and CHERRY. If this were to be their only change, we should have done them a disservice. We prefer Tom DINDIN at any time to a mere solemn poacher in boots, or *tragifier* of what need not be tragic at all. He has a bit of something real and genial about him, if not in the best taste; and as to O'KEEFE, that cordial redeemer of farce, he is worth all the modern tragedy writers put together,—except one, who shews he has got a heart in him.

The *Honeymoon* was performed here on Tuesday, and the *Suspicious Husband* on Friday. We have still the same objection to make to ELLISTON's quieter passages, which appear to us something stiffer than formerly; but his scenes with his wife in the *Honeymoon* were in his old style of dry humour; and when he got well warmed into the livelier passages of *Ranger*, all his old spirits seemed to flow in upon him. We hope he has seized them, and made them stay. His want of a certain airiness of look and action is perhaps not such a drawback upon his performance of this character as some may think. *Ranger* is a lively but not a very fluttering person. He exercises a sort of jurisdiction over flutterers, and plays his vagaries with an air of dominancy and deliberation. Mrs. DAV-

SON looked and played excellently well in the *Honey Moon*; and seemed more than ever at home with ELLISTON. She has not so much room for her powers in the *Suspicious Husband*, nor did she help to make up for it by dressing herself with her usual taste. She looks infinitely better in her hair than a cap or feathers, as all women do whose hair is luxuriant. Mr. HARLEY is as quaint and twang-voiced, and Mrs. MARDYN as handsome as ever.—Why is the dance left out at the end of this latter play? It was revived a short time since, and finished the piece with a very nice air of gracefulness and good-temper. It should be revived by all means, both for its own sake and for the sake of encouraging dancing in general, which of all town amusements is the one that most unites taste and health. Dancing is undervalued only by those who cannot dance or cannot reason.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

PAINTING, with its many subdivisions, may be classed under three heads, Portraiture, History or Narrative, and Poetry. Portraiture gives the form and colour of objects; History the public and private transactions of mankind; Poetry a selection of the choicest objects, with an intensity that delights the imagination by their beauty, their sublimity or their novelty. With the same power it also displays fictitious circumstances. In this latter and highest class are Mr. HILTON's rare and admirable picture of *Una*, Mr. TURNER's *Waterloo*, Mr. HOWARD's *Fairies*, Mr. FUSELI's *Dante in Hell* and *The Deluge*, and Mr. STOTHARD's *Fête Champêtre*. The *Una*, as we before said, is profuse in masterly colour, drawing, and expression. The poetry of Mr. TURNER's *Field of Waterloo* is mainly in its magical illustration of that principle of colour and *claire obscure*, which combines all their varieties of tint and strength in exhibiting at night the fiery explosions and carnage after battle, when the wives and brothers and sons of the slain come, with anxious eyes and agonized hearts, to look in Ambition's charnel-house, after the slaughtered victims of legitimate and illegitimate selfishness and wickedness. TURNER wants, for his entire greatness and proficiency in the detailed drawing. In whatever relates to massing and to composition, he leaves nothing for us to wish; he enlightens, he surprises, he delights. Like the sunshine he so well imitates, the fervour of his genius is resplendent on all the objects he paints, be they in themselves trifling or important. He has often, too, as here, considerable power over our sensibilities, in the general look and action of his figures, miserably as they are drawn.

Mr. HOWARD's *Fairies* is worthy of the Painter of *The Pleiades*, *Morning*, in Sir J. LEICESTER's Collection. It is Animal Spirits personated by the Graces: the Fairies move with such beauty and delight in their looks, and with such spontaneous elasticity of limb, as by moonlight and a ray-emitting night-fly they dance along the sea margin, and endeavour to seize the Nautilus and shell-fish before the return of the tide.—This Picture really gives a fillip of cheerfulness to the mind that is in a grave mood before it, at least we felt this to be its effect. Hung up in the room of a person with low spirits, it would cheer and sunshine his heart, it would be a pleasing mental stimulant, and would cordialize the wounded mind, as do often the liquid notes that are breathed from Painting's twin sister, Music. So would Mr. STOTHARD's *Fête Champêtre*. It is the bower of elegance and of happiness, where lovers, in the brightest season of their lives, are feasting their eyes and their hearts, as they sit, ramble, talk, whisper, and dance with each other on the smooth

turf, and advance from the shaly and arched foliage, the soothingly pensive walks, "for whispering lovers made." From these shady walks of beautifully clustering trees in the middle-ground, the light advances with delicious gradation to the front, the luminous focus of the Picture. This has a due counterbalance in the sunny hill that rises behind, mantled by distant, blue-tinted groves, and classic edifices. The whole is as hazy on a scene of colour, sentiment, sensibility, and personal grace, as a warm and true imagination can well pourtray. After repeated studies of this exquisite picture, we pronounce it as our opinion, to be one of this elegant minded Painter's master-pieces.

The grey and black of the larger half of the picture of *Wellington*, by Sir T. LAWRENCE, blends in its gravity so charmingly into the mild and subdued yellow of the other half,—the formal coat, &c. are so nearly obscured by the long, loosely-pendant cloak,—the extended arm forms so noble a line with the rest of the figure,—the uncovered head and steady attitude of the Duke look so self-possessed, intent, and intellectual,—the intermixed softness and brightness of the effect so entirely suit the direful character of battle, and the sentiment of the picture is so raised above the accustomed style of Portraiture, that we doubt whether we ought not to place it in the class of Poetry.

Many years since, Mr. WEST painted a scene representing *The Great Mogul making a Grant to the East India Company*. He has painted this subject afresh, and it forms a striking feature in the large room of the Exhibition; for it has a sober richness of colour, and an aspect of propriety, splendour, and dignity, quite becoming the nature of the scene. It is in most admirable costume of manners, dress, architecture, climate, &c.; and the stiff European dresses contrast with the picturesque, easy, and elegant dresses of Asia,—the vest, the turban, the sash, &c. while they all harmonise in colour.

Well understood, forcible tones of colour and character, in their varieties of light and shade, impress on our feelings the highly interesting subject, painted by Mr. STEPHANOFF, of *The Trial of Algernon Sydney*. The shrewd, surprised, impudent looks of some of the Lawyers, courtier-like and tyrannical,—the sympathy and anxious listening of the people present,—the manly steadiness and energetic look of *Sydney*, though pale from confinement and ministerial oppression, brought to our recollection Mr. HONE's trial, though the results of these legitimate trials were so different. The Patriot is here described holding up his hand, and saying to the Judge, who had insolently pronounced him insane, "Feel my pulse, my Lord." We are glad to see at this time such a noble subject so nobly treated in a public Exhibition. This picture is rich in contrasted character, in the minions of Legitimacy and lovers of Freedom. It is altogether honourable to Mr. STEPHANOFF's very improved powers.

Sir J. LEICESTER has further enriched his Gallery with one of the President's grand Sketches from the Revelations, representing *The Destruction of the False Prophet and the Great Beast by the Rider on the White Horse*.

R. H.

MUSIC SLATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—I presume to ask the favour of you (after reading the little pamphlet I enclose) to speak of me as I deserve. You will perceive by the letters addressed to me, that I have for many years taught Music, upon the system which is now called a New System. I beg leave, in addition to the honourable testimonies of my friends, to assure you, that the Music Slates were invented by me; and it is now

ten years since I had the first engraved; that I taught in classes sixteen years since: from that time I have pursued the same plan, with the exception of using a plurality of Piano Fortes. This I relinquished, from a thorough conviction of the impossibility of doing the justice to my pupils, which my undivided attention enabled me to do; not that I contend against children playing in concert, when perfect in such pieces as the heaven-born Mozart's *Zauberflöte*, and other such pieces: on the contrary, my pupils are frequently indulged even now with such a performance on two Grand Piano Fortes. Mr. Logier, who is the accredited inventor of my system, and who, I doubt not, is a man of great talent and extraordinary perseverance, has certainly followed the same plan with his pupils; perhaps he has improved upon it: but no one will hesitate to believe, since I taught the theory in classes, used a plurality of instruments, invented and made my pupils write on engraved Slates, gave prizes to the best performers for so many years, and that Mr. Logier's System consists almost entirely of the same points, that I have an undoubted right to the merit of it. I am too great an admirer of talent, not to be pleased with any man who endeavours to bring to a higher state of perfection any art or science, even though he may borrow hints from all his brother professors; much less can I condemn a man who flatters me so much as Mr. Logier does, by adopting my own system, his chiropast excepted. But at the same time I cannot sit quietly by, and see myself deprived of the credit of the invention of the system.—I remain, Sir, respectfully yours, &c.

JOHN PADDON.

26, Bryanston-street, Portman-square.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, May 16.

THE KING v. JOSEPH MERCERON, ESQ.

This was an indictment against the defendant, a magistrate, and for many years treasurer of the poor of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, for appropriating to his own purposes the sum of 925*l.* 1*1s.* 3*d.*—It appeared that the defendant had given rise to some suspicions of having levied more than was proper on certain parishioners, and he was prosecuted; but no witnesses being called, obtained an acquittal. The bill of Messrs. Dann and Crosland, his attorneys, amounted to 914*l.* 1*1s.* 3*d.*, which, together with 10 guineas for his coach-hire and private expenses, was paid by him out of the parish funds, on the 10th of April, 1813. A meeting of the vestry was held on the 23d of August, when, after the ordinary business was gone through, and all were gone except six or seven of Mr. Merceron's friends, a resolution proposed by Mr. Platt, a dissenting minister, was passed, declaring that the expenses incurred by the defendant should be paid by the parish. This resolution was copied as usual into the proper book by Mr. May's clerk; but the thing getting known, most of the parishioners determined to oppose the payment of the bill when the treasurer's accounts should be audited. Respecting what passed at that time, the most opposite statements were made by the different witnesses.—Mr. James May, vestry-clerk, swore, that at the audit-vestry Mr. Platt held the treasurer's book in his hand, and witness sat opposite to check the accounts as they were announced; that Messrs. Dann and Crosland's bill was in the book, yet it was not called out nor produced by Mr. Merceron; that Mr. Merceron's book was taken to witness's house to be copied, but he did not know of the entry of the bill until the inquiry before the Police Committee, in 1816.—This evidence was confirmed by Mr. Wrightson and three other witnesses. The former said, that all bills passed through his hands, and among them was not that of the defendant's attorneys.—On the part of the defendant, Mr. Platt swore, that he distinctly recollected calling over the item of Messrs. Dann and Crosland's bill, and at the same time shrugging his shoulders, observing aloud, "This is a monstrous business."—Mr. James B. Unwin, surgeon, commissioner of assessed-taxes and of the land-tax, and one of the governors of the parish, swore most positively that Dann and Crosland's bill was mentioned and the sum: Mr. Platt, he said, read it in a clear voice. Other witnesses, with some

slight variations, confirmed the foregoing testimony.—The Jury consulted a few minutes, and returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

Monday, May 18.

THE KING v. JOSEPH MERCERON, ESQ.

The defendant was again indicted for a misdemeanour, in procuring certain public-houses in St. Matthew, Bethwal-green, from corrupt and illegal motives, to be licensed. The five houses charged in the indictment bore the signs of the Seven Stars, the King's Arms, the Queen's Head, the Turk and Slave, and the Ram and Magpie.

Mr. SCARLETT opened the case for the prosecution with some general observations upon the duties of persons in the situation of the defendant, who as a magistrate had a sacred trust reposed in him for preserving the peace and good order of the district. Instead of doing so, the charge against the defendant was, that from corrupt motives, and against his better knowledge, he had concurred in granting licenses to houses that were the schools of all kinds of the lowest vice and debauchery. The offence was one of the most heinous nature, and he did not ask the Jury to convict unless the clearest and most indubitable testimony warranted their verdict.

Mr. John Whitby Perry was head constable of St. Matthew, for 1815, and, accompanied by the headboroughs, he had frequently gone round to inspect the conduct of the public-houses, among others the Seven Stars. It was conducted in a very bad manner; it was kept open till one or two in the morning; it was frequented by the lower orders, young people of both sexes, generally playing at cards, sometimes 20, 30, or 40 at a time; the witness remonstrated with the landlord; but whenever he went round it was the same; the house was open during divine service on Sundays, and his remonstrances received no attention. He had also visited the King's Arms, in George-street, and there he found the game of shuffle-board played at a long table, and about 30 persons drinking and smoking during divine service; he again often remonstrated, and threatened in vain. He also visited the Queen's Head, in Fleet-street, which was not less irregular than the other two; cards, bad hours, and open during divine service. The Turk and Slave, in Brick-lane, was as ill-conducted as the others. Four or five days before the licensing-day, in 1815, witness was sent for by the defendant, to his office; he inquired whether witness had any complaints to make: witness answered in the affirmative, naming particularly the five abovementioned, giving the details, and saying that he must report them before the licensing-board. Merceron bade him not to be litigious, as such representations might be the means of their losing their license, and they and their families would be reduced to beggary. He would send to the publicans, and after such remonstrance, their demeanour would no doubt be different; he added, that he should be upon the bench, and presentation would be unnecessary. On the licensing day, Mr. Merceron and Sir Daniel Williams were only on the bench. Sir Daniel Williams asked the witness how the licensed victuallers had conducted themselves: the witness answered, that he had certainly found some of them very irregular, but that Mr. Merceron had promised to admonish them: Mr. Merceron confirmed this statement, and added, "Sir Daniel, I have seen to it." The licenses were renewed. On visiting them afterwards, the witness did not find their conduct at all improved. Great differences prevailed in the parish; he had never had the slightest dispute with Mr. Merceron, and was of no party.

Matthew Cadot, one of the headboroughs, John Smith, and Thomas Field, another of the headboroughs, gave nearly the same representation.

Mr. Isaac Reynoldson was constable of St. Matthew, in 1816; he knew Merceron, and had communicated with him previous to the licensing day, on the subject of public-houses. On the 2d of September, the licensing-day, Mr. Merceron called upon the witness between nine and eleven, the magistrates meeting at twelve o'clock. He said, "Mr. Reynoldson, have you any complaints against any of the public-houses?" The witness answered that he had, and gave him a list of six or seven of the most irregular—the Seven Stars, the Ram and Magpie, the Adam and Eve, the Turk and Slave, and the Golden Key, were among them. The defendant said, "You must be very particular how you present these houses, as you may be the means of depriving the publicans and their families of their livelihood." The witness observed that he should be very sorry to do them an injury; and the defendant said, if it were left to him, he would see them himself, and chastise them. The witness asked if he should not be obliged to take the oath, and the defendant answered, Yes, but it was a mere matter of form. The witness said, he could not take

an oath, and represent that the public-houses were in good order: the defendant added, "If you must mention it, be careful what you do." When the witness attended at the Board, he saw Mr. Merceron, and three or four other Magistrates, one of whom was Sir Daniel Williams: the latter asked a question regarding the publicans: he mentioned the Golden Key as disorderly; but no further questions were asked, and the witness gave no further information, as the defendant had said that he would see the tenants. All these houses but the Golden Key were relicensed, and that about a week afterwards.

Thomas Lefevre, James Gardner, John Scrase, James Essex, and Wm. Fishwick, other headboroughs, gave nearly the same evidence.

The evidence of the Defendant before the Committee of the House of Commons was then read; from this it appeared, that he had stated that three of the public-houses in question belonged to him, as well as some others not enumerated on the record.

Mr. TOPPING addressed the Jury for the defendant, arguing that there was not sufficient evidence to induce the Jury to conclude that the defendant had concurred in licensing these houses from the guilty motives imputed, when others much more natural could be assigned: the evidence had not brought down the knowledge of the irregularities in the public-houses, on the part of Mr. Merceron, later than July, and, between that date and September, the defendant might have taken, and perhaps did take, such steps as would reform their conduct, and render them fit to be licensed. He contended that the Jury could only convict on positive facts, while scarcely so much as suspicion had been made out. It was sworn that these houses had been licensed for the last 50 years, and was it fair to presume corruption because the defendant had not been anxious to deprive the tenants of the means by which they obtained bread for their families? He would show, by documents which could not be doubted, that, in truth, Mr. Merceron had no interest in the houses, but that he had assigned his leases to other individuals, with whom he had no concern.

Mr. Charles Lush proved the assignment, by the defendant, of a lease of the Seven Stars to Mr. Hanbury the brewer. Another under-lease of the King's Arms was also put in. A third, of the Queen's Head, was also established.

Peter Charrier had been beadle of the parish for 21 years, and had been employed by Mr. Merceron to carry complaints to the landlord of the Seven Stars: he sometimes ordered the publicans to attend him, if disorders occurred: this happened many times in the course of a year. He had taken similar messages to the keepers of the King's Arms, the Queen's Head, the Turk and Slave, the Ram and Magpie, and the Adam and Eve. They all were desired to attend the magistrate.

Mr. Thomas Cutbill was constable in 1814 and 1815; he had visited all the public-houses in rotation about eight times in the year, and always considered the Turk's Head and the Adam and Eve very regular houses.

Mr. J. J. Downes, high constable of the Tower division, had gone to the Seven Stars, Adam and Eve, Turk and Slave, King's Arms, Queen's Head, and the Ram and Magpie, and had seen nothing more reprehensible in them than in others. He had never felt it necessary to make any complaint to the magistrates on the subject.

Mr. SCARLETT replied, dwelling most emphatically upon the conduct of the defendant at his interview with Reynoldson, when he told the latter that his oath was but a matter of form.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT observed, that there was no part of the functions of a magistrate more important than the licensing of public-houses; the trust was indeed sacred, for upon its due discharge depended the health and even the lives of the lower orders of society: dissipation led to crime, and crime to death. With regard to this offence, charged to have been wilfully and corruptly committed, it was fit to remark, that, in order to maintain it, it was not necessary to show direct pecuniary motive in the defendant to grant licenses in opposition to his own conviction of the unfitness of so doing; it was enough to establish, that the defendant had even a remote and general interest in the renewal of the licenses. True it was, that by closing the house, one family, that of the landlord, might be reduced to beggary; but who should say how many families might be ruined in health and circumstances by keeping them open? The difficulty seemed to be to attribute conduct like this to any other than a bad motive; and a bad motive, in point of law, was a corrupt motive.

The Jury scarcely turned round, and found the defendant, *Guilty*.

Friday, May 22.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. CLARKE moved for a criminal information against the proprietor of the *Stamford News*, for a libel upon the Marquis of Exeter, in a letter addressed to the Marquis. The letter inquired by what authority his Lordship continually rode up and down the streets of Stamford, making the fronts of all the houses the object of his rigid stare—how he could condescend to become a winnower, nodding at all the well-looking females he could discover, and why he disgusted the modest daughters of the inhabitants by the obtrusive winks of nobility, followed by a blown kiss? To say the least of it, this conduct was indecent; and as his Lordship had a most amiable sister, the writer put it to him how he would like her to be subject to such treatment. His Lordship might bespeak plays at the theatre, and the buskin'd hero might proclaim his Lordship "a rare one for the girls," or he might press the cheek of a modest female in the box lobby, but such conduct was unworthy of any man, much more of an individual so exalted, &c. &c. The paper also contained a reference to the application made last term for a criminal information, in which Mr. Clarke had stated that Mr. Drakard, the proprietor, had expressed no contrition; the proprietor added to this paragraph, (after quoting it,) that this artful begging for contrition would be of no avail; and he recommended his Lordship's Counsel to adhere to truth when next he moved for a criminal information. The present motion was made to put a stop to such calumnies as imputed to his Lordship that he rode about the streets of Stamford, for the purpose of selecting objects for his illicit amours.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked if the noble Marquis denied the imputation.

Mr. CLARKE.—He says that the charges are groundless, false, and malicious; that while riding through the streets, or in the box-lobby, he had not conducted himself in any indecent or improper manner so as to violate the decorum due to the female sex. He cannot deny that he has ridden through the streets, and while so doing he probably did not shut his eyes.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Does Lord Exeter state, that while so doing he did not conduct himself in a manner to attract the notice of females at the windows, or elsewhere?

Mr. CLARKE read a part of his Lordship's affidavit, from which it appeared that he had separately quoted each paragraph of the letter, and had denied the truth of its statements *seriatim*.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—It certainly appears that his Lordship is accused in this newspaper of indecent and indecorous conduct, and the object of the letter is to draw down upon him public censure: it is, undoubtedly, not a very strong case; but after the offence was made the subject of complaint here last term, it appears that it has been persevered in. The Court is therefore of opinion, that sufficient has been shown to induce it to require, upon affidavit, some explanation from the proprietor of the newspaper: he may be able to prove that his conduct is more venial than it now appears to be.—Rule to show cause granted.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

IMITATION TEA.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. PALMER.

This was an information filed against the defendant, which charged him, being a dealer in tea, with having in his possession a quantity of sloe-leaves and whitethorn-leaves, fabricated into an imitation of tea, whereby he forfeited 10*l.* for every pounds weight of such imitation.

It was proved, that the defendant received this composition from a regular manufactory in Goldstone-street, which was conducted by Thomas Proctor, and John Malins, the son of Wm. Malins, who carried on business in Northumberland-alley, Fenchurch-street, as a coffee-roaster. These two persons engaged others to furnish them with leaves. The parties gathering the leaves, which were of the white and black thorn tree, were paid at the rate of 2*d.* per pound for the produce of their labour. These leaves, in order to be converted into an article resembling black tea, were first boiled, then baked upon an iron plate; and, when dry, rubbed with the hand, in order to produce that curl which the genuine tea had. The colour, which was yet to be given to it, was produced by logwood. With regard to the green tea, it appeared that the leaves, after having been pressed and dried, were laid upon sheets of copper, where they received their colour from an article known by the name of Dutch pink (a powder of a yellowish hue). One of the component parts of this powder was understood to be *white lead*; the other, used to produce the appearance of the fine green bloom on the China tea,

was *verdigrise*, which was a deadly poison!—(Here a feeling of horror seemed to pervade the Court.)—Verdict for the Crown for the full penalties, 840*l.*

Verdicts for the Crown, for the same offences, were also either submitted to by the following defendants, or found against them:—*John Prentice*, Red Lion-street, Spital-fields;—*Lawson Holmes*, Ratcliff-Highway;—*John Orkney*, Shadwell High-street;—*James Gray*, Bishopsgate-street;—*Gilbert and Powell*, Chiswell-street;—*W. Clarke*, East Smithfield;—*John Horner*, Union-street, Southwerk;—*W. Dowling*, King-street, Tower-Hill;—*George David Bellis*, Gray's-inn-lane.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. FRANCIS WARD.

This was an information filed against the defendant, a respectable brewer, at Leicester. It appeared that the defendant had, in 1812, brewed a large quantity of porter, which he placed in a store-vat to improve by age. In 1816 this liquor became sour, and unfit for use as porter. It was in consequence suffered to remain until it became more sour, and was then sold to various grocers as *alegar*, being in quality equal to what is sold as vinegar, by the regular vinegar manufacturers.—A special verdict was taken from the Jury, which was, "that the defendant brewed the liquor in question as porter, but that upon its becoming sour, he sold it as vinegar without paying the duty, or taking out a license as a vinegar dealer."—The penalties recovered amounted to 540*l.*

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. WM. MALINS.

This was an information filed against the defendant, charging him, a dealer in coffee, with having in his possession a large quantity of vegetable powder made from scorched pease and beans, resembling coffee, and intended to be sold as such, whereby he became liable to pay a fine of 100*l.*—The facts being proved, a verdict was found against the defendant.—Penalty, 100*l.*

EXCISE BOARD.

On Wednesday the Commissioners of Excise sat in the Judicial-room at the Excise in Broad-street, to decide upon the cases of certain grocers, residing in various parts of the metropolis, who have been detected in the act of selling adulterated coffee. *Elizabeth Soare*, living in Clare-street, Clare-market; *James Pearson*, residing in Bridge-road, Westminster; and *Robert Shearing*, living at Rotherhithe, were all found guilty of that offence, and sentenced to the payment of 50*l.* fine each. It appeared that the adulteration consisted in a vegetable powder, formed of roasted pease and beans, and mixed up with the genuine coffee. It was stated by one of the defendants, that this was a common practice among the grocers; and by all, that they were ignorant that they were doing an illegal act. It was also said that it was a custom among the grocers to sell the vegetable powder to poor people at a penny an ounce; and the defence set up by Robert Shearing, the last defendant, was, that by accident some of this vegetable powder was in the mill in which he ground the genuine coffee.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—On Wednesday *George Eyles*, porter at the coach-office of the Blue Boar, Holborn, appeared to answer the complaint of Mr. Midgewood, for an overcharge in the carriage of a parcel.—Mr. Alderman ANSLEY observed, that the defendant was not perhaps aware that, by the statute, he was liable to a criminal prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences, and it was to be regretted that some spirited individual did not institute a proceeding of that kind, in order to check so infamous a practice. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 20*s.*—*Defendant*—I hope your Worship will mitigate the penalty?—MAGISTRATE—Not one farthing, and I only wish I could fine you 10*l.*

UNION-HALL.

E. Hooper, a midshipman, was ordered to find bail for a violent assault upon Captain Coppinger, an officer in the army. The defendant paid his addresses to the daughter of the complainant. Captain Coppinger disapproved of the connexion, and had repeatedly desired the defendant to discontinue his visits; but he continued to frequent the house (Trafalgar-street, Walworth.) On Tuesday evening the Captain, hearing a loud rap at the door, stepped out of his parlour into the passage, when the defendant entered, and commenced an attack upon him, of so violent a nature, that his features were so disfigured they could not be re-

cognized by his intimate friends.—The Defendant stated that the Captain had insulted him, and refused to give him satisfaction.—Capt. Coppinger said, that he had received many severe wounds in the service, from the effects of which he had long been suffering, and that he was still afflicted with painful indisposition. His character was too well known to be affected by the imputation of the defendant.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

It is our painful duty to record a most diabolical attempt to murder a young woman.—The person charged is John Deneel, who keeps a green-grocer's shop in the Edgeware-road; and the victim of premeditated injury is Jane Rogers, a good looking woman, between 20 and 30 years of age. It appeared that the woman had cohabited with the prisoner for nine years, but on May-day she was married to Rogers, a gardener. She had, according to his statement, left him for the purpose of marrying Rogers. From this time he harboured revenge. He at length resolved on murder, and he took the opportunity of making the attempt on Thursday morning, by calling the woman up, after her husband had gone to work.—Two men, Goodchild and Court, stated, that they were at the Coach and Horses soon after seven o'clock on Thursday morning, when the prisoner came in; and observed, with much coolness, that he had killed a woman at Westbourne Green that morning. They disbelieved him from his easy manner, but he gave them some gin, and then stated that he had been long unhappy in his mind about Mrs. Rogers, and that he had called her up at seven o'clock that morning, under pretence that he wanted some roots; when she came down stairs, he requested a few minutes conversation with her. He observed to her that her cap was on wrong, and on her turning round to look in a glass, seized a bill-hook, and inflicted a severe wound at the back of her head; he then drew from his pocket a razor, with which he cut her throat in a most shocking manner, and in resisting the dreadful attack, her fingers were nearly cut off.—The wounded woman was conveyed to St. George's Hospital. The Surgeon described the manner in which her throat and fingers were cut; besides which there were twenty wounds about the back of her head.—The unfortunate woman related the story, which corresponded with the prisoner's confession, when she was brought into the hospital. The certificate of Mr. Cronin, the house surgeon, to the Magistrate, was "that the sufferer could not long survive."—The husband stated, that the prisoner so far from not having been reconciled at their marriage, was present at the festival, and drank success to them. The prisoner appeared with his waistcoat and his hands imbrued in blood. He complained of the woman having plundered and ill-used him; and on hearing that she was not dead, he expressed his sorrow at it, as he went on purpose to gratify his revenge, and had he completed his work he would not mind then ascending the scaffold.—He was remanded.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Mr. Gordon, of the City, passing along the road leading to Deptford, on horseback, about ten o'clock on Monday night, was stopped by a footpad, who, cutting the reins of the horse, demanded his money. Mr. G. pretended to look after his money, but pulled out a pocket pistol, but it flashed in the pan; before he could get ready to discharge it the robber knocked it out of his hand, and pulled him off his horse; resistance was now useless (the robber having a knife in his hand, with which he threatened to murder him if he did not give him his money), and he delivered a 5*l.* and 3*s.* in silver to his assailant, who was dressed like a sailor, and is a short stout fellow, with dark features.—Mr. Robinson was met by a man answering his description on Sunday night, who, after knocking Mr. R. down and severely beating him, robbed him of 2*l.* and a few shillings in silver.

Tuesday night about eight o'clock, Mrs. Henrietta Lamb, of Brick-street, Piccadilly, was stopped in Grosvenor-place by two men, who demanded her money; one of them presenting at the same time a large clasp knife. They robbed her of a half sovereign and two sixpences, also her bonnet and spencer, after which one of the ruffians had the cruelty to knock her down, and they both ran away.

On Tuesday, as Mr. Seager, of Pimlico, was passing through Fleet-street, he was hustled by a gang of thieves, who cut his pocket-book out of his pocket, containing bank-notes to the amount of 178*l.* with which they got clear off.

On Wednesday an inquest was held at Islington, on the body of Mr. John Knight, an old and respectable inhabitant. The deceased had spent Tuesday evening with some friends in Holborn,

and on walking home, about eleven at night, was seized with an apoplectic fit. While in a state of insensibility he was carried by a watchman to the watch-house, where he was suffered to lie in a senseless state, without the least attention being paid, till ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, when, as he still continued insensible, a surgeon was sent for, who found him dead.—After some consultation, the Jury returned the following verdict—Died by the visitation of God, in a Fit of Apoplexy; and added—At the same time the Jury cannot record the verdict, without expressing their indignation at the want of attention manifested on the part of the superintendents of the watch of St. John, Clerkenwell, in permitting the deceased to remain ten hours in a state of insensibility, without calling in medical assistance.

A dreadful accident occurred, on Wednesday evening, in the King's Road, Chelsea, by a single horse-chaise, in which were a gentleman and two ladies, coming in contact with the carriage of Lord Spencer Churchill, by which the gentleman and ladies were thrown out, and one of the ladies so much hurt, that she died in about two hours. The gentleman had his leg broken, and the other lady received a violent contusion. His Lordship escaped without injury, but his carriage was much damaged.

Friday morning, as the female servant of Mr. Crisp, at No. 1, Bernard-street, Russell-square, was cleaning the windows of the upper story, her foot slipped, and she fell into the area, when she was literally dashed to pieces.

Mr. Turner, schoolmaster, of Owlerton, Yorkshire, was struck dead by lightning, on Thursday week, while passing a farm-yard: his watch, seals, and chain, were each found in different directions from the body, and an umbrella, which belonged to deceased, was stripped to its skeleton.

At Inverness Sessions, Roderick Dingwall, accused of the crime of attempting to prevail upon a Physician to enter into a conspiracy to administer poison to his wife, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., in Old Bond-street, the Lady of G. Spence, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, John George Crickitt, of Doctors'-commons, Esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Cook, Esq. of Woodbridge-house.

At Cheltenham, on the 12th inst. Samuel Sotheby, Esq. of Hampstead-heath, to Miss Laura Smith, of St. George's-place.

On the 18th inst. at Camberwell, Henry Harvey Monro, Esq. to Catherine Mary Mason, widow of Richard Mason, Esq.

On the 19th inst. the Rev. Dr. Henderson, from St. Petersburg, to Susannah, second daughter of Mr. John Kennion.

On the 19th inst. at Islington, John Blakeway, Esq. of Lavender-hill, Surrey, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Philip William Thomas, Esq. of Highbury-grove.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, at his house, Surrey-place, Kent-road, in the 85th year of his age, John Madgshon, Esq. late Master Attendant of his Majesty's Dock-yard, Chatham.

On Tuesday, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, Lady of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. M.P. of Taplow House, Bucks, and sister of Lord Viscount Doneraile.

On the 12th inst. at Poethorp, the Rev. John Watts, aged 80.

On the 13th inst. of apoplexy, after lingering above a week, John Frederick Falwasser, Esq. of Reading, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. in Curzon-street, Mayfair, T. Davis Lamb, Esq. eldest son of T. Phillip Lamb, Esq.

On the 14th inst. in Hans-place, Sloane-street, James Keith, Esq. aged 69, late of the Haymarket.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. Goodacre, of Standard-hill, near Nottingham.

On the 16th inst. in Lower Grosvenor-street, in his 81st year, John Baker, Esq.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Robert Wilson, Esq. of Wood-house, East-ham, Essex.

On the 18th inst. at Millfield, Surrey, Lady Bayly, relict of Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. aged 79.

On the 18th inst. at Eden Farm, in the 69th year of her age, Elinor, widow of the late Lord Auckland.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 544. SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few, POPE.

No. 529.

DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. III.

According to the warrant afforded us by the practice of our illustrious predecessors the *Tatler*, *Whig Examiner*, and others, whom if we are like them in nothing else, we resemble (as is usual in that case) in certain infirmities,—such as not being as punctual with copy as “the devil” would have it, and sometimes being compelled by bad farces and seduced by good friends to sit up too late at night,—we take a liberty in which we do not often indulge ourselves, of supplying our present article from our correspondence. The subject of Fagging, in which by the way is included every species of wanton school tyranny, general as well as individual, has excited, as might have been expected, a good deal of observation, and in very different tempers. We have already published a letter, which agreed with us. We now proceed to lay before our readers the others, which we have received, favourable and unfavourable. One of the latter shall have its turn first, especially as the author, while opposing us personally, writes in the spirit of a gentleman. He does not however mention in what school he was brought up; and from the manner in which he speaks of the fagging which he experienced, it is hardly possible that it could have been of the description we have noticed. To his argument, we conceive we are under no necessity of replying. We insert the letter according to the wish expressed at the close of it. It is a mere begging of the question to say, that society requires subordination. Subordination, like the “order and degree” of which a great opposer of tyranny has spoken, “jars not with liberty, but well consists.” But subordination itself is subordinate to justice, and can only exist properly while it breathes a free air. This question however has already been discussed by implication in our last; and we must really beg our Correspondent to look again at what we argued, as well as asserted, in that paper.

Monday, May 25, 1818.

SIR,—I have been a long time a constant reader of yours, and never till the last week or two, in which you have taken up the system of fagging, have your sentiments and my own differed. I should not, however, have troubled you with this, had it not been for an invitation in last Sunday's *Examiner* of “An Old Correspondent,” who called upon those who had been subject to the system, to state their opinions upon the subject.

I readily attend the call; and who more proper than myself, who was subject to fagging for many years in a public school? who feel it my duty to declare, that so far from seeing any thing in the system deserving censure, I am of opinion, that if we were to look for an expedient which would contribute more than another to the good of society, we should fix on the present.

This was my opinion while I yet laboured under these alleged evils (imaginary, I should say); for had they been in reality evils, surely they would have struck those persons who are represented as groaning beneath them. It may here be necessary

to add, that I never attained myself the rank which would have allowed me a fag of my own; I cannot therefore be said to support a system from a consciousness of having abused it.

Who will be hardy enough to deny, that half of the evils which torment the world derive their source from insubordination, or the want of the observance which is due to the authority of superiors; without which, what a confused chaos would society be! Make every man's power equal,—level all authority,—you would level integrity, genius, and principle with them; what a miserable scene would then open itself to our view! yet no less true is it than appalling. On the other hand, view the benefits of subordination; by that alone is the social tie made fast. And what is calculated to bring up a boy with more just ideas of this incumbent duty than the present system, which, while it teaches the junior boys to look up with an obedience to their monitors, does not exonerate the monitors themselves from the reverence due to their common master.

That the system may be abused, I deny not (but what custom, even the best, may not be abused?); but even that argument must be allowed to plead our cause, when we reflect that those by whom it is thus abused, have evinced the same pride in refusing to obey all lawful authority of this kind while juniors, who, soon as they hold the reins of power, exercise their despotic sway with the most remorseless cruelty; but who can say such examples are frequent?

Having said thus much, I trust your candour will allow these remarks publication; I shall now leave to abler hands than mine to point out the many other advantages (and many such there are) attending this system.—I remain, your most obedient servant,
Berners-street, Oxford-street. A CONSTANT READER.

The next letter appears to come also from one who has been brought up under a milder system of fagging than those we have had chiefly in our eye, though we dare say, bad and tyrannical enough. Yet here is an opposer, not an advocate of the system; and we may add, that he is a gentleman well known to the metropolis for his intelligence and public zeal.

London, May 17, 1818.

SIR,—It seems to me that you do well to point attention and to excite some restraint or corrective of the abuse of practice among the boys in our Public and Grammar Schools, which is commonly called “Fagging.”

In the year 1780, I was sent to an Academy near London, which had been erected on the foundation of an old but small endowment for a Grammar School, and is well known to many men prominent in this city. Here I found the practice of fagging in full vigour, but in the undisguised appellation, as in the correct imitation, of the relation of Master and Scholar, the condition was bluntly termed “Slavery,” and its obligation was commonly established by purchase, though sometimes by the promise of protection merely. The little boy, when a “New Comer,” was seized on, by the lure of some small gratification, to promise to be the faithful slave of some older urchin of a higher form, or of the “Upper End,” or was reduced to shelter himself from indiscriminate oppressions to select an absolute master. Manumissions could be obtained by purchase; and the condition was outgrown in turn, or lapsed by length of time, or too much robustness for longer subjection.

Nothing can perhaps be said or written, by a faculty inferior to that of Milton, Swift, Sterne, Wilberforce, Brougham, Caning, Macintosh, and Corrahan, all combined and quintessenced in one perfect sublimation, to describe adequately the urchin but often fiend-like depravity of caprice, cruelty, and oppression, which this bad habit has displayed in our youth; or has elicited or engendered; nor could any thing short of this power conceive or display the bad consequences, which, in the broken spirit and injured faculty of many, and the bad disposition fostered or inflamed by flagitious tyranny on one part, and an abject and despairing submission on the other, have ensued, as I will not attempt this dismal theme. It is on the memory of too many, and clouds at this hour the faculty and the destiny of thousands with timidity and shame stamped early, but indelibly, on the whole character of the mind.

The accidental peculiarity of my own individual experience and particular observation of this habit was of this sort:—I did not enter the school till after the usual age, being nearly eleven years old, well-grown, and more than commonly-ripened by previous habit and education; having the Bible and Milton almost by heart, with Shakspeare, Addison, Fielding, Gil Blas, Sir Charles Grandison, and all the English reading that the family schools and the stock of a suburban circulating library could supply; and having had, besides, some rule and influence in the school and domestic economy of a seminary (the first of its kind) of "little boys, boarded and educated till fit for a master's school." This preparation, and having been in some degree an observer of the riots of that year in St. George's-fields, and a reader of history and of the daily journals of that time, gave me some advantages.

Notwithstanding these, a shrewd descendant of a trader of Fish-street-hill, in whose "room" I was placed to sleep, with his two brothers and two others, soon succeeded to persuade me that it was my interest to take the protection of being his "slave;" he represented that they were three, and formed a strong party in the school as well as in the room; in short, I pronounced the irrevocable "I will."

Memory does not now retain the particulars of my servitude, nor was it of the worst, but it was soon by me unbearable: I groined, repented, rebelled, and with my earliest means "purchased my freedom," by a heavy pecuniary sacrifice; and catching the spirit which was then on earth, and hovering round many a head in Europe and America, I resolved to free all my fellows in the small orb of our play-ground from these shameful shackles. Before I quitted, within five years, slavery was no more—the name and the thing were abolished.

I know not what has succeeded, nor whether it is re-established; but what was our petty misery to the wanton flagranties I hear of, of Westminster and of Eton? Let those who know them tell the secrets of their severe poviciate in the slavery of fagging.

In the next letter we get into the greater fagging regions,—strange regions, truly for a country, which other slaves no sooner touch than they are free! But not to mention their five-years guarantee of the Slave Trade, the full-grown faggers do their best with their Alien Bills and their opposition to equities and ameliorations at home to shew how little sympathy with oppression is to be traced to them. The resentment, which our Correspondent says we shall incur, is no new thing to us. Part of the inevitable office of a journalist, if he does any thing like his duty, is to irritate the self-love of the mean, the worldly, and the overbearing. He does it even by talking against them generally—nay, even by praising the reverse qualities. It would make people stare if they knew to what small and unintentional punctures of this sort, the most vindictive passions are sometimes traceable;—and yet it would not, for private life affords but too many proofs of it. But we are old soldiers, and know where to care for hostility, as well as to meet it. Two tygrown faggers amount to about one bad anonymous critic.

May 26, 1818.

Sir,—Your Paper of the 17th, on which day I first experienced the loss I had sustained in not having been accustomed to read your weekly publications, drew my most earnest attention to your article on "Fagging in Public Schools," and of course made me anxious for the continuation of the ensuing Sunday, when I met with an equal degree of interest and gratification.

I felt a most heartfelt satisfaction in this, I believe, the first public exposure of a most pernicious system; a system which I regard with horror, the greater perhaps from having felt, "in propria persona," its barbarous, and if I may be allowed the expression, its dehumanizing tendency.

Frequently, from the ungenerous and meanly-tempered minds of those whose only superiority was that of physical strength, whilst their mental capacities must, from their conduct, have been even below the almost infant objects which they abused, have I suffered the most degrading and degrading labours, the most shameful and unprovoked insults;—and all this, for the mere amusement of a great boy-baby! What, in the name of honour,

what can a mind be good for, that can prompt such unnatural amusements?

Indeed, Sir, I perfectly agree with yourself, and cannot too much praise—(though my individual praise I am ashamed to offer)—I cannot too much thank you, for your open and generous expression of your sentiments, in a matter wherein the very morals and mental spirit of the nation are naturally and most interestedly concerned.

You will, I promise you, incur the resentment of many a hectoring bully, as I suffer myself at present from a refusal to join the "common cause;" you will be presently pestered, perhaps threatened, by their virulent communications;—but you will have the support, the expressive good wishes, of every reflecting, every virtuous soul; and you have the inwardly-speaking gratification of having contributed, and I think effectually as well as principally contributed, to the overthrow of an invidious scholastic oligarchy, which is, if possible, more oppressive though more confined (and not from want of will) than a political.

Allow me once more to offer the thanks of one who, though he has himself passed the trying ordeal, has happily, I may say miraculously, escaped from being blunted in his feelings for others.

WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

To Mr. L. Hunt, Editor of the Examiner.

The letter that follows next begins in the true old theme fashion, and would be otherwise amusing, did not all which the writer of it may be able to inflict, both upon those within his sphere and upon himself, come over one's mind. Here is a young fagger for you, who comes forth of his own accord to vindicate the descriptions of his species. He presents the voluntary spectacle of a person taking pains to render himself callous to all really happy feeling, and glorying (poor fellow!) in his growing hide. His notion, among others, about writing letters to one's self, is a singular specimen of premature worldliness and folly. We trust however, seeing what grammar and English the young dog talks, that he does not belong to the celebrated school from which he dates. We remember how Dr. ROBERTS used to open his eyes at a false quantity, for he was Examiner at our school; and we know not how he would have looked at *neither* with or, and *befitting* in the sense of *training*. A complete fagger however is the likeliest person to disgrace his teachers in this way; for sensitiveness is the great inlet of knowledge; and that our brazen friend is a fagger or has been one, somewhere or other, we have no doubt. It is impossible to help laughing at the recoil of his concluding paragraph; and we have to thank him for informing us of a very remarkable circumstance,—viz., that the Editor is his own brother. The letter opens in the true old theme fashion.

Sir,—It has been observed by many eminent men, that "conceited people rail most virulently at what they least understand." Such, Mr. Examiner, is your case; you have been at the trouble, (and for aught I know you may have been at the expence, of hiring somebody to write them for you) of publishing two articles (as you please to call them) against "Fagging;" with the good proceeding from which, you are as well acquainted as a Captain, who has never seen the inside of a book.

Your sapient self, Mr. Examiner, is grown infinitely wise and consistent on a sudden. One week you are professing your admiration of that maxim so much worshipped and so scrupulously attended to by virtuosi, viz. *Sanctum est omne vetus*, by writing in favour of old customs; and the next week, with the greatest virulence and most profound illiberality, rail at them; and, to crown the whole, write letters, forsooth, in praise of the said articles to yourself, and publish them as coming from other people.—Excellent! But, Mr. Examiner, lay aside your empty pride, and recollect, though you edit articles upon Politics and Theatricals, as also the Fine Arts,—and your brother, Leigh Hunt, has exposed his folly and self-conceit by the publication of his "admirable" Poem of *Rimini*,—that neither he or you are infallible. Know, then, I have been a fag, and am now arrived at the delightful honour of having fags under my dominion; and do avow, in spite of your sapient arguments, that it is a style of

discipline most salutary to us, befitting us to bear with adversity without murmuring and with resignation, and to subdue all unbecoming insolence and incitement to domineering over our fellow-creatures, whenever Fortune shall be pleased to place us on the top of her wheel.—Your's, &c.

S. P. A., or SOCI. PAULI ALEMNICI.

P. S. My Fag is cleaning my boots, so I have seized this minute to scribble this to your "Sapient Worship," and as I shall pass through Catharine-street, I shall drop it into your box as I pass, not caring to send him with it. His "warming-pau" season is over, and he is turned "green."

Soci. Pauli Scholæ, Die Martis Meridie.

We conclude for the present with the letter of a friend, who in addition to the qualities that give him right to speak on this subject as a man, has a double claim to be heard upon it, as he was once engaged in tuition himself. It follows the other one, like a human voice after a mongrel's.

—

May 17, 1818.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am very glad you have taken up the affair of the Public Schools, as it respects that atrocious system of the elder compelling the younger boys to become their slaves, their Helots. I have long and often thought of drawing your attention to the subject, by sending you a few cases, the truth of which I have no reason to doubt, from the general character of the party, and the feeling manner in which they were told me. This youth had been at the Charter-house. Before his admission, I have heard his friends say (not his mother or father, for they are hardly impartial evidence upon such an occasion) that he was a boy of lively and quick faculties; also of a sweet and gentle disposition. When I knew him, this had not changed, from the treatment he had experienced; but his faculties were quite the reverse of quick, and his aspect was perhaps one of the most gloomy you ever beheld. I was young when we became acquainted; but I can recall to my mind the horror that came over me, after some of his relations, at the idea of my father sending me to such a school. And this is not an over-coloured picture, in order to make a strong impression upon your readers; for who would not inwardly groan at the idea of a poor boy's being torn by his heels, at one jerk, while asleep, from his bed headlong upon the floor? At his being seized by the arms and legs by two fag-masters, and flung from the door into the school? It would not be very creditable to any one's feelings, who could not be shocked when he heard, that if this poor lad were engaged in any game, he must leave it at the command of his master, and jog out for him at cricket; while the reward of an "innings" was never even thought of. If he was sullen, he was beaten; if he missed a ball, and the tyrant suspected it to be done purposely, he pelted him with it. Fancy a boy standing to be thrown at by a cricket ball! Upon one occasion, on his awaking in the morning, he found his eyes sealed up with wafers, and he was obliged to dress himself in that situation, and go down stairs to moisten them off. This of itself may not be considered an act of cruelty,—but the accompaniments to the act, the hootings, the jeerings, the "ingenious tormentings." After such an occurrence, a boy must be admirably prepared to go through his morning's task! a meek boy too!

There were many other circumstances, which at this distance of time have escaped me; but these in all conscience are enough, and I repeat that I believe them, from the general character of the boy, and his manner of relating them. The late Richard Warburton Lytton, who was class-fellow with Sir William Jones, and, I believe, the present Bishop of Cloyne, at Harrow, told me that the conduct of a great boy at that school, a fag-master, was so tyrannical, that he could never, through the course of his life, think of him but with sentiments of unmingled disgust. He would make the wretched little slave warm his bed for him in the first instance; he would then order him to stand upon the floor, in a winter's night, and sing to him till he thought fit to compose himself to sleep.

A short time since, a gentleman was relating to his company the actions of his fagmaster at the Charter-house—a man who is now a great lawyer; and he declared solemnly, that he now bore upon his body the marks of that fellow's brutality when at school. Who can wonder that a youth with such propensities unchecked, should, in after life, show himself to be a Bonner or a Jefferies held up the slips?—Your sincere Friend,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 24.—Accounts from Pesaro state, that the Princess of Wales, spouse of the Prince Regent, is seriously indisposed. Couriers have been despatched to England with the utmost diligence, and two most eminent physicians summoned from Milan. Her Royal Highness has felt for some time the attacks of a fever, which at first bore no alarming character, but which has since terminated in becoming very disquieting.

The son of the Archduchess Maria Louisa has received the Dukedom of Reichstadt, in Bohemia, which title, with the appellation of Highness, he is hereafter to bear.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TAUNTON, MAY 28.—We have great pleasure (says the *Taunton Courier*) in noticing the very luxuriant appearance of the country at the present season, and particularly of the orchards through Somersetshire, which exhibit a more determinate probability of fruitfulness, than they have for many years past. The spread of blossom is uncommonly profuse, and vast numbers of trees already shew that they have not disclosed their flowers in vain; the apples being well set. This part of the country is indeed now what the Poet describes—

"One boundless blush, one white empurpled shower

"Of mingled blossoms; where the raptur'd eye

"Hurries from joy to joy, and, hid beneath

"The fair profusion, yellow Autumn spies."

And in reference to the blue, cloudless sky, we have for several days past enjoyed—the gaiety of our meadows—the green leafiness of our woods—and the antiring song of their feathered choristers, we might say, with the elegant author of that admirable poem, *The Fast of the Poets*, that

"All things above—and beneath—and around

"Seem a world of bright vision, set floating in sound!"

MILFORD HAVEN, MAY 21.—Baynes, who was convicted at the last Carmarthen Assizes of making and uttering forged Bank of England notes, is ordered for execution. The greatest exertions have been used in behalf of this unfortunate young man. He is said to be a person possessing very superior abilities, and at the time of being informed of the warrant for his execution, was employed in engraving a plate to be submitted to the Bank, which, by the difficulty of its imitation, would prevent the frequency of forgeries.

At Blakeney fair, Gloucestershire, on Tuesday week, a pig-dealer, named Coopey, drank three pints of gin with little or no intermission, and almost instantly expired.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 25.

CUSTODY OF THE KING'S PERSON.

The LORD CHANCELLOR proposed, in a Committee on this Bill, various clauses. One was, that Parliament should nominate the four additional persons who were to be added to the eight now composing the Queen's Council; and that her Majesty, in case of a vacancy, should fill it up. He proposed the following names—the Earl of Macclesfield, the Bishop of London, Lord St. Helens, and Lord Henley.—Agreed to.

Some conversation arose, in which Earl GREY and Lord HOWLAND urged several objections; but the clauses proposed by the Chancellor were added, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

POOR LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the commitment of this Bill, the Earl of HARDWICKE said, that it was not to be considered as a solitary measure, but as part of a system intended for the reform of the Poor Laws.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN observed, that the provision in this Bill, which made it lawful for overseers and churchwardens to take from parish paupers their children under 12 years of age, would manifestly tend to increase the want of foresight in parents.

which was the great evil of the present system. It might lead to the effect, which had been pointed out as the consequence of Infanticide in China, which was the great cause of the misery to which a vast portion of her overloaded population was reduced. The moral effect of the separation was also to be considered. Any system of education not founded on the interchange of the domestic affections was vicious. God and Nature had rendered the cherishing these affections as necessary to the strengthening the moral character, as healthy exercise was to the physical constitution of children. The only true remedy for the evil was to breed up the lower classes with the idea that they must depend entirely on their own exertions. The Noble Marquis also objected to the clause which enabled the parish officers to buy land for the purpose of employing those out of work, and gave his reasons for opposing the present system, which, if persevered in, would end only in a convulsion.

After a short conversation, the clause respecting the providing for children separate from their parents, was withdrawn; and the others were carried.—The Vestry Bill and New Churches Bill were then forwarded, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 26.

The New Churches Bill was read a third time and passed without any debate.

BANK RESTRICTION.

The Bank Restriction Bill was committed, after a long conversation, in which the Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that the Bank were perfectly prepared to pay in cash.

Lord GRENVILLE spoke strongly against the measure, maintaining that after making every allowance for the enormous expense of the last year of the war (120,000,000*l.*), for the distress and dearth that attended the first year of peace, for the extent to which the exchanges were affected, and all other operating causes, he was confident that the principal cause of all our late calamities, arose from the extensive issue of Bank paper, and the ruin of the monied men consequent on the depreciation of that issue. To that, more than to any other cause, must thousands in every rank of life, in the highest circles of commercial and agricultural enterprise, and the lowest sphere of laborious earnings, attribute the sufferings they had so grievously experienced.—The measure, he said, gave the Bank the power, as it were, of putting a pump into the estate of every man, and pumping out just as much as it was thought convenient. Now it was at the rate of 5 per cent., but if the issues of the Bank were augmented, in a short time it might be 10 per cent., or even more. This was a state of things not to be endured. From a perseverance in this paper currency, he saw nothing but mischief and ultimate destruction to the finances of the country. The evils were so many, that he could not enumerate them; and so great, that his Majesty's Ministers did not dare to look them in the face.

Lord HARBOROUGH made a few remarks, in the course of which he said, that the Constitution itself was not more firm and stable than the credit of the Bank; and that the only proper time for a resumption of Cash Payments would be when no person could perceive the removal of the Restriction.

After several amendments had been rejected, the Bill was reported.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 27.

The Bank Restriction Bill was read a third time and passed.

POOR EDUCATION BILL.

The Earl of ROSSELYN, in moving the second reading of the Poor Education Bill, pointed out at considerable length the advantages that Scotland had derived from the blessings of education, and contrasted them with the disadvantages that Ireland experienced from the want of it. Into whatever country Scotchmen emigrated, they had always succeeded in improving and humanizing that country, as well as in deriving emolument from the exercise of their own talents and acquirements. The number of Scotch beggars was not above one in a hundred compared with the Irish; and yet the funds for the support of education in Scotland were exceedingly small; but they were well managed, and no abuses existed: whereas, in England, abuses had prevailed in the administration of charitable funds from the earliest period, down to the present moment. The Noble Earl then referred to various ancient and modern Acts of Parliament, the necessity of finding a remedy. When he last 50 years, the poor-rates had increased nearly 8,000,000*l.* he thought it highly into the state of all charitable funds for



the relief of the poor should be made at the same time. These charities were the property of the public; and it was too absurd to say, that any private interests could be affected or should be considered in their examination. His Lordship then detailed the chief provisions of the Bill. They were for the appointment of 14 Commissioners, six of whom were to have no salaries; and all of them to be appointed by the Crown. The commission was to be armed with power to examine on oath, and to call for papers, persons, and records. His Lordship then concluded by moving, that the Bill should be read a second time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he could not help thinking that this Bill would be much more detrimental to the charities than any mode of proceeding that could be devised. If the legislature did not protect all honorary trustees in the execution of their trusts, if they were to be exposed to vexatious inquiries, not one honourable man would be found to take upon himself the responsibility of a charitable trust. He did not wish to be understood as asserting that there were no abuses in charities. He should be glad to know where was the power of Parliament to interpose between negligent schoolmasters and their scholars; even supposing they were negligent; but the fact was, that a foolish fashion prevailed of sending boys to private seminaries, so that the endowed grammar-schools were deserted, and the deficiency of pupils was unfairly attributed to the misconduct of masters. His Lordship admitted that the law required amendment, but the alteration now proposed was injudicious; there was nothing in the nature of a charity that was not within the cognizance of these commissioners; even the national schools would be subject to them, and to-morrow the Archbishop of Canterbury himself might be summoned before them to give an account of his demeanour.

Lord HOLLAND observed that it was not a Bill empowering Commissioners to judge, but only to inquire—to ascertain the nature and extent of existing abuses. It was not an inquiry directed against trustees or visitors, but in their favour; and if they discharged their duty faithfully, it would only redound to their honour and to the satisfaction of the House.

Lord REMESDALE was convinced that the Bill could do no good, and might occasion infinite mischief. The Bill, it had been said, would be a vehicle for information; but it would be a vehicle for scandal, and a vehicle for immense vexation. The expenses of carrying the Bill into effect would also be enormous. The machinery already existing was sufficient to correct any abuse that could be pointed out.

The Earl of CARNARVON could conceive no reason, and he heard no reason, why the Bill should not be committed. It might come out of the Committee a Bill much improved, and certainly a Bill calculated to do infinite good.

The House then divided.—Contents, 10.—Not-contents, 8.—Majority for the Committee, 2.—The Bill was then committed.

Lord LIVERPOOL, by several amendments in the preamble and clauses, restricted the Bill to charities for the purposes of education.

Several other amendments were also introduced and agreed to.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 28.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Irish Paper Duties Bill, the Bank Restriction Bill, the Spanish Slave Trade Bill, the Irish Yeomanry Corps Bill, the Irish Tenantry Regulation Bill, the Salmon Fishing Regulation Bill, and various private Bills; in all 15.

The Duke of Kent's Annuity Bill, the Vestries Bill, the Workmen's Wages Bill, the Watch and Ward Bill, and several other Bills, were read a third time, and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 25.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Mr. BROUCHAM moved an address to the Regent, for a copy of all sums received by the Crown, under the will of the late Samuel Towson, Esq. The Learned Member said, that understanding 120,000*l.* had been bequeathed by the testator to charitable purposes, and forfeited to the Crown in consequence of some formal error in the will, he considered that it had happened very opportunely, as it might afford the means of discharging the expenses of a commission (for education) provided by a Bill now in progress.—Ordered.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. STURGES BOURNE moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the settlement of the Poor

Bill, for the purpose of postponing it. The order being read, the Hon. Member moved, that the report be taken into further consideration on this day three months.—Ordered.

CUTLERY BILL.

The House went into a Committee on the Cutlery Trade Bill. Lord LASCELLES stated, that the object of the Bill was to enable purchasers to distinguish by proper marks between articles of good manufacture and counterfeits.

Mr. Alderman Wood brought up a clause, that no articles should be marked with the word "London," unless they had been manufactured in that city.—Agreed to.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 26.

FORGED NOTES.

On the 2d reading of Bradbury's Invention Bill,

Mr. MANNING made some observations as to the difficulties attending any mode of engraving which could give the public a security against forgeries.

Mr. P. MOORE said, that several Engravers approved of the plan of Mr. Bradbury; but that the Bank threw cold water upon it.

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH observed, that he had received many communications on the subject of forged notes. He thought that the Commissioners who were to inquire into the matter should be appointed as speedily as possible; so that persons desirous of making useful suggestions might know to whom they might address their communications.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he did not intend any unnecessary delay.

The Bill was read a second time.

MR. BUTT.

Sir GILBERT HEATHCOTE presented a petition from Mr. Butt, a prisoner for libel in the King's-Bench Prison.—The Petition prayed to allow petitioner the benefit of Habeas Corpus to come into Court, and for the consideration of his case by the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that the Petition contained most serious charges, involving that of perjury against an individual, (we believe the Deputy Comptroller of the Pipe-Office.)

The Petition was rejected.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR brought forward a motion respecting the administration of the Law in the Northern Counties; but he withdrew it on the representation of Lord Castlereagh, that Government would devote its attention to the subject.

LOTTERY BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the third reading of this Bill.

Mr. LYTTELTON said he was really surprised, when he considered the acts in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was often engaged, that he should not only give his support to, but insist on the adoption of a system so base and disgraceful. But if the Right Hon. Gentleman was disposed to sacrifice public morals for the paltry gain of 200,000*l.*, he (Mr. Lyttelton) was not inclined to agree with him. He abhorred and detested such dishonourable and fraudulent practices, and he would continue to oppose them as long as he had a seat in that House. With that view, he should now move, that the Bill be read a third time on this day three months.

Mr. PARNELL said, that nothing had given him so much pain during the short time he had sat in that House, as to see how much great questions of morality and policy had been sacrificed to profit. (*Hear.*) Future ages would place such actions in a proper light. When the Right Hon. Gentleman should sink into the silent tomb, this epitaph, if not engraven on his monument, would form a most appropriate inscription for it:—

"Here lies

The Right Honourable Nicholas Vanstittart,

Once Chancellor of the Exchequer;

The Patron of Bible Societies;

The Builder of Churches;

A friend to the Education of the Poor;

An Encourager of Savings' Banks;

And a Supporter of Lotteries!!!"

(*Loud and continued laughter.*)

Several other Members spoke against the measure; but Ministers said not a word.—On a division, there were 40 for the Bill, and 14 against it.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 27.

The Negotiable Securities Bill was read a third time, and passed.

FINANCE.

Mr. MABERLY observed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was reported to have said in the House, that he should neither be obliged to raise money by loan or funding next year; was he not correct in stating that there would be 44 millions of Exchequer Bills in circulation at the end of the year?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he had not given a pledge that no money would be raised by funding next year; for, in his situation, that would be improper; but he said he had funded so largely this year, as to render his resorting again to this mode of raising money for next year highly improbable. He was convinced that his conclusions were right, from the abundance of money and the general prosperity of the country, and more than those, from the increasing amount of the revenue, which was going on at this moment at the rate of 100,000*l.* per month, which it must be most highly gratifying for the country to know.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

Mr. J. SMITH said, a Petition, received last Session from a number of commercial people, had represented the grievances existing on this subject. The information produced before the Committee tended to show the inefficiency of the present system. He felt that it was the bounden duty of the House to set about reforming the system. Gentlemen of good information and high character had given information to the Committee. Mr. Montague said, that in the city, persons made a trade in the way of proving false debts. Mr. Cullen thought that, in the majority of commissions, there was a sort of conspiracy between the bankrupt and the petitioning creditor, to defraud all the rest of the creditors. He might refer to the highest authority, the Lord High Chancellor, as far back as 1801, when he said something like this—that unless the Court held a strong hand in cases of bankruptcies, they would be found as great a nuisance as any existing in the land. The Committee wished to extend the laws impartially; but not so as to affect directly persons not in any trade, for merely occasionally buying and selling. It appeared to them proper to make a man a bankrupt by a mode different from the present. A man might now be forced to bankruptcy, by arrest and two months' imprisonment, and by other modes. The Committee thought it advisable, that a man in a state of insolvency might make himself a bankrupt, and recommended certain measures on this subject. A statement from a man believing himself insolvent might be given to the Secretary of Bankrupts. The Committee recommended other points, respecting traders staying abroad to keep away from their creditors. If a man went abroad to see his wife, or children, or friends, he was not, he said, to be committing an act of bankruptcy in doing so; but if it appeared by his writing home, that he stayed away from his creditors; then the case was very different. There was a great grievance respecting the means of providing for the security of the bankrupts' property according to the existing system. One of the chief grievances existed in the facility of proving debts before the Commissioners. Mr. Montague had observed that it was only walking down to Guildhall, and taking an oath. It appeared that the readiness of getting a certificate was more frequently in the power of a dishonest than of an honest debtor. It was quite common at Guildhall to set up pretended debts. There was a case in which a man had been asked what he had done with about 17,000*l.* He said he had spent it. Being asked how, he said he had had a house to keep, and this, that, and other expenditure; but it turned out that he had spent the money profligately. But he got his certificate, as according to law he was entitled to have it. The Committee wished for strong measures on these subjects. Another subject which had engaged the attention of the Committee was the state of the Bankrupt Law, as it related to capital punishments. After what had been so ably urged against that part of the system, he should only say that the case was fully made out, that no good effects could result from such severity, and that its only operation was to prevent the punishment of fraud altogether.—(*Hear.*)—With regard to the allowance which ought to be made to bankrupts, the Committee were of opinion that it ought to be liberal. It was suggested in the report, that the ordinary measure should be 5 per cent. on the amount of the dividend, subject however to the discretion of the Commissioners. Another object of the Committee had been to provide for the better regulation of the proceedings of the Commissioners in bankruptcy. The mode by which they were appointed in the country was one of much mismanagement, as they were, in fact, frequently selected by the solicitor to the commission. The Committee had sat two Sessions, during which they had applied their utmost industry to the investiga-

tion of this subject—a subject which they had found surrounded with difficulties of every kind. He begged to move for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Bankrupt Law.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir JOHN NEWPORT observed, that the effects of the Bankrupt Law in Ireland were so mischievous, that if not materially altered, it would soon become necessary to abandon them, as it would be a less evil to live under no law at all than under a system which in practice was so injurious to the honest trader.

Mr. LOCKHART expressed the satisfaction he felt at the appearance of this report on a subject to which he had long looked with the most serious apprehensions. The present state of the Bankrupt Law led to practices which were dangerous both to the morals and property of the country.

Leave was then granted to prepare and bring in the Bill.

LAND-TAX.

Mr. BROUGHAM stated, that he had seen the copy of a letter, signed John Thompson, and dated at Kendal, purporting to be a circular notice to the Assessors of the Land-tax, to make no further assessments till they should receive further instructions. He was sure that he did not over-state the qualities of this letter, when he described it as a wilful disfranchisement of persons legally entitled to vote at the election of Representatives in Parliament. Under these circumstances he felt it right to move, that John Thompson be immediately required to produce a copy of any circular or other letter addressed by him to the Assessors of the Land-tax in the county of Westmoreland, within the last two months, together with the names of the Commissioners or others by whose authority he had proceeded.

Mr. LUSHINGTON had no objection to the production of the paper. The subject had never been before the Treasury, but it appeared, on inquiry at the Tax-office, that a reference had been made by Thompson, with regard to some freehold properties of the value of 40s. in certain parishes in Westmoreland, for the purpose of knowing whether they were assessable or not to the Land-tax. The reply of Mr. Lowndes was, that this liability did not depend alone on the value, but on the title and other qualities of the estate. This was all that was known upon the subject.

Lord LOWTHER believed the letter had been copied from a provincial paper, and that it contained many false and scandalous statements.

Mr. WYNN observed, that the officers of the revenue were the last persons who should express an opinion on subjects of election.

The motion was agreed to.

CAPE BRETON.

Mr. BENNET said he had several motions to make relative to transactions in Cape Breton, which he conceived to be of considerable importance. Some transactions had taken place which in his opinion tended to show that the invasion of property had been suffered, and the security of property risked. The matter altogether was of great importance, and, in another Parliament, in all probability he should call the attention of the House to it for the purpose of answering the allegations that had been made. The Hon. Member concluded by moving for copies of the minutes of council of the 24th June, and 27th July, 1812, relative to a tax on spirits at Cape Breton; also the copy of a regulation of Governor Ainslie, on the subject of plaster of Paris, and several other papers connected with Cape Breton.

Mr. GOULBURN said that a dispute, which was materially connected with one subject of the Hon. Gentleman's motions, had been settled by the mutual concurrence of both parties, and it would, in his opinion, be improper to renew a transaction which had been the occasion of so much trouble already. He hoped, therefore, under all circumstances, the Hon. Member would withdraw that part of his motion which alluded to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The part of the Hon. Gentleman's motions relative to the Colonial Department were withdrawn, the remainder were agreed to.

FEES OF ENGLISH COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, it was of the utmost importance that the duties of the commission for examining into the fees of English Courts of Justice should be carefully fulfilled. No great quickness had been shown in producing the reports of that commission, for they had only made one, one not printed, and a supplementary report which had been printed. It was notorious that 11s. had been paid in some instances, and 12s. in others, where only 1s. was really due and necessary. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving, that the House do agree with the Com-

mittee of Finance, in their 10th report, in the opinion there expressed, that no unnecessary delay should take place in the transaction of the business, and that frequent returns, and extensive and diligent examinations of such important questions, could hardly be supposed to take place, when any of the Commissioners had other important duties to perform.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST did not conceive that sufficient grounds had been established for the motion, and therefore he should move the previous question.

The previous question, after some debate, was agreed to, without a division, and of course the original motion negatived.

The Clandestine Marriage Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Churches' Building Bill were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

Mr. Alderman ATKINS obtained leave to withdraw the Mock-Auctions Bill, in progress through the House, and moved for leave to bring in another Bill on the same subject, the object of which he explained to be to impose a duty on every lot sold at auctions.

On the suggestion of the SPEAKER, that it was not probable such a Bill could pass this Session, the Hon. Alderman did not persevere in his motion.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 28.

Serjeant ONSTOW gave notice of a motion early next Session for repealing the Usury Laws.

The Scotch Churches Bill was read a third time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL brought in a Bill to amend an Act (the Slave Trade Felony Act) for the more effectual abolition of the Slave Trade.

The Portugal Slave Trade Treaty Bill, was read a third time and passed.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Mr. S. BOURNE having given notice of a motion on the subject of the Poor Laws,

Mr. BROUGHAM took that opportunity of alluding to his Bill for appointing a Commission of Inquiry into Charitable Institutions. He said, if he thought that the Bill was likely to pass in the form which had received the approbation of that House, he should see no reason for the production of any further report; but he was sorry to say objections had been raised in a quarter whence they were not expected,—objections which could not be ascribed to any fellow-feeling with the authors of the abuses in question, any participation in an interest in their continuance, any unfounded or shameful alarm at the corrections and remedies which the Bill provided, but to the extraordinary subtlety of some men's minds. It was hardly credible that these objections should have been made by him (the Lord Chancellor, we believe), in whose hand-writing, and at whose suggestion, all the material alterations and provisos had been introduced, and adopted for the express purpose, if any thing less than a miracle could effect it, of removing and settling his doubts.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The Bill, however, it now appeared, was to be cut down and emasculated, and its whole virtue withdrawn, and was then to be called a Bill for promoting effectual Inquiry! If such a Bill was to be sent back to them, filled with modifications which had been triumphantly rejected when brought forward in that House, he trusted the House would know how to consult its own dignity, and he, instead of taking any steps respecting it, should direct his attention to the preparation of some other measure.—He trusted that a Committee of that House would fearlessly pursue its object, in spite of all the difficulties with which the timid sceptical legislator, the weak and panic-struck alarmist, the mere—but he would refrain from giving full expression to his thoughts—might attempt to impede its course. Communications poured in upon him from every part of the country, expressive of one common sentiment, that the proceedings of Parliament on this subject involved the most important interests of the people.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. BENNET gave notice of a motion for producing the correspondence between his Majesty's Government, and Count Claydon, of Cephalonia, respecting the conduct of General Campbell. Adjourned till Saturday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

C. Coles and F. Galpin, Fleet-street, stationers, from May 23 to July 4.

J. Miles, High-Holborn, linen-draper, from May 30 to July 19.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Caldwell, Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.
S. Nickson, Chester, cabinet-maker.
J. Hay, Worcester, innholder.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Sorby, North Anston, Yorkshire, apothecary. Attorney, Mr. Capes, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
W. Crook, Blackburn, Lancashire, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
J. Savage, East Sioke, Nottinghamshire, coal-seller. Attorney, Mr. Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn New-square.
I. Fisher, Throgmorton-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Buckle, Size-lane, Bucklersbury.
W. Mavell, Exeter, jeweller. Attornies, Messrs. Darke, Church and Darke, Chancery-lane.
B. V. Hall, Gosport, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Minchin and Carter, Norfolk-street, Strand.
J. Maxton, St. James's-place, Clerkenwell, baker. Attorney, Mr. Grover, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.
J. Bentley and J. Beck, Cornhill, watch-makers. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street-within.
W. Clark, London, master-mariner. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Clarke, Coates, and Watson, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.
H. Bale, Drury-lane, cheesemonger. Attorney, Mr. Willett, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
T. Brown, Strand, tailor. Attornies, Messrs. Freame and Best, Temple.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Gallimore, sen. Burslem, Staffordshire, coal-master.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Clegg, Salford, Lancashire, saddler. Attorney, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
J. Henningway, Elland, Yorkshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Crossley, Gray's-inn-square.
W. Canby, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Deane, Gray's-inn-square.
H. Holden, Ripponden, Yorkshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Cardale and Young, Gray's-inn.
J. Pollay, Gray's Inn-lane, plumber. Attorney, Mr. Oldham, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
J. Green, Liverpool, joiner. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bounce, King's Bench Walks, Temple.
S. Rankin, Greek-street, Soho, coal-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Robins and Hill, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.
J. and J. P. Kennell, Church-street, Westminster, army and navy agents. Attorney, Mr. Manning, Clement's Inn.
W. Randall, High Holborn, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Field-court, Gray's Inn.
G. R. Ebn, Warwick-court, Holborn, furrier. Attorney, Mr. Hunt, Bedford-row.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 77½ 78½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 78½ 79½.

PHILOTECHNES, on the Exhibition at the British Institution, next week.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MAY 31.

AN article dated Rome, April 26, says that the Princess of WALES lies dangerously ill at her seat near Pesaro. It is supposed that her health, which was much impaired by the loss of her Daughter, has experienced an additional blow from some late pecuniary vexations. We should doubt whether the latter would have so great an effect on her ROYAL HIGHNESS, who is a woman of a lively temperament, and inclined to make the best of things; but previous malady may render them more formidable than they would otherwise have been; and princely persons are so much in the habit of having their will and convenience

indulged, that any unexpected thwarting may hurt them more than others. An article on the same subject from Vienna says, that two eminent physicians have been sent for from Milan, and couriers dispatched to England.

The temporary quiet that has ensued in French politics since the understanding that the foreign troops are to go away, still continues; but a little ominous symptom breaks out every now and then. The other day the Police seized the sixth number of *La Sentinelle de l'Honneur*.

The Emperor of AUSTRIA has issued a decree, conferring the title of Highness and Duke of REICHSTADT on young NAPOLEON, and giving him a considerable estate of that name in Bohemia. This seems to put an end to the story, that the little sturdy interloper, the possible propagator of new dynasties, was to have his future destinies neutralized by being put into the Church. If there was any such intention, the speculators have doubtless since found out, that to put a son of NAPOLEON into the Church was a very different thing from keeping him there.

While the "old Lion" is in his dungeon at St. Helena, his former servant the fox has been getting on in Sweden. BERNADOTTE was crowned on the 11th in the great church of St. Nicholas at Stockholm. The procession, a very numerous and splendid one, passed through a double line of troops consisting of 11,000 men. His Republican, French, Italian, Military, master-leaving, illegitimate, semi-Allied and Sacred Majesty has taken the title of CHARLES the 14th,—one of his usual pieces of quiet cunning. He thus contrives to look as Swedish and regular as possible, whenever his title is mentioned, and avoids reminding his subjects that he is a mere foreigner. His situation is certainly a remarkable thing in history; and not the least curious feature in it is, that he fairly bought his throne, almost as much as DIDIUS JULIANUS did during the decline of the Roman Empire;—though we are far, of course, from meaning to compare the two purchasers.

There are some pieces of news from other quarters. PETION is dead in Hayti; and General BOYER, whose character we are yet to learn, has quietly succeeded to the Presidency. The late head of the Black Republic was acknowledged, we believe on all hands, to be a very worthy man, and seems to have taken the American Presidents for his model,—a model likely to be much imitated.

Great interest continues to be excited at Baltimore respecting the ultimate destination of the French Expedition under General LALLEMAND.—LALLEMAND is a well-known French Officer, one of the many refugees who have found an asylum in North America, and are very rich and enterprising. The equipment, it seems, is more extensive than was at first reported, and its object is said to be the Revolutionizing a Spanish province. It will make a noise, we suspect, in Europe, wherever it goes.

We are happy to announce that intelligence has been received of a favourable nature from Bombay, communicating the conclusion of a Treaty with HOLKAR, and the successful prosecution of the operations against the Pindarries.—*Courier—Saturday.*

J. P. BOYER has succeeded PETION as President of the Haytian Republic.

The Treaty concluded between this country and the King of the NETHERLANDS, for the abolition of the Slave Trade, which was signed on the 4th inst., has been since duly ratified and exchanged. By the first article, the King of the NETHERLANDS engages, within eight months from the present time, or sooner if possible, to prohibit all his subjects from taking any part in the trade of Slaves: and, in the event of the measures hereafter to be adopted being found insufficient for that purpose, his MAJESTY further engages to adopt such other ones as may appear best calculated to secure it. The second article provides for the right of mutual search, on the part of both the Contracting Powers; and the third explains the mode in which that right shall be exercised.

We understand that next Tuesday week is the day finally fixed for dissolving Parliament, supposing nothing to intervene which may render it necessary to alter that arrangement. The business in both Houses is expected to be gone through by the latter end of next week, so that they may be prorogued on the Saturday.—*Courier*.

"Frequent Parliaments are of the essence of the English Constitution, and are sanctioned by the practice of ages: the Members of the Lower House were delegated by the body of the nation for a certain term of years, at the expiration of which they are no longer the Representatives of the people; by lengthening at their own pleasure the duration of their authority, they deprive the people of the only remedy which the wisdom of our ancestors has provided against the ignorance and corruption of those who might be tempted to betray their trust. Long Parliaments will encourage every species of corruption in every class of the community."—*Lord Nottingham's Speech on the Septennial Bill*.

PITT CLUB.—The anniversary meeting of this society—or rather this remnant of a society—which is indeed opposed to Mr. Pitt's favourite measure of Catholic Emancipation, was very thinly attended on Thursday. Instead of the Great Room at the City of London Tavern being crowded, not more than one hundred persons were present.—*Times*.

The QUEEN was so much better on Friday, that the Bulletins were discontinued. To the inquiries the answer was, "The QUEEN has had a comfortable night, and is much better."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE was so much affected by the cordial reception she met on her arrival in this country, not only at Dover, and all along the whole line of road to town, but also in front of her own house in South Audley-street, that, on alighting from her carriage, she threw herself on a couch, and burst into a flood of tears.—*Daily paper*.

The *Journal des Debats* of Tuesday last, in allusion to the intended visit of the two celebrated French comedians, Mademoiselles MARS and BOURGOIS, says, pleasantly, that though John Bull hates France, he has no objection to a French actress, especially if she is pretty and piquante; and that the two ladies in question will increase not a little the pecuniary burdens of Great Britain.

A Gentleman speaking of the Sheriffs of London, humourously called them the 21st and 22d of June. On being asked to explain, he said they were the *two shortest Knights*.

The Judges met on Thursday morning in the King's Bench Treasury Chamber, and chose their respective Summer Circuits as follow:—

HOME—Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Justice Abbott.

NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Gibbs and Mr. Baron Graham.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Dallas.

NORTHERN—Mr. Baron Wood and Mr. Justice Bayley.

WESTERN—Mr. Justice Parke and Mr. Justice Burrough.

SCOTLAND—Mr. Justice Holroyd and Mr. Baron Garrow.

Mr. PROTHEROE, Member for Bristol, having given offence to his constituents by some of his votes in Parliament, Colonel HUGH BAILLIE has been invited to succeed him, and Mr. PROTHEROE has given notice of his intention to resign.

Sir G. COCKBURN, who conveyed NAPOLEON to St. Helena, and has just been made an Admiralty Lord, means, as it is said, to offer himself as a Candidate for Westminster.

CANOVA is at present employed by the American Government in executing a statue of Washington, which is to form the ornament of the capitol.

In the Consistory Court of the diocese of Norwich, on Tuesday last, sentence of suspension for two years was passed on the Rev. EDWARD LEATHES, Rector of Reedham with Freethorpe, for neglecting to perform his ministerial duty in those churches for about eight months in the years 1816 and 1817.

MARQUIS OF EXETER v. DRAKARD.—"It is perhaps necessary to state, for the satisfaction of his friends, that Mr. DRAKARD has prepared his affidavit; and, possessing a firm conviction of the justness of his cause and the truth of his statements, ventures to anticipate a successful result before the publication of his next paper."—*Stamford News*.

According to one Dr. IRVINE, a new sect, denominated *Freemen*, has recently risen in the Highlands of Perthshire, who profess open hostility to all existing denominations of Christians.—Dr. STODDART, in his furious paper, asserts that in France "there are millions of the population who neither baptize, nor marry, nor bury, with any kind of religious ceremony, nor join in prayer, nor hear the word of God, nor read it, nor confess his existence, but live as without God in the world." The Doctor also asserts, that "almost all the writers (in this country) who address themselves to the passions of the mob, are professed atheists;"—meaning, we suppose, all those writers who do not agree with him in maintaining a particular set of dogmas, which, according to one of the ablest men in Europe, produces "a rooted and habitual depravation of the mental faculties, intellectual and moral."—See *Bentham's Church of Englandism and its Catechism examined*.

Mr. WHEATER, whose premises were destroyed in the Strand some few months back, accompanied by such dreadful circumstances, was among the first to raise the alarm at the late fire in Somers Town. He has lately opened a house opposite to where the accident happened. Being roused by a smell of something burning, he snatched his baby from bed, and hurried out into the street, although still exceeding lame, and, with all his might rang the bells and knocked with the greatest violence at the adjoining doors; nor would he desist till he was assured of the safety of all those who were placed in the most perilous situation.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—On Wednesday the Recorder made his Report to the REGENT of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted in April Session, when Joseph Davey and George Chapman, alias Claxton, for forgery, were ordered for execution on Tuesday next. The others were respited during pleasure.

On Monday last, at Brighton, a brutal fellow, drunk with liquor and passion, after a dispute with his wife at the wholesale fishmarket, suddenly seized his own child, about two years old, from her arms, rushed into the sea with it, breast high, and then, horrible to relate, cast the innocent babe from him. The shrieks of the mother were answered by an assault upon her person, and an attempt to force her into the water by the object of her terror. The timely interposition of the crowd there, principally fishermen, however preserved both mother and child from perishing.

The *Glasgow Chronicle* contains a long article, in which the Editor contends that the "Tales of My Landlady" are written by Mrs. GRANT, of Laggan, author of "Superstitions of the Highlanders," &c. He gives many Extracts from Mrs. GRANT's writings in corroboration of his opinion, and finally says, "Mr. SCOTT emphatically disowned them; in the hearing of an eminent Freeholder in this county, to the PRINCE REGENT at the Levee, and has since published the same disavowal in the Edinburgh Annual Register. It is understood that Mr. SCOTT, in order to keep more secure the Author's secret, conducted the negotiations with the booksellers."—The Editor, however, adds, that Mrs. GRANT has authorized a friend "to refute the very absurd and unfounded assertion of her being the author."

FURIOUS DRIVING.

A reader of the *Examiner* trusts that the Editor of that paper will not fail to notice, in his next publication, the very melancholy accident which occurred in the King's Road on Wednesday in the last week, occasioned by the furious and careless driving of a certain young Nobleman (Lord Charles Spencer Churchill), by which two persons were much hurt, and a female hurried suddenly into eternity.

The evidence given before the Coroner having fully proved that *this accident was caused entirely by the misconduct of this Nobleman*, (a son of the Duke of Marlborough), it was with the utmost disgust that the writer read a paragraph in the *Morning Post* of yesterday, which, with reference to some observations on this case, which have appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* and *Times*, states; that they are desired from authority to say, that those observations are *infamous and calumnious falsehoods*, and that steps are taken to punish the author, &c. &c. Now, as the evidence taken on oath bears out the remarks made in these papers, it cannot but be considered as an impudent attempt of the authority to stifle inquiry in this melancholy case.

The writer begs to call the Editor's attention to the subject, feeling assured that the conduct of those patri- cians, who, to attract the attention of pedestrians, exercise their talent as coachmen, to the imminent peril of the more prudent but humble part of the community, deserves public reprobation.

T. S.

May 29, 1818.

WORKHOUSE DISCIPLINE.

MR. EXAMINER.—An aged man and his wife, who had passed upwards of forty years in each other's society, and, by honest industry, had brought up a family, and who had lived 35 years in the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, without ever having been a burthen on it, were reduced to the necessity of applying for assistance from the Board, and were received into the house,—not as into an asylum for the support of worn-out nature in the struggle of 50 years labour, but as into a Penitentiary, where crime was to be expiated by discipline and penance, and the last moments of existence embittered by unavailing complaint. Will it be credited, that this aged pair cannot hold a moment's conversation together, from month to month? That they are not permitted to share with each other the little bounty a friend might give to lessen the hardship of a Parish-house allowance? That the hand of death might be on the one, and the other a stranger to the visitation? The last comfort of expiring life, the proof of a pure affection in the sympathy of so dear a connection, is denied to them! Surely it would be no unreasonable indulgence, if such persons were permitted, once or twice a week, to exchange a few friendly sentences, and to be assured of each other's health;—such a communion would hazard little injury to any, and offer no powerful temptation to the poor to be

idle or extravagant. Wretched policy! but economy is the pretended motive, and Workhouses must have no temptations. No; it is not economy; it cannot be to lighten the burthen of taxation on the Parishioners, to deny the poor the opportunity of seeking for employ by occasional liberty to go out. The poor man, identified in this case, is not entirely past labour; in the spring and summer months he is capable of working at his business, and could find employ; but the penalty of the log, or three months exclusion, awaits the criminal who shall offend against the regulation, and stay beyond his hour, whatever the motive, or however powerful the inducement.

These harsh regulations have nothing to do with the burthen of maintaining the poor; they emanate from hearts incapable of sympathy for distress; they are the offspring of a bad education, the union of ignorance and power; sudden elevation to worldly importance, frequently the effects of low cunning and an entire forgetfulness of the past. Men of this description will be haughty, unfeeling, and oppressive; and such men are too frequently entrusted with the concerns of a parish.

We ask these rulers, why they search the poor when they are about to quit the house, and if they have a bit of the parish bread, they are sent back, and punished with loss of the liberty of going out for a month? Is it from fear that those who pay to support the poor shall know and complain of its quality, and say their dogs are better fed? Why do you deny their weakened bodies the comfort of taking in with them a better loaf, which a friend might give? Do you fear they will become dainty, and complain of your flinty cheese, rare food for toothless gums and palsied jaws? Never fear: a winter's seasoning under your management will root out pride, and quiet the turbulent spirit, if ever they had one. "They shall forget in excess of sorrow" they ever looked on better days, or been where bells had knolled to church, or ever sat at any good man's feast, or felt the power of gentle pity. You can mar the better feelings of our nature; and our wonder ceases that the streets should find a sweeper at every corner, and that the last refuge of misery should be the Workhouse.

A PARISHIONER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON LATTER LAMMAS-DAY,

The whole Library, MSS., Pictures, and Curiosities, belonging to the LATE Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING.

Containing, among other Valuables:—

The History of the Inquisition, in doggrel verse.

The Book of Martyrs, in Hudibrastic.

The Sufferings of the Prisoners in the Bastile, travestied.

The Memoirs of Baron Trenck, to the tune of "The Dandy O!"

The Account of Tamerlane the Great,—how he bricked up his prisoners in a wall alive; told after the manner of the well known pathetic story of "Tom More of Fleet-street." "Damme! how he nicks 'em!"

The "Ugolino" of Dante, "done into nonsense verse." Motto—"Here in cool grot and mossy cell."

The Death of Algernon Sydney, to the tune of "Croppies lie down."

"The Beheading of Lord Russell:" a farce, in imitation of the German School.

"Off with his head!—So much for Buckingham!"

The Murders of Colonel Kirk, to the tune of "Here we go up—up—up!"

"A letter to Mr. Bonaparte," congratulating him upon his legs swelling, &c.

Motto—"Down—down to Hell—and say I sent thee thither!"

The most valuable works are, Machiavel, and "The Complete Ambassador."

Pictures.—A Design for a grand Historical Painting of James II. at Court, embracing Jeffries after his "Campaign in the West:" burnt in box-wood with a red-hot poker.

Portrait of Ignatius Loyola: the same.

A variety of Instruments of Torture, from the Inquisition; labelled with appropriate and ludicrous mottoes.

Terms of Bidding.—No one to decrease more than one penny.

No deposit or reference will be required.

N.B.—Soldiers will be stationed at the doors, to hurry away to prison and heavy irons any one who may be heard commiserating the Sufferers under the Suspension Act.

C.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The Royal yacht arrived on Monday evening at Dover, from Calais, with the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and his bride, the Princess of HESSE. Their Royal Highnesses reached London on Tuesday. They had a rough passage, and the Duchess was much indisposed. They arrived at Cambridge-house a little before six, and were received with acclamations by a large assemblage of spectators. The Landgrave of HESSE-CASSEL (the father of the Duchess) arrived at the same time, and was accommodated with a neighbouring house in South Audley-street. The Duchess (according to the papers) appears to be about 22 or 23 years of age, five feet six or seven inches in height, and of a most elegant figure; her countenance rather pale, but prepossessing, with dark eyes and hair. She was dressed in white, with a purple pelisse and scarf, and a small straw bonnet with white ostrich feathers. Her *tout ensemble* was highly interesting. The father of the Duchess is a venerable old gentleman, about 70, with a countenance the very picture of good nature, and resembles much our late visitor, PLATOFF: he was heard to say at Dover, "This is the proudest day of my life."

A little before two o'clock, on Wednesday, the Duke and Duchess arrived at the Queen's Palace, and the Duke introduced his Bride to her MAJESTY, who received her daughter-in-law with great affection. The Duke and Duchess remained with the QUEEN till near five o'clock, when they went to Carlton-house, where they remained about half an hour. On their return through Piccadilly, their carriage had nearly broken down, by the dropping out of a screw belonging to one of the wheels. The Duke and Duchess got out, and accepted the offer of a gentleman's carriage which was passing, in which they were conveyed to Cambridge-house.

REVIEW.—Tuesday being the day appointed for the Grand Military Review to take place upon Hounslow-heath, the PRINCE REGENT,—"the best Cavalry-Officer in Europe,"—arrived at Hounslow shortly after eleven, by which time the troops were in complete arrangement for the inspection of the Prince of HESSE-HOMBOURG, and the Duke of YORK. The line extended nearly a mile. The REGENT mounted a charger, and proceeded to the ground, attended by an immense number of Officers. About 30,000 persons had assembled. The carriages were three and four deep for nearly a mile. A little before twelve o'clock the troops were ordered into the line, and the bands struck up "God save the King." The PRINCE REGENT, Prince Hombourg, and the Commander-in-Chief, with their retinue, then rode down the line, and having gone all through, returned up the middle, the bands playing martial airs. On their return, the troops went through a variety of evolutions, with much precision, till half past two. A little before three o'clock the whole marched off the ground, and shortly afterwards the REGENT and his party also left. The road to town was completely choked with carriages, and the dust was at intervals so

dense, that, had not the greatest caution been observed, much mischief must have arisen. No accident of any serious description occurred.

TRIAL OF MR. WAKEFIELD FOR MURDER.

[The Chester paper, by some accident, did not reach us, which contained the Trial of Mr. Wakefield at the late Assizes there; we have had since an account put into our hands, and as the case is a singular one, and has caused much talk, we give from it the following particulars:—]

CHESTER, APRIL 3.—John Wakefield, gentleman, of Winnington, was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Richard Maddock, by stabbing him with a dagger.—It appeared that Mr. Wakefield resided at Winnington, near Northwich, with two female servants, Elizabeth Woodward and Martha Bradbury. Elizabeth Woodward was courted by the deceased, which displeased Mr. Wakefield, who remonstrated with the girl. He told her, that if he saw the deceased about the house, he would shoot him; and he wished her to go with him to London, where, he said, he would keep her like a lady. The girl however continued her connexion with Maddock, and having gone to the wake, she was returning home at 11 at night, escorted by him, when Mr. Wakefield rushed out of the plantation near the house with a dagger in his hand, and collared the deceased, when a struggle took place, and Maddock fell down. When he got up, Mr. Wakefield insisted on his going with him to the house, which Maddock refused, but at length consented to go with him to the town. He had then the dagger in his hand, which he held to the deceased's breast, saying, "If you molest, I'll stab you." Maddock said, "don't trouble me, Mr. Wakefield." The girl said, that after this, Maddock got loose and ran away, followed by Mr. Wakefield, when she ran home as fast as she could. In about five minutes her master came home, and said to her, "what should you have thought, if I had stabbed him?"—She replied, "you durst not do it; he was not come to do you any harm."—The family then went to bed; but they were roused at half-past one, by a mob, who surrounded the house, making a great clamour for the appearance of Mr. Wakefield, who would not for some time surrender himself, but knocked two men off the ladder, who had mounted to his bed-chamber window. The body of Maddock had been found about 120 yards from the house, cold and lifeless; and medical men proved that he had been stabbed to the heart with a three-cornered instrument.—Mr. Wakefield, in his defence, said, that on the evening in question (the 8th of September), hearing voices and footsteps on the grounds, he took a sword-stick and sallied out, imagining that thieves were on the premises. The night was dark. Getting to the gate as the persons were coming up, he seized the man by the collar, insisting that he should go with him to the house, to see who he was. He resisted, struck him several times, and twisted his neckcloth about his throat almost to suffocation, so that he cried out for help. The man then disengaged himself and disappeared. Mr. Wakefield concluded by solemnly declaring, that he never went beyond the gate, and that he returned home to bed utterly unconscious that the man had suffered more than himself.—A witness declared, that the deceased had been seen at the wake in the afternoon intoxicated, and offering to fight any body.—Several of the clergy and gentry gave Mr. Wakefield a high character for humanity, and an instance was stated of his having rescued a poor boy from a brine pit at the hazard of his own life.—The CHIEF-JUSTICE (Mr. Serjeant Best), in his charge to the Jury, after laying down the law in such cases, noticed the proposal of the prisoner to Elizabeth Woodward—his apparent jealousy—his illegally attempting to force the deceased into his house—and particularly the prisoner's previous threat and subsequent question when he returned home, "What should you have thought, if I had stabbed him?"—He alluded, on the other hand, to the prisoner's calling out for the Constable during the scuffle, which, he said, was certainly not the act of a man about to commit a murder. There was no evidence, he observed, to show that the deceased had struck the Prisoner, as the latter alleged; he returned home without any marks of violence, and made no complaint of the kind. If the Prisoner, under the influence of jealousy, gave the wound which caused the deceased's death, it was clearly murder. There could not be a question, that the deceased received his death in the struggle near the gate. If, however, no jealousy existed at the time, the crime was manslaughter. It was remarkable that the dagger had never been found, and the Prisoner and deceased had not met on equal terms, as the former

was armed. The Chief Justice concluded his charge by recommending the Jury to be cautious in their decision.—The Jury retired for twelve minutes, and then returned their verdict, “we find him Guilty—of Manslaughter.”—The Foreman, in returning their verdict, made such a pause after the word Guilty, that it was immediately buzzed about that Mr. Wakefield had been found guilty of Murder, and the false intelligence rapidly spread over the country.—He was sentenced to six months imprisonment.—After the sentence, Mr. Wakefield again solemnly asserted, that he had not the least knowledge of the deceased's death!—He was much agitated, and wept.—The trial excited great interest, and is still, it seems, much talked of.—Elizabeth Woodward is described in the account before us, as a good-looking, smart girl, about 20. Martha Bradbury, her fellow-servant, is also said to be a remarkably handsome woman, with a delicately fair complexion. They both gave their evidence with great propriety. The deceased was a flatman on board the Northwich flats, about 21 years of age, of low stature, but active and powerful.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

NONE of our Portrait Painters are yet, we think, on a par with Messrs. PHILLIPS and JACKSON in the tinting of the skin. For this, with their look of life, we admire Mr. PHILLIPS's *Earl Spencer*, Mrs. W. Russel, Mrs. Colonel Grant, &c. and Mr. JACKSON's *Mr. Carter*, 400, &c.; and would have made a bow of respect to Lord Grosvenor, 20, for his parliamentary wisdom and integrity, were we not admonished by the frames that they were but painted resemblances. Mr. SNEY never before painted such good portraits as 10, *Mr. Sharpe*—55, *Bishop of Norwich*—96, *Earl of Albemarle*, &c. though there still sticks by him a degree of his prettiness of surface. His *Mrs. General Reynolds*, though in some respects good, looks like a lady who indulges an appetite for chalk. They are, in the main, admirable likenesses. Mr. OWEN paints elderly persons capitably, as is plain from 147. *The Hon. H. Bagot*, 170, is painted with a fervor of pencil and bold, boyish character, sitting on a dog. The grey colours prevail in beautiful harmony. We like his fleshy tints much better than formerly, though they are still somewhat too cold. Mr. OWEN's style is better for men than women; and Sir W. BEECHER's, for the lovelier sex. The mild and luxuriantly melting rainbow is one of the favourite standards of Sir WILLIAM's style of colour.—and what a rich and fascinating one it is! His Portraits always tell us, with Lord Chesterfield, of “the Graces, the Graces;” as in 62, *Duchess of Gloucester*, &c., and 153, *Mrs. Coultts*, where beams a gold and silver radiance of colour, and the brighter radiance of that Lady's beneficent feelings. The *Lord Montgomerie*, by Mr. RAEBURN, has a charming infantine grace, and, like all his Portraits, a highly agreeable style, with colouring peculiar to himself. But as we have never yet seen or heard of green skies, we confess that we should still more admire the harmony of his colour without those very and rather too original appendages. Mrs. Barker, by Mr. DAVIS, has much grace, and a soft and bright power of colour. *A Boy's Head*, W. DAVISON, has good tinting. Mr. HOWARD's Portraits of *The Misses Carlisle* are playful and pleasing, and without his former chalky colour. Mr. DAVIS's are no very usual personages in portraiture, for they are strictly in look with the objects they imitate. What he intends to be soldiers are, like his *Blucher*, really soldiers; what gentlemen, really gentlemen,—not fine gentlemen, that is, not merely empty-headed, senseless loungers in carriages and at the Opera, but thinking beings, unassuming, inartificial, interesting. Such is his *Sir J. Heard*, which has neatness and at the same time plenitude of pencil. It has an extraordinary richness of colour and fullness of effect, and is one of the best Portraits in the Exhibition.

The Mouth of the Tyne is Mr. CALLCOTT's masterpiece. Wind, water, ships, are here in motion. A floating mass, formed by two contiguous vessels, with their involved tight cordage and broad sails, moves majestically towards us, rippling the dividing water; the sun shines joyously; the brawny sailors make the long-boat skim airily; the clouds broken into a silver lacing, on a blue ground, shew a rich livery of Nature; the long line of ships, boats, distant buildings, and cliffs, stretch grandly across the canvas, and our lungs almost feel as with an expansion from fresh sea air and a bright marine scene just opened upon us. This indeed is one of those pictures, of which, when we have got to the door thinking to leave the room, we say,—“We must have another look at that.” So it is with those golden works from the Goleconda of Painting, TURNER's *Dart* and COLLINS's *Rouen Diligence*, setting off at night. They excite,—and it is the truest test of their high merit,—the same kind of sensations that their real prototypes do in a hot sunshine at mid-day, and a calm moon-light at midnight; during the preparatory bustle of a stage-coach departing from the brightly lamp-lighted door of an inn. We never saw a picture in more genuine costume; it is essentially French. The heavy diligence, the Gentleman hastening with his lap-dog, with one boot on, and followed by his wife carrying the other; the Coachman pulling out an interloper from the inside, the pretty Girl in a handkerchief head-dress taking a letter, &c. &c. and all in their native eagerness of manner, place us at once before a French inn and among French people. Our imaginations are deliciously excited by the warmth, the red and yellow intensity before us, and our heart-strings are felicitously touched by the hand of genius with a kindly effect, with home and travel-induced feelings, with amatory and friendly impressions.

PUBLICATIONS OF ART.

Professing and feeling a sincere admiration of the elegant Arts, an apology, arising from the influx of temporary and other subjects, is due from us for the arrears we are in of notices of several very beautiful print-adorned publications, and of additional Medals, which Mr. MURRE has added since our former notice, making 26 of the 40 up to which the Series will be carried. The following are the additional ones:—1. *Bust of Lord Wellington*, by DONNADIO. Reverse—*Battle of Talavera*; a figure of *Victory between the British Lion and French Eagle*.—2. *Head of Wellington*. Reverse—*Passage of the Douro*; a rich Reverse, and engraved with finished and full relief by DEBOIS.—3. *Bust of Wellington*. Reverse—*The Goddess of Victorious War*, armed with British lightning, and in a chariot, riding over the prostrated power of Napoleon. Though the design is here on the whole good, the execution is coarse.—4. *Head of the Regent*, by MILLS. Reverse—*England giving Peace to the World*, well engraved by DUROIS.—5. *The English Army on the Scheldt*, boldly and beautifully sculptured as a *River God*, with *Troops in a Ship behind*. The Obverse to this, by DECAUNIS, is certainly one of the most masterly in Europe. It is a representation of the Netherlands. A Bull, their emblem, occupies the greater part of the face of the Medal, drawn with a strength, solidity, and exactness, unsurpassed, while the British standard and Flemish town behind have a surprisingly minute neatness.—6. *Napoleon at St. Helena*. He is in a pensive position—

“Revolving in his altered mind the various turns of fate.”

History, in a sympathetic attitude, is soliciting him to record his actions, already emblazoned by fame, who is also introduced. A ship and the rock he sits on shew his solitary situation, and the nautical power that confines him in it. This is feebly executed; but Mr. MILLS has redeemed his credit in that Reverse, where a young warrior, in a Roman habit, having just mounted the wall of St.

Sebastian, is exultingly holding up a mural crown. The waves are indifferently executed, but the figure, in its minute precision and elegance, approximates nearer to French and Italian talent than any Reverse yet executed in England since Simon's time. The Obverse to it, a head of Lord Lyndoch, is one of the finest in this noble Series, and enhances the celebrity of Mr. WEBB. It is from a most beautiful wax model by the inimitable ROUW.—7. Head of Britannia, finely engraved by GERRARD, has for its Reverse *The Repose of Hercules*, sculptured with anatomical beauty by DROZ. He is quietly standing on an eagle, in allusion to the peaceful condition of Europe, now that Napoleon is fallen. Is there no unintentional double meaning here, for he firmly grasps his club, notwithstanding his peace and repose? Were the Series carried no further than this circumstance, for it would make a good finishing-place, it would still be a grand Series, such as never yet has appeared in England, and what ought to have reflected honour on the Government, rather than on an individual. But it is an historical fact, that almost every species of good,—moral, intellectual, and political, for centuries past, has originated, not with the governing power, but with individuals.

Our readers may recollect that some time since we recommended to their patronage the classical *Outlines*, engraved by Mr. MOSES from *Antique Vases, Paterns, &c.* As an accompanying work to this, we recommend still more a volume of *Outlines* engraved by the same able hand on 36 plates, and on a better, because on a larger scale, with forceful fidelity, from *Select Greek and Roman Antiquities, from Vases, Gems, and other subjects of the choicest workmanship*, and superior we think to any thing of the sort yet executed in England.

The First part of the Peak Scenery, or Excursions in Derbyshire, made chiefly for the purpose of picturesque Observations, illustrated with Engravings by Messrs. W. B. and G. COOKE, from Drawings by F. L. CHANTREY, Esq. R.A.—With what painter-like effects our admirable Sculptor must have handled his pencil, and we scarcely need add, with what a painter-like, yet finished style, the popular Engravers have used their etching tools and gravers; how every nice touch tells, and recalls the pleasing impressions made on our memories by lovely Nature, as she looks in her leafy or sunny or mountainous or valley-enclosed retirements and village aspects. With what a crumblingly stony texture they have touched off the old Crosses,—and with what umbrageous exactness the trees! The description of the Excursions is printed with an elegance worthy of these Engravings, and of the descriptions by Mr. RHODES. His motto is suitable to the feelings with which he describes the Excursions:—

"Ah! who can look on Nature's face
And feel unholy passions move?—
Her forms of Majesty and Grace
I cannot chuse but love."

MONTGOMERY.

He has indeed given such reality to the scenes he describes,—his feelings are so kindled at the glorious lamp of day, and the objects it shines upon, that the imagination must be inert indeed that does not in consequence warm. An Artist might make beautiful pictures from his descriptions. We hope that the impediments which he seems to anticipate may not arise, to prevent his proceeding as he intends with the publication of successive parts of his Excursions.

Sketches of Characters, consisting of whole-length Portraits, with Picturesque or Topographical Back-grounds; to which are added, Biographical and Historical Notices; and dedicated to D. Turner, Esq. by W. J. WHITE, is a work of great originality. The characters are those of the lowest life, in morals as well as condition. To each topographical narrative and didactic sketch is annexed a Portrait, engraved much in the manner of DUPLESSI BER-

TEAUX and CALLOT, and morally useful, inasmuch as they hold up vice to merited execration, not only in the meanest classes of society, but, by a strong analogy, the vulgar in morals and intellect, from the cruel cockfighter, up to that climax of public evil, that traitor to the Constitution, the Parliamentary seat-seller among Ministers. They are both in a style worthy of each other, closely characteristic from the life, and additionally recommended by the modest introduction and dedication of the Artist, who is also the Author. We shall not fail duly to notice this and the forementioned beautiful works as they advance.

New Edition of Puckle's Club.—This work consists of ethical dialogues between a father and son, respecting twenty-four different characters in a Club, whose members are examples of as many vices. It is a quaint, sententious, and not uninteresting though coarse condensation of all the common place arguments against every species of vice, mixed with something of satirical humour, and with short biographical incidents and sayings, and some slavish political sentiments. We mention it for the purpose of introducing to the reader's patronage the *Designs of the Characters*, from Mr. THURSTON's well known pencil, engraved in the most finished style, we think, that the Art of Wood-Cut Engraving can reach; in fifty Head and Tail-pieces, by those admirable Artists, Messrs. BRANSTON, HUGHES, HARVEY, NESBIT, THOMPSON, THURSTON, and Miss BYFIELD. They render the publication as great a curiosity in this branch of Engraving, as the printing of it, from the careful hand of Mr. J. JOHNSON, does every page of it, in neat, clear, full, and elegant Typo graphy.

R. H.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ON THE CARTOON OF THE BEAUTIFUL GATE.

What a Cartoon this is! How full of loveliness and gentleness, and compassion and Christian virtues! The first figures which arrest every body in it are St. Peter, St. John, and the beggar.—"Gold and silver have I none," said St. Peter, but what I have I give thee, in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk; and he took him by the right hand and lifted him up, and immediately his feet and ancles received strength, and he, leaping up,* stood, and entered the temple, leaping and walking and praising God."

The poor eager beggar looks up to St. Peter with an expression of affecting and intense anxiety, and St. Peter regards the beggar in return, as if wishing to do all he can for him, and trusting that what he can do will be effectual. St. John, the mild and heavenly St. John, his head a little on one side, has an air of compassionate sympathy quite touching: his hand is badly drawn, and too big, not at all in character with his divine head. The style of drapery and composition of lines in these three figures are as fine as possible, now straight, then concave, then crossing hands, arms, head, and feet, which are all brought behind and before each other in that inextricable intricacy so difficult to manage, and so exquisite in effect when well managed. Any man may learn the whole principles of composition by studying deeply this group. The bare-poled short haired head of St. Peter, the sleek, tender, soft head of St. John, and the bald shaggy deformity of the beggar, are fine contrasts. Opposite to St. Peter is a man leaning on a crutch, looking earnestly at him, and seeming to wait the result: the next head, with a bandage round the forehead, is regarding the poor eager beggar with com-

* *Kai ἐξ ἀλλόμενος εἰσῆν*, and leaping out, that is, springing out, &c. This expresses the nature of the first spring he gave, whereas, when he entered the Temple, it is merely ἀλλόμενος, leaping, περιπατῶν, καὶ ἀλλόμενος, &c. walking and leaping, &c.—B. R. H.

passion: The difference with which RAFFAELLE has expressed the same feeling of sympathy in St. John, and this man with a bandage round his head, is a proof of his intense power in discriminating character. The part of a face of another figure, immediately behind, who is too far to see any thing, expresses rapturous joy, as if he heard what St. Peter said. To the right is another poor cripple crawling over in hopes of assistance. Small foreheads and large features give an unintellectual look to both. It has been asked if this beggar was at all requisite. As a bit of human nature it is so. May there not have been more cripples than one? In composition he breaks the perpendicularity of the upright figures, and by his rough animal coarseness, he contrasts and sets off finely the beautiful and tender mother with her infant. The figure in the corner with a cap lifts his hands as if in pitying astonishment; another behind seems envious or doubtfully watching with his finger in his mouth; some in the distance are talking; on the left are two heads with sympathetic feeling; and a naked boy, who is also essential to the composition, and repeats the line of the beggar, who is crawling in. A man and woman in the distance are going solemnly in, and a tender beautiful creature,

“whose bright eyes
“Rain influence,”

MILTON.

holding a lovely boy in one hand and a basket in the other, finish the composition of figures. The columns, with their variety of boys darting about among vine branches in all the actions of infancy, now catching a butterfly, now standing on tiptoe for a bird, now pulling a branch, now shewing backs, then heads, in all their playful windings, complete the whole arrangement of this lovely Cartoon. It affects one like a pathetic air of music, or a delightful dream.

Never was such a creature painted as that on the left, carrying on her head fruit, flowers, and doves, for an offering, in a

white wicker basket over-brimm'd
With April's tender younglings,

and holding a beautiful boy, who suspends two doves over his shoulder, which undulate their little heads to suit his motion. She glides on with a lightness, as if she could tread without bending the head of a cowslip: her head is turned over her shoulder, her lustrous eyes looking out, and her delicate breathing mouth half open, she seems as if she had dropped from heaven on a May morning! The refinement of RAFFAELLE's women is not the result of education or rank, but the inherent attendant of modesty, sweetness, and beauty united. They have never characteristic marks of being at the head of any class; they are not Gonerils, Beatrices, or Cordelias; they are lovely women generally, and exhibit the combined points of attraction as a sex; they are tender, gentle, sweet, innocent, inclined to love, and they are intellectual; they possess what we all sympathize with, because their qualities are those which render a woman delightful. But he never seems to distinguish them as nature often distinguishes them; they never look as if they could be daring or vicious, artfully frank or insidiously timid; wittily trifling or coquettishly fond. RAFFAELLE never condescended to represent vice; his mind was too much the mind of an angel to bear the sting attendant on its conception. RAFFAELLE's women have general qualities, but not particular distinctive marks of character, the result of habit or organization. All his women look, even if evil should come into their minds, (which is a question) as it would pass out, unimproved and unsanctioned from the very artlessness of their simplicity.

If there be any relation of an event that bears truth on the face of it, it is the relation of this miracle: the Apostles were not what are called men of genius; they did not picture to themselves, like SHAKESPEARE and HOMER, and

RAFFAELLE, scenes to call forth human passions, and then by their powers of imagination, put themselves into every character affected, and make each do, or say, or feel, as such characters in such situations would do; and say, and feel, excited by such situations:—no,—they were simple men, inspired for a great purpose: they simply relate what they simply saw; and when any deep feelings of Nature appear in their relation, it is because such feelings were developed before their eyes, and they relate them, as it were, unconscious of their identity. Let us suppose new limbs, with all their muscles, and veins, and nerves, and bones, and arteries, given at once to a being whose will had never before directed them,—who had never tottered with them in infancy, put them out with smiling awkwardness,—used them by degrees to bear the body,—to carry it forwards or backwards,—to leap with it, or kneel with it, or to all those various uses to which limbs are gradually brought in obeying the will. (Children are often six weeks learning to see. What we do in maturity with such intuitive rapidity and ease, was at first laborious and painful.) Let us suppose limbs given all at once to a mature being, whose will had never directed their muscles—what would naturally be the physical effect?—Why, that muscles not being used to be controuled by the will, would instantly contract violently; and the man must leap:—“and he leaped out and stood,” “and he entered the temple leaping and walking, and praising God!” And then, in the fulness of his soul, he praised God! And knowing how long he had sat for years at the gate,

“Gaunt, wither'd, sapless, feeble, cramp'd, and lame,”

KEATS's *Endymion*.

a burden,—a heavy, impotent burden,—how natural that, after the first ebullition of joy, consciousness of what he had been, should make his heart sink; and that fearing his recovery was but a sudden blaze of happiness to be again obscured, his strength should become affected by his nervous apprehension,—and fearing that his powers would fail as his benefactors left him, “the lame man held* Peter and John,” dreading to part with them, in horror at being left alone. Oh ye, who have ever lost the use for a time of any faculty or sense, and know the agonizing joy at the first recovery of its powers, and the mistrusting doubt that its sensation of recovery must be a dream!—ye who have been blind, and remember when ye first saw light glimmer through the dreary darkness, and then feared to open your eyes again, lest your rapturous anticipation should prove delusive;—ye who recall the slow, cautious, trembling terror, with which you tried your powers of vision before you burst forth in fullness of gratitude to God, bear testimony to the truth, the intense truth of nature, here simply told. Shakspeare could not have felt more truly how a human being in such a situation would have felt and acted, than the Apostles have told how he *did feel and act*. He who refuses to believe *this* relation, must shut his heart and his conviction to all human testimony, and take nothing from the relation of others that exists on the face of the earth.

Upon the whole, this Cartoon always gives one greater delight than all the rest; it is truly the emanation of a divine mind.

B. R. HAYDON.

* *ἑρπύωνος*, holding fast with all his strength; from *ἑρπύωνος*.

SIR F. BURDETT'S ELECTION.

The eleventh Anniversary of the Friends to the Purity of Election was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor on the 23d. Sir F. Burdett, Bart. in the Chair. At half-past five o'clock the Chairman, accompanied by Lord Cochrane, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wooler, Mr. Storch, Mr. Wishart, &c. entered the room, amidst loud and continued plaudits. After the cloth had been removed, the Hon.

Chairman gave "The people, the only source of legitimate power."—(Loud applause.)—The next toast was, "The King and Constitution, and a speedy recovery of both." Tune, "Rule Britannia." Toast, "May a Reform in Parliament enable the people of England to follow the example of the citizens of Westminster, by electing their own representative."

Mr. STURCH observed, this was the eleventh anniversary of the triumph of Westminster, and the purity of election.—(Applause.)—They elected the noble and honourable representative at no expense to himself, in 1807, because they believed he would be a faithful representative of their rights, and from that day down to the present moment they had had no occasion to repent of what they had done.—(Loud applause.)—The electors of Westminster never could be deprived of one gratifying recollection—of having set an example, eleven years ago, which, if it had been followed by the constituents of other counties, would have averted all the evils under which the people laboured, and have saved the country.—(Continued applause.)—The worthy gentleman concluded by proposing "Westminster's pride and England's glory, Sir Francis Burdett."—(The room resounded for several minutes with acclamations.)

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT attempted to address the meeting, but was overwhelmed with the most vociferous plaudits. After a lapse of several minutes, silence was obtained. It was, he observed, a matter of great satisfaction to a person standing in his situation to feel conscious that he had done all in his power for the welfare of his fellow-citizens; and if any thing could enhance that satisfaction, it was the continued approbation he had received from them. He had not, however, the vanity to aspire to all that his friend Mr. Sturch had attributed to him; but he felt a pride in the honour he experienced by representing so independent a set of men—the only set of electors who had given proper effect to their independence, by returning their members in that constitutional manner they had done; for he believed that, with the exception of the seats held by his noble colleague and himself, there were none held constitutionally in the Commons' House.—(Loud applause.)—He regretted that he had not the honour of being surrounded by those distinguished gentlemen who had on former occasions been present. For the absence of one of them, who had at heart the great cause of Reform—Mr. Fawkes of Yorkshire (applause)—he could account. For reasons highly obvious, he had declined coming forward to serve as a member in Parliament, because he knew that the system of representation was so corrupt, that nothing but mischief, immorality, and wickedness, emanated from it; and that nothing but mischief could arise from an honest man holding so bad an office. Hence he considered his attendance, either in the House or there, calculated only to mislead the public; and it was for that reason only, that his friend had declined being present. He (Sir Francis) confessed that it was impossible he could do any good for his constituents, and he had no hesitation in saying he should be happy never to set his foot in the House again, unless a radical reform was to take place; for the wickedness and corruption practised against the people were sufficient to overwhelm them, and to have one or two members who would act constitutionally, out of 658, was like pouring one drop of fresh water into the sea with a view of diminishing its saltiness. The Hon. Baronet then took a review of the ancient constitution, and compared it with the present, and also called the attention of the meeting to the measure which had passed in that House, called the Alien Act. All their efforts in Parliament would be useless, unless the people could have that share in the legislation which they ought to have; for that as much belonged to the people as the Crown did to the King.—(Applause.)—The people's rights were inalienable. It had been said that the last year of the Parliament would be the best; and he begged the meeting to look to its character. He quoted Junius, who had observed, that "one year of repentance made but poor atonement for six years of iniquity."—(Applause.)—The interest of prince and people was the same; it was adverse to that principle of proprietorship which destroyed the authority of prince and people. He had been called a Jacobin. He had no objection to the name if they wished to give it him, for he had rather see the whole power in the Crown than in an abandoned oligarchy above the Crown. He spoke from deliberate consideration; for it was the interest of a monarch to act in conformity with the wishes of his people. A King might be a good, a wise, a great man; but a borough-monger faction must be odious, possessing all the qualities of a bloodsucker, except in this respect—that a bloodsucker would in time fall off; a borough-monger never would.—(Loud applause.)—The mind of the country was so convinced of the error of its Parliament, that a continuance of the abandoned plan could no

longer be expected. The character of a true Englishman was what he most prized; and he trusted, while he made exertion to support the character, he should never want friends to support him.—(Great applause followed this speech.)

Mr. M'LAURIN proposed the health of Lord Cochrane, (three times three.)

Lord COCHRANE said, it was delightful, after the vain experiments of every year in Parliament, to meet his fellow-citizens once annually. His Lordship here stated, that he intended to endeavour to obliterate from his mind many painful objects by absenting himself, and he trusted that, on his return, a more favourable prospect would present itself. His Lordship alluded to certain machinations against himself, and stated that they were of the vilest kind, and that the public, when they heard them, would be horror struck. This would probably be the last time, for 18 months, he should have the honour of addressing the meeting. Nothing, he believed, but fear could influence Ministers to do as they ought.—(Applause.)

Song, "Adieu my native land." Toasts, "The cause of freedom all over the world, and may the exertions for freedom now making in South America be ultimately crowned with success."—"Major Cartwright, the venerable father of Parliamentary Reform."

The Major wished the company what was better than health, or life itself—liberty.—(Applause.)—He trusted that the time of the establishment of liberty was near at hand. Last year a million of persons had petitioned for Reform. Petitions innumerable were now flowing in, and Sir F. Burdett had, the other night, presented no less than two hundred and seventy-three. It was strange that a few despicable fellows should trample upon millions; but the time was coming when borough-mongers would tremble and be compelled to feel like human creatures. The Major then ridiculed the conduct of what were called moderate reformers, and declared that if a dozen such persons as the present representatives of Westminster were in the House of Commons, the country might expect a thorough reform in Parliament.—(Applause.)

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT read a letter from Lord Sefton, excusing himself from attending, in consequence of ill health; and declaring that nothing but ill health would have prevented him from doing so.—(Applause.)—Lord Sefton's health was drunk with enthusiasm.—The worthy Baronet also read an apology from Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

Sir F. BURDETT then gave, "Ireland, and destruction to all religious intolerance." He said thus much to do justice to them, and to promote the principle of generating good will amongst the inhabitants in every part of the United Kingdom.—Continued applause.—"Erin go brach."

"The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, and success to the rising spirit of Reform in Scotland."

Mr. KINNAIRD returned his acknowledgments.

The health of Mr. Alderman Goodbehere was next given; after which the worthy Alderman expressed his gratitude for the honour done him in drinking his health; coupled with the prosperity of the city of London.

Previously to any other health being given, Mr. Bristol Hunt appeared on the table, and was received with violent clamour from all parts of the room. This continued for some time, when Mr. Hunt retired, accompanied by clamours from every part of the meeting.

Sir F. BURDETT said, that Mr. Hunt had retired, in order not to interrupt the regular series of toasts, and would address the meeting afterwards, when the attention of the meeting would, no doubt, be given to him. The Hon. Baronet then gave the health of Sir Robert Wilson.—(Great applause.)

In returning thanks, Sir ROBERT WILSON said he had received such assurances of support, that he considered his success in standing for the representation of the Borough no longer problematical.

Mr. HUNT again came forward. He was hissed from the table; but Sir Francis Burdett having requested in the most urgent manner that he should be heard, he again got upon the table; he was obliged to retire a third time, amidst groanings and hissings.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT stated to the meeting, that if the ordinary course of proceeding was not adhered to, he should feel it his duty to leave the chair.

Mr. HUNT, after a most powerful opposition, was permitted to say, that, in the absence of Lord Cochrane, he should offer himself a candidate to represent the electors of Westminster in Parliament.

The meeting did not break up till a late hour.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, May 25.

THE KING v. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Last Term, Mr. BROUGHAM obtained a rule nisi calling upon the Bank to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue commanding them to proceed to divide among all the members of the corporation for the time being, such profits as have arisen to the said Corporation, and have not been so divided up to the 19th of March last, excepting the sums paid for the charges of managing the business of the said Corporation.

Sir ARTHUR PIGGOTT this day showed cause against the rule, and after Mr. BROUGHAM had been heard in reply,

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, there are several objections to granting the *mandamus* at present: first, notice should be given in due time before a dividend is to be made—no such notice has been given; next, what is now wished ought to have been required at a general court, and refused—it has not been required. There are a great many other objections arising on the case, and this Court would certainly not construe the words too strictly, since the Governor and Directors must retain in their hands no small sum for the management of the very extensive concerns of the company.—Rule discharged.

Thursday, May 28.

THE KING v. ARTHUR THURLEWOOD.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the judgment of the Court upon the defendant.

Being called upon by the Court, the Defendant said—

"My Lords,—After the trial I have had, replete with the most extraordinary circumstances—a trial without evidence, and no time or opportunity allowed me to obtain witnesses, I cannot but consider it a duty I owe to the Public, as well as myself, to protest against any sentence being passed upon me. Further, my Lords, I have been incarcerated nearly 17 weeks, and most of that time in a bad state of health. I must observe that Lord Sidmouth declared he had no wish to pursue me vindictively, that he only sought his own personal safety. He is perfectly safe from me. I never entertained a secret malice against him; and I assure you, I should have left him to himself on his declining the proposal made to him."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then addressed a few observations to the Court. The object of Lord Sidmouth was not merely personal but official, for the protection not of himself only, but of all future Secretaries of State.

Their Lordships consulted for some minutes, after which Mr. Justice BAYLEY passed sentence, which was that the defendant should be imprisoned in Horsham-gaol for 12 months, and at the end of his confinement, should give security to keep the peace, himself in 300*l.*, and two sureties in 150*l.* each.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Wednesday, May 27.

REX v. SAMUEL HALLT.

The defendant Hallt, a grocer in New Compton-street, St. Giles's, was charged with having seven pounds of the imitation of coffee in his possession, &c.—Charles Henry Lord, an officer of the Excise, stated, that he and Spencer, an officer, went to the shop, and asked for an ounce of coffee. He examined the same, and found it was part coffee and part the imitation coffee, or what the defendant called vegetable powder, which is nothing more nor less than burnt beans and peas ground in a mill.

The Defendant said, that he did not know he was acting contrary to the excise laws by keeping "vegetable powder" in his possession; that he was obliged to sell the same at a low price, or he should lose his custom.

A Commissioner stated, that he could not be ignorant that he was acting illegally; that by selling such abominable stuff, he was injuring the health of the public; and the Board of Excise was determined to punish those found dealing in the illicit manner described with the utmost severity.

The defendant was convicted in the penalty of 50*l.*

Thursday, May 28.

REX v. FOX.

Mr. Edward Fox, grocer, Gray's-inn-lane, was charged with having a large quantity of sham coffee in his possession, and with selling the same for genuine coffee.

The Commissioners and the examining officer viewed the sham coffee seized, and it was declared to be part genuine coffee, and part beans and peas burnt and ground.

The Defendant said, that poor people wanted a low-priced article, and by mixing the vegetable powder and coffee together, he was able to sell it at three halfpence an ounce; he had sold it for years; he did not think he was committing a fraud; he did not sell it for genuine coffee.

COMMISSIONER.—Then you have been defrauding the public for many years, and injuring the revenue by your illicit practices: the poor have an equal right to be supplied with a genuine article as the rich. In my opinion it is a greater crime to serve the former than the latter with this infamous stuff.

The Defendant was convicted in the penalty of 50*l.*

REX v. BRADY.

The Defendant, Mr. Alexander Brady, grocer, Gray's-inn-lane, was charged with having in his possession 18 pounds of sham coffee, called vegetable powder, and with selling the same for genuine coffee.

One of the Commissioners tasted some of the 18 pounds produced by the officers, and declared that it was most infamous stuff, hot to the mouth, and unfit for human food.

Defendant.—Why, I have sold it for twenty years.

COMMISSIONER.—Then you have been for twenty years acting most dishonestly, defrauding the revenue, and the health of the poor must have suffered very much by taking such an unwholesome article. Your having dealt in the article so long aggravates your case; you have been for twenty years selling burnt beans, peas, and I know not what other articles, for genuine coffee. You are convicted in the penalty of 50*l.*

Charles Bowser, of Oxford-street, tea and coffee-dealer, was charged with a like offence, and upon the same evidence.

The defendant was convicted in the same penalty as the last.

[Stronuous efforts were made, privately, to prevent publicity being given to the above cases, especially on the part of the last-named defendant.]

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

IMITATION TEA.—On Monday, a tradesman, residing at the west-end of the town, sought advice how to proceed under the following circumstances:—For some time past, although he had tried teas of various qualities and prices, he found them all affected with an unpleasant smell and taste, and very injurious to his health. His family were always complaining of illness, and at one time his own bowels were severely contracted. Seeing a report of the proceedings in the case of Palmer and others, he was induced to examine the contents of his tea-pot, which he laid out to dry. When they were perfectly dry he could see that they were sloe or thorn leaves. He took them to three different chymists, who gave it as their decided opinion, that they were not genuine tea, and that an improper (probably poisonous) substance had been used in colouring them. The gentleman said, the object of his application was to lay a regular information against the grocer. Here he produced the leaves, and also a tin canister full of the tea. The magistrate and some other gentlemen present examined them, and were of opinion that they were sloe leaves.—The Magistrate said, that great praise was due to every individual who exposed, as far as they could, every circumstance connected with the adulteration of human food, but it was necessary information should be laid at the Excise Office, and they would search the premises. This the gentleman promised to do.

On Thursday, John Dennett was re-examined on a charge of attempting to murder Jane Rogers. The prisoner, who appears to be at least 70, trembled all over, and repeatedly asked after his daughter. Additional evidence was adduced.

The messenger brought down the surgeon's report, which stated that the patient was much better.

MAGISTRATE.—Prisoner, is there any thing you want to say?

Answer.—Nothing, Sir, but what I told you before, except that you will commit me to the same place, (the New Prison), for there is a gentleman comes there to pray to me, and may do my unfortunate soul some good. Do, Sir, commit me there, and I shall be much obliged to you.

MAGISTRATE.—You shall be committed there.

The prisoner thanked the magistrate, and was taken away, and ordered to be brought up next Thursday.

GUILDHALL.

On Friday, Robert Rigleyford, Proprietor of a large mercantile concern in Wood-street, Cheap-side, was charged with being a receiver of stolen property to the amount of 400*l.* and upwards.—Mr. Gatfield, dealer in Loughorns, chips, &c. in St. Paul's Church-yard, deposed, that for several months past he had been plundered

of property to an enormous extent; and he had at length discovered that a man named Clayton, in his employ, was the depredator. This person had made a full confession of his guilt; and the witness had determined to admit him as an evidence against the receiver.—John Clayton said, he had for the last four months been in the habit of conveying large quantities of Leghorn, chip, and other articles, the property of his employer, to the warehouse of the prisoner, from whom he received about one-fourth of the value. The prisoner had in that time paid him upwards of 100*l*. He was perfectly aware that witness was in the service of Mr. Gatfield, and that the goods in question were brought from the premises of the latter.—The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to give bail, himself in 400*l*. and two sureties in 200*l*. each, and in default thereof committed him.

BATTON-GARDEN.

On Friday an information was heard at the suit of the Board of Excise, against *Charles Willis*, of Hornsey, charging him with having a large private soap manufactory at Hornsey, and unlawfully manufacturing of soap, without making an entry to the Board. It appeared, on the deposition of an officer of the Excise, that he and some fellow officers entered the premises, where there was not a living soul to be found; but, on searching, they found 21 cwt. of mottled soap; they also found all the necessary utensils for carrying on soap-making. Witness and his assistants seized upon the whole, and brought them away. The defendant not appearing to answer the charge, he was convicted in the mitigated penalty of 100*l*., and the forfeiture of the soap and utensils found on his premises.

LAMBETH-STREET-OFFICE.

On Thursday, *Elizabeth Walkin*, a young woman, was charged by *Edward Walkin*, her husband, with stabbing him. It appeared in evidence that the parties had only been married about a month, and were in the daily habit of quarrelling. On Tuesday evening words arose, which terminated in a quarrel, on which the prisoner seized a knife which lay on the table, rushed over towards him, and made a cut at his throat; and on lifting his hand up to ward off the instrument, he received a stab in his arm about two inches deep, from which he bled profusely; he wrested the knife from the prisoner, and went and had the wound dressed at the London Hospital.—She was committed.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Friday an inquest was held at Bethnal-green, on the body of *Edward Rowley*, aged 27, who on Tuesday evening went out to take a walk as far as Oldford, and, to please his child, climbed on the gate of a gentleman's house uninhabited, to get some flowers which were hanging over the wall, but on laying hold of a large ball, which ornamented a pier, to support himself, it gave way, and he fell on the ground on his back; the ball, which weighed upwards of 500 weight, fell on his abdomen, and crushed him; he lay in a state of insensibility, and shortly afterwards died. Verdict—Accidental Death.

It was *Miss Sherwin*, of Southampton-row, who lost her life from the impetuous driving of a young nobleman, on the King's road, Chelsea. Mr. Tooke, a wine-merchant, of Southampton-row, was driving *Miss S.* and his aunt, at the usual gentle pace, in his one-horse chaise, when overtaken by the tilbury of Lord Spencer Churchill, attempting too impatiently to pass before there was sufficient room, between the chaise and a coach which was coming towards him, whereby the ladies and gentleman were thrown out with great violence, and the cloaths of *Miss S.* catching in the wreck of the chaise, she was dragged 200 yards, and mangled in a manner too terrible to relate. At the Inquest, on Thursday week, the witnesses in attendance were unanimous in declaring, that the accident was occasioned solely by the furious driving of his Lordship.

On Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, as a man was driving furiously along the Borough (supposed to be from Epsom), in a one-horse chaise, the horse ran violently against a man and woman who were crossing the road, and dashed them with such force to the ground, that they were unable to rise, and were conveyed in a senseless and dangerous state to St. Thomas's hospital: the ruffian continued to drive on, and his name and address remain unknown.

Tuesday morning, at No. 2, Latham's-place, Somers Town, Susan Beaton, a child scarcely two years old, fell from a one pair of stairs window, and fractured her skull. She lingered till twelve on Wednesday night, when she expired in great agony.

As Mr. Joseph Seymour, of King-street, Westminster, was proceeding at two o'clock, on Friday morning, from the Horse

Guards towards Parliament-street; on passing the Treasury passage a soldier in regimentals sprung upon him, and snatched his watch and ran away. Mr. Seymour followed with the cry of "stop thief," and succeeded in apprehending him near Whitehall Chapel. He was taken to the watch-house, and when searched the watch was found in his pocket. He was taken to Queen-square, and fully committed.

About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a butcher, residing in Fox and Knot-court, Snowhill, after having some angry words with his wife, whilst she was in the act of leaning out of the window talking to a person outside, cut his throat with a large slaughter-knife, and immediately expired.

On Saturday week, about eleven in the forenoon, as the widow of an Officer was going to pay a morning visit, in Duke-street, in Bath, a fellow ran after her down the North Parade—on her turning round, he immediately drew a dagger, and, horrid to relate, stabbed her, which cut through her clothes; but providentially coming in contact with the whalebone of her stays (which it cut off) very slightly wounded her in the side. The villain directly ran off towards the South Parade.

On the 14 inst. a horrid murder was committed at Bere Regis, Dorset, on the body of *Priscilla Brown*, who was called out of her house at ten o'clock, and at eleven was found suffocated in a back lane near the house. The deceased has left two children, a boy seven years old, and a girl four; and it is supposed that she was in a state of pregnancy by a man named *John Gallop*, who is on strong suspicion committed for trial.

A youth, aged 18, the son of a plumber at Lisle, and the daughter of a tavern-keeper, aged 19, being thwarted in their intended marriage, lately killed themselves by firing mutually, and at the same instant, two pistols. They fell dead in each other's arms.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at Streatham, *Christ. Feron*, Esq. of the Hon. East India Service, to *Elizabeth Node*, of the above place.

On the 20th inst. at Mary-le-bone New Church, *Mr. R. H. Legge*, to *Jane Hunter*, youngest daughter of the late *T. Hunter*, Esq. of King-street, Portman-square.

On Monday, at Mary-le-bone Church, *John Clayton Freeling*, Esq. second son of *Francis Freeling*, Esq. of the General Post-Office, to *Mary*, third daughter of the late *Edward Cox*, Esq. of Hampstead Heath.

On Tuesday, at Eton, *Mr. Wm. Borradaile*, of Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, to *Jane*, only daughter of *Mr. March*, of Eton.

On Tuesday, *George Bishop*, Esq. of Finsbury-place, to *Rosetta*, eldest daughter of *Richard Houlditch*, Esq. of Hampstead.

On Wednesday, at the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne's house, in Albemarle-street, *Count Luc*, to *Miss Maria Giffard*, her Ladyship's fourth daughter.

Lately, *Mr. J. Bologna*, of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-garden, to *Miss L. M. Bristow*, late of the same.

On the 21st inst., at Brighton, *George Royde*, Esq. of Newgate-street, to *Frances*, eldest daughter of the late *Wm. Attree*, Esq. of Brighton.

On the 26th inst. *Ellis John Troughton*, Esq. of Kennington-common, to *Mary*, eldest daughter of the late *Thomas Baker*, Esq. of the India-house.

DEATHS.

On the 25th inst. in Winkworth-place, City-road, *James Cooke*, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.

In Nelson-square, in a fit of apoplexy, *Mrs. Brooshooff*, wife of *Bernard Brooshooff*, Esq.

On the 23d inst. in Portman-street, *Dr. Wm. Ord*, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Madras Establishment.

At Gortnagolly, near Dungannon, *J. Woods*, an industrious farmer, at the advanced age of 122 years. He lived a regular and sober life.

Lately, at Walkhampton, *John Williams*, aged 100. He was the eldest of 18 sons, of *Jane Williams*, late of Brentor, Devon, (who died in her 114th year) 17 of whom are now alive and in perfect health, and their joint ages amount to 1,379 years. *John Williams* had strength sufficient to gain his livelihood by hard labour, until within a fortnight of his dissolution.

At Eason's Lodge, near Yaxley, aged 106, *Mrs. Ann Eason*, who retained her faculties till within a few months of her death.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 545. SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 530.

DISCIPLINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

"Arbitrary authority has always been thought to degrade those who are the objects of it, and to corrupt those who possess it, and thereby to lead to tyrannical maxims and practices incompatible with the safety of a free people."—See the excellent Protest made against the Alien Bill in the House of Lords.

We now proceed to shew how few of the eminent men, that have made the glory of this country, have been brought up under the system we have been opposing. And here we may observe,—what indeed it is not necessary to observe to the liberal,—that in writing against a system, we do not deny that some individuals have not been perverted by it. We have expressly said the reverse. We know more than one instance; but this we know also, that they are of two classes, who both agree in lamenting it,—the first, opposers of it from first to last,—the second, final opposers of it, either from outward conviction or internal regret.

And first, of our great intellects. SHAKESPEARE and BACON, the former the greatest genius perhaps that ever lived, the latter the overthrower of the tyranny of the school-men, were not educated under such a system. The great poet of humanity was for a short time at a free-school in his native town under the eyes of his parents;—the father of experimental philosophy was educated privately. The state of education indeed in those illustrious times, which produced the noblest crowd of human beings that England has witnessed, was very different from what it is now*. The sons of people of rank were in general privately educated, and sent very young to the university. Schools appear to have been even more numerous in the country; but they were proportionately humbler than the second or third rate order of schools at present, not so humble as the rest, and better taught than most. The masters were in general very severe, as we suppose they have been at all times; but they seem to have had no notion of suffering a tyranny within a tyranny; and it is to be observed, that those who act otherwise now, get nothing by it but a kind of threatening submission, or at best an outward shew of deference for obvious reasons, liable to come to nothing at a dispute or a barring-out. Nor is this apparent limit of servility any real one, for as one of

* It is a common thing in our great public schools to give as a subject for a theme,—“Which is the greater age,—that of ELIZABETH or that of ANNE?”—meaning, which are the greater set of men, SHAKESPEARE, BACON, SPENSER, SYDNEY, BEN JONSON, RALEIGH, &c. or POPE, ADDISON, SWIFT, and others. The very question is a lamentable proof of ignorance of all true greatness and humanity. The latter set of men have undoubtedly great merit, such as it becomes us to respect and admire; but compared with the former, they are as mere authors compared with the wise, or the town with the whole earth.

our Correspondents justly called it, the system is a tyrannical “oligarchy,” and tends to create and continue a similar one out in the world, such as we all have the misfortune to witness. The principle of it is to trample upon the democracy, to serve and become a part of the oligarchy, and to treat the master or the king with respect or not, just as it happens. The tyranny downwards always exists; the servility upwards is limited by hope and fear. The worst species of induced selfishness is the secret of both.

To return. The three remaining masters of English poetry, CHAUCER, SPENSER, and MILTON, were not educated under this system; at least there is nothing to shew that SPENSER was, and CHAUCER and MILTON certainly were not. Sir PHILIP SYDNEY was not; BEAUMONT and FLETCHER were not; CAMDEN received the rudiments of his learning partly from Christ's Hospital and partly from St. Paul's; BEN JOHNSON, the most overbearing of the great men of his time, was educated at Westminster School, but whether the system prevailed or not in his time, is unknown.

The majority of the greatest men of the age of ANNE and the succeeding times were bred up at small country schools or at home. Sir ISAAC NEWTON was at Grantham school before he went to Cambridge; SWIFT at Kilkenny school; JOHNSON at the free-school of Litchfield; POPE was taught privately by a Catholic priest, and GOLDSMITH by his own father.

In short, the greatest Englishmen in the greatest kinds of talent had their boyhood nurtured under a different system; and if it be asked us to add instances of military and political characters, such as eminently succeeded in the world and have had their reputation sanctioned by time, we have only to mention the names of BURLEIGH, BLAKE, CROMWELL, and MARLBOROUGH. It was not necessary for the successes of ELIZABETH's Ministers that they should have gone through a series of disasters at school from their school-fellows; BLAKE did not learn to sweep the Channel of our foes by having his face rubbed in the dust, when a boy; nor does our boast respecting MARLBOROUGH, that he never was beaten, at all originate in his having been beaten and kicked till the age of puberty.

The most celebrated men educated at the great schools, to the best of our recollection, are LOCKE, DRYDEN, BOLINGBROKE, ADDISON, STEELE, CHURCHILL, and COWPER. Some of these names are very excellent ones undoubtedly. LOCKE is a weighty one, and STEELE a delightful. If the name of BENTHAM is to be added, as we believe it is, the addition is a great one;—but unluckily the fagging system gets nothing by it, for of all the philosophers that have adorned the country, this illustrious person is the most specifically opposed to every such inculcation of slavishness and insincerity, great and small. And it is to be particularly observed, that while the greatest names in our past history have had nothing to do with such a system, so it remains for its advocates to shew how far it exists or whether it existed at all. The only periods, at

which we are certain of its flourishing, are later ones; and the only persons brought up in it, the survival of whose names appears no longer to depend upon matters of party, are two Westminster men, **CHURCHILL** and **COWPER**.—the one, a spirit of whom no school will be very eager to boast,—and the other, a lamentable victim partly to constitutional weakness, partly to religious bigotry which maddened it when old, and partly to this very system before us, which shook and frightened it when young. **COWPER**'s is no doubt an excessive case; yet he tells us that he excelled at foot-ball and cricket when a boy, so that he could not have been wholly without ability to participate in the rougher pleasures of his school-fellows; but it was his mental timidity and gentleness they trampled on. It is awful matter for reflection to think how many other gentle spirits may have been more or less spoiled in their future faculties and comfort, by this violent and absurd mistake about fitting boys for the world. We have shewn that the strong do not want such a system, and that the common-place are only still more liable to be turned into slaves and tyrants by it. We here see that the weak are liable to be driven mad.

The only persons of any distinction now flourishing in the political world, of whose education at the great fagging schools we are aware, are **LORD ELLENBOROUGH** and **MR. CANNING**. This is a short paragraph; but it will do.

In what we have said on this very important subject, we do not mean to insinuate that public schools are bad things in the abstract: neither do we at all mean to recommend a system of undue restraint and humility. Schools in which a false importance and a slavish humility are inculcated in the minds of the children, are almost equally pernicious, the former by creating wrong power and the worship of it, and the latter by taking away from society the spirit to resist. But the fagging system unites both. The first principle of all power founded on error is, not—Prove me—or Behold my justice—but—Take me for granted—Obey me. But we shall only be repeating our arguments. We dislike then, not public schools, but this vice in public schools. We think that private education has, upon the whole, the superiority; especially under a cheerful as well as steady master; but it is in the power of comparatively few persons; and besides the consequent desirableness of public schools, there are advantages in them, which with proper management might dispute the palm with the other,—such as the tendency to bring together generous friendships, the early teaching of a distrust of one's own superiority, the rubbing off of other vanities and pedantries including those of manner, the awakening of a social cheerfulness natural to an early time of life, and even the rougher collisions which are incidental to the little world as well as the great, and which, with fair play, would no doubt forward that manly object which the system of alternate slavery and tyranny so ridiculously pretends to.

To suggest an inquiry into that system, at least on the part of parents and those interested in it, is the only object of the paper we have written upon it. In other matters, generally speaking, we are advocates for public as well as private education. We have reason to be so; and we here take another opportunity of expressing our affection for the comparatively humble and placid, though

far from vulgar or unmanly school in which we were brought up, and which if we do not proceed to praise as much as we intended, it is only from one of the impulses which it taught us to respect,—the fear of turning a just pride into over-seasonable comparison.

(The additional Letters on Fagging are postponed till next week, owing to the pressure of parliamentary matter.)

ERRATA.—In our First Article on this subject—for *bear* even iniquity—read, *hear* even iniquity.—In the letter of our correspondent *Horro*—for *scholar*, read *slave*; and for *schools*, *shelves*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 30.—The Ex-conventionalist, **Noel Leconte**, banished from the kingdom for having voted the death of **Louis XVI.**, having secretly returned, has been discovered, and sentenced to transportation.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to various public and private Bills.

WESTMINSTER PETITION.

LORD KING presented a Petition from certain householders of Westminster, voted at the last Westminster meeting. It referred to an opinion stated to have been given from high authority, that Parliament could alter the Constitution; and asked, if that were the case, might not it be altered to the despotic constitution of **Ferdinand VII.** or of the **Dey of Algiers**? It described lawyers as men of narrow minds, prayed for Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, and called upon their Lordships to define what was the Constitution. It was signed by **Major Cartwright**, **Messrs. Walker, Maclaren, Place, &c.** (The contents of the Petition seemed to excite the risibility of some of their Lordships.)

The **LORD CHANCELLOR** observed, that as the Petition stated great lawyers to be men of narrow minds, it was singular enough that the Petitioners should have chosen the son of one of those narrow-minded persons to present their remonstrance to their Lordships. The ancestor of the Noble Lord who had presented the Petition was a warm advocate of the liberties of his country; and he hoped that a descendant of a Lord Chancellor would always be found ready to bring under their Lordships' consideration the just complaints of the people; but when the absurdity of this Petition, and the language in which it was couched, were considered, he trusted that a descendant of Lord Chancellor King would not consider it one which their Lordships ought to receive.

LORD HOLLAND did not see why the absurdity of a Petition should form an argument for not laying it on the table. That it was unintelligible might be a very good reason for not reading it; but as it had been presented, and read, he thought it should be received.

The Petition was rejected.

ALIEN BILL.

LORD SIDMOUTH moved that this Bill be committed. He made various observations on the necessity, stating that while it was part of the policy of all the governments of Europe to expel from their territories, or place under particular regulations, obnoxious foreigners, this country ought not to form an exception to that policy. Were we to cherish the revolutionary spirit, and to allow all factious individuals to find an asylum in this country?

EARL FITZWILLIAM, the Duke of **SUSSEX**, the Marquis of **LANSDOWN**, and **LORD HOLLAND**, opposed the measure as arbitrary and unequalled for.—**LORD HOLLAND** stated several acts of oppression done under former Alien Bills, observing that he never voted against any Bill with more determined hostility than he did against this one.

On a division, there were 34 for the committal, and 51 against it.—In the committal various clauses were proposed by the Oppo-

sition, and negatived, while those suggested by Ministers were adopted.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR BILL.

Their Lordships proceeded to take into consideration the report on this Bill, when several amendments were made. On the question that the Bill be read a third time.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that this Bill had been very much improved since it came up here. With respect to the part which he had taken in it, he felt very strong objections, to make any allusion, because, in the first place, it was the duty of every member there, and particularly of the person who held the situation which he filled, not to observe on any thing that passed in another place; and, secondly, because it was extremely difficult to ascertain what really had passed; but if what he had read as having passed was correct, he felt himself bound to observe, that his conduct had not been treated with justice or propriety. He left it to the judgment of those who had known him long, both as a judge and as a member of that House, whether he ought to have been treated in that manner—(*Hear, hear!*)—He would now merely add, that whatever effect might have been intended to be produced, it should never operate as a check on his mind to diminish the respect, civility, and attention, with which he had always treated every member of Parliament, every gentleman, and particularly every gentleman of his own profession.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 2.

After a conversation, the Hainault Forest Bill was ordered to be read a second time this day three months.

The Education of the Poor Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Game Laws' Amendment Bill, after some conversation, was read a second time, the object of it being, according to the Earl of CARNARVON, to place the buyer and the seller of game upon the same footing. As the law at present stood, the latter was subject to penalties, while the former was safe from all punishment.

Lord ERSKINE's Bill for preventing arbitrary arrests in cases of libel was thrown out on the second reading, there being 31 against, and only 13 for the measure.

The Alien Bill, after some debate, was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 3.

The Privately Stealing Bill, being again opposed by the LORD CHANCELLOR, was thrown out on the 2d reading.

An Address was voted to the Regent on the Marriage of the Duke of Cambridge.

The Game Laws' Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

PRISONS.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWN, an Address was voted to the Regent, praying that early in next session he would order an account of the State of all the Prisons, &c. in the Kingdom.—The Noble Marquis introduced his motion by a speech of some length on the great increase of crimes, and the deplorable condition of many of the jails—which was admitted by Lord STAMFORD—and the motion was agreed to *nem. con.*—Adjourned till Friday.

Friday, June 5.

Further proceedings in the Cotton Manufactories Bill were postponed till next Session.

Bradbury's Patent Bill was rejected, on account of an error in the proceedings.

Earl GROSVENOR moved several Resolutions respecting the abolishment of Sinecures and Offices in Reversion, and a General Plan of Economy. They were all rejected without any debate.—Adjourned.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE ALIEN BILL, ENTERED ON THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

1st. Because the Bill is cruel, for even when not perverted to any improper purposes, it may deter the victims of civil or religious persecution abroad from seeking refuge under the laws of a free country.

2dly. Because the Bill is unjust.

It exposes all resident Aliens (such even as may have settled here in consequence of no such law existing at the time) to actual punishment without trial, and it condemns even the most unsuspected among them to an evil greater than most punishments—a dependence on the arbitrary will of one man.

3dly. Because the Bill is unnecessary, there being no unusual

resort of strangers to this kingdom; and no apprehension, real or pretended, that individual foreigners either possess the means or harbour the design of disturbing our internal tranquillity.

4thly. Because the Bill is unconstitutional. It creates a power liable to abuse, and unknown to our laws; and arbitrary authority has always been thought to degrade those who are the objects of it, and to corrupt those who possess it, and thereby to lead to tyrannical maxims and practices incompatible with the safety of a free people.

5thly. Because the Bill is impolitic.

It discourages the employment of foreign capital, and the exercise of foreign ingenuity, in our country, and obviously tends to embroil us with other Courts of Europe, by rendering the residence of any obnoxious individuals among us, an act of the state, and no longer a consequence of the hospitable spirit of our municipal laws.

VASSALL HOLLAND, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, LEINSTER, KING, ROSSLYN, PONSONBY, GREY, LANCHESTER.

For the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th reasons. LANSDOWN.

For the 1st and 2d reasons. GAGE.

Because, by this Bill, the Secretary of State is authorised to convey an Alien to any foreign port, and thus to deliver such Alien into the hands of his mortal enemies—to subject him to perpetual imprisonment—to corporal punishment—to torture—or to death.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, GAGE, VASSALL HOLLAND, ROSSLYN, LEINSTER, GREY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 1.

Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from persons in Westminster, praying for Annual Parliaments, &c.—Ordered to lie on the table.

SPANISH PATRIOTS, &c.

Lord MORPETH said he had a Petition to present, concerning the case of certain Spaniards, one of whom was M. Correia. The matter had been noticed in Parliament, and it had been stated that there was no doubt that Ministers would then use proper means for the liberation of the individuals who had been imprisoned. The Petitioners did not make any particular complaint against the existing Government of Spain for injuries received, but appealed to the liberality and justice of this country.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, it was not in the power of this Government to restrain the conduct of Spain with respect to its own subjects.

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH conceived, that there was a grievance stated in this Petition which was extremely worthy of attention. The British Government thought itself obliged, in point of honour and duty, to obtain the release of these persons. In consequence of this, Capt. Correia came here; and now he is told that, on account of the interference of the British Government, he is divested of his national character.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that this was not a fair construction of what had been done to Correia. The inconvenience he now suffered was the result of the views which his own Government took of his conduct.

Mr. BROUGHAM said he should be glad to be informed, whether any remonstrance had been made by this Government to the Court of Madrid, in behalf of these unhappy persons—those gallant persons, he should say—who, after having fought the battles of Ferdinand, were consigned to a loathsome dungeon, nearly opposite our own garrison at Gibraltar. If any remonstrance had been made, as the Noble Lord had formerly promised the House that there should, he wished to know in what manner it had been received by the liberal and enlightened policy of the grateful Ferdinand. (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that some communications had taken place with the Spanish Government, but it was a most delicate subject, and there was no particular intelligence which he could lay before the House. He must observe, however, that he greatly apprehended that the observations which had been made on the other side of the House, relative to the Spanish Monarch, had tended rather to retard than promote the interests of the individuals in question.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, it was obvious, that nothing had been done; that all our remonstrances to Ferdinand (if any had been made) were ineffectual; and therefore it was a bitter satire to talk of the policy of that Prince. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. BENNET was fully convinced, that if those observations had not been made, not the smallest interference would have taken place on behalf of those unhappy individuals. (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord COCHRANE contended, that the Petition ought to lie upon the table. He observed, that that ungrateful Monarch, Ferdinand, being unable to persecute Correia in his own country, had handed him over to his Majesty's Ministers. It was quite certain, that those Ministers would never give any relief to those who differed from them.

The Petition was withdrawn.

Some conversation took place respecting certain proceedings in Westmoreland, connected with the Land Tax Assessments and the electioneering proceedings in that county. Mr. Brougham, however, did not make any motion.

Sir RONALD FERGUSON said, he had a Petition in his hand from the guild brethren of the borough of Cupar, who prayed for relief from the grievances under which they suffered, and that they might be allowed the proper exercise of their votes.—Ordered to be printed.

Sir S. ROMILLY presented Petitions from Messrs. Frost, Cooper, Easton, Stephens, Rose, Clark, &c. praying for relief: they were all labouring under Exacts at the suit of the Crown.—Ordered to lie on the table.

REGENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the second reading of this Bill, Mr. TIERNEY said, that the measure had been constructed to enable his Majesty's Ministers to dissolve Parliament without inconvenience. It was not impossible that his Majesty's demise might take place. Suppose then the new Parliament to be within a single day of meeting. Suppose then the King should die; all the writs would have to be annulled, all proceedings stopped, and that monstrous circumstance occur, that the old Parliament would have to assemble, which it could not do so soon as the new would have done.

(Hear, hear!)—He wished the Noble Lord would consider whether some remedy could not be devised for that. When they were viewing the inconveniences likely to arise from the death of her Majesty, he thought they ought to have considered what was to be done in case of the death of the Regent, when we should have neither King, Queen, nor Executive Government at all.—(Hear, hear!)

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. BENNET's motion for papers respecting the alleged scandalous conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, as well as a particular individual, Count Cladan, as to the inhabitants at large, was negatived by 46 to 8.—It appeared from Mr. Bennett's statement, that Governor Campbell had flogged, banished, and fined the inhabitants at his will and pleasure, for which they sought redress.—Mr. GOULBURN opposed the motion, on the ground that he did not believe the charges, and that redress could be had in the English Courts for any wrongs done.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 2.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved various items for compensations, &c. to the Officers of the House, by way of address to the Throne. He then moved an Address for such compensations to the Clerks, &c. as might appear proper; and another, praying the Prince Regent to confer some dignity in the church on the Rev. Robert Stevens, the Chaplain of the House, which was carried.

The Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill went through a Committee; the report was read, and the Bill ordered to be printed, and to be further considered that day three months.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, he had a number of Petitions to present in favour of Parliamentary Reform:—1 from Loughborough, 25 from Westminster, 12 from Lancashire, 11 from Exeter, 20 from Birmingham, 3 from Warrington, and several from Middlessex, Dundee, Edinburgh, and other places.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord COCHRANE presented a Petition from Westminster, praying that the House would never again suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, without better evidence than had been given for the last suspension: also for a Parliamentary Reform on the principles of general suffrage. Besides this Petition, his Lordship presented 39 similar ones from Leeds, 9 from Portsmouth, and above 40 from other places.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, he hoped that what he had to propose would appear consistent with good sense and liberty, and with the Constitution of this country. He had embodied the principles he entertained on this subject in a resolution, which he should suppose no man of any party could find reason to object to. They were not founded on the opinions of any popular political writers of modern times, nor on those works of more ancient writers. He had endeavoured to confine himself to one source, and that of the highest authority, being no other than that of

speeches from the throne. For his own part, he had always been led to consider that the interests of the King and the people were one and the same. If these were properly considered, there would be no cause for the frequent recurrence of such warm jealousies, however properly felt, of the prerogatives of the Crown, which would be justly balanced by a fair representation of the people in Parliament. Prerogatives would thereby be placed within due bounds, and held, as they ought to be, for the benefit of the public. There had been a cry set up about unheard-of principles subversive of the Constitution. Yet these were the principles on which our forefathers had acted; they had annual Parliaments, and oftener even than annually, and an extended degree of suffrage amounting to what had commonly been called Universal Suffrage. He had, on a former occasion, proposed to limit the right of suffrage to those who paid directly to the King, the church, and the poor. Had that been agreed to, we should have had a fair general representation of all the various interests and denominations of the people. But then it was said, that those who proposed such a limitation did not act up to the principles they professed. Since that period the question of Reform had been greatly agitated, and the public mind had advanced. The system of Universal Suffrage had made a much stronger general impression. He had found occasion to trace back the ancient practice of the Constitution to a remote period. The farther we went back to records, we should find that elections were free throughout the land. By ancient laws, elections were to occur at three different periods of the year—at the three great festivals of Easter, Midsummer, and Christmas. The principles of Liberty and the Constitution always prevailed in the country. He thought nobody could now contend that annual Parliaments were not the ancient practice. What was the object of Parliaments, and what had always been its object? What was the reason of any such body being convened at all? It was for the purpose of making the King acquainted with the wishes, the views, and the feelings of his subjects. With respect to the expediency of adopting such practice as had been adopted by our ancestors, that it was proper to have recourse exactly to their forms was another question, and might be matter of investigation and discussion; but he believed that the conviction that had been established upon that subject formed a complete bar to its being denominated unheard-of, wild, and visionary. With respect to the other great principle, which indeed was most important of all—the election of Members—the first question was, who were the persons who used to appoint Representatives? How far did the elective franchise extend? Although he did not say that what used to be ought to be, except so far as was consistent with the state of the country, if claims of the people had been maintained by rights which they possessed, and no ill consequences had been proved to follow from their enjoyment, but great mischief to have resulted from their having been infringed and trampled on, the claim was considerably strengthened to have suffrage extended so far as would comprehend the interests of the whole bulk of the community. That claim would stand even better upon the ground of expediency and necessity than upon the ancient practice of our ancestors, from which he had adduced it. What was the difference to us whether we had standing armies, juries not impartially empanelled, or packed Parliaments; whether we had excessive fines or cruel and unusual punishments without trial, and all the most detestable acts of the most arbitrary power? What was it to the people whether that was done by the King's extending his prerogative, or by corruption in the hands of the Crown operating on the venality of the House of Commons? There was no difference between one kind of tyranny and another, except that they were worse off when they trusted themselves to others as guardians and fell victims to their villainy. It was like watchmen that had been hired to guard the house becoming partakers with the thieves, and thus what was intended for a protection became their mischief. Had there been no such body as a Parliament, had there been but some landmarks without a Parliament, there might never have been so much injury as had now been effected. The evil was so great, indeed, that he had much rather there had been no House of Commons at all, than, as that was, a House of Commons in plan and appearance, but in reality no check upon the Ministers of the Crown, but merely under the public authority, and under the sanction of being representatives of the people at large, possessing the means of putting their liberties into the hands of Ministers, whenever it pleased them to require their surrender. The way to prevent all these evils was to restore to the people that weight in the legislature to which they were entitled more than any other part of the Government. He said that, because every other part was a trust for them, and if abused might be taken out

of their hands who had abused it. But the rights of the people were inalienable rights, and could not be destroyed. The old coronation-oath was entirely in favour of the people. It asked "si leges et consuetudines," &c. if the monarch would preserve the laws and customs of their ancestors, to which he replied in the affirmative. In the time of Henry IV., who had his power by usurpation from his predecessor, a statute had been passed on the representation, which said, that all persons duly summoned to the county court, and others, should proceed to the election of knights of the shire. What could be more universal than these words? An Act of Henry VI. stated, that a great concourse of people having attended at elections, and that persons of no property had pretended to have a voice, and that thereupon tumults, disturbances, manslaughter, riots, and batteries, might very likely rise and be; therefore it disfranchised all who had not freehold property to the amount of forty shillings, which at that time was a very considerable sum. The pretences for that restrictive statute were evidently false: it did not state that disturbances had arisen, but prophesied that such might arise, and, upon that prophesy, took away from the people what was their indisputable right. There never were any riots; but if there had been, what was the state of elections at present? The system now was all riot, all confusion and disturbance. Elections were now one complete scene of trick, drunkenness, perjury, and every species of rascality. The very proceedings, which did not exist at the time when that Act was passed, were witnessed now at every election. There was, indeed, one great exception from such a state of things; he happened himself to be a member elected upon the scale of universal suffrage. The election was managed by the people without any of those riots or disturbances, or any of those perjuries. It was the most remarkable thing that the city of Westminster should be able to conduct itself so peaceably and quietly as a parish vestry in the election of a parish officer. There was something, therefore, to show how little danger there was in trusting a people with that to which they were fairly entitled, and without which all their privileges were of little avail. These things he was not advocating alone on his own grounds, but on high and indisputable authority. A Committee had been held at Westminster to examine into the state of the representation, of which Mr. Fox was chairman. A petition had been presented in consequence. That petition was lying unanswer'd, though it was founded, he believed, on the report of that Committee. They had stated, that 6,000 votes returned 257 Members, which was the majority of the then House of Commons; and they declared that the representation was more inadequate in point of property than population. A resolution had been signed by Mr. Fox, as chairman, declaring that Annual Parliaments were the Constitution of England. He had signed that as chairman of the Committee. The Duke of Richmond, in his letter to Colonel Sharrman, had supported the same principles. On a motion for reform, in 1797, Mr. Fox had said that the great bulk of the people ought to be included amongst the electors, and he said that that was the best system of reform that included the greatest number of individual votes. Mr. Pitt had declared, that, under the present system, no honest man could be Minister, and no man could do much good to the country.—Mr. Burke, also,—but, indeed, there was hardly any man who had ever sat in that House who had not, at one time or other, exposed its corruption. Mr. Burke, he said, had depicted its character in the truest colours: he had declared, that "it would (among public misfortunes) be an evil more natural and tolerable, that the House of Commons should be infected with every epidemic phrenzy of the nation, as this would indicate some consanguinity, some sympathy of nature with their constituents, than that they should in all cases be wholly untouched by the opinions and feelings of the people out of doors." "The virtue, spirit, and essence of a House of Commons consists in its being the express image of the feelings of the nation. It was not instituted to be a controul upon the people, as of late it has been taught, by a doctrine of the most pernicious tendency, but as a controul for the people." Such were the sentiments of Mr. Burke. Then, again, Sir William Jones, whom Dr. Johnson had called "the most enlightened of men," he had declared, that "if the present system of representation be justly compared to a tree rotten at the heart, he wished to see removed every particle of its rottenness that a microscopic eye could discern. He derided many of the fashionable doctrines: that of *virtual* representation he held to be *actual* folly; as *childish*, as if they were to talk of *negative* representation, and to contend that it involved any *positive* idea." One word he (Sir F. Burdett) would now say to those gentlemen who might think that he did not act with pru-

dence; for he knew that there were many who agreed with him in the necessity of Reform, though they might not concur with him with respect to the extent. Having tried all possible modes of compromise, and having seen the result of that motion which was made the other night for the repeal of the Septennial Act—an Act which was certainly the greatest violation of the Constitution, and compared with which, as Dr. Johnson had observed, the nomination, at one time, of twelve persons to the peerage, in the reign of Queen Anne, was nothing equal or approaching to the contempt of all human right, and of all human means of asserting it—he saw no prudence in withholding that which would bear the test of reason. That elections ought to be free was declared by the Bill of Rights, that no great man should disturb free elections was also declared by statute, and was one of the standing orders of the House: the business now was, that those laws and those maxims should not remain merely in principle, but be brought into practice. It was said, if you give Universal Suffrage, the result will be, that you will have persons of no education, of no rank, of no moral or political integrity, elected into this House; on the contrary, he ventured to say, that persons of the best education, of the first rank, and of good character would be elected. Machiavel had argued the whole matter, and he said, that the safest mode of election to all offices was by the people. He (Sir Francis Burdett) had no doubt that an election by the people would be the greatest security to the country, and that persons who had the advantages of birth, education, and otherwise, would be the choice of the people. But the strongest proof of this case was, that every person ought to have a share in those laws by which he is to be bound. Mr. Justice Blackstone justifies putting men to death on this principle. He says, "the lawfulness of punishing criminals is founded upon this—that the law by which they suffer was made by their *own consent*." Upon the same principle he justifies the promulgation of laws, declaring, "that every man is, in judgment of law, a party to making an Act of Parliament, being present *thereat* by his representatives." It seemed extraordinary, when we considered this subject in another and in a more important view, that a country which took men by force from their families, to serve in the militia, or on board of ship, to shed their blood for the community, should have no share in the making of laws. All that was asked for was, that a man should have an opportunity of saying who was the person with whom he would intrust his property, and his liberty. In every government, in proportion as the people have had a share in the government, in that proportion has the country been prosperous; but wherever aristocracy, and more especially oligarchy, have prevailed, in an equal degree has the country degenerated, the people have become corrupt, and despotism has been established. Having thus, he hoped proved that Annual Parliaments were the old Constitution of the country, and that they had been practised for many ages without any inconvenience, and that every man was entitled to vote in the election of the person who was to assist in making those laws which may affect his property, his freedom, and his life, he trusted that the House would not reject the resolutions with which he intended to conclude his arguments. We were told that, in the worst times of the Roman empire, when a general corruption and degeneracy prevailed, the people, who by their votes had disposed of kingdoms and provinces, fell to desiring nothing but to live and see plays.

Qui dabat olim
Imperium, fasces, legiones, omnia, nunc se
Continet, atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
Panem, et Circenses."

He hoped that the people of England were not yet so degenerate, that they were not yet reduced to this melancholy situation. He believed that they were still an honest, a laborious, and a virtuous people; and that they asked only for that check and controul over the State, which should secure to them and to their children the fruits of their own industry. Sir Francis then read his Resolutions, which set forth the principles he had maintained in his speech, and concluded thus:—That therefore this House, proceeding on the principles above declared, is resolved to make one great sacrifice of all separate and particular interests, and to proceed to establish a comprehensive and consistent plan of Reform; in virtue whereof, the whole people of the United Kingdom may be fairly and truly represented in this House; and, in order to that end, this House does hereby declare:—

1. That it is expedient and necessary to admit to a participation in the election suffrage all such persons as being of the male sex, of mature age, and of sound mind, shall, during a determinate time, antecedent to the day of election, have been resident

either as householders or inmates, within the district or place in which they are called upon to vote.

2. That the territory of Great Britain and Ireland, taken together, ought to be divided into 658 election districts, as nearly equal to each other in population as consistently with local convenience they may be; and that each such election district ought to return one representative, and no more.

3. That for the prevention of unnecessary delay, vexation, and expense, as well as of fraud, violence, disorder, and void elections, the election in each district ought to be begun and ended on the same day, and that day ought to be the same for all the districts; and that for this purpose, not only the proof of title, but also every operation requiring more time than is necessary for the delivery of the vote, ought to be accomplished on some day or days antecedent to the day of election, and that the title to a vote should be the same for every elector, and so simple as not to be subject to dispute.

4. That for the more effectually securing the attainment of the above objects, the election districts ought to be subdivided into sub-districts, for the reception of votes, in such number and situations as local convenience may require.

5. That for securing the freedom of election, the mode of voting ought to be by ballot.

6. That for more effectually securing the unity of will and opinion, as between the people and their representatives, a fresh election of the Members of this House ought to take place once in every year at the least; saving to the Crown its prerogative of dissolving Parliaments at any time, and thereupon, after the necessary interval, summoning a fresh Parliament.

Lord COCHRANE seconded the motion: "This was perhaps the last time he should address that house. He had sat there as a Member for 11 years, and few indeed were the acts of that House in which he had agreed with them. The effects of their acts were already seen; they would soon be but too clearly demonstrated. One of the greatest men who had ever sat in that House, Lord Chatham, father of the late Mr. Pitt, had said, that if that House were not reformed from within, it would be reformed with a vengeance from without. It had not been reformed from within, and he now gave it as his decided opinion that it never would be reformed from within. He solemnly declared it was his firm persuasion, that unless some measures were adopted to soften the angry feelings which prevailed—unless some means were taken to restore security and tranquillity to the people—Gentlemen opposite, who would be quite triumphant in resisting the present motion, would hereafter rue their temerity. The House of Commons would one day deeply regret their perseverance in measures which would shake the whole fabric and constitution of the country. He was grateful to the Westminster electors for having rescued him—(here the Noble Lord wept, and the House cheered)—from a wicked and desperate conspiracy, which was calculated to effect his irrecoverable ruin. All his services to his country, and his perfect innocence, would have availed him not, but for the liberal and uniform support of his constituents. Those who had plotted his ruin, he forgave; and he hoped, ere they should fall into their graves, they would repent of their base and foul machinations. These observations were foreign to the question, and he begged pardon for obtruding them. (Hear.) To Ministers he begged to say, that he bore no hostility, but that he deplored the effects of their conduct, and hoped they would yet reflect and reform."

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that he felt no manner of disrespect to those in that House, who were very few indeed, or to the great number of persons out of doors, who entertained the opinions as to universal suffrage which he was to controvert. He considered them as misled, partly by not having duly weighed and examined the subject, and partly by the writings and speeches of persons who themselves had not duly weighed it. But to neither the one nor the other did he ascribe any bad motive, and he claimed the same charity for himself from them. He claimed this charity confidently from his Hon. Friend, the worthy Baronet. Indeed, it would be a great imputation upon his character and recollection, if he did not extend this charity to him, as his own opinion upon this question was of a very recent date. (No, no; from Sir F. B. B. B.) He found he was mistaken, but a Noble Lord who sat near him had thought that he had heard him protest against universal suffrage in that House, and, certainly, his own recollection rather favoured the same opinion. He rose then, first, to protest against any such principle as, that who reformed innovated. To those who objected to Reform innovation, and merely as such, he would reply, that they were the greatest Reformers. He therefore protested against all Reform as a dangerous innovation, in the

sense of a revolution, which put in jeopardy the best interests of the country. His Hon. Friend had confined himself in his resolutions to one kind of authority. He had not referred to Magna Charta, he had not appealed to history, to acts, speeches, or resolutions of Parliament; but he had confined himself to what, in his opinion, ranked lowest of all kinds of authority—the speeches delivered from the throne.—(Hear, hear!)—If what was expressed in those speeches recommended short Parliaments, how happened it that the same expressions were repeated at the end of every seven years, without any effort to shorten Parliaments? His Hon. Friend had referred to the ancient laws of Parliament as undeniably in favour of his arguments, although he should hold that to be a matter still to be proved. But they had been now appealed to in order to show that at least the Reform proposed was not new, visionary, or wild. If, however, it had been proved that Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage had once been the Constitution of this country, still the return to them now might be the most visionary measure which could enter into the most visionary brain; and as wild as any other vagary which had never existence in society.—Suppose he should move that they should return to the savage state. There could be no doubt that men had been once in this state, if it was not as old as the creation of man. This would have no novelty in it, although it would be contrary both to sense and to justice. But it would be as much sanctioned by ancient authorities as what some visionaries (he could not change the names) now contended for. His Hon. Friend had always been fond of quoting Magna Charta. The first word was much to his purpose, but his triumph could be but very short lived, for the second word was decidedly against his theory. *Nullus liber homo*—it was not *nullus homo* that would have been to his purpose; but the second word, *liber*, proved that the rights there obtained were limited to a class of men who held the rest of the people in domestic slavery. If they went back to that period, to those of freedom, when no doubt the government was respected at home and abroad; at that period the government had just emerged from a sevenfold division; there were no rotten boroughs, no corrupt elections, no long parliaments, and no circumscribed suffrage; in this golden age the first charter of rights had only secured liberty for those who were rich enough to have property in man, by holding their fellow-creatures as their absolute property.—(Hear, hear!)—He had mentioned this only to show that it was no reason for agreeing to an absurd and detestable measure, that it was not an innovation. He was an advocate for short Parliaments, and he saw no danger in the shortest period, although he was not anxious for that; but the authority thus derived was more in name than in reality. Elections were then widely different. To be a member of Parliament was then a burden; persons were compelled to attend. To what purpose, then, was all the useless lumber of learning, connected with the subject brought forward? Parliament sat only a few days; no regular Session had ever been held. Upon a careful investigation of the subject, he was satisfied that although the practice was to elect annually, that it was not the law, and that there was nothing to prevent the same Parliament from sitting more than one year, if they had been so disposed. But Universal Suffrage was different. Vague, flimsy, and sterile, as were the Royal speeches with which his Hon. Friend had garnished his resolutions, they were not less to his purpose than the ancient laws he had quoted in support of Universal Suffrage. Another authority had been attempted, an authority which he should value more than all royal authorities; it was the great and venerable authority of Mr. Fox. He grieved that his revered authority had been brought forward as having once sanctioned what they knew he had not acted upon. He was said to have agreed to what he had signed as a chairman. In the name of all chairmen he protested against this doctrine. Every chairman authenticated the resolutions of a meeting over which he presided, and by so doing only said, "I attest this to have been the sense of the meeting." The Speaker in the chair was an instance. Could it be supposed that he had considered and approved all the votes and resolutions, to which he had to sign his name? The Hon. Baronet appeared to assume as a fact, that in Westminster the principle of universal suffrage was established, and that no other place enjoyed the same advantage. Now he must deny that there was any thing like universal suffrage in Westminster, for that Westminster enjoyed any advantages which were not equally enjoyed by many other populous constituent bodies. The elective franchise was confined in Westminster to inhabitant-householders, an extension of suffrage certainly producing 10,000 voters, a number which some might think erred as much in excess as that in Old Sarum did by its poverty, but to



which he had no objection, and in which he saw no danger. For what reason, he would ask, did the Hon. Baronet exclude from the right of voting all persons under 21 years of age? He thought himself entitled to complain of the cruel injustice with which the Hon. Baronet had treated the infants of the nation: If they did not contribute their property, they contributed their abilities and their blood to the service of the State; and as he could not conceive that they ought to be deprived of the most sacred of all rights, under such circumstances, he must recommend these interesting and interested persons to the Hon. Baronet's candid consideration.—(A laugh.)—Another class whose interests he found it necessary also to plead, as being unjustly passed over, was a very amiable part of the community, usually gifted with much liveliness of fancy, and if not always making the best use of that knowledge, which it now happily became the practice for them to acquire, certainly could not misapply it more than many of the learned advocates of Reform. In favour, then, of the political rights of the other sex, and against the Hon. Baronet, he had to quote the authority of Mr. Bentham:—When he mentioned that name, however, it was with the most sincere respect for his long, useful, laborious, and disinterested life. Without, however, suspecting him of defective judgment or information, he might be allowed to say, that his mind was extremely speculative, and that his knowledge was rather of books than of men. But, Mr. Bentham, whether right or wrong, was at least a more sturdy and consistent reformer than the Hon. Baronet, for he was at once for letting in all women to the elective franchise; he tossed away every scale, overstepped every limit, and fairly proclaimed, "let in all men; let in all women."—(A laugh.)—He did not even sanction the exception which the Hon. Baronet seemed inclined to admit with respect to persons of an unsound mind. He agreed, indeed, that idiots and lunatics might not be of much use on such occasions, but he had such an invincible objection to lines of every description, that he could not admit of one, although drawn at the gates of Bedlam. "Let them all vote, therefore," said he, "or they will do no harm."—(A laugh.)—It was not necessary for him to controvert doctrines of this nature, but they were certainly consistent with each other, and he did not think himself uncharitable in saying, that some of the principles promulgated in that House were as visionary though less consistent. It was necessary to make a stand against such wild and chimerical notions; it was the duty of Parliament to expose and reprobate them, to try them by its own better judgment, and to exercise with regard to them its own honest and enlightened conscience. If his own opinions had at all changed on this important subject, it was at least to be ascribed to no personal interest, for the differences which prevailed between him and the dispensers of power were too wide and too radical to permit his approach to it to be at all advanced by this partial surrender of an opinion which he once entertained. To moderate Reform he still was a sincere and zealous adherent, because he thought it founded in moderation and justice.

Mr. PARVILL said a few words in favour of the motion. Mr. CANNING wished to know when it was that Parliament was differently constructed, or acted more effectually for the benefit of the whole community? If there was such a time, it was when the whole face of society was extremely different, and when Parliament operated comparatively but little on the affairs and interests of the public. What order of men was there now which was not virtually represented, and whose interests were not defended when brought in question, with as much skill and ability in that House, as could be collected by any form of election? If the Hon. Baronet meant that the will of the people had not a sufficiently direct operation on the measures of Government, he answered, that Government was not a matter of will, and that it was made for the purpose of restraining that will, in whatever member of the state it might inhere. It was said, the people were not fully represented; and if this only meant that the whole force and authority of the nation was not vested or exercised in that House, he admitted the fact, and trusted he could justify it. Our Constitution was essentially monarchical, and he should be glad to know if every 4,000 men had a delegate or minister acting under their immediate controul in the House of Commons, what room would there be for any other interest in the Constitution? Against the national will thus exercised all resistance by the Crown or the Lords would be vain. These were not the deductions of mere theory, but were proved to demonstration by that portion of our own eventful history, the year 1649, by the abolition of the House of Lords as a separate branch of the legislature, and the conducting the monarch to the scaffold. For his own part, he (Mr. Canning) was willing to rest satisfied under the shelter of the Constitution

as established at the Revolution, which had been found hitherto sufficient to secure internal tranquillity and external glory. The Hon. Baronet had acted quite openly and fairly by the House, and in courtesy he (Mr. Canning) would not move that a direct negative be put upon the resolutions, but that the House should proceed to the other orders of the day.

Mr. LAMB supported the amendment, ridiculing Major Cartwright, who had stood forward as the prime mover of Reform, and yet had not been able to understand that the words *Brevia Parliamentaria* did not mean *short Parliaments*.—(Hear)

Mr. W. SMITH was glad that this subject had been again brought forward, because every new discussion was one more step to the attainment of Reform; not indeed the Reform proposed by the Hon. Baronet, but rational and discreet Reform.

Sir F. BURDETT, in reply, remarked that had Parliaments been annual, the Long Parliaments would never have existed, nor perhaps would any of the unhappy consequences have resulted which the Right Hon. Gentleman had so deeply deplored. The ground taken by the Right Hon. Gentleman was fair and open—that no evil prevailed, and that no remedy was necessary; but this was a matter of fact, upon which he was at issue with the majority of the subjects of the country. He (Sir Francis Burdett) thought the attack upon the worthy Major uncandid and uncalled for: the ridicule of his ignorance of Latin only showed that his arguments could not be controverted, though his scholarship might be disputed. An Hon. and Learned Gentleman whose eloquence and talents no man would dispute, had not behaved with the same fairness. His speech had been certainly very amusing, but it was far from convincing, and though a sort of *salmagundi* of sarcasm, argument, verbose jest, and panegyric—(Hear, hear, hear)—the words appeared to be more abundant than the ideas, and the irony than the argument. As to the Hon. Gentleman below (Mr. Lamb), he seemed only alarmed at dangers of his own creation, like children who screamed at hobgoblins which none saw but themselves. He was rejoiced that this great question had been once more discussed, and that the distinctness with which the propositions had been brought forward had been so gratifying to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning): of him it was not, however, to be expected that a convert would be made: he was too well satisfied with the present state of things under which he flourished so luxuriantly: he could see no defect to be remedied, exclaiming in his warm admiration of the perfections of the existing House of Commons—

"I look at thee but with a lover's eye,

"Thou hast no faults, or I no faults can spy;

"Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I."

The gallery was then cleared, and the House divided—For the amendment, 106—Against it, 0—Majority, 106.—Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane were tellers.

The Regency Amendment Bill was committed, read a third time, and passed.

LORD COCHRANE presented a Petition from Mr. W. Cobbeit, in favour of Parliamentary Reform; it was of great length, and when the Clerk had proceeded some way through it, Mr. FAZAKERLEY moved that the House be counted, and as only 16 Members were present, an adjournment took place.

Wednesday, June 3.

BREWERIES.

Mr. LOCKHART brought up the Report of the Committee on the state of Breweries; which stated the opinions of the Committee on various points connected with the brewing trade. The Committee had endeavoured to consider what was the fit price of beer, and they could not find that the prices charged by the 11 great brewers were unfair, or their profits unreasonable. They could not speak in favour of prices at places where the sale of beer was compelled by the proprietors. The Committee had not found that any of the 11 great breweries had mixed any deleterious or unlawful ingredients in the composition of beer. The only instance of that kind which was traced was in the case of Mr. Thomas Menz's house, where salt of tartar, &c. had been found. Malt and hops were the articles used, except what was legal colouring. But though eleven great brewers were innocent, it did not follow that many lesser brewers and publicans were not guilty of the practices complained of. It was thought very difficult to provide an adequate remedy; but it was suggested, that where convictions took place, they should be posted up in the district wherein the offenders dwelt. Under all the circumstances, they had not had means for inquiring sufficiently into the state of country breweries; but they thought that the absorption of more houses by brewers, would tend to destroy competition. Much difficulty arose as to the licensing of free houses;

but this was not to be got over so easily as might be desirable, without interfering with the rights of property. They had, therefore, proposed a kind of prospective remedy, suggesting that the Magistracy should be directed to withhold permission for a public-house hereafter found to be property of the description alluded to. They had concluded their report nearly in the words of the Police Committee—that it was fit to break down the spirit of any injurious confederacy.—The Report was ordered to be printed.

WEST INDIA ATROCITIES.

Sir S. ROMILLY moved for papers respecting the Inquest held on the body of a Slave on Hutchinson's Estate, in St. Christopher's.—From Sir Samuel's statement, it appeared that a Slave belonging to the Reverend Henry Rawlins, of Nevis, had ran away, but was taken and flogged. He was afterwards brought out chained to another man, and ordered to work; but was too weak, and fell down. Upon this Rawlins ordered him to be flogged again by two drivers—the consequence was, that the poor creature, being thus flogged in the morning, was found dead in the evening! An Inquest was held, and though the medical man deposed to his various wounds, and that his teeth were beaten out, the verdict was, "Died by the Visitation of God!"—The Driver was afterwards tried, and acquitted; and the Reverend Gentleman was subsequently tried, when he was found Guilty of Manslaughter, and sentenced to a fine of 200*l.* and three months imprisonment.—From all the circumstances, Sir Samuel said, Rawlins was either guilty of murder or he was innocent, and this Lord Bathurst had also observed in a letter to Governor Proby.

Some conversation ensued, in which Mr. WILBERFORCE said, that another case,—that of a female negro, who had been chained to another and flogged in a most inhuman manner *while in a state of pregnancy*,—would be brought before Parliament.

Sir Samuel's motion was agreed to.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Mr. BROUGHAM brought up the Report of the Committee on this subject, which was ordered to be printed.—He then noticed the amendments which had been made in the Bill in the other House, which, he said, though far from being that wholesome measure which had been sent up by the Commons, he was still disposed to recommend to their adoption. By some of the alterations made, though the Commissioners might call the Trustees of Education Charities before them, they could not compel their attendance. (*Hear, hear!*) This was the way in which the Bill had been defaced.—Mr. B. then mentioned other alterations the Bill had undergone, all in the same hostile spirit; but he entreated the House not to be disappointed, but to go on and appoint another Committee next year, and much good would result in spite of all such proceedings.—(*Cheering.*)—Mr. B., in the course of his speech, alluded to proceedings in the Chancery Court, and to the learning, the subtilty, and the delicacy of conscience,—a delicacy without example in any other lawyer,—possessed by the Lord Chancellor! And yet, notwithstanding all these high qualities, he might be allowed to say that there was something in the Court of Chancery that set all calculation of cost and time at defiance; and the irony of Dean Swift was far from being exaggerated, in which he made Gulliver inform his master Houyhynms that his father had been wholly ruined by having gained a Chancery suit with the full costs. With such a mode of proceeding, the small charities would be destroyed, and it would be easily seen what would be the effect upon the larger ones. The time had at length arrived when the unequivocal sense of the people was to be listened to, and their anxious wishes to be fulfilled by a full, unsparing, and unqualified investigation of these notorious and scandalous abuses. But if that House sat still and trusted to that measure alone, they would only send forth the mockery of an inquisition.—After many other observations, Mr. B. moved that an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to issue a commission to inquire into the state of the Education of the Poor in England and Wales, and to report to his Royal Highness and the House thereupon.

Lord CASTLEREAGH concurred entirely in the propriety of the education of the poor occupying the attention of Parliament after the happy restoration of peace. He, however, reprobated strongly the manner in which the Learned Gentleman had alluded to the Court of Chancery, as a most unfair attempt to run down the legislative character of the country, and he trusted the Learned Gentleman (Sir S. Romilly) would resent the attack. He thought that going to the foot of the throne with such an Address, was calculated to deprive the other branch of the legislature of the

fair exercise of its functions. If the motion should be agreed to, there would be in fact three commissions—the royal commission, the legislative one, and the Committee of that House. He thought the motion was one which, on these grounds, should by no means be agreed to, and he should therefore move the previous question.

Sir S. ROMILLY felt himself called upon to speak to this question, in consequence of the direct reference of the Noble Lord. He had been called upon to say, what authority the Court of Chancery possessed. He had no hesitation in saying, that he was convinced it was quite impossible to obtain a remedy in the Court of Chancery for the abuses of charitable institutions. There were expedients of delay which, in such cases, would prove fatal to the object.

After some further debate, Mr. B.'s motion was negatived by 54 to 29.

Mr. BROUGHAM then gave notice, that early in the next Session he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to appoint, if possible, the same Commissioners to inquire into all abuses of charities, by which the property of the poor had been dilapidated and plundered by those who met with the sanction of some, the fellow-feeling of others, and the protection of many, as was obvious from the vote of this night. That vote would no doubt give great satisfaction to persons high in the State, and to many Members of both Houses who were unwilling that these abuses should be investigated.

A conversation now ensued; after which the Lords' Amendments were agreed to.

PANTHEON THEATRE.

Sir F. BURDETT moved that the Petition of Mr. Cundee, complaining that after being put to most heavy expences, and indeed totally ruined, he had been deprived of his licence for this theatre, should be referred to a Committee.

The motion was opposed by Lord YARMOUTH, on the ground that the licence granted had only been a temporary one, and that Italian Operas had been performed at the theatre, for which the licence was not granted.—Mr. B. BATHURST too briefly remarked, that the Lord Chamberlain was not bound to grant a licence for a longer term than he deemed proper.

Sir F. BURDETT made a few remarks in reply, in which he alluded to the situation and size of the Pantheon. He had very frequently lamented, he said, that in the large theatres the powers of the actors were completely lost, the spectators being unable either to hear or see. In the smaller theatres, on the contrary, the performers acted in a simple and natural manner, and it was not, as in the other theatres, an overstrained pantomime.

The motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned till Friday.

Friday, June 5.

Mr. BENNET presented three Petitions from New South Wales, complaining of the conduct of the Governor.—Ordered to be printed.

POLICE, &c.

Mr. BENNET brought up another Report from the Police Committee. It related to Tothill Fields Prison, and the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, the Keeper of which (*Mr. Adkins*) the Hon. Member described as a sensible, honest, and most praiseworthy person.—After some judicious remarks on the erroneous system at present adopted, he moved that the Report be printed.—Ordered.

Sir S. ROMILLY presented a Petition from Roger Cole, complaining of illegal conduct in the Judge of the Insolvent Court, &c. &c.

Mr. BROUGHAM spoke of the situations held by Lord Stewart (Lord Castlereagh's brother) as a Lord of the Bedchamber and Ambassador at Vienna, and asked if their duties could be discharged by the same person?

Lord CASTLEREAGH in reply said, that he did not know an instance wherein an individual had retired from the honour of personal service to the Crown merely in consequence of an appointment to an Embassy.

ALIEN BILL, PICTURE OF PARLIAMENT, &c.

Sir J. MACINTOSH presented a Petition from certain persons in Edinburgh, against the clause added by the House of Lords to the Alien Bill, taking away the right of naturalization which Foreigners had by the possession of 80*l.* stock in the Bank of Scotland, by a Scotch Act of 1695.—The Petition was laid on the table.

On the motion that it be referred to a Committee, a conversation took place, in the course of which Sir S. ROMILLY drew the following picture of the late proceedings in Parliament.—"Let us reflect," he said, "what has been done by the Parliament

which must so shortly appear before their Constituents. Let us remember that they are the Parliament which twice suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, in a period of profound peace—that they are the confiding Parliament that allowed Ministers to keep the authority given under the Suspension, expecting that they would be assembled for its discontinuance, till after the period when they themselves supposed it to be necessary—that they are the same Parliament that afterwards consented to indemnify the Noble Lord and his Colleagues for all that they had done—the same that refused to inquire into the cases of those unfortunate men who crowded our table with their Petitions, detailing the wrongs they had endured—the same that sanctioned the system of spies and informers, in destruction of all good faith and honour, and brought us a degree lower in character than ancient France with her Police—the same that sanctioned the Circular of the Secretary of State, and gave to the opinions of Solicitor and Attorney-Generals the effect of the law of the country; that concurred in the practice of fettering before trial persons charged only with political offences, and that shut our ports against distressed foreigners, who might wish to seek an asylum on our shores. We have done all this, and we are about to crown the whole with an act of the most flagrant injustice that ever was committed. I know not who may be our successors; but God grant that we may never again see a Parliament as regardless of the liberties of the people, and as careless of the Constitution, as this Parliament has been." (*Loud cheering.*)

After much talk, it was at length determined, that, as the clauses in the Alien Bill, added by the Lords, were of the nature of money clauses, and therefore affected the privileges of the Commons, that the amendments should be rejected, and a conference be requested with the Lords to explain.—A Committee was then appointed to act accordingly.

The Poor Laws Amendment Bill was postponed till next Session.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. S. Rains, Wapping-wall, merchant, from June 2 to June 23.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Minot, Lime-street, merchant.

L. Rourke, Rosemary-lane, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Peacock, Aldersgate-street, baker. Attorney, Mr. McMichael, South Sea-Chambers.

T. Shillbce, Dogcaster, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Blakelock, Sergeant's-inn.

W. Nevison, North Shields, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Robinson and Burrows, Austinfriars.

J. Mayman, Dewsbury, York-shire, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Crosley, Gray's-inn-square.

S. Cook and E. Goring, Little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, upholders. Attorney, Mr. Warrand, Church-row, Fenchurch-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. Thackray and R. Bottrell, Greenwich, linen-draper, from June 6 to July 25.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

E. Coxon, Birchwood Park, Derby, limeburner.

BANKRUPTS.

T. C. Bailey, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. Attornies, Messrs. Oakley and Birch, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

G. Jackson, Widegate-alley, Bishopsgate-street, Baker. Attorney, Mr. Butler, Cornhill.

P. Oliver, Catdown, Devonshire, shipbuilder. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

J. Aspinall, Cumberland-street, Curtain-road, Middlesex, stone-mason. Attorney, Mr. Smith, Barnard's Inn.

G. Hart, Norwich, ironmonger. Attorney, Mr. Abbott, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane.

J. Nicholson, and J. Brown, Bow-lane, spin and needle-manufacturers. Attorney, Mr. Greenwood, Lawrence-lane.

T. Yeates, Bordesley, Warwickshire, patten-tye-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn New-square.

C. Mackay, Liverpool, earthenware-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Dacie and John, Palsgrave-place, Temple.

T. B. Birch, Liverpool, earthenware-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Dacie and John, Palsgrave-place, Temple.

J. Walter, Fath, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. Highmoor, Scott's-yard.

A. Brewer, Bath, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Highmoor, Scott's-yard.

M. and T. Haslam, Bolton, Lancashire, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

R. Biss, Castle-Eden, Durham, copperas-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, Pearse, and Hunt, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

M. L. Gay, Upper Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, stone-mason. Attorney, Mr. Carlon, High-street, Mary-le-bone.

J. Bennett, Manchester, woollen-cord-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red, 78½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. shut.

The Rev. T. B. M.'s Letter to a NOBLE LORD is delayed till next week, owing to the press of matter.

A Literary Notice next week on the excellent Works of CHARLES LAMB, which have just appeared. The succeeding Notice will be on Frankenstein; the next on Endymion, by JOHN KEATS; and the one after on the various productions of the Author of Melincourt.

Lines to F. B. next week, or the week after.

The Letter respecting Mr. BADDELEY's Will next week. We are sorry it has been delayed.—*THALIA* at the same time.

A variety of Communications, with which intelligent Correspondents have favoured us, will now be able to appear, as the Parliament has obliged us with its decease.

JUVENIS has been mis-informed, for Mr. L. H. had nothing to do with the Publication he mentions.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

A CURIOUS circumstance has occurred in France. The loan to the Government has not only succeeded, but succeeded so well, that the causes of such overflowing measure naturally excite one's speculation. "It has succeeded," say the papers, "beyond all hope or calculation." The subscription of annuities was opened on the 9th of the month, and were closed on the 27th, when it was found, according to one statement, that they amounted to 2,210,800,000 francs; according to another to 180,000,000 francs; the lower of which sums is twelve times more than the Minister of Finance required. This indeed may well be quoted by the Paris newspapers, and by the private letters, as a manifestation of public confidence, altogether unparalleled in the history of France. The Council of Ministers assembled to deliberate what proportion of the annuities for which he contributed should be granted to each subscriber. On the 30th, the determination of Ministers on this point and on the price at which the new stock should be delivered, was likely to be made known to the public. The house of LAFITTE is said to have offered a contribution of 20 millions of rentes, and that of DE LESSERT 15 millions, either of which subscriptions would have been greater than the national exigency had been estimated to demand.

Now that this is an extraordinary manifestation of confidence is certain; but the question is,—confidence in what? Confidence, it may be answered, in the King's Ministers. But who, it may be asked in reply, are those King's Ministers? To us it appears either the very best or the very worst symptom for his Majesty, that has occurred since the year of the *Hegira* 1815. The question is, whether this zealous and superabundant loan is made to

the Ministers, as Bourboisists or as Bonapartists,—to the Ministers of a dynasty forced back on the country; or to the revolutionary administrators of a people about to have the force taken away.—The loan is undoubtedly to pay off arrears, and to leave more than enough for protection. If we were the King, we should be inclined to compare ourselves to the Sabine who was stifled with gifts of shields.

The Parliament is now on the eve of dissolution; and we shall take our usual advantage of the interval to renew our Literary Notices, and pay greater attention to our valuable Correspondents. In one respect, however, we shall be still more Parliamentary than before, inasmuch as we shall attend to the approaching elections, particularly to those of Westminster, Westmoreland, and other great contested places; for it will now be much more worth our while to discuss questions connected with Parliament, when the old, deaf, perch-losing, grasping Phoenix has expired, and there is a possibility that the new one may set out with better senses. The knowledge of first principles has not been spread abroad in the mean time for nothing. The Borough-mongers made some little shew of consulting the popular will, just before their servants were to return to their constituents; but Mr. BROUGHAM's motion respecting enquiry into the abuses of charities touched the common nature of corruption to the quick, and they felt that the question was connected with too many healthy things to be borne by their Constitution. Enough then of the old Parliament.

As to the cause of Reform, and especially as connected with the representation of Westminster, we have only two opinions to give at present; first, that no candidate professing a zeal for Reform ought to be listened to without pledging himself to endeavour to procure, at least, triennial Parliaments; and second, that with all our respect for his talents, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, whom there is a rumour of proposing for Westminster, is not the requisite person for that seat;—and we think so, for this, if for no other reason,—that he can still sit in the House as he has done: while so fine an opportunity of making a strong addition both to the number and spirit of the Reformers within doors, ought by no means in the world to be let slip.

The present Parliament was to have closed its career yesterday, but the unhappy culprit's existence has been prolonged for a day or two, on account of the clause introduced into the Alien Bill by the Lords, which having been rejected by the Commons on Friday, a conference has been rendered necessary with the conflicting parties. The preparations for the procession of the PRINCE REGENT to the House of Lords yesterday had been actually begun, when about noon the order arrived for their discontinuance. "The disappointment (says the *Courier*) to a great number of beautiful, elegantly dressed females, was very great. They knew not of the putting off the prorogation till after they had reached the House of Lords."—A great variety of reports (adds the same paper) were in circulation this morning—one, that the QUEEN had been taken suddenly ill; another, that an alteration for the worse had been discovered in the King's health. Neither of these reports is true. The only cause for the delay is the one we have stated above."

On the state of the QUEEN, the *Sun* of last night says—"We feel deep regret in stating that our amiable and revered QUEEN had a relapse yesterday, and the most alarming accounts of the event of this relapse, we are assured, were whispered in the higher circles this day.—From our own inquiries, however, we have the pleasure to state, that we have reason to believe they are without foundation."

Major MOODIE arrived this morning early from St. Helena, with despatches; but, we understand, brought no intelligence of any importance.—*Courier*—Saturday.

The *Morning Chronicle* contains an extract of a letter from St. Helena, which relates, that two prints of young NAPOLEON had arrived there, but "as the sight of his beautiful son might afford too much satisfaction to NAPOLEON in his misfortunes, that slender consolation was denied to a father, and they have been detained at Plantation House."

The Hon. D. KINNAIRD, a friend of Sir F. BURDITT, it is said, has been invited to offer himself for Westminster.

We understand that Sir S. ROMILLY has been applied to by several gentlemen and the most respectable tradesmen and inhabitants of Westminster, to represent that city in the ensuing Parliament.—*Times*.

A "Constant Reader" is desirous of knowing if any Correspondent can inform him whether there is a reasonable prospect of the Commission being appointed and put into action, which the motion of Sir JAMES MACINTOSH made some weeks ago in the House of Commons, for enquiry and examination into the proposals for improvement of the Bank-note and the prevention of forgery, all of which the Bank for these last 20 years have been graciously rejecting! or whether the whole affair is likely still to end in smoke, through some juggle of the Bank Directors? His reason for asking the question is, knowing that several persons, with views of considerable promise, are intending to offer them to the Commission, who will not to the Bank Directors.

We lately noticed the dreadful death of Miss SHEETWIN, who was thrown from a chaise, owing to the hard driving of Lord S. CHURCHILL. We are informed, but can hardly believe the relation, that though this young Nobleman was fully aware of the shocking death of the lady, he, on the very evening of the catastrophe, attended a public ball!

SAMUEL WESLEY THE MUSICIAN.—A Concert is to take place, we understand, in a week or two, for the benefit of the celebrated SAMUEL WESLEY, who for some time past has been totally prevented from attending to his profession by a most painful illness.—Luckily, music begins to be so well appreciated nowadays, and the lovers of it are so likely to feel the other finer impulses of their nature, that it is only necessary to mention such a circumstance in order to excite the requisite attention to it. We shall, however, indulge ourselves with another notice of this subject, in order to express our sense of the particular merits of this profound musician, and of the kindness of such of his brother Professors as mean to come forward in his behalf.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

About five o'clock on Sunday afternoon the Prince of Hesse Homboërg, the Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, followed by the venerable Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and a Lady in waiting, entered at Hyde Park Corner. The illustrious party were on foot, and entirely unattended. The Duchess, who appeared in excellent health, was dressed in white sprigged muslin, with deep flounces of very elegant point lace, over which was thrown a scarlet Cachemire shawl. The bonnet was of lilac satin, adorned with flowers. His Royal Highness was instantly recognised, and for some time, both himself and the Duchess seemed highly delighted with the gay scene, and returned the innumerable salutations which were made them, with the utmost courtesy. The scene, however, soon took a different turn, for they had scarcely gone over the road, and entered upon the Wellington Promenade, when they were "hemmed in like an Olympian wrestling," and her Royal Highness received a practical illustration of that vulgarly intense curiosity which is but too characteristic of our English populace. Arrived in the street, their persecutions were by no means diminished; an immense crowd of pedestrians, flanked by

innumerable horsemen and a number of carriages, still closely invested them, all the way down Park-lane, to their house in South Audley-street, raising a cloud of dust, which made it impossible to see to a distance of ten yards. At the door of the house, upwards of two hundred women were collected on the steps and railing; and, as the illustrious party entered, a loud shout was raised by the mob. Doubtless his Royal Highness repented the adventure; and will not speedily recommend another *Sunday promenade* in the Park. The Duchess several times appeared not only astonished, but absolutely terrified.—*Daily paper*.

The re-marriage of the Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, according to the rites of the English Church, took place on Monday. The hour appointed was five o'clock, but this was afterwards changed to two o'clock, as the Lord Chancellor had signified his inability of attending. At two, therefore, the Queen's blue drawing-room was filled with the marriage guests, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of LIVERPOOL, Viscount SIDMOUTH, Viscount CASTLEREAGH, the Bishop of London, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, with a long list of attendant Ladies and Gentlemen not worth enumerating. The Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, accompanied by the father of the latter, arrived three minutes before two o'clock, in state. The Duke wore a Field-Marshal's uniform. The dress of the Duchess was of silver tissue; her petticoat, says the Court Circular, had two deep flounces of rich white lace. The Duke of CLARENCE arrived next, in the same carriage with the Duke and Duchess of YORK. Then came the Duke and Duchess of GLOUCESTER, and afterwards the Princess SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER. The PRINCE REGENT came last: his Royal Highness wore a Field-Marshal's uniform and five orders. The Princess AUGUSTA and the Princess and Prince of HESSE-HOMBURG were also present. Just after the arrival of his Royal Highness, Mr. NICHOLS, the King's Preceptor, announced that the marriage ceremony could not proceed: first, because the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had not been apprized of the change of the hour from five to two, could not be present; and, secondly, because the Royal license would not be ready till five o'clock. The ceremony was postponed till five. Meeting the Archbishop of Canterbury was quite ignorant of what had passed: he had been attending an examination of a school for orphans, from which he was returning about four o'clock, when he was met by Lord SIDMOUTH, who informed him of the unpleasant delay that had occurred. His Grace made all due haste, and at half-past four was at the Queen's Palace, where the marriage ceremony was at last performed. Himself and the Bishop of London, officiating.—As soon as the ceremony was concluded, at a signal given from the Palace, a double salute of cannon was fired from the Parade. In the evening the Prince REGENT gave a grand dinner on the occasion.

The Princess and Prince of HESSE-HOMBURG were to have left town on Tuesday, but the REGENT prevailed on them to stay till after his dress party. Wednesday morning every preparation had been made for the departure of the Prince and his Bride.—The Duchesses of GLOUCESTER and CAMBRIDGE had been some hours at the Queen's Palace, endeavouring to anticipate the poignancy of the separation; but nevertheless, her MAJESTY and the Princesses were deeply affected. Their tears were excessive; and when at length, after prolonged distressing fits of sobs, the Princess tore herself away from her beloved parent, and descended to the carriage, leaning on the arm of Lady ELIZABETH MONTAGUE, she wept audibly. The Duchesses remained with her MAJESTY, whose grief was so intense, as to require all their attention and consolation.—(This is the account given in the *Courier*—while the *Times* says, that the Princess did not see the Queen on Wednesday, it being judged better to avoid the distress of a formal

parting).—The royal pair entered their carriage at half-past one o'clock, and proceeded on their way to Brighton. The arrangement is, for the Princess and Prince to remain there about a week, when they proceed to Dover, in order to embark in the Royal Sovereign yacht.

Thursday was the birth-day of the King, when his MAJESTY completed his 80th year. The usual marks of congratulation were observed, such as the ringing of bells, the displaying of flags, and the illumination of the public buildings. Among the other ceremonies, one of the most striking is the procession of the Mail-coaches, which start on this day, all new, and the best horses. They were very splendid, and took their usual route through the principal streets, to the great admiration of the populace. On passing Carlton-house, they were seen by the PRINCE REGENT, who had just arrived in his buggy. His Royal Highness acknowledged their salute by taking off his hat.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 325.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Our expectations were very much raised in going to hear CIMAROSA's Opera, *Il Matrimonio Segreto*, last Saturday week; but we regret to say, they were equally disappointed. Our brother critics, we perceive, have as little to say for it. We dislike to find fault with an Italian composer, because we think the taste of his country unrivalled in one great respect, which is sentiment;—and because it appears to us much undervalued at present, owing to the tempting riches of German harmony. But we missed in the Opera before us what in an Italian composer of celebrity we had a right to look for,—sentiment in general, and beautiful melodies in particular. The Opera itself is a wretched abridgment of our play of the *Clandestine Marriage*, openly taking the materials, and yet mangleing them down into shapelessness and want of character like stolen plate. Thus the best thing in the original, the tendering old lover and fine gentleman, is turned into a middle-aged non-entity, neither tottering, nor fine, nor any thing else. The music seems to have been subdued to the melody of the dialogue. It is marked with nothing at all. There is neither German richness nor Italian sentiment in it, neither harmony nor air.—no original melodies like *Figaro*, nor voluptuous ones like *Sacchini*, nor plagiarisms carried off with a spirit that almost makes them new again, like *Rossini*. The most admired air in the piece, *Pria che spunti in ciel l'Aurora*, is to us, we must confess, a great deal too literal as well as important. We cannot hear of post-coaches being got ready so pompously, and horses galloping to such very illustrative notes, with any of the grave admiration desired of us. Yet this opera, they say, is a favourite with the Italians. Not very lately, we hope,—since their tastes have been shaken up in common with the rest of the world; and till very lately, we know that their tastes were remarkable for nothing but their exceeding kindness and toleration, taking POMPEO BATTONI for a great painter, BETTINELLI for a fine poet, and METASTASIO for an absolute periwigged Apollo.

The performance pleased us, upon the whole, as little as the thing performed,—one of the natural consequences of having had elements to work upon. None of the Singers produced an effect; not even Madame FONDA. Signor GARCIA went running about in vain with his gratuitous notes, like a dog that scampers about ten miles to his master's one; and in this respect indeed, it must be allowed that we heard CIMAROSA to disadvantage; for the progress of the melody was rendered scarcely perceivable through the dust of Signor GARCIA's gambols. A Signora GARCIA appeared for the first time in a subordinate character, pro-

bably as a substitute for Miss HUGHES, whom she appears to excel as much in looks as she is inferior to in music. NALDI was little better than a sort of old mask; and as to poor AMBROGETTI, we never saw him at such a loss before as in that hitherto unknown Englishman, *Count Robinson*,—the non-entity above mentioned. In default of it's affording him any thing to do, he dressed it up in a large square-cut coat, a prodigious powdered head of hair brushed forward, and a neckcloth "voluminous and vast." He looked more like an excessive footman than any thing else, an effervescent suit of clothes, a sort of wardrobe personified, a full-dressed surfeit, an absolute Nethora of haberdashery.

The "revived grand ballet of *Tamerlane and Bajazet*" is like most of the other saltatory productions of late days,—prodigiously grand, heavy, gratuitous, and obscure. There is first a little bit of an appearance of a story, then a great deal of dancing or rather twirling that has nothing to do with it,—then a little glimpse again of a story, by the favour of a stalking and threatening tyrant and a drooping but active lady,—then the twirls again,—then the tyrant,—and then again and again the twirls. But the subscribers, we see, are enquiring into the falling off of the entertainments this year; and we leave the manager for the present to settle the matter with them. He has no doubt a difficult task; but does he not make the fatal mistake of supposing, that the audience in reality care little about the goodness of the entertainment, and come there only to see and be seen? We think it likely, because others make the same mistake; and a manager, who finds economy a desirable thing, is likely on many accounts to fall into it. But that it is a mistake, we are certain. The taste for music has been reviving for some time past; a great deal of good music has been brought into the country, and made popular; and even if the whole audience at the opera does not relish good entertainments as it might, it likes to have the consciousness that such productions are awaiting its attention; and moreover, it can find itself very much tired and displeased with bad ones, as well as its liberality offended by having bad performances and performers pained upon it for good.

We find by the Papers that there was a new female performer in the Divertissement; but not being aware of this beforehand, we are sorry we did not attend to the young lady, who is said to be a very promising dancer. In default however of being able to do justice to one person, we take this opportunity of observing, that there is a youth who takes a prominent part among the under dancers, that appears to us to be extremely worthy of encouragement. We do not know his name; nor have we any means of pointing him out, except by mentioning that he has a lively handsome face, a darker head of hair than most of the others, and we think, generally dresses in lighter colours;—but the attentive observer will easily discover him by the superior grace of his movements, and by an air of greater readiness and cheerfulness, as if he took delight in his task,—which is always an accompaniment of real ability.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. KEAN has appeared in a new character this week,—that of *King John*. It is not one of his happiest performances; but the disclosure of his murderous wishes to Hubert, and his satisfaction at seeing his hints adopted, were very fine and true, and mingled with those touches of familiarity which he gives in a more real manner than any other tragedian. They were not contradicted by an over-appearance of stage royalty,—an appearance unsuitable to the character of this prince in particular, whose low stature is also suited by Mr. KEAN. The worst part of the performance was one in which our striking actor is accustomed to excel,—the dying scene. He went off somewhat too unapparently, so that persons at a distance,

and unacquainted with the particular passage, might have supposed him not dead; and the speech of *Falconbridge* seemed to conclude the piece abruptly. This is one of the bad consequences of overgrown theatres.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A serious piece in two acts has been produced here, called the *Castle of Paluzzi* or the *Extorted Oath*, the leading incidents of which were suggested by the late extraordinary business of FUALDES in France. The scene however is transferred to Italy; and the author, besides writing a little more ambitiously than is usual in after-pieces, has the merit of having turned the unaccountable origin of the real tragedy into a clear and not uninteresting story. *Count Salviati* (MACREADY), perverted from his better principles by a passion for the object of another man's affections, had contrived with the assistance of a desperate character to get the latter out of the way,—to disgrace and exile him. He has just married the lady, (Mrs. FAUCETT) when it is discovered that the first lover (ANNOT) has returned, and has had interviews with the lady, to whom indeed he has entrusted papers which clear his character, but which he proposes to leave unpublished for her sake. *Salviati* however, ignorant of this intention, roused to alarm by his confederate, and above all, maddened by jealousy, consents to join in murdering him. The deed is accordingly perpetrated at Paluzzi, where their object had tried to conceal himself, and whither the Countess had gone just before to have an interview with him. She sees the murder by chance, as Madame Manson did, and being discovered also, is made to take an oath in a similar manner not to reveal it. Her maid-servant however, who came with her, and is not discovered, sees the murder also in a great looking-glass which is opposite to the room in which it is being perpetrated; and this is one of the best as well as worst managed incidents in the piece, for the spectator concludes that while the wife keeps her husband's secret, the maid-servant is ultimately induced to give it up; yet at the trial which speedily ensues, a dagger with the Count's name on it (an old incident) is made the means of the discovery, and the piece is terminated by his plunging it in his breast. The object seems to have been to make the girl keep her mistress's secret, as well as the wife her husband's; and this is all very well, though somewhat over-wrought when we consider the lives of both are at stake; but the best way, we think, would have been, to let the secret unwittingly escape somehow or other from the girl's mouth.—There is some very pretty dancing in the course of the piece by Mr. NOBLE and Miss LUPINO, and the three Miss DESHAYES. The latter, whose performances it was natural to over-rate, both from their youth, and their equality of age, manner, and appearance, danced on this occasion with more real feeling of their art than we have yet witnessed. The two former are always alive to it. They are worthy of the poetical times of DESHAYES.

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MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE AND PERFORMERS OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Saturday week a meeting, consisting of most of the Committee and performers of Drury-lane Theatre, took place in the Saloon. There were present Lord Yarmouth, Mr. P. Moore, &c.

Mr. PETER MOORE stated, that the circumstances of the theatre were such as to render it impossible to go on without a very material change in the receipts; and as that could not be contemplated, it became necessary to make an application to those who had large salaries, with the view of continuing the existence of the concern. He took this opportunity of bearing testimony to the talents of the performers, whose abilities were universally acknowledged, and of admitting that they were fully entitled to the salaries they were paid. The proposition was, that each performer who had upwards of 4*l.* a week should allow a reduction to take place. The graduation should take place according to the extent of the salary. In that of some one-fourth,

of others one-third, and in others, where the salaries were very great, one-half.

A conversation took place.

It was then intimated to the Committee, that the performers wished to be left to themselves, in order to come to a regular decision.—The Committee withdrew, and the proposition was negatived, there being about five hands for it, and 30 against it.

Immediately after the decision, all the lower orders about the theatre, rushed into the saloon, and seemed willing to promote the views of the Committee by their votes; but it was too late.

A large body of the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre met on Tuesday, to hear the reports of their General and Sub-committee. The two reports were equally decided in their description of the ruined state of the finances of the concern: the debts were calculated at 80,000*l.*, and the loss per night was averaged at 100*l.* To close or let the theatre seemed the only alternative, and as a purchaser could scarcely be expected to come forward under present circumstances, it seemed to be considered as the most advisable step to keep the theatre closed, after the present season, till the incumbrances upon it were removed or alleviated. Meanwhile, the Bill now before Parliament was recommended, with certain modifications, as the only mode of raising money, and, consequently, the only means of saving the theatre from instant ruin.—Mr. KEAN, in the course of the discussion, stated that though as an actor he must repel the degrading proposal of reducing the salaries of the performers, yet he and his brotherhood felt so much for the impoverished state of the theatre, that they had offered to play three weeks gratuitously. This offer, however, had been rejected. As a proof that he did not despair of the theatre, if properly managed, he had just purchased another 500*l.* share.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

It has ever been the practice of the great masters to analyse and to build upon the works of preceding genius; in order that, from the experience of others in the study of nature, they might shorten their labours and invigorate their performances in the same noble study, by the infusion of a reflected and kindred feeling. Thus RAFAEL, in his best works, shews that he painted not only in Nature's own divine light, in the luminousness of genius, which is the extraordinary power of exhibiting with energy what is felt within and seen without, but also in the light of knowledge reflected from the vivid minds and practice of others. By this means they perfected those wonders in picture which surpass all besides. By MASSACCIO he was assisted to look inquisitively into the actual physiognomies and expressions of life; by BARTOLOMEO, to draw perspective, and the graces of drapery; by MICHAEL ANGELO, to draw with accuracy, and to display enthusiastic action; and by the ANTIQUE, to design with select grace and beautiful proportion. The same principle of deriving assistance from the powers and discoveries of others, actuated MICHAEL ANGELO, TITIAN, and all distinguished painters; and is, indeed, one of the prime sources of that progressive excellence which human genius has reached in every Art and Science. It is a principle which is acted upon by our Artists at this time; in most, if not all of whom, we think we can trace the favourite objects of their study and regard. In looking, for instance, at Mr. HOFFLAND's pictures, we cannot avoid seeing, that while he paints our English Landscape, he is enamoured of CLAUDE and POUSSIN; and that under the primary impressions he derives from the peculiarities of English scenery, and the assistance one of those celebrated Artists, he has been every year growing in the graces of landscape-painting. Thus the large touch and masses in the building, trees, sky, &c. and vigorous effect of 182, *Goodrich Castle, Evening*, shew a mind impressed by the genius of POUSSIN and the greater power of Nature; while the melting tones and elegant composition of 221, *Patterdale, Morning*; 234, *A Landscape, Evening*; and 226, *The Head of Windermere*, shew a taste refined by the standard of the unequalled

Italian. Mr. HOFFLAND, too, like those painters, delights in the clearest atmospheres and objects of selectest beauty, and in those bright effects which are produced by every degree of shade and light. His skies are as they should be, almost always very light, compared to the brightest masses of light on the earth. So it is in nature. He wants a somewhat greater diversity of touch in his trees, &c.

We must here express our approbation of the light which Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. OWEN, Mr. SHEP, and indeed nearly all our best painters, have introduced into the back grounds of their full and half-length portraits. To Mr. JACKSON's admirable *Lord Grosvenor*, it assists in giving decision to the figure, prevents the white ermine, &c. from being too attractive, and the paleness of his Lordship's intellectual face from looking particular. This is a beauty, and more natural than the endless gloom usual in the back-grounds of our painters. If properly managed, a more powerful, and a much more pleasing because more lively effect may be produced by light than dark skies in almost all portraits. This principle of a large portion of light, especially in the skies, Mr. COOPER is now alive to, in his admirable paintings of animals; and it is charmingly exemplified also by Messrs. TURNER, CALCOTT, COLLINS, DEWINT, &c. and by Mr. WILKIE, in his delicious cabinet picture of 110, *The Post-boy*, to which we refer nearly the whole of our Artists, as to a school of delicate pencilling. It has his usual masterly character and a capital out-door atmosphere, as has his picture of *Walter Scott, Esq. and his Family*.

There is a delicate pencilling, good colour and drawing, in 121, *Portrait of Himself*, F. FERRIERE. Mr. CONSTABLE gives, with advanced power, the general effect and proper proportion of light, colour, and form, in his landscapes. Mr. GLOVER has rather a frivolous pencilling and predominance of yellow in some of his landscapes, but they have impressive tones. His *Chepstow Castle* is justly praised by the tasteful for its sunshine and its exactness.

When we were praising in our last the good flesh tints, we ought to have included in that scarce beauty, Mr. PIERCEGILL's Portraits, which have also as good likenesses and drawing. Mr. LANE's Portraits have a propriety of look that belongs to the respective objects, and a style of execution and colour, that implies much intellectual practice. He has given surprising exactness to the shewy military dress of 352, *Major Gurnham*, but we prefer the tinsel decorations of dress when more as accessory than principal. Of all the painters that we recollect, REMBRANDT managed these matters best. He almost always kept them in a low key, except when they were conducive to the greater brilliancy of an important light. They never attracted undue notice from the head or chief object.

The Guy Faux Commemoration appears to be gradually and very properly dying away, but Mr. WITHERINGTON seems determined that it shall last on canvas as long as the pictorial materials with which it is described. Solidity of effect, richness of colour, and the pleasure that will always be derived from viewing the eager and simple character of childhood, will give it decided interest when Guy Faux is no longer paraded in effigy.—*The Venetian Curiosity Shop*, 308, shews that Mrs. ANSTEE has an excellent eye for Venetian colouring.—At the sight of Mr. WARD's animal paintings, we were awakened to a new, sudden, and gratifying stirring up of our picture-loving feelings, by an uncommon portion of that day-light we have been recommending, and by his surprising bravura of hand.

There is a pleasant sedateness of feeling excited by Mr. ALLSTON's *Hernia and Helena*, 140. Its unassuming colour and cheerful light, its elegant dresses and more elegant females,—elegant in mind as well as person,—its scene of seclusion, the connected position, studious and kindly looks of the young friends as they hold the same book to read from, give us a charming picture of friendship.

SIR J. F. LEICESTER'S GALLERY.

The great importance to the native genius which must arise from the first public opening of a Gallery of British Paintings, by a patron of consideration in rank and influence, has given a new and extraordinary feature of interest to the present state of the Fine Arts in England. One evidence of this, was in the increased influx of visitors to Sir J. Leicester's Gallery on every successive day of exhibition, so that on the closing day, last Monday week, the rooms were almost a compact mass of persons, of high respectability, and many of distinction in the literary, political, and pictorial world. Did we not anticipate, as we do, infinite benefit to the growing genius of our country by the impressive species of encouragement which Sir J. LEICESTER has added to his former extensive patronage, we should be struck with the marked and new honour which he thus confers on merit, binding with his own munificent hand a fresh, conspicuous, and beautiful wreath on the noble brow of British genius. Had not the Exhibitions and Publications of Art necessarily demanded our attention, we should have given more detailed and continued notices of the pictures. The next season, we trust, will afford us an opportunity of doing this, as we shall commence them earlier; for we can scarcely, we think, appropriate a portion of our paper to a more delightful subject, than that which is presented to us by beautiful imitations of glorious Nature, mental and physical, the result of the fine and ardent sensibilities, and educated tastes, and industrious practice of our painters. We shall then, too, have the additional pleasure of describing the new pictures, which Sir JOHN has commissioned from the pencils of HILTON, FUSELI, CALLCOTT, &c. as well as the grand subject which has recently ennobled the Gallery from the hand of the President. As an humble organ of the feelings of the republic of Art, we conclude for the season this interesting subject, with the warmest thanks and best wishes to its highly esteemed patron.

R. H.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SIR,—Observing a portion of your paper dedicated to articles on the Fine Arts, I am encouraged to hope that you will give a place to the following observations; and I confide them to you with the more confidence, because, while you exercise your judgment in descending on the finest works of the old Masters, you do not endeavour to depreciate the modern School of Art, by instituting a comparison between the rich collection of three centuries, and the annual production of a British Exhibition.—I am, Sir, your constant reader,

PHILOTECHNES.

In surveying the different Exhibitions, which at this season are opened to the public, we cannot behold without admiration the noble collection of pictures which the connoisseurs and patrons of Art have deposited in the British Gallery. One feels, indeed, a degree of national pride and exultation in reflecting on the princely wealth which has been expended in the purchase of these treasures, the fine taste displayed in their selection, and on the noble liberality with which they are offered for the instruction and amusement of the public. And when we find Royalty itself in the list of those who have been thus active in contributing to public gratification, it cannot fail to excite in our minds corresponding sentiments of gratitude and admiration. Amongst the different works which compose this splendid collection, the Cartoons unquestionably hold the highest rank. The contemplation of these sublime performances, is like the perusal of the works of HOMER and MILTON; the mind is lifted above its own sphere, and, by the borrowed aid of genius, is raised to an elevation which, by its own power, it could never have obtained. They are, indeed, inestimable; not only as models of art, but as being calculated to form that severity of taste which can alone lead to a true feeling of the sublime. Of the

other great masters whose works adorn this Gallery, GUIDO holds the second place. In his Assumption of the Virgin, the sublime character of the heads, the devout expression of the countenances, and the simple grace of the figure, are unrivalled. The adjoining picture, by MURILLO, on the same subject, is also beautiful; but when compared with that of GUIDO, we feel the difference between beauty human and celestial. It is like comparing the Medicean Venus with the Belvidere Apollo;—the one may be only mortal, but the other must be divine. A corresponding difference may perhaps be felt, on comparing the Magdalen of GUIDO with that of DOMENICHINO, in this collection, although the latter is certainly a picture of transcendent merit. Among other great works of the Italian School, the exquisite picture of the Virgin and Child, by LEO DA VINCI, is painted in the best manner of that extraordinary artist; uniting brilliancy with chastity, and delicacy with grandeur. The execution of this picture shews, that it is possible to be minute without littleness, and delicate without feebleness; and is particularly worthy of the attention of those who fancy, that what is loose is grand, and what is indistinct, sublime. Of RUBENS, there are various specimens, which exhibit in a conspicuous manner the beauties and defects of that great master. The picture of the Lioness is, perhaps, the most perfect delineation of brutal nature which the Art has produced: the canvas lives,—and the spectator trembles at the ferocious wantonness of the savage. His sketch of the "Raising of the Cross," is also a masterly performance; exhibiting that freedom of design, that force of expression, and brilliancy of colouring, for which he is so eminently distinguished; depreciated, however, by that vulgarity of nature, which arises from the want of the *beau idéal*. On this account, his "Woman taken in Adultery" suffers from a comparison with the rival picture of PORDENONE, in which the subject is touched with all the delicacy, chastity, and dignity of the Italian School. A similar observation applies to CARACCI's picture of Lot and his Daughters, in which the fine taste of the artist redeems the offensiveness of the subject. Of CUYP, there are landscapes which are above all price. That which is marked 85, the property of the Marquis of BUTE, is painted with admirable truth and nature, and has that clear and pellucid atmosphere which we see in the best pictures of this master. The magnificent landscapes of CLAUDE, in this collection, acquire an additional value from the few pictures of his painting that remain in so perfect a state: the mind is employed in contemplating the grandeur of his scenes, while the eye is delighted with the sweetness and variety of his tints. The landscapes of BERGHEM are of the highest order; and if this artist had lived more in Italy, his style would probably have formed a happy medium between the correct taste of GASPARD POUSSIN, and the irregular sublimity of SALVATOR ROSA. The works of the Flemish and Dutch Schools, and in particular of TENIERS, are absolutely *chef-d'œuvres*. It is superfluous to praise the pictures of this incomparable artist; but what must have been the riches of that pencil, which could afford such a piece as his "Merry-making" for the cover of a harpsichord? Without enumerating, however, all the treasures of these Schools, it is impossible to pass without notice the exquisite fruit-piece and flower-piece of VON HUYSUM, which are perhaps, in their kinds, the perfection of art; and we very much doubt whether the birds of ZEUXIS were ever enticed by such grapes as those of VON HUYSUM.

From the Justiniani Collection,—the Borghese Palace; the Orleans Collection,—the Aldobrandini and Corsini Palaces,—many of the best specimens have been obtained; and we are justified in asserting, that this collection is not only the finest which has been exhibited in this metropolis, but is superior to any other in Europe. It has, indeed, been lamented that we have not a National Gallery; but

the British Gallery has more than supplied this defect, because no National Gallery would be likely to contain so many treasures of Art, as have been presented by the successive exhibitions of the British Institution. To the artists of this country they are inestimable; and with regard to the public, we know not how it can sufficiently evince its gratitude towards those distinguished persons, who thus graciously contribute to the improvement of Art, and to the cultivation of national taste.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

On Monday a meeting of the electors of Westminster, in the interest of Mr. Hunt, was held at the Crown and Anchor, for the purpose of adopting the most effectual means to ensure the election of that gentleman for Westminster. One o'clock was the hour fixed on for taking the chair, but at that time the company was not very numerous; and the chair was not taken until about half-past one, when Mr. Hunt, with Messrs. Preston, Sherwin, and Gale Jones, entered amidst applause.

Mr. ELLIOTT was called to the chair, and read the requisition for calling the meeting.

Mr. HARDING proposed Mr. Hunt as a fit and proper person to be returned to Parliament for Westminster, and recommended the formation of parochial committees to secure his election. The motion was favourably received, and a string of resolutions in furtherance of the main object was next put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN then read several letters from different parts of the country, promising pecuniary support in favour of Mr. Hunt, as the firm advocate of annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and election by ballot.

Mr. GALE JONES addressed the meeting, earnestly recommending Mr. Hunt to the support of all the honest electors.

Mr. HUNT rose amidst loud cheering. He felt he was in an assembly of Englishmen, and therefore of friends. There were many persons better qualified in point of rank and talent than himself to make a struggle for the people's rights; but as they did not offer themselves, he felt it his duty to come forth from his rural retirement, and labour in behalf of the people. He would hold out during the whole of the contest for Westminster, for the whole fifteen days that he could stand there. It would be the first time a candidate offered himself on the broad principles of universal freedom, and from those principles nothing should ever induce him to depart; and if he was returned to the House of Commons—not the honourable, but the dishonourable House—he would never be beaten down by the clamour or the sneers of Lord Castlereagh or his party. The first thing he would do, would be to move the standing order, that the members should meet every morning at nine o'clock, instead of doing their dirty work, as thieves did, in the dark. There was not one man there who either read the Petitions of the people or made the clerk read them; but after having been drawn up with the utmost care, they were thrown into a bag and forgotten. If he were in the House of Commons, he would take care that Petitions should be differently dealt with. He was a man of an humble fortune, but humble as it was, it was sufficient for all his wants; and he would never touch one shilling of the people's money so long as he lived. He was willing to be the servant of the public, but he never would be the servant of any body else. If he was returned, he would be always at his post, and the Speaker should never take the chair without seeing him there; and whenever it was not in his power to do his duty, he would resign his place. He had been accused of violence; but he defied any man to prove that he had ever tyrannized over any body, either a servant or any body else. The reason he did not offer himself for Bristol was, because a certain number of virtuous men there, who felt all the corruptions of the place, assured him that it would be impossible to secure his election; and therefore it was recommended to him to offer himself for a place that was really free—that was his reason for offering himself for Westminster. He had it on the authority of Major Cartwright and others, that Sir F. Burrell had declared himself the friend of Universal Suffrage. He had the same authority for saying that Lord F. Leighton, the son of a borough-monger, was the advocate of Universal Suffrage. He heard that Ministers intended to set up Sir George Cockburn, the officer who took out the brave Napoleon to St. Helena. He anxiously hoped they would do so; he should be happy to see Sir George on the hustings; and he would bring a well-armed vessel, bomb-proof, with him, or he should be soon beaten out of the sea.

Mr. HARDING strongly recommended to every elector to subscribe his mite towards defraying the expenses of the election.

Another Meeting of the Electors took place on Thursday, when Mr. STURCH took the Chair. It was for the purpose of receiving Lord Cochrane's declaration of his intention to retire from the representation of the city, and to consider of proper persons to be elected to serve in the ensuing Parliament.—Mr. Sturch, in a short and sensible speech, stated the object of the meeting, remarking, in the course of it, that with regard to the most effectual mode of representation, whether by extending the suffrage to a certain extent, or making it universal, much doubt existed; and his own sentiments differed from those of men who possessed talents far greater than his own. In one point, however, they were probably all agreed—that the state of the representation was at present a misrepresentation of the interests, and a mock representation of the wishes of the people.—(Applause.)—It was not for him to suggest on whom their preference might be bestowed, in supplying the vacancy created by Lord Cochrane's retirement, but he hoped it would be accompanied by a maintenance of those pure principles on which the elections in Westminster had been now so long conducted, namely, by the voluntary exertions of the electors themselves, and without expense to the object of their choice.—(Applause.)

Lord COCHRANE took his leave of the Electors in an Address, in which he told them, that as long as the people of England expected any good from the House of Commons, they never would recover their liberties. He was about to leave his country for some time. (Here he became deeply affected, and was loudly cheered.) They would excuse his feelings; he was grieved—not to leave the builders of churches; they built them with money taken out of other men's pockets—not to leave the propagators of Christianity; for he knew them to be wicked men—not to leave tax-gatherers and tax-eaters; they were the caterpillars of the land, fit only to be destroyed—not the hirers of spies to lead men into traps—not the men who cut off the heads, and tore out the bowels of Englishmen, in order to justify their own oppressive measures (immense applause); but he was grieved to leave the land in which were interred the bones of his ancestors, of those who fought for the liberty of their countrymen; he was grieved to leave his native country oppressed and plundered by men without feeling and without discretion. (Long continued shouts of applause.)—But when he left his country, he left not the cause of freedom.—(Applause.)—He hoped he should be excused for alluding to his own sufferings. (Much cheering.)—The foulest conspiracy had been formed against him; it had been successful by the perjury of witnesses, the corruption of juries, and the baseness of judges; he had thought the whole world had forsaken him. At that moment the electors of Westminster had shown a generosity of feeling which quite overpowered him. (Here his Lordship wept, and the Meeting was much affected.)—He had hoped, to have laid a statement of his case before them ere now, but they should have it soon. When he had been imprisoned at that time, a message had been sent to him, from the highest authority, to assure him that if he would agree to leave the kingdom, he should have his liberty immediately; but sooner would he have lost his life than left the kingdom on such terms. (Applause.)—He now left the kingdom, however, in different circumstances, and for a different cause. He concluded by thanking them for their long and generous support, when persecution and perjury had almost overwhelmed him. He could never forget their kindness; the last feeling of his heart would be a feeling of gratitude to the electors of Westminster.—[The Noble Lord withdrew, and the Meeting continued for some time to express the strongest attachment.]

Mr. WALKER then moved a vote of thanks to the Noble Lord "for his steady conduct in supporting radical Reform, his many services in the cause of human freedom, and his magnanimity in declining the pre-eminent honour of representing that city, when circumstances did not allow him any longer to fulfil the duties of the station."—This resolution was unanimously adopted.

A person now sprung on the table, and proposed Mr. Henry Hunt as a fit Representative of Westminster.

This was followed by the most confused vociferation.

Mr. GALE JONES seconded the motion, declaring, that there was nothing either in the public principles or private conduct of Mr. Hunt to which any rational objection could be raised. Mr. Jones was proceeding to justify Mr. Hunt's political conduct, when he was assailed by a clamour which continued for a long time, more or less vehement. The Chairman interposed his authority in vain, and as a last resource, put it to the vote, whether Mr. Jones should be allowed to proceed or not. This he de-

cided in the affirmative, but the decision was vain. After another ineffectual exertion, aided by three swings of Mr. Hunt's hat over his head, Mr. Jones reluctantly retired.

The CHAIRMAN now declared, that, as he found it impossible to preserve order, he felt it his duty to announce, that as far as he was concerned, the meeting was at an end.

A general movement followed, and all the persons who originally called the meeting quitted the room. During the disorder Mr. Hunt and his friends took possession of the table. Several persons endeavoured to address the few who remained, but the spirit of hissing, laughing, groaning, and exhibiting all the other usual tokens of contempt, was too strong to be subdued. The parties became violent, and scuffling took place, and blows, it is said, were given and received. Mr. Hunt waited till tranquillity was restored, and then thanking his friends for the honour they had done him, withdrew, accompanied by Mr. Jones.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, June 3.

THE KING v. JOSEPH MERCERON ESQ.

The defendant was placed upon the floor to receive sentence. Mr. Justice BAYLEY stated the particulars of the two indictments against the defendant, for fraudulently applying to his own use 925*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* of the funds of the parish; and for corruptly concurring in the licensing of certain public-houses. Upon both these charges the Jury had found the defendant guilty. His Lordship then went over the proceedings, and concluded by observing that the propriety of the verdict was undeniable. It was obvious that the misappropriation of so large a sum of the money taken from those who, perhaps, could very ill afford to pay, had long been in the mind of the defendant; he had not been actuated by a sudden and imprudent impulse, but he had accomplished his fraudulent purpose by a train of artifices the most disgraceful, and his object was fully accomplished by the wicked instrumentality of others. The Court had learnt that the defendant had refunded the sum; but still the character of the offence was in no respect changed. The second offence was of still greater magnitude. The defendant, as a Magistrate, had corruptly lent his aid to the licensing of public-houses, which, from the disorders in their conduct, were unfit to enjoy that advantage. The trust reposed in Magistrates in this respect was of the highest kind, and the abandonment of it, from corrupt motives, was a crime of the highest magnitude. What could be expected of any man in future, if a Magistrate were permitted to sell an individual that an oath was a mere matter of form? The Court, in weighing the punishment, had not been inattentive to the affidavits produced on behalf of the defendant, and it had also taken into account the unavoidable degradation which he must suffer in the eye of the public at large. The contrast between the reputation he had once enjoyed, and the disgrace to which he was now exposed, must embitter even the last moments of his life: it would be a permanent punishment, and this consideration had had its effect in alleviating the judgment the Court would otherwise have pronounced. It had also not forgotten, that it would be its bounden duty to communicate to the Lord Chancellor the convictions and sentence, that he might exercise his discretion, whether he ought not to take such steps as would remove the defendant from the important stations he had hitherto filled. All the circumstances having been duly examined, the sentence of the Court was, that for the first offence, the defendant should pay a fine of 200*l.*, and be imprisoned for six months; and that for the second offence, he should be imprisoned for twelve months, to be calculated from the expiration of the first sentence.

The defendant appeared much affected while judgment was pronounced, more especially when the recommendation to the Lord Chancellor was mentioned. He bowed to the Court, and was conveyed by the tipstaff to the King's Bench Prison.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Four dealers were on Wednesday fined, by the Board, for selling a spurious and pernicious article for genuine coffee. Their names and addresses are as follow:—*Mr. George Darwin*, Whitecross-street; *Mr. Thomas Hammond*, Whitechapel-road; *Mr. John Smith*, Whitecross-street; and *Mr. John Smith*, Whitechapel-road: the first was fined 70*l.* his case being considered an aggravated one, as he had sold his stuff to the prisoners in Whitecross-street; the three last were fined 50*l.* each.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A riotous mob assembled on Monday and Tuesday in front of a pork-butcher's shop in Clare-market, and could scarcely be restrained by a numerous police from destroying the shop and its tenant. The cause of this disturbance was an atrocious handbill, circulated by one Catnach, a printer, in which it was stated that the pork-butcher cut up human bodies into sausages; Catnach, at Bow-street, confessed that there was no foundation for the rumour, and that he had published it merely in the way of his trade, as a treat to the vulgar. He was ordered to circulate a printed contradiction. Two of the rioters were committed for want of bail, but it does not appear that Catnach was committed, though his libel certainly tended to break the peace.

EXECUTION.—Tuesday being appointed for the execution of *Joseph Davey* and *George Claxton*, for forgery, a great number of persons assembled in the Old Bailey. The unfortunate men were young, and had moved in respectable situations in life; both were married, and on Monday night they had the last interview with their relatives: it is almost needless to say it was a most trying scene. Claxton slept for several hours during the night, but Davey (who has been a midshipman) was busily engaged in writing letters to relations. Sir George Alderson arrived at the Court-house a little before eight o'clock, and proceeded to the press-yard, when the unhappy culprits were brought from their cells. Davey was in complete mourning; they maintained an unshaken deportment. They proceeded to the fatal scaffold, and a few minutes after eight o'clock, the signal was given, and thus they forfeited their lives to the laws. When the Sheriffs were proceeding down the subterraneous passages, the executioner came after them, and complained that Mr. Brown had endeavoured to deprive him of one of his perquisites; by requesting him to desist from the practice of admitting women afflicted by wens to be rubbed by the hands of the executed; he added, that he considered the Sheriffs his masters, and not Mr. Brown, and he was at a loss to know what controul he could have over his conduct. Sir George Alderson asked him if there were any persons waiting for the purpose of being rubbed. The executioner answered that there were two. The worthy Sheriff informed him, that he might be permitted to continue the practice; and the executioner having offered the Sheriffs his best thanks, proceeded to perform the disgusting and idle operation.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th ult. at St. Martin's Church, D. E. Morris, Esq. of Suffolk-street, to Miss Windus, of Lewes, Sussex.

On Monday, Wm. Edward Nightingale, Esq. of Lea, Derbyshire, to Frances, third daughter of William Smith, Esq. M.P. for Norwich.

At St. Pancras, on the 4th instant, Joseph Layton, Esq. of Church-row, Pancras, to Miss Smarty of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

On Wednesday, at St. James's-church, Francis Tattersall, Esq., of Hall's-place, near Maidstone, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Henry Martin, Esq., Sackville-street.

On the 2d inst. at Birmingham, Mr. John Matthey, of Hatton-garden, to Miss Elizabeth Green, third daughter of John Green, Esq. of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

On Friday week, Mary Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Hill, surgeon, of Cooper's-row, Crouch-Priars.

On Saturday week, in South Audley-street, in the 73d year of his age, Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. of Badger-Hall, Salop; nearly thirty years one of the Representatives of Bridgenorth.

On Monday, Wm. Watson, Esq. F.R.S. Barrister at Law. He held the situation of Sergeant at Arms to the House of Lords, Chairman of the County of Middlesex and city of Westminster Sessions, and Senior Pleader to the Corporation of London.

On Friday, the 29th ult. in the 68th year of his age, Henry Frogley, Esq. of Hounslow.

On the 30th ult. William Burdon, Esq. of Welbeck-street, aged 53.

On the 3d inst. Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Ridout, of the Crescent, New Bridge-street.

On Tuesday, at Windsor, in his 63d year, James Cobb, Esq. of Russell-square, the Secretary of the East India Company. He wrote many pieces for the stage, several of which still continue to be performed. He was also the author of some political tracts.

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THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 531.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

FELLOW-REFORMERS,

THE old Parliament is dead (Heaven rest it's want of soul!), and yours is the glorious task of forming the most important members of the new. Keep this word new and your own principles steadily before you, and you will most materially help to realize the great object of Reformers at the present election,—that is, to get as many additional and staunch advocates of their cause into the House as possible. I believe the Ministers will be startled when they meet the fresh faces next session,—fresh in every way, with youth, hope, and public virtue. But more of this by and by.

Gentlemen, you have a Government Candidate among others this time; and out of consideration for his inevitable want of success, we will pay our respects to him first. Very little, I apprehend, need be said of Sir MURRAY MAXWELL. He is emphatically the Government Candidate; that is to say, he is a person set up directly or indirectly by the Government, merely to oppose or give a little trouble to the popular Cause, and it is curious to observe, how fond the Government are of getting a sailor to play their Game, or rather one of the reasons is obvious;—the profession is a gallant one, and naturally respected by us islanders;—it would be as well, by the way, if the Court respected it a little more, when the homage would look less interested. The other reason is, the natural easiness of these gallant persons on shore. They take for granted all that is said to them at the moment: they are inclined, to be sure, in their modesty, to doubt their extreme fitness for the situation, but the Government clap them on the shoulder, and say fine things in their ear, and talk about their doing as much glorious service on land as well as at sea; and instead of ruling at ease on their own element, they become the merest awkward instrument in the world. The only thing they retain of themselves, and that too divested of all its grace and propriety, is that they are “incapable of their own distress.” Sir MURRAY MAXWELL is, I dare say, an excellent person any where else but at Westminster, and might be a good Representative of a sea-port; but he is no more fit for your City and Liberties, Gentlemen, than a marling-spike is fit to write with; and he is put up, as Sir SAMUEL HOOD and Lord GARDNER were, on that very account. He is their successor, Gentlemen, not Lord COCHRANE'S. Lord COCHRANE, in proportion to his rank and opportunities, was as extraordinary a man for a sailor, in point of political and general knowledge, as BONAPARTE was for a soldier. Sir MURRAY himself begins his address to you with insinuating that he is “no scholar,” as the phrase is. “My life,” says he, “having been passed in the service of

my country, I am unused to addresses of this nature;” that is to say, he feels that he is no writer or speaker. Now this is very candid and proper for a sailor; but in the name of BURDETT, and TOOKE, and FOX, and SHERIDAN, and all who have thought you a set of men to be intellectually represented, what sort of recommendation is it for the Member for Westminster? Mr. HORNE TOOKE might as well have gone on board a ship, and said to the crew, “Gentlemen, my life having been passed on shore in reading and studying mankind, I am unused to a service of the nature I am now come upon; therefore be good enough to take me for your Captain.”

The Government Candidate, however, will do little harm to your cause. His Address has been welcomed, I see, by two dozen persons, among whom royal tradesmen and time-serving parish-officers are conspicuous; and these interests, and the puny efforts they have formerly made to no purpose, must be too well known to you to be regarded. The great and obvious danger, Fellow-Reformers, is in dividing your opinions respecting Reformers themselves; and the very variety in this respect might have shewn the setters-up of Captain MAXWELL how little they have to hope,—perhaps does shew them; but the stubborn and more than ever promising existence of the love of liberty, after all the late good fortune of the wiseacres who hoped to crush it, seems to worry them into making absolute bites and scratches, where they can do nothing else. Doubtless, however, they see the variety alluded to with great pleasure, for although they gain nothing by it for their Candidate, they perplex and divide your strength for the after-struggle; and yet even this may be turned to your advantage, if you act firmly; it may enable you, in the first place, to shew that even your own divisions shall not turn you aside from the old strait-forward path; and secondly, it may serve as a detestable incitement to your favourite Candidates, conscious of being watched by rivals, to be active, consistent, and complete.

Besides the Government candidate, Gentlemen, you have five others, all more or less advocates of Reform. There is Mr. BRISTOL HUNT, Major CARTWRIGHT, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, Mr. KINNAIRD, and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT. Only two of these however are perhaps to be considered as real candidates, for Sir FRANCIS may be looked upon as already elected; and I cannot think that Mr. BRISTOL HUNT with all his noisy merits, or even Major CARTWRIGHT with his solid ones, will be able to make any head on the pole,—unless Master Bristol indeed claps a bust of Sir VICARY GIBBS on it.

Mr. HUNT of Bristol, in spite of his occasional way of talking, may have better intentions than are imputed to him; but the question (if question it be) is, whether he is a fit man to represent the greatest reforming city in England. Not a jot of it, in my opinion, except the merest part of the mob. His faculties and acquirements are all of the coarsest description. He has a coarse officiousness, a coarse taste in joking, a knowledge of only the coarsest

part of mankind, low or high; and his pretence of saving the Reformers from dictation is very ludicrous, coupled as it is with thrusting himself into every place and question, and attempting to be the Dictator instead. He exhibits this spirit in so mere and vulgar a style of bravado, and evidently has so little sympathy with any thing out of the pale of a mob, that he at once obtains and misses his aim, for he wants no superiors and he disgusts them; and as reform is quite as much wanted by his betters in understanding as by his equals, he can get no co-operation that is worth any thing. COBBETT's attempt to set him up as a rival to Sir FRANCIS turns an old phrase into a literal truth; it is "a desperate bad joke." If Mr. COBBETT himself were in England, and had offered to be your representative in conjunction with Sir FRANCIS, I know not how far, Gentlemen, we should have been tempted to side with him; but as to sending you his friend from Bristol, he might just as well have thrown a brickbat at you, and said, "There—take that."

Major CARTWRIGHT is as different as possible from this person. While he has proved himself one of those most rare and desirable men who are firm to their purpose through life, he has graced it with pleasant and attractive manners, and unites a proper enthusiasm for his cause with the greatest knowledge of it. He is indeed a venerable man, yielding up his long sympathy for his species neither from the physical coldness of age, nor from deferred hope, nor from the taunts of enemies and apostates, nor from the more dangerous despondency of friends. If there were any other honour to be paid him, I should think myself honoured in being among the humblest of the contributors to it; and were the present question confined to himself and another person advanced in years, especially a person of a less decided love of Reform,—Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY for instance,—I should think it incumbent on us all to strain every nerve to get him into Parliament, were it only for the very sentiment's sake. And doubtless such an expression of feeling towards him would not be without its uses; but the venerable Major's talent is in the more silent walk of Reform; he collects votes, as it were, for the cause itself, and circulates a knowledge of it on paper. What you want at present is a parliamentary addition to your advocates, as young or at least as physically able as possible, with not only ability to speak, but a ready activity at all turns of the debate,—in short, one who agrees with Major CARTWRIGHT in all the spirit and letter of the cause, but who can advocate it with younger and pithier effect in an assembly of speakers.

And if these, Gentlemen, are reasons why our venerable leader himself will do best out of that assembly, how much more loudly do some of them cry out against the supercilious and suspicious election of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY? I mean to insinuate nothing against the conscientious principles of that gentleman; neither do I think he has those common views of personal aggrandizement, which are thought to be the inevitable tendency of all lawyers. He has been bred up in too good a school not to have a less vulgar ambition; and for a lawyer, especially one who is more of a legal politician than a political lawyer, he has done some noble things in Parliament, and proposed more. But as his illustrious master, JEREMY BENTHAM, has said, "the law is a profession which says to

every one, more or less, "Commit yourself with me, or forego me;" and there is one part of it's contagion Sir SAMUEL has not escaped, which is timidity. It is this which makes him to a certain degree worldly, not in the worst or in the commonly bad sense of the word, but at least negatively so, and afraid of losing his hold on some common principle of interest with some sort of well-received crowd. It is this which has made him half Reformer and half not, which keeps him, he thinks, in safe company in this world;—it is this which has made his philosophy take delight in the Unitarian borders, which will slide him in, he thinks, genteelly to the next. But above all, Gentlemen, what can Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY possibly want with a seat for Westminster, if he is earnest in the cause of Reform, and would see it afforded additional help? He is in Parliament already; he can do as much as ever he did in his own seat; it is quite sufficient for the part he takes in the cause, especially the legal part, which is the predominant one. Westminster has been unequivocally and entirely the great example afforded to the other cities of the nation, of a love of Reform. Will the people who made it that example, run the risk of at least neutralizing it, by acting on the recommendation of a party who have often left the Members for Westminster without any support but your own,—a support which indeed is quite sufficient, we find, to make these doubtful Reformers come flattering you for their own purposes, and talking of your good opinion as the greatest of honours. Why is it the greatest of honours? Because you have kept it for staunch, ardent, and unequivocal friends; and because you will still keep it so. Ask Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, Gentlemen, when he comes before you, how far he differs with his illustrious friend above mentioned, to whom you gave your thanks the other day for his masterly book on Reform? Ask him this; judge him by it; and it will be sufficient.

I have now then to say, that though I know little of your remaining candidate Mr. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD and his particular talents, yet as he is an addition to the cause of Reform,—as he goes decidedly with you,—as he is young and active,—as I see by the public papers from time to time that he can speak,—as he is by birth one of that aristocracy which it is so desirable to render sensible to the blessings of Reform,—as he is a brother to a spirited Nobleman, who in these times of truckling in the upper circles has not laid his sympathy with mankind at the feet of stupid good-luck,—and as there is reason to believe that his success in your city will leave an opportunity open for another staunch hater of tyranny and lover of the common claims of his species,—my voice, as that of a Reformer who will yield to no one in disinterestedness, and who may be considered perhaps as the representative of no mean or unintellectual portion of the cause, is for Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and the Honourable DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,—your friends and each other's.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very sincere admirer and servant,

THE EXAMINER.

LETTERS ON THE FAGGING SYSTEM.

The following letters have all been inserted, in order that even any assertions in favour of the Fagging System may have utterance afforded them. One of them, which

we are happy to add to the number of those against it, suspects that our brazen young friend, who dates from St. Paul's, and who evidently feels more awkward than he pretends to be (the more, poor fellow, the better for him) is really not of that celebrated school. We hope he may not be, as we always had a neighbourly respect for it, and thought it of a truly manly character than most of the great schools. Very likely the youth pretends to be more of a fagger than he can be, or even would. The new Correspondent, who with more gratuitous confidence denies the claim of Westmonasteriensis, and abuses him in good fagging terms, will lose his effect on that account.

SIR,—It is with particular attention that I have perused your later numbers, on the system of Fagging, adopted, more or less, in every public school. Having been myself brought up at one of these establishments, I felt unusual interest on the subject, and am, I think, fully competent to judge of either the advantage or disadvantage arising from such a system. You have produced many arguments, but I have found none, Mr. Editor, which will bear sufficient weight to abolish the practice in question. I am well assured, that should such an alteration take place, it would serve along to the destruction of long established rights and privileges, without producing an atom (if I may use the expression) of benefit in any point of view whatsoever.

I have not the pleasure of knowing personally your Correspondent *Westmonasteriensis*, but I may safely affirm that he had not the honour of being educated at the celebrated school, which he professes. I fear that the boys there will be sadly alarmed to find such a signature placed at the close of a letter, tending to abolish, what they most anxiously strive to confirm. But, I suppose, the modest disposition of your Correspondent, (for he complains of the *immodest* insults he received) rendered him extremely obnoxious to his school-fellows. It was too his modesty, which prompted him to take up "the common cause" and a *felicitous name*! I think, more likely, Mr. Editor, his immodesty urged him to write against a subject, to which he is inwardly averse, and for the sake of sporting his epistolary talent. My reason for this assertion is, that I am confident no person at Westminster would make a communication similar to that in your last Sunday's paper.

I know not what "Fagging in Public Schools" has to do with "the moral and mental spirit of the nation." Nor do I conceive that its tendency is of such material and general consequence, as to excite "the expressive good wishes of every reflecting, every virtuous soul." I wish *Westmonasteriensis* would explain himself on these points. Since it is a practice so oppressive and so nearly allied to "political oligarchy," it appears to me very odd, that such a pernicious system has never been taken notice of till the present day. I find from a friend that Mr. Brougham has already visited and examined Christ's Hospital; I suppose he will wait on all the public schools in their turn, but I hope will never abolish an old right so conducive to the prosperity of all scholastic foundations. Perhaps *Westmonasteriensis* is some great "Baby Boy," who has been peried by his indulgent mother, and then sent immediately to a public school, where he expects to be served as at home, and for want of physical powers is unable to return the insults he receives.

You may wonder, perhaps, that I so violently attack *Westmonasteriensis*, and not touch upon your Correspondents, *Homo* and *C.*; but consider, Sir, the vehement mode in which he writes against "the common cause," that so injudiciously feigns a name, which (to use the technical term) a *Westmonasteriensis* in *propria persona* cannot swallow.

Should you not conceive my arguments too violently pressed against your Correspondent, the insertion of this in your paper will greatly oblige, your's,

London, June 3, 1818.

To Mr. L. Hunt, Editor of the Examiner.

Tuesday, 1st June, 1818.—*Sancti Pauli Schold*, 5 P.M.

SIR,—I am extremely rejoiced that my Letter of last week proved so excellent a subject for your "able" criticism. Had I known that you intended me the honour of publishing it, I should not have scribbled it off so hastily, and by that should have prevented you the trouble of so pompously announcing that Dr. Roberts was Examiner at your school, and so sagaciously making known to all your readers that the omission of the letter *N* was intentional, "not" casual and proceeding from the hurried manner in which it was written. Whether or no you think I be-

long to the justly celebrated school from which I dated my last, is to me a matter of perfect indifference. I am sorry, on account of those who forsake the "common cause," that you published the laboured epistle of a Correspondent, subscribing himself *Westmonasteriensis*, (who, to use the scholastic epithet, is a mean spirited, milk and water renegade; who, "pitifully," speaks of *this most proper system of subordination* as having a "dehumanizing tendency," and being a "scholastic oligarchy") as it will deservedly bring a more aggravating odium upon that class of public scholars who have too much innate cowardice to repulse bullying ignorance, and to assert their own rights, and who endeavour to conceal that cowardice under the appearance of commiseration towards "the wretched (as they are pleased to denominate them) objects of unfeeling tyranny." To deny that this custom is abused would be folly; but although, "sapient Sir," there may be some whose brutal feelings urge them to unmanly and improper acts, the whole system is not to be condemned with the virulence you are pleased to use. Did we all resemble your Correspondent above mentioned, you might indeed incur our resentment; as none but those who possess a disposition similar to his would be so void of sense as to become "hectoring bullies," on account of, or would even take the trouble to peruse, your futile arguments. As you published my last to please yourself, if you will insert this in your paper of next Sunday, it will not only please but gratify your's, &c.

SCTI PAULI ALUM.

P. S. My Letters are not examined with that scrupulous nicety which the articles inserted in your paper require. If you are Editor of the Paper, why do you not declare yourself as such to the public? And do not let it come from the press with the subjoined information that it is published by J. Hunt.

To Mr. L. Hunt, Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—If the subject be not quite exhausted, allow me a few moments attention on the subject of school discipline. First, with regard to your Correspondent who thinks fit to attach the disgrace of his sentiments to the school wherein I was educated (St. Paul's), I beg leave to assure you, that, from the period of my admission (1804), to that of my departure (1809), the Fagging System was utterly unknown there, and from this feature in the foundation, (as a Noble Lord would say), namely, that the scholars were not boarded there, but went home twice a day, immediately that the school hours were over. The business of the school, though less complete than might have been in any but a free school, was yet sufficient to occupy the attention of both senior and junior scholars with very little exception. The whole time, from seven to eleven, and from one to five, was passed in the school, and near the master, whose eye was always a check upon anything that was not either task-learning or task-saying, and whose ear was always open to the appeal of an injured boy, let the circumstance of the case, situation and ages of the parties, be what they might. And the boys were returned to their homes, as other children are, the moment that business was concluded. The headmaster, Dr. Roberts, had 20 or 30 boarders in his house, and there might have been a little tyranny among them out of school hours, but in my time these boarders, except two or three, were boys of the same age or thereabouts, viz. between 16 and 18, and in the upper classes, and this I think will leave no doubt of the Fagging System being impracticable among them, even without the addition of this truth, that the boarders were left but little to themselves, and were treated by the good Doctor and his Lady with such care, as prevails in large families of the rich and well bred. This, I hope, will convince you that your Correspondent is an impostor.

From all that I have seen of schools, I am of opinion that the system of boarding the boys is chargeable with the far greater part of the evils that prevail in them; and that the fagging, or, in the more intelligible language of your other Correspondent, the slavery, is entirely to be attributed to it. It is never suffered in any school to interfere with the business of education in the school hours; and when the boys are released from constraint at the expiration of those hours, and returned to their natural state, free and independent, they never become degraded, even while acquiring the habit of submitting to authority, really and substantially imposing. They yield to the master as to fate; but they resist the petty tyranny of their own class as imposition. At the same time, I by no means intend to pass a censure on boarding schools, which, with the few exceptions of the alluringly and delusively cheap sort, are as excellently managed as any private family can be: I mean rather to apply these remarks to what are called Public or Foundation Schools, which stand in

much more need of reform, from the cruel sovereignty of beardless oligarchs, than even poor England itself does from that of the full grown and barbed, not to say, barbarous. Though not one who has ever been a sufferer or an inflicter under the system of slavery in schools, I am heartily glad that you have done something to expose it, since, even if it have no effect on the gown and wigged, it will prevent parents from sending their children to these negro-driving seminaries. I have been sorry to miss three or four *Examiners* on the politics of the day, but must confess that the present subject is really of much more importance.—Your's, very truly,
J. H.
Kennington, June 3, 1818.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 7.—Madame Catichois Lemaire, who has been for three months past confined in prison, under suspicion of being implicated in the conspiracy against the Duke of Wellington, has just been set at liberty.

JUNE 9.—The Duke of Wellington dined on Sunday with the Austrian Ambassador. We are told that his Grace will leave Paris at the end of this week.

Two of the persons arrested at Lyons, on a charge of distributing (in concert with others) small busts of Bonaparte, namely, Legros, jun. and Balleydier, have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, a fine of 50 francs, and to pay the costs.

The tribunal of Thionville has condemned Nicolas Grosjean to three months' imprisonment, to a fine of 50 francs, a year's surveillance, and to provide security for his good conduct. He has been convicted of insults to the Mayor of the Commune, of outrages towards the Royal Gendarmerie, and finally of seditious cries and alarming intelligence, accompanied with menaces.

EAST INDIES.

Despatches from India were published on Monday in a Supplement to the *Gazette*. The events are not new. The principal military transaction related is the battle between Sir Thomas Hislop and the army of Holkar, on the 21st of last December. This engagement was over in three hours, and ended in the capture of the whole of the enemy's artillery, and the entire defeat and dispersion of his army, with a loss of 3,000 men. The greater part of the proceedings of General Doveton against the forces of the Rajah of Berar, which finally resulted in the capture of Nagpoor, and in the submission of the whole country, have been for some time before the public. The loss, however, sustained by General Doveton in an unsuccessful attack on the palace of Nagpoor, appears more serious than we had been prepared to expect. The attempt to storm being made on the 24th of December, was completely repulsed by the Arabs, and other troops in the service of the Rajah, who killed and wounded above 300 of our men, including 104 Europeans and 10 Officers. On the 30th of December the Arab garrison evacuated the city, on certain conditions, when it was forthwith occupied by the British troops. Our Government, as was stated in former despatches, was in possession of the Rajah's person.—In addition to the above facts, extracts from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2d of February, have appeared, presenting accounts of a series of distinct successes obtained by detachments of the British troops over many of the Pindarree Chieftains, to the northward of Nerbudda. Headed in all directions and almost surrounded by the co-operating divisions of the Generals Doukin, Marshal, Sir William Keir, and Colonel Adam, the Pindarrees, with the loss of much of their baggage, betook themselves towards Holkar's camp; but having intelligence of the treaty negotiated by that leader with the British Government, they moved to Rampoor, where it is said they were attacked by General Brown, and dispersed without resistance. Cheetoo, the richest and most powerful of these plunderers, whose immediate followers had had a principal share in the former invasion of the British territories, was attacked by Sir William Keir on the 6th of January, where he lost five guns and a portion of his baggage. The main body of the Pindarrees were reported to have fled in the direction of Rudeypoor. Cheetoo's force was said to have been beaten and

plundered near Shapoorah, where his brother was taken prisoner, and he himself escaped with only nine followers. Gen. Smith had an action with Appagee, a Sardar of the Peishwa's, who fled, but in vain, to the fort of Chemeenfal. The fort was carried by escalade, when Appagee, with several other officers, were made prisoners; and 70 guns, 83 elephants, a number of fine horses, and great quantities of treasure were taken.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, June 6.

ALIEN BILL.

A Deputation from the House held a conference with a Deputation from the Commons respecting a clause introduced by their Lordships into the Alien Bill, which the lower House had rejected.—After the conference, the Marquis of Lansdown reported, that the Commons declined giving any reason for that disagreement, except that they considered their Lordships' amendment was *inexpedient*. Upon this report being read, Lord LIVERPOOL moved, that "this House do not insist upon its amendment."

Lord GREY expressed his surprise at the manner in which the report had been received. He thought the Bill was much improved by the omission of this clause, for he could not help coming to the conclusion, that it was not only impolitic, but unjust. But when he recollected that a majority of that House had agreed to the Bill in its amended form, he considered that the preservation of their dignity demanded some other course than that which had been taken. The Commons had not condescended to give any reason for the rejection of their amendment, and yet they were called upon, without explanation, to abandon it altogether—to abandon that without which it had been strongly urged the Bill would be totally ineffective. With a view that the House should take the subject deliberately into consideration, he begged to move as an amendment "That the further consideration of this report be deferred to Monday next, and that the Lords be summoned."

Lord LIVERPOOL observed, that when the clause was discussed by their Lordships, no one objected to it as a prospective measure; it was only its retrospective operation that had caused a difference of opinion. He should scarcely believe any individual existed who would say that a law should be suffered to remain in force, by which any foreigner, however rancorously disposed towards this country, might at the expense of 80l. obtain all the rights of a natural born subject, without taking the oath of allegiance, or submitting to any of the regulations which the legislature thought proper to adopt in passing naturalization Bills. He had no doubt that the objection of the Commons did not apply to the clause substantially, but to its introduction into this particular Bill. He therefore thought that a distinct measure, having the same object, would be approved both by their Lordships and elsewhere.

Lord HOLLAND observed, that a gross violation of the rights of property was contained in the clause which the Commons had rejected. The Noble Earl had more than once spoken of the trick by which certain aliens had attempted, since April last, under the Scotch Act of Parliament, to procure their naturalization; but they had only availed themselves of an existing law: whereas the Noble Earl, in contradiction to all the principles of law and justice, proposed to deprive them of their property and rights. The Act of the Scotch Parliament had been recognized by the Union, and it was the law of the united kingdom. The Noble Lord (Liverpool) said, he would call upon any person to say, whether he knew of the existence of this Act before April last? Was it because the Noble Earl himself was in ignorance of it, that it should be unknown to every other person? (Hear!) The retrospective part of the clause, which he now spoke of as a little matter, was to be omitted. In fact, the only consistent part of the Noble Earl's conduct was his precipitation and impatience. He had been all impatient to get the clause passed, and he was now in an equal hurry to get it rejected. If, however, their Lordships must stand in a white sheet on this occasion, (a laugh), he thought it becoming that they should go through the work of repentance with due solemnity, and would therefore support his Noble Friend's motion.

After some further conversation, the House rejected Lord Grey's motion, by 32 to 21; when the original one was carried.—Adjourned

Monday, June 8.

Lord SIDMOUTH gave notice, that he would to-morrow move to suspend the standing order 104. If their Lordships agreed to that motion, it would then be in their power to suspend any other standing order which would otherwise prevent them from passing any Bill which might come under their consideration through all its stages in one day.

Lord HOLLAND said, it would be necessary for their Lordships well to consider how far the Noble Lord's motion might lead them, if it should be adopted. The suspending the order No. 104 would enable any person to-morrow to procure the suspension of all the standing orders.

After some further conversation, it was agreed that the notice should be given for the suspension of the three standing orders No. 26, No. 104, and No. 125.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 9.

ALIEN PREVENTION BILL.

Lord SIDMOUTH moved the 1st reading of this Bill, and explained its object.

It was then read, and the Standing Orders being suspended, it went through all the usual stages, and was finally passed.—Lords HOLLAND, GREY, and SPENCER, protested against the proceeding.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 10.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Soon after two o'clock, the discharge of 21 guns announced the arrival of the Prince Regent, who, after the usual formalities in the Robing Chamber, entered the House, and took his seat beside the throne.

Soon after the SPEAKER of the Commons, attended by a great number of Members, advanced to the bar. The Speaker presented the Appropriation Bill, and addressed his Royal Highness.

The Prince Regent then read the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with deep regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.—I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.—I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.—I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church; and I confidently trust, that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the present year; and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the unfunded debt.—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"On closing this Session I think it proper to inform you that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve the present and to give directions for calling a new Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this country and of Europe, since I first met you in this place. At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained. By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make, in aid of countries nobly contending for independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the Continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured; and I had the happiness, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled success and glory. The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon his Majesty's people, I nevertheless looked forward with-

out dismay, having always the fullest confidence in the solidity of the resources of the British empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the nation. These expectations have not been disappointed. The improvement in the internal circumstances of the country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects will confirm these growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the laws and attachment to the Constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived."

The LORD CHANCELLOR said—"My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be now dissolved; and this Parliament is dissolved accordingly."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, June 6.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord CASTLEREAGH gave notice of his intention on Monday to bring in a Bill to suspend the operation of the Scotch Act in favour of Aliens purchasing such stock till the next Session. The Bill would have no retrospective provisions. The anomalous state of the law should not be allowed to exist, which gave the fullest naturalization to foreigners, even granting them the highest privilege, that of sitting in Parliament, and that by only purchasing stock to the amount of less than 100*l*. He should now only propose a Bill to suspend the operations of the Scotch Act of 1695 until the 25th of March next. In the course of next Session the law might be fully discussed.—Adjourned.

Monday, June 8.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Mr. BROUGHAM brought up a report of the Committee on the Education of the Poor. In moving that that report should be printed, he wished to say a very few words with regard to the Bill which had just passed, as one of the most flagrant cases which had just come to their knowledge was materially connected with the alterations in that Bill. That case related to the abuse of a charitable fund in a certain borough, (we understood in the county of Huntingdon). The only borough interest, that which gave the patron of the borough the whole power of sending two Members to that House, was the unjust abuse of a considerable estate left for charitable purposes. It would come within the compass of the Education Bill, for it had been set apart in the reign of Edward II. for the maintenance of a free-school, and in that reign had been estimated at the annual value of 35*l*. The land amounted to 145 acres. The whole rent was now 160*l*, while the value upon the lowest scale could not be less than within a trifle of 900*l*. per annum. This land was held by the mayor and 12 aldermen. Who were the trustees? The mayor and 12 aldermen. Who were the lessees who had this land contiguous and convenient to other property of the Crown? Who were the lessors?—The mayor and 12 aldermen all in one. They were all; and all that interest they had got from the property of the poor, which they had robbed for the purpose. (*Hear, hear!*) In that borough the burgesses were the people who had the right of voting; and it was so managed, that once a burgess, always a burgess. The lands were given amongst the burgesses for little or no rent. It was asked whether they had any opposition in the borough, or in what it consisted. The reply was, that there was no such thing as an opposition; the borough was what they called a maiden borough. (*Hear, hear!*) There never was an opposition known there. In fact, if there was any such thing, all the burgesses engaged in it would be turned out of the lands. It had pleased certain persons to persuade that the commission of inquiry should not operate so as to extend to that case. That worst of all cases was free from the visitation of a commission by that most fatal clause that exempted all charities that had special visitors. It seemed as if that case had been sent to fill up every vacancy in his arguments against the alterations in the Bill. Who were the visitors in this case? The Mayor and Aldermen themselves, the trustees, lessors and lessees, who had abused the trust, and robbed the poor for their own interest. He would ask, if any man could say, that that Bill, if not altogether, had not been almost entirely frittered away and destroyed by the alterations that had taken place? All that he could say was, that they ought not to sit and slumber,

but to supply the great deficiencies that the Bill laboured under. He thought that instance would be seen, and the measure at a future period amended accordingly, notwithstanding the great love of doubting that might exist.—The Report was ordered to be printed.

BILL TO SUSPEND THE SCOTCH ACT CLAUSE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, the House were aware that any commission could not regularly be granted to an alien, without the express sanction of Parliament by law. By the Scottish Act, however, any man, by purchasing 80*l.* worth of stock, without any oath of allegiance, or any other qualification whatever, became from that moment a naturalized subject. By this method military commissions might be granted under the Crown. There would, under that Act, be the means of employing any extent of military force of any foreign power, by only making purchases of the Bank, without going farther. If such was the state of the law, there could be but one opinion, that it ought no longer to exist. He therefore moved, that "leave be given to bring in a Bill to prevent aliens for a limited time from being naturalized, or being made or becoming denizens, except in certain cases."

Sir J. MACINTOSH by no means rose to oppose the motion, though the principle of the measure before proposed, was an outrage on the Constitution, and calculated to violate all principles of justice, to destroy every maxim of public faith, equally subversive of public credit, injurious to private property, and fatal to every right that was dear to this country. But as that abominable part had been withdrawn, he was ready to accede to what was now proposed. But he had difficulties with respect to the hasty adoption of any Bill like that for which the Noble Lord had moved. The extraordinary circumstances that had occurred in both Houses in the course of fourteen days, might excuse these scruples. What discoveries had fourteen days produced? Before the Alien Bill had passed, they were not aware of the Scotch Act at all. When it passed, they did not know that it contained a money clause in subversion of the privileges of that House. Since that time, they had found that corporate bodies, in different parts of the kingdom, had the power either of giving all or part of the privileges of naturalization. His advice to the House was, to beware of any thing founded on confidence reposed in any government which was obliged to plead guilty to such accumulated blunders and mistakes, and which had been so negligent of informing itself of what line of conduct Parliament ought to adopt.

After some further remarks, leave was given, the Bill was brought in, read a first and second time, and committed. The report was then brought up and received, and agreed to, with some verbal amendments. It was afterwards read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 9.

There not being 40 Members present, an adjournment took place.

Wednesday, June 10.

ALIEN BILL.

A message from the Lords informed the House that their Lordships had assented to the Bill preventing Aliens from being naturalized, or from being or becoming denizens, under certain limitations, till the 25th of March.

SLAVE TRADE, &c.

Mr. WILBERFORCE observed, that he had received certain information that the Slave Trade was openly carrying on to a great extent in the French colonies on the north-west coast of Africa, and that this inhuman practice was accompanied by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, murders having been committed by wholesale. As it was extremely desirable to prevent the possibility of any effectual revival of this detestable traffic, and as one great means of doing so would be to ascertain the real facts of the case, he should move an humble address to the Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House copies of any communications that had been received by his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, concerning the carrying on of the Slave Trade on the north-west coast of Africa.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that every disposition was manifested by the Government of France to put an end to the Slave Trade; but his Hon. Friend must be aware how difficult it was to cause a trade of that kind suddenly to cease in any colony, but more especially when that colony had recently passed into the possession of the power by which it was held. Although he was apprehensive that considerable mischief had occurred in the quarter alluded to, yet it was by no means to the extent sup-

posed. With respect to his Hon. Friend's motion, as the information wished for was not in such a shape as would allow of its being produced, and as his Hon. Friend had, by calling the attention of the House to the matter, effected in some measure the object in view, he was desirous that the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. WILBERFORCE assented; at the same time he took the opportunity of observing, that Portugal was another power with which it had been in vain endeavoured to discontinue the traffic. He trusted, however, that the British Government would persevere in their efforts, and that they would soon be crowned with success.

Lord CASTLEREAGH heartily concurred with his Hon. Friend in hoping that that power, which was now happily the only power by which that traffic was sanctioned, might soon be induced to remove this stain from its character.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Soon after two o'clock, the Usher of the Black Rod required the attendance of the House in the House of Peers. The Speaker and Members present (about 80) accordingly attended.—On their return, a short conversation took place between the late Speaker, Mr. Manners Sutton, and Mr. Tierney, the former being about to read the copy of the Speech of the Prince Regent, which he had procured.

Mr. TIERNEY objected to this, observing, that though such was the practice when Parliament was merely prorogued, yet that now, a dissolution having taken place, it would be irregular.

Mr. M. SUTTON acquiesced in the validity of the objection, and waved his intention.

On this the Members separated.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

R. P. Sayer, Clarence-row, Camberwell, Surrey, money-scriver. Attorney, Mr. Martindale, Gray's-inn-square.
J. Mayhew, St. Osyth, Essex, miller. Attorneys, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
C. Haywood, Manchester, manufacturer. Attorneys, Messrs. Willis, Clarke, and Co. Warrington-court.
R. Lodge, Blackburn, Lancashire, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn.
J. Boardman, Liverpool, merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Avison and Wheeler, Castle-street, Holborn.
A. Taberer, Collyhurst, Manchester, woollen-cord-manufacturer. Attorneys, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
R. Biss, Castle Eden, Durham, copperas-manufacturer. Attorneys, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, Pearse, and Hunt, Old Jewry.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

M. Framingham, Church-street, Bethnal-green, shoemaker. Attorney, Mr. Pearson, St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.
R. Brindle, Leyland, Lancashire, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn.
J. Tyas, Wakefield, York, grocer. Attorneys, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Crossley, Gray's-inn.
H. McGuckin, King's Mews, Charing-cross, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hutchison, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
J. Bartlett, junior, Beckington, Somersetshire, dyer. Attorney, Mr. Coates, Paul-street, Finsbury-square.
J. Benson, Birmingham, pocket-book-maker. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
J. Langlois, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Alderson, Symond's-inn.
C. J. Wrench, St. Mary Axe, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Osbaldeston, London-street.
W. A. Brown, College-hill, London, merchant. Attorneys, Messrs. Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad-street.
W. Watts, Bishop-Stortford, Herefordshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Dorset-street.
J. George, North Audley-street, coachmaker. Attorney, Mr. Wood, Chancery-lane.
F. Bardon and T. Burdon, Henley-in-Arden, Warwick, drapers. Attorneys, Messrs. Lea and Son, Henley-in-Arden.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 78½ | 3½ per Cent. 88½

Two or three articles, both original and communicated, which we much desired to insert this week, are delayed till next.

HONESTUS and others are received. The Editor returns his thanks to LEONIDAS. Is a WELLWISHER really under the necessity of being told that the accusations in question are absurd and malignant falsehoods? But more of this in a week or two, when we shall give a glance at our poor involuntary flatterer Mr. GIFFARD. A friend meanwhile has given him something more.

The Letter of HUMANITY on the forgery of Bank Notes, in our next.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

PARLIAMENT was dissolved on Wednesday. The Speech on the occasion is worth little remark. Its main feature is a reference to the long contest with BONAPARTE, the event of which is of course attributed to that stubborn continuance of hostilities, which, for their ignorant subsidizing spirit and mere passion, were justly thought obstinacy; but which, on account of the unexpected opportunities afforded by BONAPARTE'S own rashness and unjust invasion of Spain, we are now to look upon as so much sheer wisdom and perseverance. That the dissolution, however, might be graced with something new, it was done in a way which, it seems, has not been put in practice since the blessed time of the STUARTS,—pronounced *vivâ voce* by the REGENT. People wonder at this; and a conversation even took place upon it afterwards in the House, with apparently equal astonishment,—Mr. TIERNEY considering it as “an insult to Parliament,” and the SPEAKER himself seeming mystified. Mr. TIERNEY opposed the latter's offer to read the Speech, as it might imply some approbation of this strange proceeding. Mr. SUTTON said he had consulted Mr. HATSELL in the morning, on a case which had no precedent, “there having been no such dissolution since that of the Oxford Parliament;” but the great difficulty of the case, he added, consisted in this, viz. that he himself was no longer a Speaker; to which my Lord CASTLEREAGH the seat-seller, with his usual delicate insinuation, subjoined, that “if Gentlemen present appeared to deliberate as a *House of Commons*, they might incur a *præmunire*.” What a dreadful thing! We hope they will incur no such danger next Session. It was remarked, however, that there could be no harm in a conversation between Mr. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON and his friends round the table; but whether this ensued or not, we are not informed. The Speech was not read, and the House separated.

This singular circumstance will doubtless be taken into consideration on the meeting of the new-Parliament. It is the more thought of, inasmuch as it used to be reckoned a purposely ungracious thing in the Sovereign that did it; but we know of no cause which the REGENT has for quarrelling with Ministers or Parliament, except indeed on a score which is very unlikely; and if he had, he would not be in a hurry, we suspect, to shew it. The most likely cause is, either that there was a wish to be as grand as possible in the presence of the Grand Duke MICHAEL and other princely visitors, or that it is thought

as well to creep gradually back into as many of these old legitimate practices as occasion and toleration will allow.

There is no news of importance from Paris. The silence of expectation, which seemed immediately to rouse when it was known that the foreign troops were to go away, still continues. The readers of the extracts from the French Papers learn for the first time, that a lady, a Madame CAUCHOIS LEMAIRE, has been for three months past in prison under suspicion of being implicated in the alleged conspiracy against the Duke of WELLINGTON. She has just been set at liberty. A full-length portrait, we are told, with all the dignity of a shewman, has been exhibited of Louis the 18th, “in his royal robes,” painted by M. PAULIN GUERIN, and inscribed as follows:—“Given by the KING to his friend the PRINCE REGENT of England.” His MAJESTY appears to be seized with little gouty fits, now and then, of giving this awkward hint to the French people. We suggest the following compliment in return from Carlton House:—an allegorical picture of the French Nation with a halo of bayonets all round her, the points towards her body,—and this inscription, “Given by the PRINCE REGENT to his friend the KING of FRANCE.”

The most extraordinary piece of news from the Continent is the following:—

“The New Constitution for Bavaria, establishing a representative system, was published on the 28th ult. The States-General are to be assembled for the first time, on the 1st Jan. 1819. There are to be two Chambers, in the upper of which, the mediatised Princes are to have hereditary seats amongst the Nobles of the Kingdom, and the two religious Communions are also to be represented there by a certain number of their Prelates. The lower Chamber is to consist of the Representatives of the Universities, the towns, &c. The whole of the Constitution is not given in these Journals, but so far as the nature of it can be ascertained, it appears to be highly satisfactory.”

This is curious intelligence certainly, especially after the anger with which that alternately whining and tyrannizing person the King of PRUSSIA answered some of his subjects the other day for reminding him of his old promise to the same effect. It is the best thing the Allies have yet done for themselves; but what is also not a little curious is, that the first and only legitimate Government which has kept its promise of a representative constitution should be intimately connected with an illegitimate person, who is understood to have great weight at its Court,—EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS.

The expedition set on foot by the wealthy French Emigrants in North America continues to excite great interest. General LALLEMAND, says the *Courier*, “has left the French expedition, and proceeded on a secret mission, as it is reported, towards Mexico. The assertions, that it is the intention of these exiles to cultivate the soil, and remain in peace, are now altogether discredited. Not only were several vessels dispatched from Philadelphia, but several others were to join them from other ports. The number of their expected new allies is variously stated, from 2000 to 4000 men. The principal persons who have arranged the expedition, and promoted its success by subscriptions, are, JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Marshal Grouchy, and STEPHEN GERARD.”

An American paper says on the same subject,—“It

appears to be a fact, that a large expedition has been set on foot from the United States against the provinces of our neighbours. The force employed is apparently respectable in point of numbers, but still more so from the great military experience and talents of the leaders; and even most of the privates may be reckoned as veterans. It must certainly be expected that as soon as the Captain-General of the internal provinces hears of this intrusion, he will adopt measures to expel and destroy the invaders. ARREDONDO is believed to be the present Captain-General. He is more noted for unrelenting cruelty to prisoners, than by his defeat of the mixed force under TOLEDO, near St. Antonio, five years ago."

It appears by the following curious statement, that NAPOLEON's jailers have found out at last the possibility of his getting out of their magnanimous clutches. Major MOODIE's arrival, say the papers, "with despatches for Lord BATHURST, from Sir HUDSON LOWE, at St. Helena, has excited some speculation in the city, coincident as it is with the account of the landing of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland, which carried BONAPARTE to St. Helena, and in that situation had formed an acquaintance with BONAPARTE's servants. This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of an East Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor, in the night, contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit and pass some hours gaily among BONAPARTE's domestics. This he did two several nights without being noticed; but in conversation he boasted of his adroitness, and told his messmates what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction transpired; he was arrested and conducted to England in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed BONAPARTE knew of his being among his servants. However, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of BONAPARTE's escape on board of any English vessel, the Captain of which might be inclined for a bribe, or otherwise, to convey him to Europe or America. Indeed, it is reported several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as have induced Sir HUDSON LOWE to declare to the Government, that if vessels are allowed to come to that island as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner. It is reported that Major MOODIE is come home to make representations on this subject, and it is supposed another place of refreshment will be assigned for our East Indiamen."

Another account believes that BONAPARTE himself saw and conversed with the man.

If any stricter measures of confinement are taken against him, or rather, if all passing communication is cut off with the island (for the first step would be somewhat too gross) we trust that steps will be taken to bring the sailor and his messmates personally forward, in order that the truth of these paragraphs may be ascertained. But we are not at all sure that they are not forerunners of intelligence of another description.

The Second Lieutenant of the Griffin, at St. Helena, informed Captain GUNNER, of the Lord Sidmouth, which arrived on Friday off Portsmouth, that BONAPARTE was quite well on the 14th April, and attending the Races on that day.

The report of a seaman having found his way to Longwood, BONAPARTE's residence, and back, gains additional credit. It is added, that he belonged to the Northumberland, which conveyed BONAPARTE to St. Helena, and had been employed in making some roads to Longwood. Upon his return to St. Helena, he went ashore in the boat, climbed the rocks, and got to Longwood, where he passed some time with the domestics, and even saw and conversed with BONAPARTE. The next night he went again, and took a comrade, and again conversed with BONAPARTE, effecting his return to his ship both times without being discovered. But having boasted of what he had done, he was put in irons and sent home. Such is the report.—*Courier*.

The Foreign Papers announce the death of Field-Marshal Prince BARCLAY DE TOLLY, one of the most distinguished Officers in the Russian army.—Field-Marshal Prince SCHWARTZENBERG, the Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, on their first entrance into France, is also seriously ill with a liver complaint.

The QUEEN rides out daily in her garden, and continues to mend.

The PRINCE REGENT takes frequent rides in his buggy into the country, in the evenings, dressed in the plainest manner, and generally with only one attendant. In a late excursion with Sir BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD, the heat of the weather drove him to seek for some beverage to quench his thirst, at a gardener's cottage by the wayside, where his Royal Highness waited, till his hostess prepared tea for him, of which he partook most heartily.—*Evening paper*.

The marriage of the Duke of KENT with the Princess MARIA LOUISA VICTORIA, of Linangen, sister of Prince LEOPOLD, was announced, on Thursday night, by the Duke of Sussex, at a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern.

In the City, there are 6 or 7 Candidates, and among them, Messrs. WOOD, WATTHMAN, and THORPE, all three advocates for Retrenchment and Reform. Surely the Livery, after their long sufferings under the corrupt system, advocated by CURTIS and his set of politicians, will hardly suffer one such man to represent them in Parliament.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Right Hon. JOHN HILEY ADDINGTON, of a mortification in his stomach, the night before last. He had been indisposed for some time, but it was not apprehended till Wednesday last that his dissolution would be so speedy. An express was then sent off to his brother Lord Viscount Sidmouth, who set off immediately, but could not arrive before the fatal event had taken place.—*Courier*—*Saturday*.

A general meeting of the Proprietors was on Monday held at Drury-lane Theatre, Sir THOMAS TURTON in the Chair, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Special Committee. After hearing the Report, it was unanimously resolved that the Theatre should not be continued open longer than was absolutely necessary to allow the usual benefits to performers, unless the performers were willing to take on themselves the risk of loss during the remainder of the usual season; that no attempt to open the Theatre next season, without previous arrangement with the creditors, was advisable; that if such arrangements could be effected, it was expedient to raise the sum of 6000*l.*; and that the system of management should be changed, and a person properly qualified should be entrusted with the sole management of the Theatre during the ensuing season, subject only to the revision of his pecuniary arrangements by a Committee named by the Proprietors.

Saturday was married at Tottenham, by the Rev. J. SAMPSON, Mr. R. ROUSE, of Finchley, to Miss GYE, of Wood Greer.

The will of JOHN BAKER, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, who has lately died possessed of property to the amount of half a million sterling, contains the following extensive charitable bequests:—

To Bethlem Hospital	- - -	£10,000	3 per Ct. Cons.
London Lying-in Hospital	- - -	5,000	
The Marine Society	- - -	500	
The London Hospital	- - -	10,000	
The Small-pox and Inoculation Hospital	- - -	3,000	
St. Luke's Hospital	- - -	3,000	
The Philanthropic Society	- - -	1,600	
The Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts	- - -	3,000	
The Charity School of Christ-church, Middlesex	- - -	800	

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO FANNY, AGED THREE YEARS.

"Even so this happy creature of herself
"Is all sufficient: Solitude to her
"Is blithe Society."

WORDSWORTH.

As young and pretty as the bud
Of the strawberry in the wood;
As restless as the fawn that's there,
Playing like a thing of air,—
Chasing the wind, if there be any,—
Like these, art thou, my little FANNY.

I look on thee, and in thy face,
The life is there of childish grace:
I see the silent thought that breaks
Into young smiles as Fancy wakes;
And newly-winged Intelligence,
Trying its little flights from thence.
I see a strife 'twixt Health and Beauty,
Which shall the best achieve its duty;
A gentle strife, for both contend,
But both, like Bees, their labours blend.
Thy cheek by Health is rounded well,
By its hand invisible.

But sweet and rosy hues there are,
And you may trace young Beauty there.
Health made thy gentle lips to be
So glad in their own company;
So lavish of the cherry's dyes,
So like the leaf, when autumn flies;—
But Beauty claims thy young blue eyes.
And oh thy little light soft hair,
Parted on thy forehead fur,
Doth seem to take its own delight
In leaning smooth and looking bright.
Thy figure small, and tiny feet,
Dotting the carpet round us, greet
Our hearts with joy, and feed the sense
Of love for utter innocence.

These beauties, FANNY, are to thee,
As yet, unknown society;—
And so they're a befitting dress
For thy mental prettiness;—
For thy simple thoughts, that seem
Fragments of a summer dream;—
For thy merry lips first sayings,
For thy Fancy's fairy strayings:
Thou art wiser far than many
That in years are richer, FANNY.

The best of wisdom dwells with thee,
In thy white simplicity,—
In thy young imaginings,
Which float about on spotless wings;

In thy prattlings, kindly meant,
And in thy beautiful content.
Thine is the bloom of life, and we
Are jarrers in society,—
Opposers of each other's good,
Despoilers of all neighbourhood;
Prone to pain, and serious folly,
And framers of self melancholy.
Thou dost wander light and free,
In thine own heart's company;
Making mirth, wherever chance
May lead thee in thy mazy dance;
Like the Linnet wild, that weaves
Glad liberty amid the leaves.

Little copyer of the lives
Of thy playmate relatives,—
Mocker of the elder ones,—
How thy wayward fancy runs,
By light from thine own laughing eyes,
Its circle of sweet mimeries.
Oft in thy little face, I find
The fitting shadows of the mind
Pass and repass, as thou dost tease
That mind with infant sophistries:—
And then, when no conclusion's near,
Thou, like a true philosopher,
Dost seek the joyous heart again,
And leave at rest the little brain.

Fare thee well, I've found in thee
Blithe and sweet society;
Merriment in drooping pain,
Pictures, given back again,
Of the pranks of childishness,
Ere I tasted of distress.
Fare thee well, may youth be slow
To pass from thee, who wear'st it so;
For years are but the links of care,
To one so innocent and fair.
Around thee joy, within thee truth,
Thou'rt worthy of perpetual youth;—
Worthy of that delight which lies
Within thy blue and pleasant eyes;
Worthy thy mother's fond caressing.
I owe thee, FANNY, many a blessing,
For pranks of kindliness and glee,
And words of childish charity;
For pleasures generous, light and many,—
And therefore do I bless thee, FANNY!

J. H. R.

ANECDOTE OF MR. KEAN.

(We do not insert the following letter for Mr. Kean's gratification, but for our own and the reader's.—*Edit.*)

SIR,—I think that you will feel pleasure in making the anecdote, which I am about to relate, known to the public. You may rely on its being authentic, as I heard it from undoubted authority.

One evening, as that unrivalled Actor, Mr. Kean, was walking by Drury-lane Theatre, he was addressed by a poor Negro, who was almost naked. The miserable condition of the suppliant excited Mr. Kean's compassion, and as he wished to relieve him, but had not any money about him, with almost unexampled charity he took off his own great-coat, and put it on the beggar, who was, I make no doubt, greatly surprised at such an act of benevolence. In the hopes that you will give this a place in your paper, I shall conclude, by subscribing myself, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

THALIA.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 326.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. ELLISTON appeared on Tuesday as *Sheva*, in CUMBERLAND's comedy of the *Jew*, and as *Young Wilding* in FOOTE's farce of the *Liar*. Perhaps we never saw him to better advantage in either of these parts. His tremulous and tearful impotence in the former was not less true to the character, than his robust readiness of falsehood in the latter. There is no comparison however in the merits of the two, as pieces of authorship. The humility of the *Jew* is so over done, that Mr. CUMBERLAND, with all his good intentions, appears to have been hardly so sincere in the work as he would seem. He confessed he expected great gratitude for it from his Israelitish contemporaries, and was disappointed at not finding his portrait realized. Perhaps his flattery was not thought to be so very complimentary. *Sheva* in fact was intended as a mere contradiction to *Shylock*. SHAKESPEARE shewed us how a Jew was rendered money-getting and malignant by circumstances, which nevertheless still left the elements of a human being in him;—Mr. CUMBERLAND, not quite so wise, wished to shew us how a Jew was not dependant on habits and circumstances of any sort. Therefore, because *Shylock* was revengeful, *Sheva* has no revenge; because *Shylock* was very furious at being spurned and called a dog, *Sheva* is collared only to shed tears; because *Shylock* loved usury, and kept tight hold of the only thing his persecutors allowed him to realize, *Sheva* makes hundreds to give them away; because *Shylock* was a Jew all over, such as Judaism and Christianity to boot had made him, *Sheva* only plays the Jew enough to hinder us from forgetting his excessive Anti-Jewishness, and like Dr. GARTH, is

The best good Christian, though he knows it not.

This is the way neither to mend nor to flatter.

FOOTE's *Liar*, though not his own idea, for it came to him through comedies both English and French, is a very different thing very spiritedly tossed up. The moral also is as much to the purpose, as it is excellent and unaffected. The way in which the hero gets out of petty difficulties only to get into greater ones, the voluntary extravagances of falsehood to which his habit has brought him, and the affected nicety of detail which is generated by the consciousness of it, are all managed to the life, and were as excellently given us by Mr. ELLISTON. Nothing could be in the more genuine spirit of comedy than the dry and affectedly unconscious manner in which he would halt occasionally, and then resume with an air of eager recollection.

This theatre abruptly closed the other day for the rest of the week. The acknowledged and extreme difficulties of this theatre are very extraordinary things to us. They are laid by many to the account of bad management; but if the theatrical performances are any test on such an occasion, those at Drury Lane have most assuredly been in a finer and higher taste. We cannot but think that a rumour of its being much poorer than Covent Garden, has gone a great way these money-making times.

6-5

We are authorised to state, that the representation in our paper of yesterday, that Drury-lane Theatre will close after next Monday, was inaccurate, as the performances will continue in regular succession after that day until the end of the season.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE have signified their intention of honouring Drury-lane Theatre with their presence on Wednesday next.—*Morning Chronicle*.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 43.

THE EDITOR OF THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

This little person is a considerable catspaw: and so far worthy of some slight notice. He is the *Government Critic*, a character nicely differing from that of a Government spy—an invisible link, that connects literature with the police. It is his business to keep a strict eye over all writers who differ in opinion with his Majesty's Ministers, and to measure their talents and attainments by the standard of their servility and meanness. For this office he is well qualified.—The Editor of the *Quarterly Review* is also Paymaster of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners; and whenever an author comes before him in the one capacity, with whom he is not acquainted in the other, he knows how to deal with him. He has his cue beforehand. The distinction between truth and falsehood is lost upon him: he minds only the distinction between Whig and Tory. The same set of threadbare common-places, the same second-hand assortment of abusive nicknames, are always repeated; and the ready convenient lie comes in aid of the lack of other resources, and passes off, with impunity, in the garb of religion and loyalty. He is under the protection of the *Court*; and his zeal for his King and country gives him a right to say what he pleases of every writer who does not do all in his power to pamper the one into a tyrant, and to trample the other into a herd of slaves. Without wit or understanding in himself, he derives his weight with the great and powerful from the very circumstance that takes away all real weight from his opinion, viz. that it has no one object but to flatter their folly and vices in the grossest manner, by holding up to hatred and contempt whatever opposes in the slightest degree, or in the most flagrant instances of abuse, their pride and passions. Accustomed to the indulgence of his mercenary virulence and party-spite, he seems to have lost all relish as well as capacity for the ordinary exercises of the understanding, and makes up for the obvious want of ability by the barefaced want of principle. There is something in the nature of man that suits with his office. He is in no danger of exciting the jealousy of his patrons by a splendid display of extraordinary talents, while his sordid devotion to their will, and to his own interest, at once ensures their gratitude and contempt. Of an humble origin himself, he recommends his performances to persons of fashion by always abusing *low people*, with the smartness of a lady's waiting-woman, and the independent spirit of a travelling tutor. Raised from the lowest rank to his present despicable eminence in the world of letters, he is indignant that any one should attempt to rise into notice, except by the same regular tramels and servile gradations, or go about to separate the stamp of merit from the badge of sycophancy. The silent listener in select circles and menial tool of noble families has become the oracle of Church and State. The purveyor to the prejudices of a private patron succeeds, by no other title, to regulate the public taste. Having felt the inconveniences of poverty, this man looks up with low and grovelling admiration to the advantages of wealth and power: having had to contend with the mechanical difficulties of ignorance, he sees nothing in learning but its mechanical uses. A self-taught man naturally becomes a pedant, and mistakes the means of knowledge for the end, unless he is a man of genius, and Mr. Giffard is not a man of genius. From having known nothing originally, he thinks it a great matter to know any thing now, no matter what or how small it is—nay, the smaller and more insignificant it is, the more curious he thinks it, as it is further removed from common sense and human nature. The collating of points and commas is the highest game his literary ambition can reach to, and the squabbles of editors are to him more important than the meaning of the author.

He thinks more of the letter than the spirit of a passage, and in his eagerness to shew his minute superiority over others, misses both. There cannot be a greater nuisance than a dull, envious, low-bred man, who is placed in the situation of the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*. Conscious that his reputation stands on very slender and narrow foundations, he is naturally jealous of the pretensions of others. He insults over unsuccessful authors; he hates successful ones. He is angry at the faults of a work, more angry at its excellences. If an opinion is old, he treats it with supercilious indifference; if it is new, it provokes his rage. Having but a limited range of understanding, every thing beyond that range appears to him a paradox and an absurdity; and he resents every suggestion of the kind as an imposition on the public, and an insult on his own sagacity. He cavils at what he does not comprehend; and misrepresents what he knows to be true. Bound to go through the periodical task of abusing all those who are not, like himself, the abject tools of power, his irritation increases with the number of obstacles he meets with, and the number of sacrifices he is obliged to make of common sense and veracity to his interest and self-conceit. Every instance of prevarication he wilfully commits makes him more in love with hypocrisy, and every indulgence of his hired malignity makes him more disposed to repeat the insult and the injury. His understanding becomes more and more distorted, and his feelings more and more callous. Grown old in the service of corruption, he drivels on to the last with prostituted impotence, and shameless effrontery; gorges a meagre reputation for wit, by venting the dribbles of his spleen and impertinence on others; answers their arguments by confuting himself; mistakes habitual obtuseness of intellect for a particular acuteness, not to be imposed upon by shallow pretensions; unprincipled rancour for zealous loyalty; and the irritable, discontented, vindictive, and peevish effusions of bodily pain and mental infirmity, for proofs of refinement of taste and strength of understanding.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The great outlines of almost all objects contain within them lesser outlines, and these again numerous smaller ones, so that the whole presents a beautiful, crimped, and touchy surface; gradually however becoming finer and smoother in appearance as they are removed from the place they are seen from, till the whole melts mistily into the horizon. All this is particularly seen in landscape scenery, and even a round and smooth young face has, when viewed nearly, a pleasing broken tinting of red and white. It is a great and unusual beauty in the painting of flesh. Mr. JACKSON, Mr. OWEN, and Mr. PHILLIPS, are quite alive to it, as is Mr. CALCOTT, in his *Mouth of the Tyne*. We always see this rich feature of Nature well pencilled by Mr. COLLINS. His 8, *Scene on the Coast of Norfolk*, has it profusely in the nubilous atmosphere, the still wave, the young fishermen, &c. Mr. NASMYTH has well painted it in 22, *View near Lutterary*. This picture has little or no aerial perspective. In Mr. KIDD's excellent picture, 18, *The Poacher detected*, it enriches a most naturally represented scene in a study, where the shaggy gentleman, the hand-fumbling, sheepish poacher, standing before him, the accusing game-keeper, the hare, dogs, dresses, &c. all invite us to fulfil our intention of giving it a eulogistic notice. The main light shining in at the window spreads beautifully into the room, where it glows on the ink-stand and other objects, so as, with a due proportion of lesser light in other parts, to keep in just counterbalance the strong sunshine at the window. Every object is seen with proper distinctness and no more, and with a cheerful colour that does not participate of any place; so

that in all the requisites of the subject there is an effective but controuled power, a praise that attaches to few of our painters of domestic subjects, who mostly strike into caricature. Even Mr. ALLAN, whose powers are great, deviates somewhat into bombast in his picture of a *Press-gang*. In the attitude of the Officer, he rouses up the departed spirit of Mr. KEMBLE's studied starts. But this picture, though poor in colour, has, like that actor, some capital passages of character, though rather overwrought, for fathers and wives are not apt to faint away on these occasions in sea-ports. Mr. KIDD has, in fine, painted his subject on sound principles.—Notwithstanding a hard outline and somewhat too olive a colour. Mr. J. J. CHALON has given us good Spanish scenery and good character in 81, *Gil Blas and Diego the Barber meeting with the Player*.

Excellent as our Miniature Painters were last year, they have still more beautifully advanced their respective styles. The grey quakerism of Mr. A. E. CHALON's colouring is recommended by its unity, neatness, and brightness, and by the remarkable look of life and easy attitudes of his figures. They almost make us doubt whether his style is not the best. On the whole, however, we prefer a warmer spread of colour, masterly as it is of its kind. Mrs. GREEN's are such as we should expect from the taste and intellectuality of her family. 704 and 717, *Major Light* and a *Lady*, have a chastened brightness of colour, admirably understood effects of light and shade, and a cast of dresses truly elegant. Mr. A. ROBERTSON's add to their former elegant neatness and lively colour the advantage of greater force. He has a beautiful distinctness of outline and breadth of manner; but we rather prefer that style of outline and effect seen in Mr. S. P. DENNING's portrait of *Mrs. Fletcher*, which is more broken and varied in the outline, the marking, and the flesh, and is the exact medium, we think, between the liny and hard and the very blended outline. His colouring, too, is here a nicely calculated midway between the very glowing and the grey. This portrait is, at least in our judgment, one of the most correct displays of what the style of a miniature ought to be, particularly in relation to the degree of strength. His strongest shades are only as dark as the half tints of others, and yet Mr. CHALON's are scarcely brighter. Diminished as a miniature is in so very great a degree from the original size, it strikes us that it is best when it has a considerable degree of tenderness in the colouring, light, and shade, that do not necessarily belong to larger works. This appears to be Mr. DENNING's principle, and the effect of it, as seen in this miniature, is charming. He has given a different style in light, shade, and colour, to 646, *Portrait of Hagee Baba*, which is nearly as dark as REMBRANDT, and painted on very similar principles, but better drawn. The sumptuous dress is kept in excellent subordination to the face and hands, while it receives a beautiful and varied play of half light. Masterly as this is, we prefer this style for larger works, though the whole is still softened into sobriety and great tenderness as a miniature; for it is not more against very decisive outlines that we contend, than against decisive colours and chiaro-scuro, such as are in Mr. ROBERTSON's capital and justly admired miniatures. Mr. ROBERTSON's are beautifully finished, and have extraordinary brilliancy and look of life. Mr. NEWTON has every year made strides of improvement, in a style where every principle of his art is well understood.—Mr. HAUGHTON's style is sometimes rather heavy, but with very considerable attachment and excellent likenesses.

The three Misses SHARPE should have more than a brief mention, did our room allow, for their very able miniatures. 830, *A Mother and dead Child*, by Miss L. SHARPE, has a true vigour of feeling in the different requisites of her subject. She gives a more elevated character to the class of miniature by the superiority of her subject.

and her excellent manner of treating it. Among many other striking miniatures are those by F. FERRIERE, Mr. THOMSON, Middle, BEAUREPAIRE, Mr. HARGREAVES, Mr. DOUGLAS, H. THOMSON, H., Mr. EMDIN, P. VIOLET, Miss JONES, Miss KNIGHT, Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCOTNEY, Mr. H. HERVE, &c.

Among various good Drawings are those by Mr. CONSTARLE, 446. *A Gothic Porch*, &c.; 482, the *Haymaker's Repast*, R. HILLS; Mr. CAPON's *Trees*; Mr. W. VARLEY's *Views*; 871, *View of Cloakham*, J. B. KNIGHT, H., and some beautifully bright and new effects in various houses and pleasure grounds by Mr. J. MARTIN. It is almost superfluous to mention the admired works in Enamel by Mr. BONE, Mr. MURPHY, &c. Mr. HAYNES, Mr. UWINS, and others, have good portrait drawings. It is a pleasure to see the labour and talent which produce this year such an improved shew of flowers and fruit, coloured and drawn with botanical nicety, purity, and splendour, both on light and dark grounds. Among the best are Mr. PELLETIER's, large on white grounds, Miss BAKER's, small on dark grounds, which are among the highest finished and clearest we have ever yet seen in the Exhibition, and worthy to be placed, as one is, among Mr. EDRIDGE's masterly portrait drawings. She has also a very correct *Study of Grouse from Nature*. The Florist will look with pleasure on Mrs. KEARSE's, Mrs. ADAMS's, Miss COTTON's, Mr. BURGESS's, Mr. MIKELL's, Mr. HARDY's, &c. The chaplets all these Artists produce, in honour of British taste, are too beautiful to be overlooked by a British Critic.

R. H.

TO LORD HENRY H. MOLYNEUX HOWARD.

MY LORD.—I have lately read your address to the Freemen of Gloucester, and the eulogium which the persons who met at the Plough Tavern have passed upon your conduct. The reference in the latter to the necessity of a minute attention to the expenditure of the country is rather unfortunate, as your vote upon one occasion, since your present rank was conferred upon you, if the list of the minority was correctly given, was not very favourable to economy. Neither was the allusion to your independence well-timed; since, if we may judge from that vote, you had, for years, sacrificed your own judgment to the wishes of the patron by whose influence you obtained your seat in Parliament.

In your address, you have taken some pains to conceal the plain fact, which may be told in a few words. The influence of the late Duke of Norfolk procured your election for Gloucester; and, he being dead, you had no more chance of being returned at the next election, than you had of being made Prime Minister. The only parts of your address, which it is my intention to notice particularly, are, your avowal of personal prudence, your declaration of care for your family, your boast of independence, and your determination not to hazard your comforts. Of your personal prudence I have had a convincing proof; and if you, at any time, wish for my testimony, it shall be at your service. Your care for your family induced you to cling to the late Duke of Norfolk, and to retain the legacy he bequeathed to you, though his Grace's children receive only miserable pittance in the form of annuities. Your professions of independence must be laughed at by every one acquainted with your subserviency to the late Duke, and the servility by which you induced his Grace to permit you to remain at Arundel, after he had openly shown his desire to remove you from it. As, however, you have, by your public profession of this virtue, challenged inquiry, I shall accept the challenge, and shall, at a proper opportunity, publicly state the means by which you have obtained, for yourself and your son, the largest

portion of the immense property bequeathed by the late Duke, while his children are left in penury; means which appear to me to militate against your claims to independence. As for your avowed determination to secure your own comforts, no one can doubt your sincerity. You have always studied to increase them, as far as wealth could enable you to attain that object; and have not hesitated to accept, and retain, property which, according to every principle of moral justice, ought to belong to others. Some men think that riches, purchased by a loss of character, cannot add to their comforts: others, and your Lordship may be amongst the number, fancy that wealth, however obtained, is desirable, even though infamy should attend the possession of it.

Perhaps you may think that this letter is a repetition of the insult, which, as I have been informed, you consider me to have formerly offered you. If such should be your opinion, I recommend patience to you; for the course which you formerly pursued is no longer open to you. You cannot now go, whining like a beaten school boy, to your neighbours, requesting them to fight your battles for you. You cannot again intreat and implore a wine-merchant, and an attorney, men respectable in their stations, but whom you had previously treated with considerable arrogance, to stand forward in defence of one of the Noble Family of Howard, who could not, or would not, defend himself. Nay, even the rank and influence of your noble and magnanimous relative will now be of no avail; and the threat that no persons who dared to receive me, or the daughters of your benefactor, within their doors, should ever enter the gates of Arundel Castle, would now be uttered in vain. The Catholic Patron, however inclined to persecution, cannot deprive me of another Living, in direct opposition to the avowed sentiments of his Catholic Brethren, who maintain that "it is utterly unreasonable and inconsistent, that the members of one religious community should appoint the Pastors of another;" and must therefore regard the removal of the Pastor of one religious community, by the member of another, for the purpose of persecution, with abhorrence. I am beyond the reach of the weapons with which you courageously attacked an unarmed man, and the mode of warfare you formerly adopted must be laid aside. You can no longer fire from behind a parapet and wound your adversary, while you are secured from hazard.

My Lord, I take my leave of you for the present; reminding you, that you could notice and ridicule the arts and manoeuvres of some other branches of the Noble Family, who were competitors with you for the late Duke's favour, when your fears were excited lest they should obtain, as they have done, portions of the prize; that the character of a legacy-hunter has always been held in contempt or abhorrence; and that, while a single spark of virtuous and manly feeling has remained in a nation, the odious reptile, when once exposed, has been driven from the society of honourable men.—I am, my Lord, your's, &c.

T. B. MORRIS.

Diss, Norfolk, June 2.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, June 9.

MARQUIS OF EXETER v. DRAKARD.

Mr. GURNEY said, that he was instructed to show cause against a rule for a criminal information against the proprietor of the *Stamford News*, for a supposed libel upon the Marquis of Exeter.

Lord ELMENBOROUGH asked, if Mr. Gurney were provided with any affidavits in which it was sworn that the imputations contained in the alleged libel were true.

Mr. GURNEY answered, that he was: several persons, whose

names it was not necessary to state, deposed to the irregular and indecorous conduct of the Marquis of Exeter, who, in company with a Capt. Percy, had frequently (seven instances being particularized) ridden through the town of Stamford, nodding, &c. to females whom he saw; on one occasion he stopped before a window where some most respectable ladies were sitting, and who in consequence were obliged to retire. At another time his Lordship had been seen smiling and nodding at Mary Bolland, a milliner and dress-maker in the town, and peeping into the shop where she was at work. The Noble Marquis had carried these improprieties to such a length, that his conduct had become the subject of general conversation and complaint. He had also several confirmatory affidavits on behalf of the defendant, the proprietor of the *Stamford News*.

Mr. CLARKE interrupted Mr. Gurney, and observed, that it was unnecessary to enter further into the facts stated, if the Court thought that a repelition of the assertions in the libel afforded a sufficient answer to the application. The Marquis of Exeter probably could not contradict what was sworn, that he had ridden through the town, of which he was almost the sole proprietor, and he might have looked into a milliner's shop; but the Learned Counsel submitted that this could not warrant the gross attack made upon him by the defendant. The Marquis of Exeter was a very young nobleman, and might, perhaps, have been guilty of some of those indiscretions, from which his rank did not exempt him; but it was not fit, for the sake of public decency, that they should thus be made the subject of public discussion.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—It should seem that this staring in at the windows and these noddings have been many times repeated, and they lead to the conclusion that there is something improper in the conduct of the Marquis of Exeter, which has been made matter of animadversion and complaint. I apprehend, according to the rule the Court has laid down for itself, it will not interpose by criminal information, if the facts are confirmed upon affidavits; but it leaves the party to his remedy before a Grand Jury.

Mr. CLARKE repeated, that the Marquis of Exeter was a very young nobleman, only about 18 years of age.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—We do not say whether the publication is a libel or not; only that the Court, under the circumstances, will not take notice of it.

Mr. CLARKE submitted, that the affidavits did not sufficiently answer the complaint. The Marquis of Exeter had a right to ride through his own borough, and if he saw friends at a window, there could be no great harm in nodding to them.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH again said, that as affidavits were produced to show that what was advanced in the letter published in the *Stamford News* was true, the Court would not interpose.

Mr. CLARKE complained that the attack had been repeated; and that to prevent the further outrage of his Lordship's feelings, it had become necessary to take some step or other.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY observed, that if the Noble Marquis thought it prudent, he could bring his case before a Grand Jury, and that very shortly, as the assizes were so near.

Mr. GURNEY contended that the defendant had only maintained the facts he had once asserted, and which he was ready to prove.

Mr. CLARKE referred to what he called the indecent observations made by the *Stamford News* upon the motion for a criminal information: as to the part of them that related to himself and supposed mis-statements he had made, he was perfectly indifferent.—Rule discharged.

LORD S. CHURCHILL v. THE TIMES.

Just at the rising of the Court, Mr. SCARLETT addressed their Lordships, and requested that they would permit him to make a motion, which, unless made to day, a young nobleman would still continue subject to those persecutions which he had suffered for some time past. His application was for a criminal information against a public print, and he made it on the part of Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, whose character had been attacked in the grossest manner, and who had been tormented both with public and private libels for some time past. His present application was founded on affidavits verifying every word which he should state to their Lordships. It appeared that on the 20th of last month, Lord Charles Spencer Churchill was driving in his tilbury along the King's-road, at a moderate pace; just before him was a chaise, in which were Mr. Tooke and two ladies. Mr. Tooke appeared to be a very indifferent driver. There was full room for three carriages in that part of the road in which they were; but the unskilful manner in which Mr. Tooke

managed his horse, rendered it impossible for Lord Charles to pass him. His Lordship called to him several times, but Mr. Tooke apparently paid no attention. At this instant another carriage came up, passed Lord Charles and Mr. Tooke, and Lord Charles then determined to pass himself. Mr. Tooke, however, either alarmed by the carriages passing him, or from want of skill, drove against a post, and by the concussion one of the ladies was thrown out, and the consequences which followed were most calamitous. Lord Charles immediately pulled up, got out of his carriage, and anxiously offered every assistance in his power to the young lady and her friends. On the day following he called at the surgeon's, and requested, if it should appear that his presence was at all necessary before the Coroner, that he might be summoned. The surgeon, however, stated, that there was no necessity for his appearance. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Accidental Death;" and the Learned Counsel stated, that he had now an affidavit from one of the Jurymen, which declared that it was the unanimous opinion of the Jury that no blame ought to be attached to Lord Charles Spencer Churchill. On the day following, however, a letter appeared in the *Times* newspaper, addressed to the Editor, and signed "A Relative." That letter purported to contain a correct account of the accident which had happened in the King's-road, and it imputed the occasion of the catastrophe entirely to the furious driving of his Lordship, and to his improper impatience in attempting to pass the carriage. The letter went on to state that the witnesses examined before the Coroner were unanimous in imputing the accident to the negligence of Lord Charles, and it contained a comment upon his Lordship's conduct, dictated in the strongest language. Since that time, a second letter had appeared in the same paper, signed T. Tooke, expressing indignation at the manner in which his Lordship had treated the matter, Lord Charles having gone to a ball at Almack's on the same night on which the accident happened, and never having once sent to inquire after the family. The Learned Counsel said, that the assertion contained in both these letters were false and calumnious, and observed, that Lord Charles had also received certain anonymous communications, in which he had been charged with the murder of the young lady.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—One does not know but that he may have been negligent in driving, but that was not a ground for a charge of murder. It was certainly unfeeling in him not to have called upon the family after the accident.

Mr. SCARLETT.—He did call, my Lord. This is a misrepresentation.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—You are not now moving for a criminal information against Mr. Tooke, but against a newspaper. If you can bring the anonymous letters home to Mr. Tooke, it is well. You may then move for a criminal information against him.

Mr. SCARLETT.—Three witnesses were examined before the inquest, Mr. Tooke, Mary Smith, and William Jones. The Jury were unanimous in their opinion that there was no improper driving on the part of his Lordship. It was only Mr. Tooke who swore that there was any negligence.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—There was different evidence before the Coroner then, if Mr. Tooke swore that there was improper driving.

Mr. SCARLETT.—Yes, my Lord; but the newspaper had no right to state that the witnesses were unanimous on that subject. On the contrary, all but Mr. Tooke swore that there was no negligence on the part of his Lordship.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—This is certainly a misrepresentation, and upon that account I think you are entitled to your rule to show cause.—Rule granted.

Thursday, June 11.

THE KING v. STANLEY, ESQ. AND MORGAN.

An indictment against the two defendants, the one the son of Mrs. Stanley, widow of a Master in Chancery, and the other her coachman, for an assault upon Samuel Darby, a livery stable-keeper.

Samuel Darby deposed, that he was a livery-stable keeper at North Portland-mews. Mrs. Stanley jobbed horses with the witness, and on the 16th of December last Morgan brought the horses home, having used them very ill; witness remonstrated, and said that he should not use them so again; but Morgan knocked him down. He then went away, but returned with young Stanley; the witness insisted that the defendant should drive the horses no more; defendant said he would, and struck the witness on the breast, and broke one of his ribs: at the same

time young Stanley struck the witness, and cut his lip; they then both fell upon him, and beat him very much. Young Stanley then took him round the body, and said, "Out with him; d—n him we'll have him out, if we murder him." The witness then cried murder. A person named Bunkell then came to his assistance, and the two defendants went away with the carriage and horses. The witness kept his bed for a week, and was attended for a fortnight by a medical man.

Mr. Baylis, an apothecary, had attended Darby, who had considerable fever and a cough; a rib was fractured on the right side; he was also much bruised, and his head contused.

Mr. READER addressed the Jury for the defendants. Young Stanley was only between 18 and 19 years of age, but not at all of a disposition to commit an outrage of this nature. The horses were jobbed by the year, and for the time the horses were here, and she had a right to have them out at any time of the night. The fact was, that Darby was quite drunk at the time of the assault, and young Stanley might legally exercise so much force upon the prosecutor as was necessary to give him the use of his mother's horses to carry him to his brother's, the night being very wet. It was very likely that a struggle took place, but it was entirely owing to Darby's refusing to allow Mrs. Stanley's coachman to take out her horses.

John Caldicot, constable, swore that he had seen the prosecutor extremely intoxicated on the night in question; he was leaning on the pole of a carriage, as if he could not support himself without it. The witness had never heard a man use more abusive language. This was soon after the assault. The witness was not aware that Darby had been assaulted, and heard no complaint.

Thos. O'ly saw Darby after this assault very drunk and very abusive to the defendant Morgan.

Mr. GUNTER insisted that the appearance of intoxication was occasioned by the cruel beating the prosecutor had received.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH left the case to the Jury, who found both the defendants guilty.

BYRNE V. CUNOX.

This was an action brought against the defendant for a nuisance. It appeared that the defendant was a goldbeater, living next door to Mr. Byrne, who was continually disturbed by the noise and hammering.

Mr. SCARLETT stated the case to the Jury: after which several witnesses were called, who deposed, that such was the effect of the hammering, that the glasses were continually shaking on the table, that the furniture was also shook, and that it was extremely disagreeable to the plaintiff's family.

A Jurymen.—It is useless to go farther.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Really, Mr. MARRYAT, you might as well give up the case, unless you can bring contrary evidence. You see the common sense of the Jury makes them state that they are satisfied. It is clear that the plaintiff is much annoyed by this noise and shaking. No earthly consideration could induce me to live in such a situation, unless compelled by extreme poverty. It is, in fact, depriving a man of all the comforts of life. The Jury may find for the plaintiff, with the smallest damages, as his object is merely to remove the evil.

Mr. SCARLETT.—My Lord, I shall take a shilling damages, on the defendant agreeing to remove the nuisance.

Mr. MARRYAT agreed to this.

CONSISTORY COURT.

Thursday, June 11.

SULLIVAN V. OLDACRE, FALSELY CALLING HERSELF SULLIVAN.

Sir Wm. SCOTT.—This suit was instituted by the Right Hon. John Sullivan, for the purpose of annulling the marriage of his son, John Augustus Sullivan, with Maria Oldacre, which took place under the following circumstances:—Mr. Sullivan, jun. having left Eton school, was placed at Riching's Lodge, under the care of a private tutor. In 1815, he began to hunt with the Berkeley hounds, which were under the direction of Mr. Thomas Oldacre, and consequently Mr. Sullivan, jun. often visited at his house, where he lived in a style far superior to that of huntsmen in general. Hence an acquaintance commenced between Mr. Sullivan and Miss Oldacre, which soon ripened into intimacy. Mr. Sullivan, sen. seems to have been totally ignorant of this intimacy, being disabled by his public functions from paying minute attention to his domestic concerns. The Misses Sullivan once accompanied their brother to the house, and the tutor was often there; yet Mr. Sullivan, sen. never heard of the intimacy

which existed, either from son, daughter, or tutor. The bans were published in two churches, by the names of John Augustus Sullivan and Maria Holmes Oldacre, and the marriage was solemnized in St. Olave, Southwark; Mr. Sullivan, jun. being nearly 18, and Miss Oldacre nearly 21 years of age. It is impossible to doubt but that Mr. Sullivan, sen., on hearing the event, expressed the deepest regret; and there is nothing remarkable in his subsequent reconciliation, while he considered the marriage irrevocable. Mr. Sullivan having received further advice, commenced proceedings against Mr. Oldacre and his daughter. Mr. Sullivan was totally ignorant of the transaction, and his want of consent is necessarily implied. One point I lament much, that Mr. Sullivan, sen. should unfortunately have put an interrogatory, which reflects on the character of Miss Oldacre; and I consider that I am but discharging a debt of justice when I declare, that there is not in this evidence a single word that can in the slightest degree impeach her character. Her father and mother both discouraged the young man's attention. She was at first under an engagement to marry a young man in her own situation in life, which affords a strong presumption in favour of the correctness of her conduct; and the letter of Mr. Sullivan to his father bears strong testimony of her good qualities. Much more has been said with respect to disparity of age than I am inclined to give attention to. It has been argued, that a young woman understands manœuvring, and tricks, and tactics, sufficient to deceive a youth who was three years her junior; but I must recollect that the young man has gone through Eton school; and, if I may judge from his letters, certainly does exhibit a greater maturity of intellect than usually falls to the lot of that age. Disparity of circumstances is a more serious objection; but we well know that the passion which leads to marriage is very apt to overleap distinctions of that nature. At first, I supposed that it was to be argued as a conspiracy, and the parents of the young woman were pointed out as the conductors of it. It is very natural to them to endeavour to promote what they consider the advancement of their daughter, and if that is done without fraud, it is too much to call it a conspiracy. When it is followed up by fraud, it is possible that the validity of the marriage may be affected, but if a young man of large fortune and noble birth should be induced to marry a person beneath himself, after due publication of bans, nothing can relieve him from chains which, though forged by others, have been fastened by himself. Artifices and misrepresentations are charged, amounting almost to spells and witchcraft, but not one witness is able to explain them. A pretty strong distortion of facts has been used to prove this a conspiracy. Mr. Oldacre desires his daughter not to ride out with Mr. Sullivan. Mrs. Oldacre desires Mr. Sullivan to abstain from writing love-letters to her daughter. This is called not only simulation, but stimulation. What language were the parents to hold? What conduct were they to pursue? Where was the delusion? He was aware of her age and condition, and of his father's ignorance. All the declarations are on his side. He himself writes the bans, and delivers them at both churches. There are no advances on her part, but a mere return of affection. The concealment from the father is an act of clandestinity on the part of the son. The silence of her parents is no act of clandestinity, unless you prove a previous obligation to communicate; but the law requires no such thing. The whole fraud, then, is resolved into a non-communication of the fact to Mr. Sullivan, sen. The case is then reduced to the simple question of the publication of bans. The marriage act requires, 1st, that bans should be three times published in the parish-church where the parties dwell; 2d, that they shall indicate the true names and residences of the parties; but these are required under different circumstances. A false description of residence will be a mere *impedimentum impeditivum*, whereas false names will operate as the *impedimentum dirimens*. The true names of illegitimate children are difficult to be ascertained. It is usual to give them the name of their mother. In general, where there is a name of baptism and a surname, these are to be used, unless a name be assumed afterwards by which they are better known. In the case of Mather against Ney, the lady, from a frolic, would be married by the name of Wright: the Court held, that the publication operated as a fraud, and pronounced against the marriage. It can neither encourage dangerous levity, or destroy marriages by a pedantic strictness; partial variations arise from various causes, and with different effects; sometimes of one letter only, as Dobbins, for Dobbyn; sometimes of more, as Widowcraft, for Meadowcraft: at others, the omission of a name. These may arise from fraud, but they may also arise from accident; but where the variation does not so disfigure the name as to destroy identity, it is open to expla-

nation. If that refers to causes perfectly innocent, the Court will decide that there is no fraud. If it is left doubtful, then general evidence will decide the point. But you must first show that there is falsehood in the explanation, before you can go into other circumstances of fraud. If there is no false publication of bans, no evidence of other frauds can be received. The falsehood of the publication is the whole—prove that, and every thing is proved—without it nothing. I cannot think the name of Holmes inserted by Maria Oldacre is sufficient to destroy her identity. The explanation offered is, that she was born before her mother's marriage, whose maiden name was Holmes. Her parents desired it might be inserted in the bans, as a measure of caution. This is a very natural solution of the fact. One circumstance is to my mind decisive, that it could not be used in fraud. Who was to be concealed, not Maria Oldacre, but John Augustus Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan, sen. did not know such a person was in existence, and therefore could not have been deceived. If fraud had been intended, it would have nestled in that part of the case. In the case of Puget, and all the cases, the name of the minor has been disguised. This name was assumed for the purpose of making assurance doubly sure; and I am convinced that this is the view of the case which the law compels me to take—that the knot of this marriage cannot be untied by the law. I have therefore to pronounce, that Maria Holmes Oldacre is the lawful wife of John Augustus Sullivan, and that he is bound to take her home, and treat her with conjugal affection.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Thursday, June 11.

THE KING v. LUKE LYONS.

The defendant is a brewer, and was brought up, under an indictment containing seven different counts, charging him with having made use of various deleterious drugs in his brewery.

Wm. Wells, an officer of the Excise, stated, that the residence of Mr. Lyons was in Dean-street, Shadwell, and the brewhouse was in Bell-wharf, Shadwell. Witness had a warrant to search for drugs. The defendant said, that he had no such thing in his house. After going through many rooms, followed by Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, and Mr. Lyons, jun., witness found one pound of capsicum, two pounds of liquorice root ground, two pounds of coriander seed, one pound of copperas, eight pounds of orange powder, and a small quantity of Spanish liquorice.

Joseph Middleton, who accompanied the last witness, corroborated his statement.

Charles Angus, a chemist, was next called, the liquorice-powder, he said, was used as a substitute for malt; it had more saccharine matter in it, and was much cheaper. The orange-powder was also used as a substitute for malt, and was intended particularly to give a flavour and a colouring to the beer; it had nothing pernicious in it. The capsicum produced a heating effect similar to cayenne; the coriander seed was used for the purpose of keeping the beer up, to prevent its turning gray or sour; the copperas had the effect of showing off bad beer to advantage, and to preserve it from turning sour, but would not supply the place of malt, having none of its spirit.

Mr. C. Lyons, the son of the defendant, said, he had been told to destroy the bag and drugs, and it was his own neglect that he had not done so. He had never used any of the drugs in his life, nor did he know the names of them. On his oath he never used a drug of any kind. If the drugs now produced were those which had been taken from his premises, they were the same as those which came from a fire that had occurred in the neighbourhood.

The defendant was ordered to pay the fines of 20*l.* upon the first count, 200*l.* upon the third, and 200*l.* upon the seventh count in the indictment.

THE KING v. RICHARD BOWMAN.

The defendant was also a brewer, living in Wapping-street, Wapping, and was charged with having in his possession a drug which was called multum, and a quantity of copperas.—The articles were produced by Thomas Gates, an Excise officer, who had after a search found them on the defendant's premises.

Mr. Angus proved that the multum was an extract of quassia: it was both sweet and bitter, and answered the purpose of both malt and hops: it contained nothing deleterious. The copperas was a green copperas, and was a poisonous drug, sometimes used as a vomit: it was used in breweries to make a good brown head to the beer. An ounce of it would be sufficient for a butt, such was its powerful effect.

The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 200*l.*

THE KING v. CROWN DANCIE.

The charge against this defendant, who was also a brewer, was for having in his possession 7*lb.* of molasses.—The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of 20*l.*

THE KING v. THOMAS EVANS.

The charge against this defendant was, that he had in his possession 47 barrels of sour unwholesome beer.

It appeared that this beer was purchased at the sale of a bankrupt brewer; and Mr. Laws, on the part of Mr. Evans, proved that that gentleman was now a cooper, and was in the habit of employing a number of workmen. He also endeavoured to show that the beer was bought for the use of the workmen he employed. These hard-working men were not contented, he observed, in this hot weather, with common beer; they liked something sharp, and as he had heard it emphatically called, "cut-throat beer." This was the sort of stuff for their palates, and he had little doubt but that it was as good as Champagne to them.

Several samples of the beer were produced, all of them of a different colour, and filled with sediment.—A fine of 30*l.* was ordered to be paid by the defendant.

Friday, June 12.

KING v. WAINWRIGHT.

This was an information against Mr. George Wainwright, bottle-merchant, Nos. 63 and 64, New Compton-street, Soho, for having in his possession and using a private still.—The Commissioners convicted the defendant in the penalty of 100*l.*

THE KING v. HOLT.

The defendant, Mr. Holt, the proprietor of the Phoenix, Ratcliffe-cross, was convicted in the penalty of 25*l.* for running contraband spirits, which were seized by the officers of the Excise in Whitechapel. There were only two gallons of spirits: the penalty was taken by consent.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

On Friday, Wm. Henry Newton was put to the bar, accused of poisoning Henry Ryder.

John Carter (a man of colour) was on board the brig William. The deceased was Captain: she afterwards made a voyage in July last from Barbadoes to Maranhon: prisoner came on board that voyage at Barbadoes to be pilot for the Brazils; he messed in the cabin with deceased and William Bowden, the mate.

This and the other witnesses detailed a number of circumstances, which appeared to leave no doubt that the deceased was poisoned by means of arsenic. The only question was, whether it was by accident, or through the malice of the prisoner, who had had a quarrel with the deceased.—Several witnesses were examined as to the character of the prisoner; and after a trial of some length, the Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

SOUTHWARK SESSIONS.

John Driescoll was found guilty of having, together with nearly 50 other persons, riotously and tumultuously assembled, on the 5th of April last, to break and disturb the peace, and for having assaulted the Rev. John Rippon, D.D.—The prisoner having been found guilty, was earnestly recommended to mercy by Dr. Rippon, on account of his penitence, and the sickness he had endured since his confinement for more than two months.—The Court, in passing sentence, wished the prisoner to convey to his countrymen the lesson that no religious congregation should be disturbed on pain of the most rigorous punishment. By way of example, he could not be visited with less than imprisonment for another month.

POLICE.

UNION-HALL.

On Tuesday, Hall and Goff, the officers, brought the Rev. Isaac Tapper before R. J. CHAMBERS, Esq. charged with having in his possession a quantity of stolen property.—Mr. Knevatt, of Peter-street, stated, that on the night of Whit-Sunday last his shop was broken open, and a great number of carpenters' tools were stolen. Hall and Goff produced a part of the property, which they found in the possession of Mrs. Abraham, of Mint-street. Mrs. Abraham stated, that she purchased the articles in question of Mr. Haynes, who also lives in Mint-street, and Haynes deposed that he bought them of the prisoner.—The prisoner protested most vehemently that the stolen property had

never been in his possession; it was a charged trumped up against him by the officers, and was a continuation of that conspiracy which had caused him to be brought before the Magistrate in a former instance, when he was charged with having in his possession stolen property.—He was remanded.

Mary Ann Johnstone, a young woman, dressed in the first style of fashion, was on Tuesday charged as follows:—Collingbourn, the officer, stated, that being on duty at Vauxhall-gardens in Monday night and Tuesday morning, he was applied to about three o'clock, by a Gentleman of some rank, to remove from the gardens three females, who by their obscene expressions and disgusting conduct had compelled himself and his family to quit a box in which they were sitting. He sought for them a considerable time without success, but his attention being attracted by a great disturbance in the Prince's gallery, he proceeded to the spot, and there discovered the prisoner and her two companions, who had been supping with some gentlemen, and having afterwards quarrelled with them, were in the act of carrying on a furious war; one of the gentlemen was sprawling on the ground, while the blood flowed profusely from his nose. Collingbourn requested the prisoner to leave the gardens, which she not only positively refused to do, but assaulted him in a most outrageous manner; with the assistance of the other officers in attendance, he got her into a coach and conducted her to the watchhouse.—MAGISTRATE.—Why did not you take the other two girls into custody?—Officer.—Because, your Worship, we must have had a general fight with Sir Arthur somebody, and my Lord I don't know who, and several other gentlemen by whom they were protected, if we had attempted such a thing.—The prisoner was ordered to find bail.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A man, charged with murder, has been committed to Dumbarton-gaol, Scotland. The following are said to be the particulars of the case:—That on Friday the deceased, named Borrowman, having approached the spot in the muir of Dumbarton where some men were engaged in smuggling, they at first gave him whisky, which he drank in large quantities. They then stripped him naked, and having rubbed his body with whisky, they set him on fire, and tortured him in the manner of the American Indians. He survived only 24 hours. Two men, who are not apprehended, are said to be implicated. The deceased has left a wife and six children. It is reported that he became obnoxious to the smugglers, as they suspected him of being a spy.

A good deal of bustle was occasioned in the neighbourhood of Newington, on Wednesday morning, by the appearance of a female in the public road, in a state of nakedness. She assaulted several persons very violently, and broke the windows of various tradesmen. From the pavement in front of the house of Mr. Angers, Walworth, she took up a cast iron wheel of considerable weight, and such was her strength, carried it about on her shoulder, dancing at the same time in the most frantic manner. After a lapse of two or three hours, she was taken into custody by Snow, the constable, and proved to be a Mrs. Pine, of Cottage-place, Walworth, who has for a considerable time been in a state of mental derangement, and on Tuesday night eluded the vigilance of the persons under whose care she was placed.

Tuesday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a respectably dressed young woman attempted to throw herself over Blackfriars-bridge. A gentleman rushed forward, and catching her clothes, grasped them so firmly as to retain her on the outside of the balustrade, partly suspended and partly resting on the exterior cornice. In this situation she continued for some moments, feebly struggling, and faintly exclaiming, "Let me go," till a man courageously climbed over the balustrade to her, and assisted those within to lift her back. She was at first insensible and speechless, but afterwards so far recovered as to be conducted, by support, from the spot. Two women who saw her take the desperate plunge were so affected as to fall into hysterics. One of them, who had a child with her, was a person of a respectable matronly appearance; the other was a decent looking poor woman.

On Thursday morning, about 10 o'clock, at the Abercromby-aim tavern, in Lombard-street, a young man, whose name is Kentish, and whose parents reside at Peckham, put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the body with a pistol. He entered the coffee-room only a few minutes before committing the rash action, and partook of some soup. His purpose was so completely effected, that he survived the shot only

a few minutes. The ball passed completely through his body, and lodged in the opposite waistcoat. His name and address were discovered by some letters found about his person: his unfortunate father was sent for, and arrived about two hours after the fatal event.—An inquest has sat on the body. It appeared clearly that the deceased had for some time been subject to fits and derangement; and a casual visit to St. Luke's was supposed to have made a dreadful and unconquerable impression on his mind.—The Jury returned a verdict of Insanity.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 15, 1818.

The supply of English Wheat this morning was small, but the arrivals from abroad were most amply compensated for any deficiency of that of our own growth, and have produced a decline of 2s. per quarter in our prices, and at that reduction the sales were heavy.—Barley fully supports last Monday's prices, having but little at market, except of a few cargoes of Foreign of inferior quality.—Oats are 1s. per quarter dearer.—Pease and Beans were in brisk demand, at an advance of from 2s. to 4s. per quarter, in consequence of the heat of the weather, which is considered injurious to the growing crops.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN.

Wheat, Kent, &c.	76s. 82s.	White Pease, boilers,	56s. 60s.
Suffolk, -	76s. 80s.	Grey Ditto - - -	50s. 54s.
Norfolk, -	70s. 72s.	Small Beans - - -	56s. 60s.
Rye - - -	44s. 48s.	Tick Ditto - - -	50s. 56s.
Barley - - -	40s. 58s.	Oats, Potatoes, - -	32s. 36s.
Ditto - - -	-s. -s.	Poland - - -	26s. 35s.
Malt - - -	70s. 78s.	Feed - - -	20s. 32s.
White Pease - -	48s. 52s.	Flour - - -	65s. 70s.
Rape-seed 50L to 52L per Last.			

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat per Quarter, 83s. 3d.—Rye, 53s. 4d.—Barley, 49s. 7d.—Oats, 32s. 0d.—Beans, 56s. 1d.—Pease, 54s. 0d.—Oatmeal per Boll 35s. 3d.

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 15.

To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Lamb	- - 6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE THIS DAY.

Beasts, about 1,920.—Sheep and Lambs, 15,310.

Pigs 220. | Calves 260.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Hay.....	£4 0 to £6 10	Straw.....	£2 10 to £3 8
Clover.....	6 0 to 7 10		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending June 10, 1818, 27. 10s. 14d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d inst. the Rev. Samuel Arnott, perpetual Curate of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Miss Bunting, daughter of the late Rev. E. Bunting.

On Saturday, the 6th of June, Mr. F. Thorp, to Miss Jones.

On the 8th inst. Capel Haubury, Esq. to Ellen, only daughter of the late Wm. Franklin, Esq. formerly Governor of New Jersey, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, in Halkin-street, the Right Honourable the Viscountess Althorp.

At Bombay, on the 10th of January, in her 20th year, Maria Eliza, the eldest daughter of G. B. Tyndale, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

On the 12th inst., in Albemarle-street, Arthur Shakespear, Esq. aged 70, after a long and painful illness.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 547. SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1818

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. Page.

No. 532.

TO THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

I address all the liberal and intelligent among you:—I address, not those who make politics a mere party-business, or party-business a mere help to their private business,—not the mere money-getters, eaters, or cheaters, who take mere cunning and personal success for wisdom, and are callous or unhappy for their pains,—but those who think that the ancient and free city of London contains something else in it besides their own shop, and who feel that there are really such things in the world as their fellow-creatures.

You are often told, Gentlemen, that people may talk against party here and there, but that every thing, in fact, is matter of party, and above all, that elections are entirely and obviously matters of party. An honest party man, in his eagerness to be candid, and out of a still finer but too often superfluous wish to set his opponents at their ease, will sometimes unwittingly encourage the notion by confessing in general terms that certainly he is of such and such a party, and Jones or Thomson of such another, so that it becomes them all to behave liberally to each other's opinions. Yes, yes,—it is quickly replied—you are very right—Jones is of one side, you of another; the thing is a mere matter of opinion or words; and so (it is cunningly asked) had we not better take care of the main chance, and agree with the honest fellows that are in, than with the honest fellows that are out?

But, Gentlemen, this is a gross delusion. There is, no doubt, a great deal of mere party work on all sides; and party, as a thing to be fostered for its own sake, and as the greatest possible maintainer of our comforts, appears to me as ridiculous a thing, as if a family, in sitting down to dinner, should think fit to hold up the table by dint of squeezing it against each other's ribs, instead of letting it have its proper footing, and taking their leg of mutton amicably. But all party meanwhile is no more alike, than being a party at a robbery and a party at a philosophical discussion. It is very well, for instance, for writers on the side of power to tell us, that governments must be upheld, meritorious servants rewarded, and so forth; but power has such a natural tendency to augment itself, and to attract supporters, that in almost all instances it is a much more suspicious feeling which induces a man to accompany it, than that which keeps him aloof; and when in addition to this feeling, you see its partizans going with it through thick and thin, and gathering dirty fortunes by the way, the suspicion is verified, and two of the most odious qualities in the world stand before you,—gross self-interest, and gross hypocrisy.

Choose therefore from among your present candidates

the men whom you think least liable to this suspicion. Of some of them the public know little or nothing; but we all know the political conduct of WOOD, and WAITMAN, and CURTIS, and ATKINS; we all know that WOOD was Lord Mayor two years together for his unequivocal and independent zeal in behalf of your city and liberties; we all know that WAITMAN, the most conspicuous man among you for knowledge of his country's history, has been for upwards of twenty years opposed to mere power, both in its doubtful days and in its triumphant; and we all know that CURTIS and ATKINS have been the flourishing humble servants of the said power, with only such little ingenious exceptions as render them still more valuable in their servitude, and enable them to muster up a pin's point of independence on a day of election.

WOOD, whose election seems to be reckoned certain, is more, I believe, of the professed Reformer than WAITMAN. The latter is rather a reforming Whig; but still he is one of the most candid and consistent of that party, and unquestionably more zealous and practical in his love of Reform, both local and general, than the majority of it; and though, in an election like that of Westminster, it is desirable, for obvious reasons, to see none but the most complete Reformers succeed, yet it is highly desirable also that liberal and intelligent men, who form the link between the Whigs and Reformers, should be returned to Parliament in other places, especially where they are directly opposed by Government Candidates. The choice is then between party men who are the livery servants of power, and party men who remember that there are other and better liveries;—and therefore, though I go farther than Mr. WAITMAN in matters of Reform, yet if I were a liveryman, I would give him my vote with all my heart,—not only because he has been so long tried in opposition to power, nor because he opposes or has an antipathy to any thing, but because he has a sympathy with his species as well as his immediate party, and would think of me and my fellow-creatures when he was called upon for his Aye or No.

But Mr. WAITMAN, Gentlemen, has a prodigious fault, it seems, in the eyes of the Corruptionists. He can speak; that is to say, he can utter something more than this aye and no, and give his reasons at length for so doing. Therefore the *Courier* calls him "a brawler," and says it can do without "men of his stamp;"—much better no doubt without them, than with them: much better, if none of us did not utter a single word or even sound, but walked about bare-footed, for fear of disturbing the ears of our well-booted masters. But the *Courier*, in another number of his paper, bethinks himself that Mr. WAITMAN is not a mere brawler, and insinuates that all his knowledge is confined to HUME's History of England. He is a very wonderful man then, for he knows other books by instinct. Alas, Gentlemen, it is not Mr. WAITMAN's knowledge which seems confined to HUME's History, but that of much more powerful statesmen, who have such a tender recollection of the STUARTS.

I am not at all acquainted with Mr. WALTHAM; yet I will answer for it that he possesses or has read as good and various a set of books as it becomes a leading English citizen to be acquainted with, and a much greater number than that prodigious leader of us all, the great seller and allied-snuff-taker, my Lord CASTLEREAGH, who confounds all metaphor as well as law, and who, in consulting even his map, knew nothing about the first spot his finger came to outside of England,—the Island of Walcheren. You know the melancholy history of that Island, of our troops there, and of Sir WILLIAM CURTIS's jolly splashing round about it on his turtle's fins:—yet these are the leaders and legislators the *Courier* would have! It would have, it says, “not the hacknied demagogue, but the practical statesman” (viz. Lord CASTLEREAGH)—“not the voluble declaimer, but the grave counsellor” (Mr. CANNING)—“not the pert prater, but the enlightened enquirer” (Mr. CROKER)—“not the tongue that gabbles, but the head that thinks” (Sir WILLIAM CURTIS)!

Gentlemen, with a mutual hearty laugh, and a hope that Mr. WALTHAM may be in Parliament to give lectures on these thinking heads,

I am your very sincere well-wisher,

THE EXAMINER.

GENERAL ELECTION.

CITY OF LONDON.

The election of four persons to serve in the ensuing Parliament as representatives of the City of London, commenced on Tuesday, and we believe a fuller attendance of liverymen has not been known on any former occasion.

Sir W. CURTIS was the first who came forward to address the Livery. He observed that he had already served in six Parliaments as a representative of this great city, and now, when he came to ask them to re-elect him, he could tell them that he had discharged his duty fully, fairly, and fearlessly. If he should be rechosen, he assured them that he would pursue the same course he had hitherto done. (*Marks of disapprobation.*) He should say one word on the doctrine of the right of constituents to instruct their representatives. Whenever the rights of the city of London came under the consideration of Parliament, he should constantly stand up for them, and would only on such occasions attend strictly to the wishes of the Livery. On questions, however, which related to the interests of the nation at large, he claimed the right of judging for himself. The House of Commons was a deliberative assembly; but it would entirely cease to be so, if the members made up their opinions before they went into it. (*Hisses.*)—Notwithstanding that some of them appeared to be dissatisfied with him at present, he expected to see many of their good-patured faces coming up to the poll, and voting for him. He felt confident that, as they had already chosen him to represent them six times, they would on this occasion return him for the seventh time, and they might rely on his discharging his duty faithfully. (*A mixture of applause and disapprobation.*)

Alderman HUNTER said, he intended to propose to them a gentleman, from his character, truly worthy of their suffrages; and, from his commercial experience and connexions, in every way qualified to represent for the city those great interests which formed the bulwark of the nation. He should move that Thomas WILSON, Esq., be one of the representatives of this city.

Mr. BLADES seconded the motion.

Mr. Alderman ATKINS then came forward, but was received with strong marks of disapprobation. He begged leave to assure the Livery that he entertained a deep sense of gratitude for the honour which they had on former occasions conferred upon him. The duties which belonged to their representative he had always endeavoured faithfully to discharge. Whatever shades of difference there might be between his views and those entertained by others, his vote had never been given but on conscientious grounds. Having always discharged his duty to the best of his

ability, he relied with confidence on the approbation of his fellow citizens, which he trusted they would take this opportunity of showing, by again returning him their representative.

Mr. Alderman WOOD next presented himself, and was greeted with considerable applause, mixed however with some tokens of hostility. He commenced by observing that he felt highly gratified in once more soliciting the suffrages of the electors. He had endeavoured to discharge the trust with which they had honoured him with diligence and integrity. He had devoted himself almost exclusively to their service, and had never been absent from his post for a single day. He had experienced a most flattering reception on his canvass, and this encouragement left but little doubt of his success: even if he failed, this kindness would be an ample reward. With regard to his political principles, he was of no party: and if he had opposed the measures of Government, it was because he conscientiously disapproved of them. He threw himself on the opinion of the Livery; and could assure them, that if their opinion was favourable, he should never refuse to obey their instructions, unless he felt on any such occasion that he could not conscientiously do so; and that then he would resign his seat. He should always be anxious to do his duty, to maintain their privileges, and support the great interests of mankind. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Alderman BRUCE next came forward amidst very general approbation. He had been induced to offer himself to their notice as a candidate for the honour of becoming one of their representatives, from a recollection of their former confidence in raising him to the highest offices they could bestow. It was not for him under that roof to inform them who he was, or on what grounds he rested his pretensions. They must have been long since satisfied of his ardent loyalty to the best of Kings, his firm attachment to those principles upon which our ancestors had raised the glorious Constitution under which we lived, and his zeal in the maintenance of their own rights and interests. It was of importance that they should well consider what a trust they were now about to repose; that their interests were various; that there was a Protestant interest to be upheld, as well as a commercial and a manufacturing interest. They would form their own estimate of his fitness for their service, and he should feel certain that their choice would be dictated by candour and impartiality.

Mr. Alderman THORP came forward, and was received with applause. He had always venerated the constitution of our country as established by our ancestors, and he had reprobated the encroachments that had been made upon it. A full and free representation of the people in Parliament he considered to be essential to the excellence of the Constitution. He should therefore never cease in his exertions till such a Reform could be obtained as would restore representation to its ancient and constitutional purity. (*Applause.*) This must appear indispensable to all who regarded the future prosperity of the country. Economy and retrenchment alone could enable the Government of this country to retrieve its resources, to alleviate the distressed situation of the people, and to perform those sacred engagements into which they had entered with the public. (*Great applause.*) For himself he begged leave to say, that he had been born among them; that he had been bred in mercantile habits; that he had always felt a deep interest in the public interests of his fellow-citizens and of the nation; and should he have the honour of being elected to be one of their representatives in Parliament, he should have no other object in view but to promote their prosperity, and to assert the rights of the people. (*Shouts of applause.*)

Mr. Alderman GOODBENNER said, he had heard a great deal said of the glorious Constitution of our country. It was for them to judge who had and who had not acted according to the spirit of the Constitution. He was proud to propose for their choice a friend congenial to their hearts, (*great and long continued applause*), a man of known diligence, principle, energy, and talent, whose exertions on behalf of the Livery they were all aware of. (*Applause.*) He proposed Mr. Waltham. (*Renewed shouts.*) He had been before them for 20 years, and they were quite competent to judge of his merits or demerits. The result of their judgment would be, his triumphant election to represent their interests, and to vindicate their rights. They would have as much pride in bestowing this honour upon him, as he now had in proposing him for their choice. (*Applause.*) All the candidates were before them, and they had the means of forming their judgment of their merits. If they had the same opinion as he had of them, their decision would be ready and complete. (*Great applause.*)

Mr. FAVELL seconded the proposition.

Mr. WAITHMAN now came forward, but could not speak for some minutes, on account of the repeated shouts that resounded through the Hall. He felt it impossible to describe the sensations which that reception had recalled to his mind. He hoped they would make allowances for him; for whatever might be his deficiencies, they knew him not destitute of courage in maintaining their rights and liberties, or in contending against corruption. (*Applause.*) Every liveryman had a right to consider well the character of a candidate, and it was his duty to exercise that right. (*Applause.*) They could be at no loss to know his merits or demerits. When they looked back on the conduct of those whom they had formerly elected, they could determine whether they would now elect those who should represent their feelings. As to the doctrine of instructions, he would not push it too far; he would not be for fettering representatives. (*Great applause.*) They must necessarily be trusted; they must be left to exercise their own judgment on questions as they presented themselves to them. But if they were deficient in judgment, or what was worse, if they were deficient in integrity, (*partial hisses,*) the Livery had now an opportunity of withholding from them a trust of which they were not worthy. When they had met and deliberated, and given to their representatives their solemn instructions as to a particular subject, where was the man who had spurned their instructions, and yet now called for their suffrage? (*Much applause.*) He had heard some of those gentlemen speak of their love of the Constitution, and protest that they had uniformly defended the Constitution; yet during the time they had been in Parliament, the Habeas Corpus Act, the great bulwark of the British Constitution,—[*Here he was interrupted by considerable hissing, which called forth the loudest applause from his friends*],—that great bulwark had been suspended not less than seven or eight times. Those gentlemen had always supported our glorious Constitution, and yet they had always supported the Minister in suspending the Constitution. (*Shouts of applause.*) They had often heard it boasted of, that the right of petitioning was free and unimpaired. The House of Commons had, however, been crowded with Petitions, complaining of grievous injuries, and praying for redress; yet a motion for inquiry into the truth of those Petitions had been refused. Would they again return those men to Parliament?—(*Very great applause.*)

Mr. WILSON next addressed the Livery. In consequence of the solicitations of a great number of respectable individuals, he had come forward to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of this great city. He hoped he should not be accused of intruding, on the ground that he did not belong to the Corporation. He was convinced that to be a member of that body was not an essential qualification, and that if he should be found in other respects worthy of their choice, they would not reject him on account of that deficiency. If they honoured him with their suffrages, they would soon, from the manner in which he should discharge his parliamentary duties, and from his strict adherence to those principles on which the great interest of the country depends, be enabled fully to appreciate his character. With respect to his principles, he should only say that he would zealously support the constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, as established at the glorious revolution of 1688. Whatever public trust might be reposed in him, he would exert himself to the best of his ability in performing the duties which belonged to it.—(*Much noise.*)

Mr. ROWENORR begged the attention of the Livery for only a few minutes; it would not become him, from the slight connexion he had with the proceedings of the day, to detain them long. After Sir James Shaw had intimated his intention to retire, there appeared a want for another candidate. It was natural that the means of supplying the deficiency should be considered; and the partiality of a few friends induced them to wish that that duty should be assigned to him. Some steps were in consequence taken towards that end, but in a few days all intention of proceeding farther was laid aside. It was never his intention to offer himself, if others better qualified came forward; and since then a gentleman extensively connected with the commercial interest had become a candidate, and indeed there was now an abundance of respectable candidates of every party. Under these circumstances he had withdrawn; and if an opening should at a future period occur, it would then be for him to consider whether he should offer himself again as a candidate.

The show of hands for the different candidates was now called for, when a person in the midst of the crowd in the Hall got up on one of the posts, and proceeded to harangue the Livery. After some opposition he gained a hearing. On being called on to declare who he was, he said his name was DOWNING, and that he was an advocate for Parliamentary Reform, and all the rights

and privileges of the corporation of the city. He wished his fellow Liverymen to choose good representatives, for there never was a time when they were so burdened with taxes.

The shows of hands now commenced. On the name of Alderman Shaw being put up, there was great applause. The show of hands for Sir William Curtis and Alderman Atkins was less than for any of the others, and that for the latter was very inconsiderable. At last the City Remembrancer declared, that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Mr. Waithman, Alderman Wood, Alderman Thorp, and Mr. Wilson. This was the order in which, judging from the show of hands, the candidates appeared to be favoured by the Livery.—A poll was then demanded for Sir William Curtis and Alderman Atkins. At the termination, when the numbers were posted up, Messrs. Wood, Waithman, Thorp, and Wilson, each addressed the Livery, and were well received.

Sir W. CURTIS came forward, amid a tumult of applause and hissing, which entirely prevented him from being heard. After standing for some time on the front of the hustings in dumb show, and attempting in vain to appease the uproar by a gracious demeanour, he retired with apparent resignation.

Mr. Alderman ATKINS was equally unsuccessful in obtaining a hearing, and was received with more unmixed disapprobation.

The Hall then adjourned. The candidates then left the Hall. Sir W. Curtis met with a mixed reception. Mr. Wilson passed almost without observation. Mr. Waithman was loudly and universally greeted; and Alderman Wood had the honour to be dragged along by his fellow-citizens, instead of his own grays.—Mr. Alderman Atkins, who was on foot, met with no very flattering reception.

At the close of the poll on Wednesday, when the numbers were announced,

Mr. Alderman WOOD offered himself to their attention, amidst loud and continued acclamations. What he had stated yesterday, of the anticipations with which the kind assurances of his friends had filled him on his canvass, was now completely realized, and proved what reason he had to say that he even then felt highly gratified with the prospect before him.

Mr. WILSON next came forward, and was received with pretty general applause. Whilst he gratefully acknowledged their support, he was far from arrogating any merit to himself; he owed it all to the courtesy of his friends. He belonged to no party; he stood betwixt them; and he stood on independent grounds. A paper had been circulated that morning inviting the Livery to vote for Sir W. Curtis, Alderman Atkins, and himself. He could assure them that this paper did not proceed from himself or his friends, and that he certainly did not intend to join in any such coalition. (*Applause.*) He came there not ambitious to be at the head of the poll; but to be one of their representatives.

Mr. WAITHMAN was also greeted with loud applause. So far as the election had already proceeded, it at least proved the strength of public opinion: for, however men might be influenced, perhaps not improperly, by private friendship, or by applications which it might be difficult to resist, the state of the poll this day showed, either that a great change had taken place in public opinion, or that the Livery of London were at length sensible of the conduct of those who had before represented them. (*Applause.*) He neither desired to be at the top of the poll, nor cared for a seat in the House of Commons, except as connected with public principles. It was not personal vanity or personal ambition that actuated him, nor did he aim at a mere triumph over individuals. But his name had been so long connected with certain political opinions, that the influence put in exercise against him would necessarily be in proportion. Their exertions, however, if persevered in, must be irresistible.

Mr. Alderman THORP presented himself next, and was loudly cheered. He must ever feel highly grateful for the reception they had given him. As there was no certainty till the end of the poll, he trusted that his friends would continue to use their best exertions. (*Applause.*) Their own independent principles alone had given him support; on those principles he entirely depended; in the principles of independence he had hitherto lived; and in those principles he should die. (*Great applause.*)

Alderman Sir W. CURTIS, as soon as he showed himself on the hustings, was assailed with hisses, groans, hootings, and whistles, beyond all precedent even in Guildhall. He stood calmly, though thus attacked, for a few minutes; and at last withdrew, exclaiming, with all his power of lungs, "I wish you a good evening."

Mr. Alderman ATKINS's appearance redoubled, if that were possible, the uproar of disapprobation. He was heard by those

who were quite near him to say, that notwithstanding the low place he now had of the poll, he felt no fear of the result. He still relied on the support of his friends, and he should persevere.

The poll began again on Thursday, and soon proceeded with great activity. An interruption, however, occurred, in consequence of a hand-bill having been circulated, reflecting upon the private character of Mr. WATTMAN. He said a most intemperate hand-bill had been published, containing an atrocious libel upon himself, and, if he was rightly informed, was written by a Mr. Sharp; and if that person was in the hall, he called upon him to appear upon the hustings, and to avow or deny his being its author. Mr. WATTMAN then read the hand-bill, which charged him with leaving his widowed mother to linger out her days in a parish workhouse, or drag on her existence, supported by a scanty parochial allowance, or the charity of strangers.—Mr. W. appealed to the electors whether an attack of so atrocious a nature did not deserve the severest condemnation? No far from there being any truth in the base insinuations of the writer, he declared them to be absolutely false; “and although upon some occasions a lie was told with a mixture of truth, this was a lie altogether;” and he again called upon the infamous scoundrel to declare himself, and also, under whose auspices he had dared thus to traduce him. It was true he (Mr. W.) had been born in an obscure rank of life, and had made his way in the world by his personal exertions. He left his home when only 10 years of age, his father having died when he was six months old. His mother married a second husband, by whom she had a second family; this husband died; since which time, until her death, a period of 25 years, he (Mr. W.) had supported her. He had also brought up two children of the 2d marriage; and he defied any person to prove that any part of his family had been supported either by the parish or by the public money.

This speech was received with acclamations.—After the poll concluded, Messrs. Wood, Wilson, Watthman, and Thorpe, were heard with much complacency; but Sir W. Curtis and Mr. Atkins were groaned and hissed at with such violence that they retired unheard.

On Friday, when the poll had closed, the three candidates at the head were heard as usual with great attention, and so was Mr. Thorpe; but all that was audible of the address of Sir W. Curtis was, “Look there—look there!” (pointing to the numbers on the poll) “the poll speaks sufficiently for me.”—And as for Mr. Atkins, he was absolutely groaned off the hustings again.—During the proceedings, a pleasant occurrence took place. One of the Society of Friends appeared before the hustings to give his vote, and spoke as follows:—

“Friend Alderman Wood, I have come to vote for thee, because thou hast been a good Magistrate, a friend to the poor, and has kept thy word with the people in Parliament. Thou art not like the large candidate who stands beside thee, for he hath deceived the people, and even hath no mercy upon females. He hath in his Magisterial capacity called a woman an Amazon.”

Sir W. Curtis.—“Friends, dost thou mean me?”

Friend.—“Yea, verily, that I do.”

Sir W. Curtis.—“Then, Friends, I tell thee thou liest, and art a wicked one; and the information thou has derived is false—it is from a newspaper.”

Friend.—“Friend William, I do not like thee.”

Here the Worthy Baronet was treated with little ceremony by the Livery.

Friend.—“Friend Watthman, I give thee my vote, trusting that thou wilt perform one half of what thou hast so long promised.—Friend Thorpe, I do the same for thee, though thee hast promised less; but I have known the most virtuous and patriotic of thy name.—Friend Wilson, I know thee not, but thou hast been recommended, and I trust thou wilt merit the future support of thy fellow-citizens.”—The public-spirited Elector then retired amidst the most uproarious applause.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Thursday being the day fixed for this election, an immense crowd collected in Covent-garden at an early hour. Sir Murray Maxwell's friends hoisted a union flag, and three ships' ensigns, white, blue, and red, on the scaffolds at the extremity, next King-street. A few minutes after nine o'clock, Mr. Hunt, accompanied by his two sons and several friends, arrived in a barouch, amidst the huzzas of the populace, at the hustings. From the centre of the barouch his red flag was displayed. It bore the inscription, “*Universal Suffrage*,” and was surmounted by the cap of liberty, round which was written “*Henry Hunt and Liberty*.”

Mr. Hunt's barouch was preceded by a number of persons wearing red cockades. Mr. Peter Walker, Mr. Cleary, and the friends of Major Cartwright, soon after made their appearance. The friends of Sir Francis Burdett stationed themselves almost in the centre of the hustings, and, by displaying placards with the Hon. Baronet's name inscribed on them, excited loud cheering amongst the crowd.

Mr. Hunt stepped forward, and called on the friends of Burdett to “show their man.” “If he (Sir Francis) be here, let him stand forward.” (*Great applause.*) He trusted they would hear patiently every gentleman who demanded their attention; at the same time he could not help thinking that candidates ought not to appear by proxy.

Shortly after this, Sir Murray Maxwell arrived, dressed in a full naval uniform, and was received with a mixture of hisses and applause.

A few minutes after ten the act against bribery was read.

Mr. STURCH then came forward. He begged to congratulate them on the time having arrived, when, in consequence of the gracious condescension of Ministers, they were about to enjoy the advantage of exercising their elective franchise. In ancient times the people exercised that right on every occasion that Parliament assembled. Every Session was in fact a new Parliament, and those who were elected knew that they would very soon have to return to their constituents, and have judgment passed on their conduct. Such was the state of the people's right of election in the early periods of our parliamentary history; and the first effectual infringement of this invaluable privilege, under the form of law, took place in the reign of William and Mary, when an Act was passed to provide that Parliaments might sit for three years. But the greatest infringement of this right was that made in the reign of George I., when a Parliament, which had been chosen for three years, thought fit, when the termination of that period was very near, to extend it, and men who were in possession of seats which they were about to vacate voted that they should retain them four years longer. But the greater the encroachments which had been made on the people's rights, and the greater the number that had been wrested from them, the more tenacious ought they to be in the defence of those that remained, and the more determined to make a good use of the exercise of them. (*Cheers.*) They had now the opportunity of electing their representatives, and it was their duty to send into Parliament men who possessed knowledge and talents, and were distinguished for true constitutional principles. They would take care, he hoped, not to send into Parliament men who had no object in going there but to provide for themselves and their families; but such as would be the guardians of liberty and the terror of wicked Ministers. With regard to their late representatives, it was not necessary, for one of them, to make any observations in the prospect of a return. That representative was going to assist an oppressed and high spirited people to regain their independence. (*Loud applause.*) Sir Francis Burdett was, however, still among them, and now they had the right of again returning him to Parliament if they thought fit. The question as to the propriety of so doing lay in a very narrow compass. If they found that he had been pursuing his own private interests in preference to that of the public—if he had neglected to present the people's Petitions, and always opposed them—if, instead of endeavouring to check abuses and procure Reform, they found that he had been whispering in the ear of Ministers with the view of seeking a place.—(*Cries of No, No.*)—if he had been the representative of his own interests, and not of his constituents.—(*Cries of No, No.*)—then it would be right for them to reject him. If, on the contrary, none of these suppositions were true—if, during the eleven years that he had served them in Parliament, they found him constantly guided by the same principles which first recommended him—if he still remained the firm friend of public liberty, and the undaunted advocate of the people's rights, then, if they had any regard for the principles of justice, they would come forward with one heart and one voice to re-elect him. (*Applause.*) With regard to any other candidate it became him to say little. He doubtless had his own partialities with respect to the other candidates; and he had made up his mind as to his choice. Who was so fit as Sir Samuel Romilly to be the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett? He had known the former gentleman long, and admired his upright and able conduct in Parliament, and he should certainly vote for him. At present, however, all that remained for him to do, was to propose the nomination of Sir Francis Burdett to be again one of their representatives.—(*Applause.*)—Towards the close of his speech, Mr. Sturch was greatly annoyed by a body of sailors, who endeavoured to press to that part of the hustings where Sir

M. Maxwell was, and who accosted the gallant officer in no very courteous terms.)

Mr. RICHARDSON, jun. seconded this nomination. He advised the electors to beware of the Whig advocate. They wanted no lawyers, who would care nothing for their constituents unless they came to them with a brief in the one hand and a fee in the other. As little did they want a Court candidate—such a one as now stood before them decorated in all the contemptible paraphernalia of Court despotism. For his part, he should vote for Sir Francis Burdett only.

Mr. PETER WALKER proposed Major Cartwright. He recommended the venerable Major as the tried friend of universal suffrage and annual parliaments. Two factions had been long contending to subvert the liberties of the people of Westminster, and now it appeared they had united to effect that object. It was said that Major Cartwright was too old; but the next Parliament was likely to be a very short one; and that venerable man would live long enough to perform his duty, ay, and perform it well, while it existed. He would attend there, as he had done every where else, to the best interests of the people. What was it that gave a public voice to Westminster? Major Cartwright was the man. (Applause.) Were they friends to universal suffrage and annual parliaments? (Shouts of "Yes, yes, from the crowd.") Then when should they return to Parliament, but the man who had supported those two great principles during a long life? (Applause.)

Mr. PATERSON seconded the nomination.

Lord HENRY HOWARD next addressed the electors, but owing to the low tone of voice in which he spoke, very little could be heard. He recommended Sir Samuel Romilly to the electors as a statesman who was an honour to his country and human nature. He had been tried, and never found wanting; and no man was better capable of performing the duties of a representative of the people, or more determined to discharge them diligently and faithfully.

Mr. WISHART seconded the nomination of Sir Samuel. He observed, that the Learned Gentleman was the first and best of men, the constant advocate of the interests of humanity; and in electing him they would confer an honour on themselves, and show that they properly estimated the virtues of the man of their choice.

Mr. GLOSSOP proposed the Hon. D. Kinnaird, a gentleman whose constitutional principles were well known, as a proper person to be nominated on this occasion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, senior, seconded the nomination. The electors of Westminster had much to oppose here—much influence was exerted against them. If they chose Douglas Kinnaird, Lord Cochrane might be said to have left them a valuable legacy, for he was a man of known talent and principle.

Mr. WILLOCK appeared to nominate Captain Sir Murray Maxwell. It was said that this candidate was not known. He was known, and well known, by his services. He had never turned from an enemy; and after having nobly sustained the cause of the country abroad, he now wished to maintain their rights at home.

Mr. CHEERE seconded the nomination.

Sir MURRAY MAXWELL, who appeared dressed in a full uniform, and had been previously assailed by various missiles, immediately commenced his address, which, after a long interruption, became audible. "I see a gentleman (Mr. Hunt) in front of me who appears desirous that I should be heard, and I hope you will yield to his authority, and favour me with a few minutes' indulgence. I am sure, notwithstanding all I hear, that I am popular amongst you, for I see hundreds of pretty girls pressing forward to hear what I have to say. (Laughter and noise.) One of the proudest privileges of an Englishman is to solicit the favour of his countrymen. I feel that I am now standing on the boards from which a Rodney, a Hood, a Gardner, and last, though not least in your estimation, a Cochrane, have formerly met with your kind attention. You have long been accustomed to select one of your representatives from the profession to which I have the honour to belong. (Various interruptions.) I appear in person before you, an humble candidate for your suffrages. I throw myself into the midst of you. (Here Capt. Maxwell was saluted with a considerable quantity of dirt, which bespattered all those around him.) I have often received shot from my enemies; this is the first time I have ever received them from my friends. (Applause.) Two representatives are to be returned: if you select me as a mark of your regard for the naval service, let me be allowed to recommend one from the sister profession of arms; and as the only one amongst the other

candidates who answers to this description is Major Cartwright, I recommend him to your notice." (Applause.)

Mr. HARLEY next stepped forward in support of Mr. Hunt. Great confusion prevailed throughout the course of this gentleman's speech. He observed, "Gentlemen, we go upon the principles of justice, truth, and humanity; and as to the accusation of promoting disorder which has been made against us, who have been more strenuous in its reprobation? (Bravo! go on—very true.) Romilly is a lawyer, and they want to force him upon you; a man who was never in Parliament except for a rotten borough. Mr. Hunt, Gentlemen, has sworn to obtain for you all you desire, your liberties and rights, through the medium of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Election by Ballot. You have a Court Candidate also proposed; and if you elect him, what then becomes of you? You will be slaves, and any thing but Englishmen. Rescue yourselves in time from oppression—select an honest and independent man, who asks nothing from a wicked Government, who swears he will take nothing—elect him, Gentlemen, as I am sure you will, and you may hope to live as freemen." (Applause.)

Mr. GAIN FOXES seconded the nomination of Mr. Hunt. He said, among other things, that Sir Samuel Romilly might be an excellent man, but private character was no recommendation there; his friends had done wrong to advise him to offer himself for Westminster, when he could have been elected elsewhere without injury to the cause of freedom.

Mr. HUNT—I wish not to obtain your votes by coming in under any man's wing; the gallant officer and myself are the only real candidates; the rest are ashamed to show their faces, because they know that they would meet with your disapprobation. The gallant officer has manfully appeared in person, and had a right to expect your attention, although his politics are known, and although he be a friend to the despotism which enslaves you. With regard to Sir S. Romilly, I mean to say nothing against him; but he is sore of his seat in the den of corruption: let him therefore go back to his friend the Duke of Norfolk, and the rotten borough of Arundel. (Laughter and applause.) I would say a few words respecting Sir Francis Burdett; but no, Gentlemen, no, I see you understand him as well as I do. (A cry of "give it to him well, Hunt.") He may be entitled "the Hero of the back door of the Tower," and has fallen below our notice. The Editor of the Courier said a little while ago, that I deserved to be sent to the Tower. The Tower, gentlemen, has no terrors for me; but if ever I should go there, I promise you I will never sneak out at the back door. (Shouts of applause.) Eleven years ago Sir F. Burdett pledged himself to his constituents to exert all his endeavours to tear out the accursed leaves of the infamous red-book. Has he ever succeeded in tearing out a single leaf, or even in erasing a single name or provision? (Cries of no, no.) Now with your assistance, and although not in Parliament, I have by petition caused the Marquis of Camden to resign his enormous and disgraceful salary. (Applause.) If you return me I will attempt much more, and, if well supported, doubt not of success. My principles are well known: I have raised the cap of liberty—that cap which crowns the statue of the greatest statesman ever known in this country, the statue of Lord Chatham in the Guildhall of London. I thank you for the kindness you have already shown, and doubt not of its continuance.

The HIGH BAILIFF then called upon the electors to declare, by a show of hands, which of the gentlemen nominated they chose to be their representatives. The names being then called over, and a show of hands taken on each, the High Bailiff declared that the election had fallen upon Sir Samuel Romilly and Henry Hunt, Esq.

A poll was then demanded for the other candidates; and at one o'clock the poll began. The crowd immediately in front of the hustings soon showed great anxiety to know the result. In the mean time they amused themselves by throwing sticks and mud at Sir M. Maxwell, who kept respectfully bowing in return. Some hard substance happened to be thrown from the outskirts of the crowd, which unfortunately hit the gallant and ministerial candidate above the right eye, and occasioned much pain, and a momentary retreat. Very general and strong reprobation was expressed at this outrage. Captain Maxwell soon stepped forward on the advanced railing, bowed three times, and then came back to his former station. The state of the poll was now exhibited:—Sir Sam. Romilly, 169—Sir Murray Maxwell, 176—Sir F. Burdett, Bart. 87—Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, 25—Mr. Hunt, 14—Major Cartwright, 10.

Sir M. Maxwell said, that although he had got his eye hurt, he should still address them as his friends. However ill-used he

might be by some individuals, he should not shrink from his post. He had to thank his friends for the place they had given him on the poll; he hoped they would not relax their efforts, and he felt confident of ultimate success. (*Applause and hisses.*)

Mr. PITT observed, that the superior success of Captain Maxwell had been owing to the extraordinary exertions of the Court party. A servant of Lord Ellenborough had been the first to vote for him. Burdett had always been the firm and eloquent friend of the people; and the people, if they valued their own interests, were now bound to befriend him. If they lost this opportunity, they could never expect to be again in the same situation, or to be represented by a man who could be compared to Sir Francis Burdett for political integrity and consistency, for elegant manners in private life, and for eloquence and judgment in parliamentary debate.

Mr. WISHART said, he addressed them in the name of Sir Samuel Romilly, and thanked them for the conspicuous mark of respect and confidence which they had bestowed upon him in placing him at the head of the poll. Sir Samuel Romilly was a native of Westminster. His superior abilities he had always employed in pleading the cause of the people, and in putting to silence the venal adherents of a corrupt administration. (*Applause.*) He was the zealous friend of a true and useful Reform. (*Applause.*)

Mr. WALKER observed, that they had to contend against a coalition of parties, who in their turns fattened on the public spoils. There were 18,000 electors in Westminster; out of that number Major Cartwright could yet have a majority.

Mr. FISH was anxious to state that Sir Samuel had no borough, and that if they did not return him, they might bid adieu to his proud services in the House of Commons.

Mr. HUNT said he was not discouraged by the state of the poll. Let them see what it would be on Monday next. He thanked them for what they had done, and took leave of them with gratitude.

Mr. GALE JONES reminded them, that in that very place Mr. Horne Tooke had broken the coalition between the two political parties. Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Tooke's pupil, had reaped the fruits of that victory. But it was now to be lost unless the people exerted themselves. Sir Francis Burdett should have united with Mr. Hunt or Major Cartwright, and then the popular candidates would have been triumphant.

On Friday morning, at ten, Captain Sir M. Maxwell arrived, and was welcomed with loud applause. He had a shade over his right eye. On taking his place at the hustings, the chairman of Major Cartwright's committee in their name expressed their sentiments of condolence for the injury he had sustained. The Captain acknowledged their kind attention, and observed, he was the individual who was the cause of the affair had acted thoughtlessly, and without intention to do him so serious an injury.

When Lord YARMOUTH appeared at the booth for the purpose of giving his vote, he was objected to by Mr. Hunt on the ground of his not having paid up his taxes. The Noble Lord seemed a little indignant at this imputation, as well as considerably annoyed by the delay which the examination of the parish books occasioned. After it had taken place, however, and it was found the Noble Lord had discharged all the taxes due upon three several houses, he politely asked Mr. Hunt if he might then vote; Mr. H. smilingly bowed assent. Perhaps it is unnecessary to state that Sir Murray Maxwell received a *plumper* from his Lordship.

Soon after four o'clock the state of the poll was exhibited:—Sir Samuel Romilly, 825—Sir Murray Maxwell, 754—Sir F. Burdett, Bart. 348—Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, 55—Mr. Hunt, 30—Major Cartwright, 18.

Sir MURRAY MAXWELL was about to address the people assembled in front of the hustings, when a violent pugilistic fray interrupted him, and agitated the crowd for several minutes. It appeared to have been occasioned by the indignation of some sailors, at hearing the gallant Captain hissed and abused. When order was restored, the Captain proceeded. He had received several shots yesterday; many imagined that they had come from enemies: he contended that they had proceeded from the exuberance of public feeling, which every Englishman had a pride in showing. He considered the person who had nearly robbed him of his sight as a friend in disguise. He had obliged him to wear on his face an electioneering placard, which would procure him thousands of votes. They had stated that the person who had struck at his eye had been taken. He begged of them for God's sake to liberate him, and he was sure, from what

he had heard of Sir Samuel Romilly's private life, that he would have advised him to that conduct.—There was a constant uproar of approbation and disapprobation during this speech.

Mr. RICHARDSON addressed them for Sir Francis Burdett. The state of the poll was owing entirely to the forces of courtiers and placemen which had been brought to the field. (*Applause.*) He had nothing to say of Capt. Maxwell personally; but he well knew that every effort had been made to place him at the head of the poll. The voters from all the offices, where excise-officers and others had influence, had come forward in crowds. (*Applause.*) He was glad that those persons had come forward so numerous, for their numbers were now almost exhausted.—They had voted because they were ordered to do so; and for a candidate who appeared before them, because he had been commanded to do so. (*Applause.*) It was with great gratification he had to tell them, that on a former occasion the court candidate had in the first two days polled 50 more than at present, and yet failed at last. (*Applause.*) Let the people therefore not despair; the shot, at least the powder of the enemy, was exhausted. Let the gallant Captain double his votes, the discernment, sense, and spirit of the electors of Westminster would at last prevail.

Mr. WISHART said, that it was most flattering to a man of honest ambition to be supported as Sir Samuel Romilly was supported by them. The more his political character was inquired into, the more he rose in the estimation of good men. No blot could be found in his character during the time he had been in the House of Commons. He thanked them for their exertions, and hoped that there could be no doubt of their arduous keeping at the head of the poll a Citizen of their own, who was not connected with Ministry, or with party, when it interfered with justice and humanity.—(*Applause.*)

Mr. WALKER said, that Lord Cochrane, when he had decided to go abroad, had resigned his seat.—Would the Naval Officer who was now a Candidate do so? Of Sir Samuel Romilly he should say nothing. Sir Murray Maxwell could better give a round dozen at the mast than represent them. He was unfit for them, because he might be required to go abroad, and because he had flogging habits. An iron chain of 30lb. weight had ruptured Mr. Ogden.—(*Bravo.*)—He objected to Captain Maxwell as a tool, a mere tool.

Mr. HUNT, while addressing the multitude, was asked in a loud and distinct tone, "Why did you turn your wife out of doors, and take another woman into your house?" Mr. Hunt called upon his accuser to come forth; and then, pointing to a particular gentleman, he said, "I see him, and I have a charge against him; he knows what I am going to say, he knows quite well what I have to say of him." Mr. Hunt then made an abominable recrimination. The volleys of execrations were instantly so loud and vehement, that Mr. Hunt was obliged to give way, and put an abrupt termination to his speech.

Mr. GALE JONES was with some difficulty, and after a considerable interval, suffered to be heard. He was grieved to see Sir Francis Burdett so low on the poll; but if he had united himself with Mr. Hunt, they would have been at the head. A deputation had been sent to his Committee to this effect, but without success.

Mr. BROOKBANK explained, that Mr. Kinnaird was never to have been brought in as connected with Sir Francis Burdett, but for his own personal merits; he was the firm, eloquent, and patriotic friend of reform. Although he had been mentioned as Sir Francis Burdett's friend, that was only to show the coincidence of their sentiments on parliamentary reform.

Mr. PITT explained, that Sir Francis Burdett had never, directly or indirectly, recommended or approved of Mr. Kinnaird's nomination. If the committee had agreed to Mr. Hunt's proposal, they had disgraced themselves for ever.

Mr. HUNT now again attempted to be heard, but in vain.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

On Thursday, Mr. PRINCEP, the High Bailiff, appeared on the hustings in front of the Town-hall. He addressed the electors, and recommended order and regularity in their proceedings.

Mr. SOL. DAVIS said, it was scarcely necessary for him to enter into a detail of the conduct pursued by Mr. Calvert, since he had become a representative of Southwark. His opposition to the Corn Bill would be recollected by many with pleasure. The next thing to which he should allude was the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. There Mr. Calvert would be again found an opponent of Ministers; and in like manner on the question of the Indemnity Bill, he would be discovered in his place in the

franks of opposition. (*Applause.*) These were the remarks which he had taken the liberty of making before he recommended to them Mr. Charles Calvert as an object of their choice, which he then did with the most complete conviction of his merits.— (*Loud applause.*)

Mr. CLARKE seconded the nomination.

Mr. F. YOUNG proposed Mr. Barclay, but the noise was so great that it was impossible for some time to hear him. He said that Mr. Barclay's property placed him above temptations; and if they wished to be fairly represented, they could not elect a more fit person as one of their Members for the ensuing Parliament.

Mr. T. A. SAUTER seconded Mr. Barclay's nomination.

Mr. R. HALL proposed Sir R. Wilson. Of the merits of Sir R. it was unnecessary for him to say much. He was well known to them all. He had served his country bravely. He had no doubt, if they should elect Sir Robert, that he would be found an equally brave, active, and persevering opponent of their domestic enemies in the senate, as he had been of their foreign enemies in the field. (*Great applause.*)

Mr. WEATHERSTONE seconded the nomination. He trusted that the electors would perform their duty by selecting Sir R. Wilson as one of their representatives, a gentleman who was a warm friend of the Constitution—not that Constitution that was an object of the admiration of many who stood behind him, but that constitution for which the Russells, the Sidneys, and the Hampdens had fought and shed their blood. (*Applause.*) It had been said that a coalition had been formed between Sir R. Wilson and Mr. Calvert. It was due to himself and to those gentlemen, however, that that should be denied. No such connexion had been formed. Sir Robert Wilson stood alone.

Mr. CALVERT said, he had always voted for the people. He had opposed the Corn Bill, because he considered it most mischievous for Parliament to interfere in fixing a price upon grain. He had opposed the Suspension Act, on the same grounds he had opposed the Bill of Indemnity. His conduct was in their hands, and they would judge of it. (*Great applause.*)

Mr. BARCLAY next came forward; but the noise was so great, that it was with difficulty any thing he said could be heard. He defended his Parliamentary conduct throughout. He had always, he said, acted according to the dictates of his conscience; and if they should elect him, he should always continue conscientiously to discharge the duties imposed on him.

Sir R. Wilson then came forward amid great applause. He was bound, first, to express his satisfaction at seeing those whom he now addressed once more, restored to the exercise of their elective franchise; and, secondly, to congratulate them on being thus restored by the dissolution of the most unconstitutional Parliament that ever afflicted this country—a Parliament that had sanctioned doctrines, and consented to proceedings not only hostile to the liberties of this country, but to the liberties and rights of mankind—a Parliament that had rendered this great empire a land of servitude, oppressed itself, and leagued with despots to oppress other states; when, by the bravery of our fleets and armies, and its great internal resources of spirit, enterprise, and industry, it might have rendered it the most happy and glorious nation of the world—secure in the enjoyment of its own wealth and greatness, and the general supporter of liberal principles over Europe. (*Applause.*) It was an old saying, that we ought only to speak well of the dead; but if after the acts of which the late Parliament had been guilty, he did not express his decided opinion of its proceedings when referring to its monumental history, he would reckon himself unworthy of living in a free country. He was actuated by no motive of personal ambition—his standing where he now did was not even of his own suggestion. A deputation of the borough, who justly felt indignant at the state of thralldom into which their representation had fallen, looked about for a representative to whom they thought they could more properly entrust their interests. They called upon him, and offered him their zealous support. In consequence, he could not hesitate in yielding to the wishes of his friends. Since that time, their canvass had been followed by the most flattering result; and he now stood before the electors with humility as to his own pretensions, but with the proudest confidence of success. In coming forward, he professed no personal hostility to the gentleman whose election he opposed. He knew the respectability of his private character, and believed that it was above suspicion. (*Applause.*) But Mr. Barclay, though he may have voted conscientiously, had disqualified himself from being a representative of the people by concurring in measures contrary to their opinions, and hostile to their interests. He (Sir R. W.) would not attempt to enumerate all the unworthy acts to which their late representa-

tive had given his sanction. The task would be too arduous; the day would be concluded before he half finished the list. (*Applause.*) He would only say, that if there were any who wished to see British victories converted into the means of partitioning and oppressing foreign states and consolidating domestic tyranny; if there were any who wished to see British troops made Janissaries for the support of foreign despots against the wishes of their subjects, and in defiance of their right to settle their own Government; if there were any who wished to see British gold squandered to light the fires of the Inquisition, and to feed the flames of war in the new world; if there were any who wished to see the public mind demoralized—confidence between man and man destroyed—social ties broken—domestic and kindred attachments embittered or annihilated by the employment of an infamous system of spies and informers; if there were any who wished to see the public burdens increased till taxation exhausted all the means of supporting individual industry, and life itself was rendered a burden; if there were any who wished to see men taken from their homes without a crime, and immured in dungeons for months without trial; if there were any who wished to see the melancholy spectacle of those individuals appearing in a Court of Justice, demanding inquiry and redress, and a Bill of Indemnity passed to protect their oppressors against the consequences of their conduct; if there were any who wished to see every species of reform opposed, and its supporters vilified; if there were any who wished to see this once happy and hospitable land shut against foreigners who sought an asylum here from the tyranny that our Government had contributed to establish in their own country; if there were any to whom these things were agreeable, he did not expect they would vote for him (Sir Robert Wilson), they would give their suffrages to another representative. (*Applause.*) He could not hope for the support of the friends of the holy alliance—he could not hope for the support of those who concurred in every measure of oppressive taxation—he could not hope for the gratitude of Ministers, or the favour of those assistants or privy counsellors of Ministers, Reynolds, Oliver, and their band—(*applause*)—but those who wished to see reform introduced, who wished to see liberal principles advocated, who wished to have a representative who would never oppose the opinions of his constituents, and who would pledge himself to resign his seat when he could not hold it consistently with their wishes—such would give him their support. But it was not enough to make professions for the future, it was necessary to give explanations of the past, as a candidate should be, like Cæsar's wife, not only free from guilt but from suspicion, which Cæsar's wife was not, and therefore he repudiated her. (*Applause.*) Sir Robert here read extracts from a pamphlet which he published on the national defence, to prove that he had then in view to guard against the dangers of a standing army, by mixing the national defenders with the people. In this pamphlet he condemned the system of corporal punishment, and recommended its abolition. There was another charge made against him, in which he was accused, as the historian of Egypt, of having published a charge against a great personage, and of having afterwards confessed its falsehood when he had quarrelled with Ministers. When he first saw this libel, he went to the printer, to inquire into his authority for publishing it. He was as indifferent as any man to political squibs; but when he was accused of falsehood, he could not, both as a soldier and a man of honour, sit quietly under the charge. He therefore desired the printer to tell the author of this libel, that he was guilty of calumny and falsehood, and that he would confront him whenever he chose to come forward. (*Applause.*) He did not now wish to go into the details of this question. All that he had written remained, and might be compared. Knowing that Bonaparte had made a defence of his conduct, which, though it did not deny the fact charged, deprived it of a part of its horrors from the necessity he alleged of committing it, he had lately published that defence along with the charge. It had no reference to his general system; and he (Sir Robert), who had been accustomed to meet his enemies in the field, would sooner cut off his right hand than follow the example of those who had trampled upon a fallen enemy, and treated with cruelty one who had sought refuge in misfortune in British generosity and British humanity. There were other charges brought against him, namely, that he was a poor man, and a dissatisfied officer. He did not dislike moderate wealth, but he trusted he should never grow rich on the spoils of his country. He had no reason, indeed, to be satisfied. He had given above 5,000*l.* for his commission, and twenty-five years of service to his country. He had shed his blood in its defence. He had used every exertion of which he was capable, civil and military, to support the civil

and military character of England. But he had not yet even had the annuity interest for his 5,000*l*. But he saw those about him who had never given a shilling for their commissions, who had never seen a shot fired; he saw some of those become rich men, and enjoying honours. The electors wished to expel the drones; he trusted, however, they would give the bees their honey. Why had come been given him to be dissatisfied? It was because it was known, that though he would at any moment cheerfully devote his life as he had done for his King, he was also willing to devote it with as much cheerfulness in defence of British freedom. (*Loud cheers.*) He trusted that in the whole of the contest they would preserve good temper, and, as freedom of speech and trial by jury were the best rights of Englishmen, that they would bear every candidate. (*Great applause.*)

A show of hands was then taken. The nomination was declared in favour of Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson, after which a poll was demanded for Mr. Barclay.—The polling continued till four, when the numbers were—For Mr. Calvert, 427—Sir R. Wilson, 338—Mr. Barclay, 228.

After the poll was declared,

Mr. CALVERT thanked his friends for their kindness, and invited them early to the poll to-morrow morning to ensure his triumph.

Mr. BARCLAY attempted to speak, but could not be heard from the tumult of yells, groans, and hisses, mixed with some applause, with which he was saluted.

Sir ROBERT WILSON was received with immense applause. His friends, he said, had nobly redeemed the pledge which he made to the country of their patriotism and independence. Sir Robert expressed his confident hope, that the good sense and patriotism of the electors of Southwark would powerfully contribute to redeem the country, and that before Saturday night they would set a great example to the rest of the nation; and manfully assist, not only in recovering their own rights, but in extending liberty over the world. (*Immense applause.*)

The meeting then dispersed. A body of the populace waited for Sir R. Wilson, and carried him on their shoulders in triumph to a neighbouring inn. During the whole of the day Mr. Barclay and his friends seemed to be the objects of general and virulent animosity. Every vote that was given him was followed by yells and hissing. His colours could not with safety be worn. One of his carmen, who exhibited the orange riband, was assailed with mud, and the constables who seized the rioter were obliged to fight their way through a crowd that attempted to rescue him. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Calvert and Sir R. Wilson were always received with shouts of applause.

When the poll concluded on Friday, Mr. CALVERT alluded to some attempts that were making to prevent the poorer electors from voting, on the plea, that they had, during the late distressing times, applied for relief, as to the Poor Rates.—Mr. BARCLAY, though at the bottom of the poll (his proper place) thanked the electors for their favours!—But the attention of the people was again occupied by Sir R. WILSON, who spoke with his accustomed fluency and energy. He informed his auditors, that from every part of the country, where the elective franchise was enjoyed, he received communications indicative of the triumph of liberal principles; and although 40 or 50 men could do little immediately, they might, by asserting the opinions of that part of England which was represented, produce a reaction in the public mind, and cause it no longer to endure a system which had covered the land with affliction. It might then be seen, that all those who had a voice to express were equally animated “by an ignorant impatience” of abuses which spread universal misery and distress. With regard to the endeavours used to deprive of their votes those poorer individuals who had dared to assert their independence, he would see justice done; and whether returned or not to Parliament, he now pledged himself to brand with infamy those who had thus dared to invade their privileges. He stood there the champion of their rights as well as of their laws. He was sorry to detain them so long in the rain; but they had proved that the performance of their duties did not depend on foul or fine weather; and he could promise them on his part, that he would at any time go through fire and water for their sake.—This speech was followed by loud and general acclamations.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

A meeting of Freeholders took place on Friday, at Hackney, when Messrs. BYNG and MELLISH were proposed as Candidates. After which, Mr. BYNG came forward with several resolutions to the following effect:—

That Middlesex should be represented by men who were

avowed enemies to encroachments on the liberties of the people, and determined friends of retrenchment and reform; that the abuses of liberty had been occasioned by persons falsely calling themselves Representatives of the people; that it was the imperative duty of the Electors to return to Parliament men whose principles had always been those of general and constitutional liberty; that the thanks of the Meeting were due to the independent political conduct of Mr. Byng; that Mr. Mellish, from his unvaried support of Ministers—from his voting for that most inquisitorial impost the Income Tax, and from his agreeing to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Indemnity Bill, and the Corn Bill, had forfeited his claims to represent so enlightened and populous a county as Middlesex; that it was the opinion of that Meeting, that T. W. Clarke, Esq. of Swaitley-house, was a proper person to elect as a Representative; that District Committees should be appointed to canvass the county in Mr. Clarke's favour, and that a subscription should be opened for defraying the expenses.

The first Resolution was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously. On the second, there was so much confusion, that it was difficult to say how the question was carried. The third and fourth were carried. On the 5th (that relating to Mr. Mellish), a considerable noise ensued, and the Sheriff, after some time, declared the Resolution to be negatived. The Sheriff's decision was questioned. The Sheriff then again put the Resolution, after which it was declared that it had been carried by a very small majority.—The remainder of the Resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. BYNG then thanked the freeholders for their good opinion.

Mr. MELLISH declared, that he had always exercised the duties reposed in him with the greatest impartiality. He had done his best for the interests of the county as well as the whole nation, and having so done, he should demand their suffrages. (*Applause and noise.*)

The Meeting broke up.

MEETING OF MR. WOOLER'S FRIENDS.

On Monday a very numerous Meeting assembled at the City of London Tavern, for the promotion of Mr. Wooler's election for Coventry.—Major Cartwright was unanimously voted to the Chair.

Mr. PETER WALKER, in rising to read the resolutions, wished that he had had the talents of the man who was the object of the Meeting. He had not seen what was intended to be moved till that moment, and he would rather have had some person of greater ability to propose them than himself.—Mr. Walker then proceeded to read the resolutions, the substance of which was—That as a large majority of the Members of the House of Commons were returned by the Ministers of the Crown, by the corrupt influence of the Peers in Parliament, and by the conduct of a few boroughmongers who had usurped the rights and privileges of the people of England, it became the duty of every Englishman to rally round the standard of independence, and give their votes to its known supporters; that it was equally the interest and duty of every individual who had been robbed of his elective franchise by the encroachments of arbitrary power, and those who had been disfranchised by the unjust exercise of corrupt influence, to return the man who possessed talent to advocate their rights, principle to support, and firmness to defend them; that the talents of Mr. Wooler peculiarly qualified him for a defender of unrepresented and misrepresented Englishmen; that the meeting hailed the resolution of the people of Coventry as a proof of disinterested and independent patriotism, and as the best pledge of Mr. Wooler's ultimate success. There were other resolutions, for subscriptions to defray the expenses of the election, and the expenses of the freemen who had undertaken to march to Coventry, to support Mr. Wooler.—From the knowledge he had of Mr. Wooler, he could say that he was a man of the highest honour, and the greatest eloquence, and, in reply, he was most forcible and effective. He would be in the House of Commons a rock of support to the people. (*Great applause.*) He would be the greatest assistant and protector of that body against which the aristocracy would direct their greatest exertions. There was no man who had been present at, or had read his trial, but had the greatest respect for his mind and qualifications. It was true, if a man was wanted to fight the mock fights between Whig and Tory, they would not fix on Mr. Wooler; but as a man of sterling merit and independence, coming from the middle rank of society, in which there was more honest worth than in any other, they would find it their interest to support him. They could fix upon no man more proper to oppose

Canning, or any vile wretch, that would venture to pass his brutal jokes upon the personal calamities of an unfortunate fellow countryman. (*Applause.*) Mr. Walker concluded by moving the resolutions he had read.

Mr. DAV seconded the resolutions because he was satisfied that their object was the protection of the freedom and privileges of mankind. There was no man so capable of advocating the cause they all loved, so well as the gentleman they had met to support on the present occasion. No man had ever presented himself so capable of meeting the exigencies of the times in favour of the people.—No man was ever better calculated to render justice to the public. He might mention, that out of 400 freemen of Coventry belonging to London, above one-half had offered to go down even bare-footed. (*Great applause.*) It was necessary that every exertion should be made for the cause, and even a penny from each for the support of the election would make it more secure. It was advisable to try to bring him in, after the ancient manner of choosing representatives. By choosing Mr. Wooller, the people would show their patriotism and political consistency; but, if they did not send such men to the House of Commons, they would have more Centennial Parliaments, and God knew whether shortly they would have any liberty left at all.

Major CARTWRIGHT stated the reasons for his being in the chair. He had been told that Mr. Cobbett had no chance of success, and though he had subscribed towards his election, having pledged himself to Mr. Wooller, when he saw no likelihood of Mr. Cobbett's succeeding, he had still determined to support the cause of Reform by being present at that meeting. It was a very convenient doctrine that only men of great fortune and family were fit to sit in the House of Commons. But whom had they had for Coventry? A bookseller—a man who sold books in Fleet-street. Mr. Wooller, however, was a writer of books. One sold pack-thread and pasteboard, but the other possessed the genius that gave life and soul to the book. Mr. Wooller was a printer; let it never be forgotten that America in a great measure owed her independence to a printer—the immortal Franklin. (*Applause.*) The King's printer had been in the House; he should be glad to see the people's printer there. The King's turnspit had been once in Parliament, which occasioned some peculiar observations of Mr. Burke. The Major then read the resolutions, which were severally agreed to unanimously.

The items of the subscription already commenced were then read, amongst which were—Mr. Charles Pearson, 21l.; an Enemy to Corruption, 21l.; a Reformer, 21l.; a Blow to Borough-mongers, 10l.; Major Cartwright, 5l.

Mr. PEARSON read a declaration of a number of freemen of Coventry, that they would go on foot or by canal conveyance to support Mr. Wooller. Mr. Wooller was a man who had "steered straight on a constant course," neither turning to the right nor to the left; but what ever current there was against him, he was always ready to stem and overcome it. Every exertion he had made had tended to place him on the pedestal whence ministerial personages had in vain endeavoured to remove him. They had heard of subscriptions for the abolition of the negro slave-trade, why should there not be subscriptions against the slavery of the whites? Mr. Pearson concluded with moving the thanks of the meeting to such of the freemen of Coventry as had set the noble example of walking down to support Mr. Wooller. The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

The thanks were then given to the Major, after which the meeting broke up.

(Notwithstanding all this, Mr. WOOLLER did not proceed to the poll; but we are happy to see that Mr. Butterworth will most likely lose his seat for Coventry, which will, it should appear, be occupied by Mr. E. . .)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 12.—The celebrated chemist Sir H. Davy, who intends to travel in different countries of Europe, has arrived at Frankfort.

The old men in the environs of Paris declare, that they do not remember a year in which the vines have given finer hopes than at this moment. The heat, which is extreme for some days, gives the expectation of much greater abundance.

Letters from Bucharest, in Wallachia, dated the 17th

March, announce, that an earthquake has destroyed the great and flourishing town of Philippopoli, in Rumania. This town counted at least 70,000 inhabitants. We are assured that it has been altogether swallowed up in the subterranean abyss, and that its traces are in vain sought for. The positive date of this disastrous event is not stated.

The celebrated Roman painter Camuccini set out from Rome in the latter end of May to present in person to the King of the Two Sicilies his great picture of *The Death of Caesar*, which is destined to ornament one of the great halls of the Royal Palace of Naples.

The mausoleum which the army of the Sambre and Meuse had caused to be erected in 1796, near Coblenz, on Mount Saint Pierre, to General Marceau, has been demolished. The materials are to be employed in the works of fortifications. General Marceau, at the age of 27 years, and endowed with great military talents and much intrepidity, was slain at the battle of Altenkirchen. The Archduke Charles, who then commanded the Austrian army, as soon as he was apprised of General Marceau's wound, immediately sent his private surgeon to him, and after his death caused funeral honours to be paid him.

Bastide, Jausion, and Colard, the assassins of Fualdes, were executed at Albi on the 3d of June. About half-past four, the condemned were conducted from the prison and placed on the fatal cart. Bastide, Colard and Jausion, were in the middle, and two respectable ecclesiastics at the extremities, holding in their hands the cross, the sign of our redemption. They invoked them, in the name of their God, to ~~reference~~ and confession; but the condemned never ceased to protest their innocence. Arrived at the place of execution, a momentary impulse of horror and alarm appeared to affect them at the sight of the horrible preparation for punishment. Jausion first ascended the scaffold, with sufficient resignation. Colard was borne almost in an agony, and did not display in his last moments the same energy he had manifested during the trial. Bastide followed them with firmness, and underwent his fate without complaining. Before submitting his head to the hatchet of the executioner, Jausion invoked heaven and mankind. He said, that belief ought to be attached to the assertions of a man on the point of death—that his words ought to be sacred; and he again protested his innocence. He seemed, however, cast down. The execution did not last more than a few minutes. A numerous crowd of spectators had assembled to witness the last moments of the condemned. Order was not disturbed for an instant. Not a cry escaped, and humanity was respected at the sight of those whose crimes had outraged it most. Anne Benoit was exposed on the following day, and was branded with the letters T. P. She did not cease to shed tears during the time of the punishment. She seemed to regret Colard very much. Both and the woman Bancal have obtained a respite. From this woman some new discoveries were expected; but this unhappy woman has resumed her former apathy. She declares she will not make any discoveries but to her confessor; and if she persists in this, it is thought she will be executed on Saturday next.

JUNE 14.—At the sitting of the Correctional Tribunal, a case was called on of a seditious engraving. An engraver, named Partout, designed a plate, representing a child, dressed *en militaire*, seated on the knee of an old grenadier, and surrounded by old soldiers. The engraver and several dealers who had sold the print having been summoned to answer for it, they replied that they had discovered nothing in the plate but the representation of a scene in *l'Enfant du Regiment*, a piece played at the Theatre. An ordinance of the Chamber of Council of the Tribunal of First Instance declared that there was no cause for prosecution. On the opposition, however, of the Ministry, the Cour Royale set aside this decision, and

directed Partout to be tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. The arrest containing this determination imports that the engraving, in its different parts, and in its ensemble, is intended to represent the son of Bonaparte.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 8.—M. Cambaceres has left our city some days ago for Holland. He will afterwards continue his route to Italy, where it is said he will travel for some time.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Wicksteed, Shrewsbury, starch-maker. Attorney, Mr. Moore, Gray's-inn.
W. Page, Banbury, mercer. Attorney, Mr. Alpin, Banbury.
W. Price, Minories, tea-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. Tredgold, Southampton, from June 27 to August 15.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Parrish and W. Parrish, Badbrook, Gloucester, dyers. Attorney, Mr. Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn.
J. Bateman, Ashtell, Oxford, maltster. Attorney, Mr. Gwynett, Cheltenham.
T. Beall, sen. North Shields, mason. Attornies, Messrs. Raine and North, King's Bench-Walk, Temple. 41
J. Vevers, Churchwell, Yorkshire, cloth-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Sykes, New-inn.
R. D. Askam, Knottingley, Yorkshire, lime-burner. Attornies, Messrs. Tottie, Richardson, and Gaunt, Poultry.
H. Lambden and William Collins, Two-Mill-Hill, Gloucestershire, pin-manufacturers. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn-square.
W. Brown, Pleasant-row, Hackney, ship-owner. Attorney, Mr. Masterman, Broad-street, London.
E. J. Roden, Manchester, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Longdill and Butterfield, Gray's-inn.
W. A. Bragg, Rotherhithe-wall, shipwright. Attornies, Messrs. Sheppard and Lepard, Dean-street, Canterbury-square, Southwark.
W. Parker, High-street, Whitechapel, oilman. Attornies, Messrs. Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minories.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 78½ 1 3½ per Cent. 88½.

There is nothing of importance this week to notice at the Theatres.

Lord S. CHURCHILL'S Legal Proceedings, next week.
Various Correspondents next Sunday.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A PARIS paper says, that a man at Copenhagen the other day made an attempt, or rather signs of an attempt, to assassinate the King of DENMARK. His MAJESTY, who unlike his more prosperous royal brethren receives every class of persons at his morning audiences, and converses with each individual on the nature of his demands, was approached by the man in so wild a manner, that the attendants luckily seized on him. Surgical instruments were found upon him, and it appears that he had formerly been a barber-surgeon, who had become subject to paroxysms of madness. The people crowded about the King in a most affectionate manner during his usual airing. This Sove-

reign, who when Prince Regent meddled as little as possible in the long contest between France and the Allies, and whom his legitimate brethren paid accordingly, first by battering his metropolis and then by suffering him to be despoiled by BERNADOTTE, seems to be justly popular among his subjects. They feel that he has been firm to his friends, nobly-intentioned, and severely tried; and therefore, notwithstanding his misfortunes, and rather the more on that account, they shew him respect and attachment. This is indeed a spectacle worthy of the nations, and most honourable to both parties. How different from the situation of much more apparently flourishing princes!

There is little news from Paris of any importance,—at least of what is usually called importance. But under the present anxious circumstances, every little movement is an indication of important feelings. The Papers of last Sunday inform us of a curious case of a "seditious print," now before the Correctional Tribunal. Now there is one thing clear at least in this business, which is, that the Court think the picture of importance,—and so much so, that they cannot help shewing what they think. If a mere resemblance of young NAPOLEON, painted on a grenadier's knee, can produce such a sensation, what would the semi-legitimate little rogue do himself, were he to come by and by among the old soldiers themselves?

The *Courier*, with an equal deliciousness of news, climax, and betrayed feeling, informed its readers on the 16th, that "the country might now be considered as plunged into all the confusion, violence, and zeal, of a general election;—and for what is passing," continued he, "at this moment in every county of the British empire, some idea may be formed of the benefit we should derive from the annual recurrence of such scenes."—"Let it not however," he adds, with a grave face, "be supposed, that &c. &c. &c. BUT, &c. &c." The reader sees at once all the passages we have omitted. These little explanatory words, *but* and *however*, make exquisite short hand. The fact is, the *Courier* does not like "such scenes," and sets out pretty fiercely with telling us so; but a constitutional recollection comes across him;—and so he must give us a *however*; and then again the cloven foot itches to be pawing, and forth comes it with a *but*.

Truly interesting indeed to the lovers of their country are "such scenes," especially after the long and sufficient experience they have had of other scenes, both at home and abroad. Every day promises better and better for a fermenting of the old Parliamentary leaven,—except, we must confess, in Westminster. The chief servants of the old system will of course get in again, not however without some unusual contests; and so will many of their understrappers;—but many of the said understrappers will not; and many persons of a very different kind will get in for the first time. Some, in particular, of a most desirable description, are likely to be returned,—men who can speak; and this is of double importance, inasmuch as, with the exception of a single man, who has done his best to spoil the effect of his own talent, the Ministers are ridiculously deficient in this respect. It is likely, among others, that Mr. WATTHAM will be returned for London, and Sir ROBERT WILSON for Southwark. Among the Members already returned, we are heartily glad to see WILLIAM HENRY WHITBREAD, the son of the late ex-

cellent Englishman of that name. As to Westminster we hope that the opinion of the reforming advocates respecting the numerous compulsory attendance of the hostile voters may prove true; but it is but too certain in the mean time, that great schisms have been unhappily effected among the Reformers themselves; and we think it but too manifest also, that those schisms have been principally owing, first, to an endeavour to force Sir FRANCIS BURDETT into contact with individuals whom he reasonably disliked; and second, to the resentment of Mr. CORBETT against him, for his having given perhaps too much way to the dislike. With respect to Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, we have said, and we repeat, that we wish him well every where but in Westminster. We need not repeat our reasons; we gave them in our last, and have insinuated them in the article at the head of our present paper. But the *Chronicle* says that the report of Sir SAMUEL's certainty of being returned for some place or other, is not true; that if it were, it would be no argument against his return for Westminster; and that instead of Sir SAMUEL, it is Mr. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD who has a second chance before him of getting into Parliament. All this however does not change our opinion respecting Sir SAMUEL. We were aware of the chance in favour of Mr. KINNAIRD, and said as much. Indeed it was another reason why we wished to see him returned for Westminster, because we had been given to understand also by a kinsman, that in that case, another friend of Reform would get into Parliament with him. Again, a decided Reformer; that is to say, one who goes the whole length of the question with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT; is in our opinion the only proper person to be returned for a city which has made itself conspicuous by the same zeal. And lastly, we were not the authors of the report, which the *Chronicle* calls "false, if not malicious;" nor indeed do we think that the *Chronicle* means to call us so, when it mentions us as the "publisher" of it. We do not think that it supposes us capable of falsehood; much less of malice. The supposition, we have good reason to believe, was not confined to ourselves; nor can we imagine that it will have been at all weakened by the subsequent appearance of Lord HENRY MOLINEUX HOWARD, as the nominator of Sir SAMUEL on the Hustings. We rather suspect, that at the visitation of that personage, borough after borough danced across the astonished eyes of the beholders, like the cloudy reflections of towns and landscapes off the Calabrian coast, and that a groan went through all the hearts of the Reformers.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY gave us an eloquent description of the sins of the late House of Commons. It was, in fact, a portrait of too many of our modern Parliaments. But what is the remedy? The speeches of Sir SAMUEL! Alas, the Learned Gentleman knows full well, that he has long spoken in vain.—No! it is a Reform in the Constitution of that House which can alone prevent its continuing to be, what it has for years been,—a Manufactory of Mischief.

Sir W. RURROUGHS is expected to oust the Ministerial Candidate for Taunton, Somerset.

It is calculated that Ministers will lose at least 30 votes in the new Parliament.

STATE OF THE POLL

IN WESTMINSTER, LONDON, AND SOUTHWARK, AT THE CLOSE YESTERDAY:—

WESTMINSTER.—ROMILLY, 1276.—MAXWELL, 1241. BURDETT, 484.—KINNAIRD, 63.—HUNT, 33.—CAITWRIGHT, 20.

LONDON.—WOOD, 3779.—WILSON, 3338.—WAITHMAN, 2979.—CURTIS, 2844.—THORP, 2739.—ATRINS, 1613.

SOUTHWARK.—CALVERT, 1954.—WILSON, 1408.—BARCLAY, 1102.

We are informed, that the Committee for conducting the election of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Mr. KINNAIRD came yesterday to the following resolutions:—

"That, from the result of the Canvass which has been made for the Honourable Douglas Kinnaird, it appears to this Committee, that there is no prospect of securing his Election.

"That Mr. Kinnaird has, by Letter, and by the Communications of his personal Friends, earnestly, and in the most handsome and disinterested manner, expressed his desire that his Name might be withdrawn from the Poll, whenever its continuance there should appear not likely to promote the Cause of Reform.

"That it appears to this Committee, from the reports of several Sub-Committees, that the zeal and abilities of Mr. Kinnaird are not sufficiently known to the electors at large; and that the continuance of his name on the poll is likely to prove prejudicial to the election of Sir Francis Burdett, the most illustrious, able, disinterested and courageous advocate of the rights of the people.

"That, therefore, this Committee decides, that the name of Mr. Kinnaird be withdrawn from the poll.

"That in coming to this resolution, the Committee cannot refrain from expressing their deepest regret that the Electors of Westminster should not have bound to their service an ardent and strenuous advocate of Parliamentary Reform—one who would have done honour to the choice of the electors, and have justified the selection made by this Committee. But they are consoled by the hope that, upon this occasion, the electors, for whom they act, will redouble their efforts in favour of Sir Francis Burdett, and lose no time in placing that long-tried and faithful Representative of the People at the head of the Poll."

It was said last night that Mr. BARCLAY had given it, but we believe the report is incorrect: he means to grapple with fortune a little longer, it is said.

The Tax-gatherers,—with a few honourable exceptions,—are on the alert both in the City and in Westminster, canvassing for the Ministerial Candidates. One of the Sons of Sir W. CURTIS, we are informed, goes about with a person of this description named Day, and even ventures to hint at accommodation if necessary.—In Westminster, they are equally active for Sir M. MAXWELL. Now it is quite clear, that such a course operates both in the way of terror and bribery. Thus it is that the very grievances of the people are made instruments by which to coerce and enslave them.—But this, we suppose, is what the knaves call "legitimate influence."

The gallant Captain MAXWELL (observes a Correspondent) commanded the *Alceste* at the time the Boa Constrictors, two large serpents, were brought over to this country, and very gallantly allowed them to be fed with live goats. The torture which the poor creatures suffered, and the whole history of this humane scene, may be found in M'LEON'S Voyage.

On the 5th day of the last Election, Sir W. CURTIS was 3,615: on the 5th day of the present, he counts only 2844.—At the same periods, Mr. WOOD had only 1979 votes; and now he reckons 3779. The Livery are not the only persons who are quite tired of Sir WILLIAM'S selfish politics.

Noncon. June 18.—The numbers at the final close of the poll were—For Mr. SMITH, 2089—Mr. GORNEY, 2032—Mr. HANFORD, 1475.—The two first were duly returned by the Sheriff; and were chaired from the Hall in grand procession.

ELECTION TRICK.—The *Courier* of Friday contained the following paragraph:—"A curious circumstance occurred yesterday evening at the London Tavern. The *Patrons of the Clergy* dined at that place, and Mr. WAITHMAN, for electioneering purposes, attended there, with a view to canvas the votes of those who were present; but he, not being a Subscriber, Governor, or Patron, was thrust out of the room with some degree of violence."—This version of the story is a gross falsehood, as by the *Morning Papers* it appears that it was Sir W. CURTIS who obtruded himself on the company, and Mr. WAITHMAN, thinking that he had as much right there as the biscuit-baking Baronet, appeared in the field also, and then began the tug of war, but not by Mr. WAITHMAN. To shew how accurate the *Courier* is in describing scenes of this nature, and how correct its information is, it may be necessary to observe, that the dinner party was composed of Patrons of the Charity Schools of the Metropolis, and not the *Patrons of the Clergy*.—T.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning the neighbourhood of Temple-bar was in great consternation, by a fire breaking out at Mr. DOWNES's, a printer, where, by the activity of the firemen, its ravages were solely confined to the premises of Mr. DOWNES, which were nearly consumed, with the whole of his printing materials.

MR. CURWEN AND IRELAND.

Mr. Curwen, in 1818, has published his travels in Ireland in 1813. On leaving Scotland for Ireland, he says, vol. 1, p. 94,—"So entirely had my mind been absorbed in revolving this great political question (the Union), that time passed unheeded; and I did not perceive our near approach to the shore till the report of a cannon roused me from the reverie into which I had fallen, and which, I fear, you may by this time have cause to regret was of so long duration."—This excuse of a reverie is to "Sir," a personage whom gentlemen tourists are very anxious to amuse, instruct, and conciliate. How comes it that every thing said or done is fantastical among us? Here an ancient legislator, a gentleman farmer, instead of stating his opinions simply to the reader, approaches him through Sir, in an epistolary form, which Sir evermore receives the kindest regards at the conclusion of each separate letter of seventy-four. How much does this differ from John Doe and Richard Roe, and the common vouchee in the consummate absurdities of our law proceedings. These infantine tricks are not the cause of my objecting to Mr. Curwen. He favours the Union of Ireland with England, even though he declares himself the determined political opponent of Mr. Pitt; "for," says he, "that hostility did not warp my judgment on this occasion. An union of the two kingdoms appeared to me indispensably requisite to preserve the connexion between them: the interest of both required it."

What are his reasons for this opinion?—that the union with Scotland had the happiest consequences, though Fletcher of Salton was against it. This is the only ground for his opinion, that the union between Ireland and Britain would have the happiest consequences. He however suggests reasons why the Irish should be satisfied to want a legislature, and why the Irish legislature should have been annihilated. He says,—"The exterior form of the Irish Government was correspondent to our own, but was only nominally the same."—Then, I ask, why did not the Irish obtain in form and spirit the same Constitution as the British. Perhaps he imagines they were not fit to have so perfect a system of government. Mr. Curwen proceeds:—"The supreme authority and administration of Ireland had the outward form but not the internal spirits—the

essence of the British Constitution. The Commons were the mere puppets of the two great aristocratical factions—the people a feather in either scale, until arms were put into their hands, and they became the means of extorting, from the weakness of our councils, what ought to have been yielded to Ireland from a principle of justice. Corruption had become so general, so familiar, and so fashionable, as to extinguish all sense of propriety, and even that of shame. Remuneration was considered to be expected, if not actually demanded, not for public services performed, but for abstaining to clog the wheels of Government. In power there was no shade of difference between one party and another." &c.—Let us ask, in passing, if this statement is not truly applicable to the existing British Constitution, at least it requires a keen vision to perceive that between them there was merely a nominal coincidence. Are not the English Commons puppets of the two great aristocratical factions? In 1793, 161 Peers and Commons nominated 306 Members to the House of Commons. Is not remuneration expected, that the wheels of Government may move glibly on? What are all pensions to unemployed Statesmen, Ambassadors, Chancellors, &c.? These simply mean—you were paid so much for vociferating for monarchy and against the people; retire; let new faces, with fresh lungs, take your place, and you shall have half price for silence. Call pensions a retirement—what you please; they are truly a bribe, and the people know it.

Mr. Curwen, who is, I believe, a moderate reformer, says,—"All ranks were dissatisfied, and felt themselves treated by Great Britain, not as a co-equal empire, but as a conquered province;" that is, before the union, and what are they now after it? When Ireland had a Parliament, there was the show, the hope, the possibility: at present Ireland is at the mercy of the British Parliament. To be sure, the Irish may petition over land and sea, and this boon is the residue of their political rights.

Mr. Curwen and others imagine they determine the argument, when they have amply reviled the Irish Parliament as corrupt and flagitious; but who made its members so?—not the Irish people—not the instinctive depravity of the Members of the Parliament—but the English Government in Ireland, who bribed and bought the majority of the Members who were returned by boroughs. The remedy then was, to abstain from bribing them—to exchange the nominees of Lords and Boroughmongers for representatives of the people. This was the remedy then; it is the remedy now.

The English Ministry, headed by Mr. Pitt, followed a different course; they bribed and bought up the whole Irish Parliament at once. On this Mr. Curwen says,—"The odium attached to its completion (the union) rests with the bribed not the briber; and as the measure had been expedient, and was indispensable (not a word of proof); it was better to advance at once the whole cost of corruption, and have done with it, than to pay an annual interest on the aggregate of national delinquency."

What national delinquency? Does he not say the "Commons were the mere puppets of the two great aristocratical factions." Were these puppets the nation, and their crimes the crimes of the nation? And what are the happy consequences of the Union? Laws of severity have been enacted, such as Ireland hitherto had not known: a standing army and military array are now in being beyond what Ireland ever required in time of peace; the cost of corruption is undiminished; places were created prospectively to the carrying the Union, and many have been since added to increase patronage; and the revenue of Ireland falls short of the interest of the debt and the expenditure five or six millions, which England must pay; and this is the good which England has received by the Union. S. IDEM.

MR. MATHEWS'S PERFORMANCES.

LYCEUM.—Mr. MATHEWS concluded his entertainments at the Lyceum on Tuesday night with the following Address:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The only painful part of my exertions now remains—that of bidding you farewell. The great patent theatres have so entirely exhausted the language of self-commendation, that they have left me no choice of terms that can express my gratitude, for “overflowing and brilliant audiences;” “rapturous, unanimous, and unbounded applause;” “roars of laughter;” “unqualified approbation;” and “unprecedented success.” I must, therefore, content myself with offering in less pompous, but not less sincere, phraseology, the humble tribute of my heartfelt thanks. Accept, Ladies and Gentlemen, this homely but genuine expression of my feelings, and believe that it will be the proudest recollection of my life, that during the course of 40 evenings’ entertainments, I have been honoured not only with full houses but also by your approbation and applause. The question, whether I had done wisely in leaving the boards of what are called the regular theatres, and which was some time problematical, is now decided, and I may say (without more vanity than your encouragement will fully justify) is decided in my favour. I now, therefore, leave the metropolis with that plentiful harvest which has ripened in the sunshine of your favour. But this I beg to state distinctly, that while I am advised that my performances are within the strict letter of the law, no fear shall deter me from proceeding, and that I will resist strenuously and firmly any measures that may be pursued to support an injurious monopoly to my injury; and that I shall double all the energies of my resistance from the recollection that I am contending in the cause of the public, who have no right to be curtailed of their lawful amusements, or to be told by patentees, “If you won’t come to laugh with us, we will take care you shall not go to laugh elsewhere.” That I shall make you laugh again and again, I sincerely hope; and though I must choose a merrier subject than patent theatres and monopoly, I do not doubt that I shall have the cordial satisfaction of meeting again next year as many smiling faces as have graced this theatre for the last 40 nights: and I have had the honour and happiness of receiving you “At Home.”

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE aggregate of the works in the Model Academy are not quite so important as last year’s, but they are among the most perfect, some of them the most perfect specimens of their respective Sculptors. Mr. R. WESTMACOTT’S style formerly was impaired by a heaviness in the shape and movements of his figures, so much so, that even his youth appeared as if afflicted with hereditary gout. But his 111, *Cypris*, are indeed the Goddess of Beauty’s children. 110, *Monumental Alto Relievo*, has a beauty in the composition, a beauty and elasticity in the limbs, and a sweetness of sentiment in the two figures, as they entwine their arms round each other, expand their wings and look attentively downward, that assort with our ideas of refinement and vigilance, as belonging to guardian angels which they represent. So, in their lightness of execution, do their airy drapery and wings. They appear as on a special duty, as hovering over to protect some valuable charge, to secure from sacrilegious disturbance the enshrined remains, or waiting over the expiring and hallowed object of their care, as envoys to convey the seraphic spirit to the place of the immortal and the happy. Mr. WESTMACOTT’S *Model of a Statue, to be cast in bronze, of the late Mr. Pitt*, has much nobleness of attitude, dress, and anatomical science. But Mr. PITT, with his high, domineering, aristocratical look, rigid face, long neck, and lanky limbs, has the most unfavourable face and figure possible for a senatorial statue. Mr. WESTMACOTT has done wonders with it. We admire also his *Sketch of a National Monument in honour of Gen. Picton*, 1106, and the more, because it gives us mat-

ter of fact rather than less interesting allegory. The desperation of unconquerable courage, and the arrangement of the parts, or the composition, cannot, we think, be improved in the more finished sculpture.

In 1112, Mr. BAILY has represented *Psyche*, in a sportive mood, *disarming Cupid*. Though there is something unpleasant in the angular lines, produced by the position of Cupid supplicating for his shafts on his knees, yet his earnestness and the anatomy of his figure are finely expressed; and the entire group, and the figure of *Psyche* especially, is a playful proof of the comprehensiveness of Mr. BAILY’S talents, and that,

“Married, to immortal Art,”

he is a polygamist in sculpture, dividing his regard between *Thalia* and her pensive Sister.—His *Flora*, a *Statue in Marble for the Earl of Darnley*, is, in the graceful symmetry and turns of the limbs, a sculptural prosopopœia to the forms of the lovely objects over which the delicate Goddess presides, and worthy of a nobleman’s, and what is better, a man of taste’s possession. If to these we add the beauty of the partially covering dress, and the unassured feminine timidity of step, for she

“Still doubts if it be spring, nor dares display
“Her opening beauties to the golden day,”

we shall have reason to congratulate the Artist and his Patron on this genuine *Flora*. The dress, in its many folds, is very agreeably contrasted with the breadth of body above. Its light texture is in delicate character with its wearer; but is it not a little too much broken in its folds?

Mr. GARRARD’S 1113, *Study for an Ecce Homo*, with the scarlet robe, crown of thorns, and reed, at once tells us with Scripture, is “a man of sorrows,” and, in his passive and pensive demeanour, appears like one “led as a sheep to the slaughter.” So far, the performance is as it ought to be; but it would have been much better, if it did not assure us, that the posture of all the limbs, and the entire look, have been anticipated over and over again for centuries back. On this account, this is one of those subjects, which, if it is the free choice of the Artist, is injudiciously chosen, as it is almost impossible to avoid the suspicion of plagiarism. That is not the less a plagiarism which, without the Artist’s knowing it, arises from a strong impression on the mind repeatedly made by similarly executed objects. It is the reverse of invention. It is but a delivery of the memory, in which the “midwife Fancy,” as Shakespeare calls her, has no hand. Mr. GARRARD’S *Model, for an Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington*, is a well executed group, as to the individual forms, and so we might add, are the attitudes and composition, could we praise what has been done over and over again, till repetition becomes insipidity.

The description of this group in the catalogue, is, in twelve short lines, a mixture of falshood, bad grammar, and a mean offering to that base legitimacy, which, throughout its opposition to Napoleon and since, disgraced itself by its perfidies and oppressions; and which nothing but the impetuosity of that wonderful man would have saved from a continuance of the abject submission to his greatness, which most of his royal opponents were glad to seek refuge in from annihilation.

With beautiful execution, Mr. BAILEY has precisely hit off the ardent genius and impressed look of Mr. HAYDON, and the milder intellectuality of the sculptor’s father. The merit is considerable in several busts by Mr. BENNETS, Mr. JOSEPH, Mr. SMITH, &c. The breadth and disposal of fold in the piece of drapery with which Mr. CHANTREY dresses the busts of the excellent Sculptor, Mr. NOLLEKENS, the President, Mr. WEST, the Naturalist, Sir J. BANKS, &c. are most masterly studies for sculptors, and together with his true execution of outline, of likeness, of

the inflexions and prominences of the parts, the sedateness and thought, as if a sensorium was within, instead of that look of thought being created by a sensorium from without, certainly place his busts in the noblest niche of their class of sculpture. And what a cherubic creation is that little loveliness, 1116, *Statue of Lady L. Russell*, the representative of the gaiety, the innocence, and beauty of her felicitous age, as she rises on tiptoe with her own emblem, a dove, pressed so gracefully and warmly to her bosom, looking like a little infant Venus, or an infant *Euphrosyne*, so cheerful and graceful are her countenance and action, so round, active, and healthful is her whole frame! It may be thought by some to be too bold an eulogium to say, that we scarcely recollect the line of beauty more charmingly waved even in the Antique than in either of its profiles, or flesh chiseled with a more true undulation of surface, so as to give the neither more nor less of protrusion and retreating of the parts, or of their right length and breadth. Then the light dress seen only on the upper arm, and from the bosom to the knee, clustering at the waist in neat folds, which widen by degrees downwards, so as to give a varied mass, which beautifully contrasts, in its line-divided straitness, with the round, broad, and every way diverging forms of the head, breast, arms, and legs. This delicious display of infantine graces so captivates our moral sensibilities and those of our imagination, that we feel half disposed to say with *Leontes* in the *Winters Tale*, at the sight of what he thinks a likeness to Nature in a statue of his long deplored and absent wife,—

"Let no man mock me, for I will kiss her."

Mr. CHANTREY deeply studies Anatomy and the Antique, but, with more of their choice beauties than any other Sculptor in modern Europe, he shows his more devoted attachment to the ever present principles and charms of Nature, which render him the most original and popular Statuary of modern times. His genius, like SHAKESPEARE'S, vivifies whatever he sets his hand to, and warms all hearts; for the highly polished it has refinement, because it has the simplicity of Nature; for the uneducated it has deeper interest of feeling, and for the same reason. We challenge any one who can still venture with DU BOS, WINKLEMAN, &c. to pronounce Englishmen to be incapable of high excellence in Art, and we will answer him by bringing him before this persuasive figure.

1060. *Model in Wax*, by Mr. ROUCH, must give satisfaction to the Naturalist, whether Artist or Physiologist, for the beautiful exactness in every part of the lions, kid, cage, &c. in this miniature group.

1152. *The Choice of Paris*, by Mr. SCOLAR, obtained the gold medal in the Royal Academy 1817. The extract from Ovid in the Catalogue, from which this model was taken, directs us to

"Three charming goddesses."

We confess that we can no where find out the charming goddesses, though we do three very good-looking young women.

Mr. LEGER'S is an elegant *Sketch of the Marquis of Anglesca*. Its bold look is characteristic.

1079, *Part of a Monument to be erected in memory of the Lady of Captain Abraham*. J. BACON, has about the same degree of talent in Statuary as the usual run of verses in most magazines has in Poetry. So has 1090, *Part of a Monument in memory of the late Sir W. Meredith and Lady*, where a female lying on two coffins is getting smothered under a wardrobe of garments. There is no direct offence here against taught rules; but the heart apprehension of Nature, which rules assist to mould into Art, touching Art, where is that? We must turn for that to the before-mentioned, and to Mr. FLAXMAN'S *Model of Charity*, 1089. Here a play of harmonizing and opposing lines delight us with a composition learned and

beautiful, and with the essence of simplicity and sensibility. The noble air of Charity gives the idea of the dignity of Virtue, while the tenderness of her look blends sweetness with this dignity, as she holds one child to her breast with one arm, and with the other gently pressing two others who are embracing each other (emblem of pure affection) and closely "gathers them to her, under her protecting arm, as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings."

R. H.

LETTER I.—TO MESSIEURS. J. CRISTALL, J. LINNELL, AND THE REST OF THE MAJORITY OF THE SPRING-GARDEN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,—As your Exhibition will have closed for the season before this meets your eye, it will not interfere with those emoluments and advantages which to you appear so precious. Your profits will be secure, and will be exclusively your own.

But, Gentlemen, do there exist among you no such considerations, as what would be profitable also to the public? and to those of your professional brethren whom you invite to contribute to the Spring-Gardens Exhibition? and no desire to accomplish such objects? Or are these considerations to be,—silently on the part of others, and studiously on your own,—merged in those pecuniary benefits, which you have resolved to limit to yourselves? If studiously on your parts, not silently on mine. And surely you will acknowledge some responsibility to be due to that public to whom you address your pretensions. You will assign your reasons, and give me an opportunity of controverting them; or you will discontinue that self-partiality, of which I shall presently complain in more specific terms.

When you formed a Society and advertised an Exhibition separate from that of the Royal Academy, the ambiguous insufficiency of the laws of that Institution, and its seeming illiberality in excluding Painters in water-colours from its honours and advantages, afforded you a motive,—as *illiberal and unprincipled exclusions ever will*,—which you might safely state to the public, for forming a distinct society of Artists, and another Exhibition. I gave you full credit for the purity of your purposes, and nobody thought or knew much of your bye-laws. It appeared just, and as well for the public as for yourselves, that, though not a chartered body, you should be allowed to open your annual fair; that each Artist should be remunerated for what was sold of his performances; and not unjust that, at the close of the seasons respectively, each of you Members of the Society should receive also his fair proportion of profit for what was *seen*. But though not unjust, certainly this practice must be regarded as far less generous than the principle of those other Societies, who hold their door-money in trust for more disinterested purposes.

Further, there was nothing discommendable in your circulating invitations for other Artists to join in sending their pictures to your rooms for exhibition and sale. The pact was still fair, or had a seeming foundation of fairness; for if the profits of the show were exclusively yours, the exhibiting Artists willingly acquiesced, because the occupation of time, and the trouble of arranging the catalogue and hanging the pictures, was yours also: the risk, too, of loss, as long as such risk existed, was yours.

To the show of pictures on your walls, you have of late years added a smaller show of prints on your table; and your actuary, or clerk in attendance, is allowed to sell these, and to enregister the names and receive the subscriptions of such persons as may choose to patronise engraved works during their progress. But, *what engraved works?* and for *whom?* Ought you not as fair men,—much more as liberal-minded Artists,—to have stated to the public, and to those whom you invited to exhibit with

you, that to the show on the walls others might contribute, but that the benefits of the table were to be exclusively your own? Were you prevented from this declaration by a conscious pettiness of selfish motive? or did you hope that such awkward questions as mine would never be asked?

Both your refusals have been distinctly conveyed to me. I am free to repeat, that during the last season you refused (declined, if you like the phrase better) to let Mr. HAYDON'S drawing-book lie on your table, greatly as that Artist had contributed to your success by the exhibition of his *Judgment of Solomon*; and that during the present, you will not even allow the names to be enregistered there of such visitors as might wish to possess a print from my son EDWIN'S picture of the *Fighting Dogs*, notwithstanding the large portion of idle time that your clerk has upon his hands. Really, Sirs, these matters, though trivial in themselves, are so important in their general consequences, that I shall probably resume the subject, whether you reply to this or not: closing for the present with an assurance, that if by my desire my son was ever to paint another dog for your Gallery, it shall be no other than him of *Æsop*-in celebrity, who so witlessly growled in the manger. I should need no CROXALL to point out the application; I could safely trust it to the public discernment.—I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. J. LANDSEER.
Foley-street, June 8.

FORGED NOTES.

SIR.—So much having been said of late on the alarming increase of forgery upon the Bank, and of the seeming impossibility of any means being discovered which shall even abate this frightful evil, is it not rather strange that the experience of America, of France, and even of our sister kingdom Ireland, should offer nothing which could be applied as an amelioration? The Irish note merits a marked attention. As a protection against forgery, it has a much better thing than "the gibbet to depend upon," in being made not easy of imitation. The present manufacture of the Irish Bank note has a character of identity so striking, as to become a more potent guard than private marks; for without appealing to these, if there be any, the singular fact is, that in all the hurry of business or of inadvertency, there never has been, during those years which the present system has existed, but one forged bill pass their clerks for genuine. Can our Bank say as much, even with its perpetual appeal to the private mark? The public become all bank inspectors in Ireland, for every postmaster's office through the country has a specimen fixed up for examination and reference, and in this manner forgery is soon detected and stopped on the spot.—The Directors of the Irish Bank deserve great praise for this well-doing, and their motto is reported still to be "Improvement."

But, say the objectors to change here, "Where can be the protection from the employment of the greatest ingenuity, when the celebrated Wm. Wynne Ryland, the Engraver, committed a forgery, and there is such a numerous body of artists, from amongst whom abundant forgeries might always issue?"

It is not from amongst these that forgeries ever have issued; the faculties of this class have not been so degraded. However, mark the consequence, if that surely insane example in Ryland be set up to prove the rule by an exception*; let them take care how they attack by implication a meritorious class; let them pause a-while before

* This man committed a forgery while he had an income of between two and three thousands a year! His professional ingenuity had no share in his crime; for what cost him his life, from its fraudulent intention, was a mere manuscript paper, which any boy could have done.

they handle the *two-edged sword*; for as ONE eminent artist has suffered death for forgery, so has ONE dignitary of the church*; and ONE Peer of these realms† also for a much worse moral crime, even for murder! But these things come as the mysterious visitations of Providence; and, thanks to that Providence, they are, like the earthquake, of rare occurrence.

To diminish the crime of forgery, I hope the Bank will put the manufacture of its note out of the reach of more dabblers at writing-engraving, and then solid benefits may follow to humanity and the public.

By taking notice of this, you may be aiding a public cause, and will oblige, Sir, your very obedient humble servant.

HUMANITAS.

May 30, 1818.

* Dr. Dodd.

† Earl Ferrers.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Saturday, June 13.

SIMS, ESQ. v. RIDGE, WIDOW.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY applied for an order that Mr. Sims might have the conduct of the suit, Ridge against Ridge, widow and administratrix of John Holman Ridge, and that the debts ought to be collected in.

Sir ARTHUR PIGGOTT, for Mrs. Ridge, stated, that there was a very large debt due from a Nobleman of high rank at Calcutta, to the amount of upwards of 200,000*l.*, and that an agent had been sent out to the East-Indies to endeavour to get the debt, and that nothing but entreaty could be available; and that, as to proceedings against the Nobleman here, none were practicable; and that Mr. Sims's solicitor had applied to Messrs. Evans and Bartrum (the Nobleman's agents here) to get the debt paid.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY complained that the examination of Mrs. Ridge, containing the account of her husband's estate and effects, had not been seen, and therefore the state of the affairs could not be known.

The LORD CHANCELLOR ordered that the examination of Mrs. Ridge should be delivered to Mr. Sims's solicitor for his inspection.

OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday, *William Henry Howard*, commonly called the *Sprig of Fashion*, stood indicted for forging a certain order for the payment of 10*l.* with intent to defraud John George Draper. The Prosecutor stated he was Waiter at the Key, in Chandos-street. On the night of the 18th of April, the prisoner and another man, and two women, came to the Key; after they had taken refreshment, &c. the other person, in the presence of the prisoner, offered witness a cheque of 10*l.*, and he objected to it. The prisoner said, he need not be afraid, and wished it was for 1,000*l.* instead of 10*l.* They had supper, and desired to have breakfast at seven o'clock in the morning, saying, they belonged to the Guards, and had to be on duty at the Horse Guards early. Witness did not see the cheque in the prisoner's hand. On the following morning the other person gave his name and address, "Capt. Armstrong, Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street," and he gave him the change.—The Porter at the Key said, the last witness put the cheque produced into his hand, and told him to take it to Sir John Lubbock and Co., Mansion-House-street, which he did, and it was refused payment.—Mr. Justice PARK observed, that there was no evidence of the forgery; the instrument might be a valid one; but the bankers' clerks behaved very improperly, in not coming forward to give their evidence.—Not Guilty.

The Prisoner was again indicted for feloniously forging and uttering a certain order for the payment of 5*l.* 5*s.* with an intent to defraud Elizabeth Hurst.—The Prosecutrix keeps the Crown and Anchor wine-vaults in King-street, Westminster. This witness could not peak to the fact, and the witnesses who could were absent: they were called, but did not answer. The prisoner was consequently acquitted.—Mr. Justice PARK—"Young man, I see by the calendar that you are only 18 years of age; you have been extremely fortunate, and I trust the situation in which you have been placed will induce you to reform your life."

John Hawkins and W. Bull, two very young boys, were convicted of assaulting *Louisa Haynes* on the King's highway, and forcibly taking from her person a handkerchief, containing 15s. The Jury recommended them to mercy on account of their youth, one of them being but 13, and the other 15 years of age.

Thomas Hayes, a soldier, was indicted for a highway robbery upon the person of *Benjamin Hooker*, and stealing from his person a gold watch, value 50*l.*, a gold chain, two gold seals, and two Napoleons. It appeared that the prosecutor was upon a visit to his brother-in-law, in Parliament-street. On the evening of the 24th of May, he and his brother went to take a walk, and about a quarter past ten his brother left him, and he (the prosecutor) proceeded over the Pagoda-bridge, at the foot of which a man came up to him, seized him by his bosom, as he thought, for the purpose of stealing his brooch; he then knocked his face against the sentry-box, and demanded "what he had." Prosecutor seized him, and dragged him up towards the top of the bridge, where there was a sentinel on duty, and he begged him to interfere, but he refused, and the prisoner snatched his watch from his fob, and went away, and as he passed the sentry put something into his hand, which proved to be a corner of the prosecutor's neckkerchief, which he had torn off. On the following day a pot-boy at the Three Jolly Butchers took the watch to Mr. Jarman, a silversmith, to have a glass put in it. Mr. Jarman suspecting that it had not been honestly come by, detained the watch, and then ascertained that it had been stolen from the prosecutor. In the evening the prisoner called himself for it in a state of intoxication, and said it had been given him by a gentleman. The Prisoner did not make any defence, but instructed his counsel to insinuate that the prosecutor had given him the watch.

Mr. Smith, of York-street, corroborated many of the principal features of the prosecutor's testimony, particularly that of the prisoner's running away.

Pollard, the sentry, said, the reason he would not interfere was, that each charged the other. He denied that the prisoner gave him the corner of the neckkerchief, but said he picked it up.

The Jury, after about six minutes' consultation, found the prisoner Guilty—Death—aged 19.

On Friday, *John Dennett* was found guilty for the murder of *Jane Rogers*, and sentenced to be executed on Monday next. Nothing was adduced on the trial more than has already appeared in the different Police accounts. The prisoner's age was stated in the calendar to be sixty-two.—*Wm. Bolton* was capitally convicted of uttering as true a forged acceptance to a bill of exchange, with intent to defraud *Peter Powell*.

CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.—On Saturday, Mr. *Wm. Armstrong*, late an acting Master in His Majesty's Navy, residing at 38, Grove-lane, Deptford, was apprehended under a warrant from Bow-street Office, and taken to the Secretary of State's Office, on an accusation of treason.

Sir N. CONANT attended: the prisoner was asked respecting his connexions in the North.

The Prisoner answered, that he had been mate of a ship from London to the North.

Sir N. CONANT next asked if the prisoner had not received letters from correspondents?

Prisoner.—I have a sister there, and the only letter I have received from that quarter was from her three months ago.

Sir N. CONANT.—You are represented to us as a dangerous character. Have you any fire-arms in your house?

Prisoner.—No; I have fire-irons, but not fire-arms. I have not had a pistol in my hand since I left the Navy.

Sir N. CONANT.—I really do not see any occasion for keeping this man.

Prisoner.—As you do not intend to detain me, I shall be obliged if you will inform me who laid the information against me, so that I may be able to prosecute them.

Sir N. CONANT smiled and said, you cannot prosecute.

Prisoner.—Before I get back to Deptford it will have been every where talked of, and it may be supposed I have been apprehended for theft; I wish my case to be made public.

Sir N. CONANT.—I have endeavoured that it should be kept private, and the officers sent to apprehend you had instructions accordingly.

Prisoner.—It does not appear so from the way they conducted themselves; they applied for assistance to the constable, Mr. Price, of Deptford, who came with them, and I was taken to a public-house, and there questioned, and they there said I was apprehended for threatening the life of a very high character.

Sir N. CONANT.—The officers were directed not to expose you, I shall not detain you; I suppose you are to be found at your house at Deptford, if I desire you to come again.

Mr. Armstrong feels himself much injured by the above proceeding, and conscious of his own innocence, requests the Editor to publish the above particulars. He also hopes that Sir N. Conant will re-consider the subject, and furnish him with the name of the informer.

38, Grove-lane, Deptford.

W. ARMSTRONG.

¶ Sir N. CONANT gave Armstrong a sovereign for his loss of time, or coach-hire home.

Mr. Blake, master of a school, near Runcorne, Cheshire, accompanied his boys on Thursday week to a certain part of the river Mersey to bathe, as was his custom: most unfortunately the spring tides had deepened the river just at that place, and the consequence was, that one boy got out of his depth; three others tried to rescue him, and, in spite of Mr. Blake's efforts to save them, by plunging into the river with his clothes on, the whole four unhappily perished.

Mr. Birnie was on Friday principally engaged from ten till past four, in investigating charges of robberies among the crowd before the hustings at Covent-garden, and there were no less than 16 committed for picking pockets. The robbers acted in gangs, armed with knives and scissors, and several persons were severely wounded.

BIRTH.

Lately, in Sellings Parish, Ireland, the wife of Stephen Souten, a labouring man, of her 26th child, in 25 years.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Mainhead, Devonshire, Dr. Miller, physician, Exeter, to Ann, daughter of the Right Hon. General Sir George Hewett, Bart.

On the 13th inst. Edward Stanley, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Milne, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

On Tuesday, the Duke of Leinster, to the youngest daughter of the Earl of Harrington. The Prince Regent gave away the bride, and the Dukes of York and Cambridge were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On Thursday, Capt. Edward Wildman, of the 20th Light Dragoons, to Miss Antonia Oakes, only daughter of Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart.

On the 13th inst., at St. James, Clerkenwell, Edward Page Clowser, Esq. of New End, Hampstead, to Maria, second daughter of P. Bockin, Esq. of Northampton-square.

On the 16th instant, Mr. William Richardson, of Mark-lane, to Ann, daughter of Richard Dalton, Esq. of Orsett, Essex.

May 29, at Loughton, John Robert Jenkins, Esq., of Tottenham, to Charlotte, third daughter of John Briant, Esq. of Gould's-hill, Essex.

Lately, Sir G. Sitwell, of Renishaw, Bart. to Susan, eldest daughter of C. Tait, Esq. of Harveistoun, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Saturday se'nnight, Robt. Gourlay, Esq. at his lodgings in the Strand.

On the 2d inst. at Twizle-castle, Durham, Sir Francis Blake, Bart. in the 81st year of his age. He is succeeded in his title and vast estates by his eldest son, Colonel, now Sir Francis Blake.

On the 5th inst., at Exmouth, in the 76th year of his age, the Right Hon. John Leslie, Baron Lord Newark of North Britain, many years Lieutenant-Colonel of the Old Buffs, or 3d Regiment of Foot, and an Aid-de-Camp to the King.

In Parliament-street, on the 10th inst., in the 35th year of his age, Charles Bacon, Esq. Architect; Clerk of Works in the department of Whitehall, Houses of Parliament, &c. Surveyor to the county of Middlesex, &c. &c.

On the 12th inst., at Kennington, Capt. Joseph Edmonds.

On the 7th inst., at Sydenham, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. Wm. Lance.

On the 13th inst., aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of the late celebrated Martin Van Bitchell.

On the 14th inst. J. D. Rucker, Esq. of the Old South-sea-house, Broad-street, in the 36th year of his age.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 548. SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 533.

TO THE ELECTORS OF LONDON AND SOUTHWARK.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

THIS is glorious work. WAITHMAN and THORP elected, CURTIS thrown out, Sir ROBERT WILSON elected,—and WAITHMAN and Sir ROBERT not only elected, but added to the parliamentary friends of the Constitution and of mankind;—these are noble events indeed;—as much more truly glorious, compared with the late shewy luck of the allied promise-breakers, as the growing light of the sun is compared with the gorgeous nonsense of a Chinese feast of lanthorns.

In this, Gentlemen of the Livery, you have done two such good things, that it is difficult to say which is the better of the two, the positive or the negative one; for Sir WILLIAM CURTIS was not only a bad representative, like other bad representatives, (though not of the very worst order) but unluckily, he made good as it were in his own person, and was the personification and bodily presence of a certain character, that has grown upon the citizens of London for the last hundred and fifty years,—I mean, that of gross money-getting and gross feeding.—I am one of the last men in the world to oppose occasional festivity, or a whole round of days of hilarity. If we could get the southern wines (which according to a celebrated critic have already enlivened the veins of the northern people in spite of adulteration), I should like to hear that every one of you had his bottle a day; and would to Heaven that any change of seasons, of politics, of education, or any thing else upon earth, could induce you to leave off your toils earlier in the day, and teach you to enjoy a competence, instead of eternally mill-horsing for wealth. But without meaning to insinuate that Sir WILLIAM CURTIS is a bad man, a good large appetite for what he could get, and no very great brains in knowing what to do with it, certainly conspired to render him a formidable specimen of false and foolish success,—of a certain unwieldy flourishing,—in short, of the most vulgar idea of citizenship, grasping and gross. The effect of this was more hurtful than might appear at first sight; and the sort of joviality he exhibited, which was not intellectual enough to refine it, but only served to gloss it over to common eyes, completed the injury;—for it encouraged grossness of pursuit and taste in his fellows;—led them to think that this was really the kind of success and of joviality that made an accomplished citizen; and all the while enabled the borough-mongers to degrade and laugh at the civic character, which they affected to honour in his particular person. Gentlemen, the acquirement of a proper quantity of money, and the enjoyment of a proper festivity, are, I repeat, very good things; but the vulgar mistake

on both subjects are among the very worst things in the world, and generate some of the worst humours and vices. Their pleasures are as bad as their pains. The former are not founded on sympathy, nor the latter on magnanimity. They take away use from industry, ornament from leisure, grace and health from body, sentiment from—but, Gentlemen, I do not mean to press upon Sir WILLIAM, still less do I mean to say that he is a specimen of all that a man may come to through the medium of this system; but he has ostensibly been the representative of it; and I congratulate you most sincerely on his rejection, not only in the ordinary political point of view, but as a sort of instinctive proof, that numbers of you no longer confine your notions of the flourishing London Citizen to beef and bank-notes. Your city, Gentlemen, is a noble one, pitched in a fertile and beautiful county, by the side of a magnificent river, and rich in the memories of great men and glorious actions, to those who have the spirit to dig them up. Are you any longer even to halve your reputation with the sordid? Money has been put to nobler purposes ere now, than flattering itself with its own possession, making mastication the only variety in life, and helping solemn traitors to buy up the liberties of a people. The rich citizen was once the fit associate of the accomplished, the patriotic bearer of arms, the patron of letters; the fine old civic heads and figures that look out upon us from picture-frames have more than cheeks and bodies,—they have eyes of intelligence, and an air of social dignity; and wear the jewels in their caps with a grace beyond the ornament. There was money-getting in their times, and festivity too; but the former was of a more reasonable and generous spirit, and the latter was earned by rural sports and refined by gentility. A Londoner had not then confined himself to his shop, till he forgot the names of the trees, and scarcely knew the difference between a duck and a goose but on table. He was a stout, manly, gallant, cheerful fellow, equally able to pitch a bar or to turn a versé to his mistress,—not a peaking or bloated plodder, eternally poking at his ledger, or perking up his nose behind the counter, to see what he could get, at every one who came in, like a rabbit in his box. But, Gentlemen, there are many of you who are now calling these things to mind; your present election is one of the best proofs of it; and I hope to see the day when London shall again be looked upon from the heights about it, as Florence or any other illustrious capital is,—not merely as a place of smoke, and noise, and anxiety, and money-getting, and comfort-losing, but as the residence of the truly generous as well as the rich, as the home of the accomplished merchant, as the birth-place of three out of four of the great masters of English poetry*, as the city renowned in history for its love of liberty and its valour in shewing it.

And you, Electors of Southwark, how nobly have you stepped aside from common-place habits and associations

* It is curious that CHAUCER, SPENCER, and MILTON were all born in London. Their fathers must have been different men from the sorry Mammons of the present day.

of trade, in choosing a man like Sir ROBERT WILSON! A general feeling has certainly revived in the world, that there is something greater and finer than the accustomed shapes of power;—intellect, like the spirit of heaven, has run over the stagnant waters; and it will breathe upon them, not violently, but deeply, till the world is restored to health. Mankind begin to feel their ties with each other again; and you, Electors, have been among the first to shew that your thoughts and affections are not merely local. Here is a gallant individual, eminent not for his hired services to this or that power, but for his chivalrous and unshackled earnestness in every cause he thought good;—he comes among you; and you acknowledge him as one of yourselves, nay, as your very Representative, not because his habits sympathised with your common ones, but because your minds and hearts, roused up by late events to look abroad upon the interests of your fellow-creatures, went forth as it were to meet and choose the first noble champion for the rights of the world, and he was the one that presented himself. A great deal has been said of Sir ROBERT's political inconstancy, and of his being a disappointed man. Gentlemen, his inconstancy consists in this, that he would not go all lengths with the inconstant. He was very sincere with them, and acted accordingly, whomever was concerned. He fought for the Allies while he thought them well-intentioned, perhaps lingered with them something longer; but he would not stand by their promise-breaking, and their petty persecutions; he would not see men kept in prisons, and women's hearts torn to pieces, because they had been of a different party from the successful one; neither would he scruple, when he found that he had trusted too confidently to allegations against an enemy, to shew that he did not think so ill of him as before, especially when he was no longer a triumphant enemy;—and it was for all this he got the ill-will of the small-minded persons whom he had helped to triumph over. So much for his inconstancy; and as to his disappointment, how is he disappointed, and of what? A man of his chivalrous turn of mind could hardly have hoped to please persons so unlike him, and he has obtained what such a man must love much better,—the applause and love of those who resemble him. Gentlemen, it is a singular and instructive fact in history, that men of his description never did succeed in any other way. They have been loved and admired by many of their contemporaries, and by all posterity; but they have been but askantly looked upon and timidly rewarded by courts. In fact, they do too much and too well; they are neither fitted for slaves, nor is common-place reward necessary to their glory. They can afford to do without kings and courts; and this is what kings and courts do not like. Remember the Chevalier BAYARD, "the knight without fear and without reproach,"—and the loyal champion to boot, who died fighting against rebels. He was nothing but a knight to the last; though it should be observed, in justice to Francis the First, that a knight was a greater personage then than now-a-days. Look at Sir SIDNEY SMITH, the first successful opponent of BONAPARTE, and the opponent also, it was understood, of all sorts of tyrannical pretensions. He is nothing but a knight still, and not even an English one. Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, one of the most amiable and noble of human

intelligences, was not as much liked as he should have been by the higher powers. It was thought too great a thing for a private gentleman that he should be so admired by all the world, and much more that he should have been held worthy of being recommended as a candidate for the crown of Poland. Then Sir WALTER RALEIGH—remember him,—checked and interfered with by one sovereign, and regarded with notorious jealousy by another,—used nevertheless, laid aside and threatened, used again, never advanced, and finally put to death upon a despicable pretence to satisfy the resentment of a foreign power.

Electors of London and Southwark, as one among multitudes of your admirers on this occasion, I offer you my hearty congratulations; and if I should have to offer them, in the name of my brother Reformers, to the Electors of Westminster also, the success which their newly rallied efforts now promise will most assuredly be partly owing to the example and inspiration of yours.

Your faithful servant,

THE EXAMINER.

GENERAL ELECTION.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

On Monday, at eleven, Sir Robert Wilson arrived in an open landau decorated with colours, and was loudly cheered; he stood up without his hat, although it rained heavily, and having alighted from his carriage, voted for Sir F. Burdett and Sir S. Romilly. He afterwards drove through the crowd, and shaped his course through King-street. The next object of attraction outside the hustings was one of a novel description—it was the exhibition of the portrait of an orang-outang, holding in his paws a green bag, sealed, and underneath the words, "Orang-Outang, a candidate for Westminster." This was meant to apply to Sir Murray Maxwell, who it will be recollected brought home in his ship an animal of this description. This was nailed up in front of one of the stands erected for the accommodation of spectators, directly opposite the hustings, and excited much laughter. There was a long address to the "Loyal Inhabitants of Westminster," nailed next to it, in which we suppose the orang-outang stated his pretensions to be returned as a representative of that respectable body; but it was written in such small characters, that we could not decipher it. It was dated "Exeter Change," and signed by the personage we have already described.

Where discoveries were made that persons voted for Sir Murray Maxwell, the groans and invectives with which they were assailed beggared all description. The Captain arrived before eleven, and was most ungraciously received.

The state of the poll at the close on Monday was—Sir S. Romilly, 1,879—Sir M. Maxwell, 1,126—Sir F. Burdett, 1,263—Mr. Hunt, 47.

Sir M. Maxwell was loaded with every kind of opprobrious epithet. A cut-of-nine-tails was flourished triumphantly near where he was standing, and he was saluted from all sides with "flogging rascal," "your face is like death," "you have no right to come forward here; Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Samuel Romilly are the men for us;" "where is Commodore Oliver?" "why don't you get Castles and Castleburgh?" He soon became all covered with every unseemly missile. His mouth was at last completely covered with mud. In this state he made a few observations. He said, he believed that no candidate had ever been used so ill as he. He had before ascribed it to exuberance of feeling; he did so still. Their hands and mouths were against him, but their hearts were with him. He had seen a letter from Sir F. Burdett, the same which they had seen. He agreed with them in considering it no honour to be elected, unless the election were free. Sir Francis Burdett could not approve of their conduct. (At this moment a scuffle arose.) As their attention was attracted elsewhere, he would take his leave of them. (The Captain then withdrew.)

Mr. BRUCE said he had to congratulate them on the glorious efforts they had that day made. Another day like that, and they

should secure their triumph, and place the man who was called England's hope and Westminster's pride at the head of the poll. (*Great applause.*) He wished to read to them a letter of Sir Francis Burdett himself, as he was sure any thing that came from him would make a much greater impression than any speech from the individual before them. [Mr. Bruce then read the letter of Sir Francis, which we publish below.] If these simple and elegant words of their tried and illustrious friend Sir Francis Burdett were not sufficient to rouse all their zeal in favour of his cause, it was in vain to endeavour to persuade what line of conduct they ought to pursue. The question was, whether they would have for one of their members a man who would be the representative of tax-gatherers, of beadles, of the sweepings of parish vestries, and of all the public offices, or a man who had for 25 years been the upright and indefatigable defender of their rights, who had never swerved from his principles, never deviated from the course of persevering exertion for the public good. (*Great applause.*) He wished to expose the tricks of their adversaries. They had on the hustings an army of collectors of taxes, and when any person came to vote for Sir Murray Maxwell, they received his vote; but if any came for Sir Francis Burdett, their votes were instantly objected to. Besides that, there were many who had not paid their part of the rates and taxes; and the tax-gatherers had remitted their taxes to some of them, that they might vote for the Government Candidate; and the proud aristocrat of the country had used an undue influence with his tradesmen, and declared, that he would not continue their services if they would not vote for Sir Murray Maxwell. These were the arts that had been resorted to. Let every man consider himself the centre of his own circle; these circles would multiply, and feelings of liberty and independence would animate every quarter of Westminster. (*Loud applause.*)

Mr. WISHART observed that every man should exert himself that there should be chosen two honest, upright, and independent men for their representatives, and he had no doubt but their efforts would be finally crowned with complete success. In the name of Sir S. Romilly, he returned them many thanks for the support they had given.

Mr. CLEARY said, let them be firmly united and they would overcome every danger. Sir F. Burdett ought to be first; he should be at the head of the poll; he should give way to no man. Sir Samuel Romilly might be a respectable man, but he ought not to stand so high with them as Sir Francis; and till that illustrious man stood at the head of the poll, they would use every effort. That unpunished traitor to his unfortunate country had come with a plumper to Sir Murray Maxwell. That greatest traitor amongst them all had done all he could to rivet another chain to the yoke under which the people were already groaning. They should not promise their votes to any man till they had Sir Francis at the head of the poll. (*Great applause.*) By that he meant no disrespect to Sir S. Romilly; they all thought him a worthy and deserving man, but it would be an indelible disgrace not to place highest, almost the only man who had stood forward as the incorruptible friend and zealous defender of the people. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

Mr. HUNT said, that a great impression had been made that day in favour of Sir F. Burdett. He congratulated the people of Westminster that their spirit was not yet extinct. (*Applause.*) He had seen a letter written in reply to a request to Sir F. Burdett to show himself on the hustings. What could Sir Francis be afraid of? (*Cries of "off, off," and "it won't do, Hunt."*) He would never allow them to be deceived. (*Off, off.*) Mr. Hunt bowed and retired.

Mr. GALE JONES addressed them next, and the people then dispersed.

During the whole of Tuesday, the proceedings of the crowd were very similar to those of the day before. Parties of Sir Francis Burdett's friends paraded the streets, appeared at intervals before the hustings, and were received with loud applause. At the close of the poll the numbers declared were—For Sir S. Romilly, 2,546—Sir Francis Burdett, 2,171—Sir Murray Maxwell, 2,169—Mr. Hunt, 58.

The superiority of Sir Francis Burdett's numbers over Sir Murray Maxwell's was received by the crowd with prodigious cheers, which continued till Sir Murray Maxwell manifested a desire to address them. A young gentleman in a naval uniform, (the Hon. Mr. Legge, brother to Lord Dartmouth,) stepped forward, and attempted to speak, but the crowd would not hear him; and sooty rags and dirt were thrown at him in such a manner that he was obliged to retire.

Sir MURRAY MAXWELL said, that he perceived the tide of

popular favour to be turned upon him. (*A shower of dirt.*) Those who were so conducting themselves did not hear what he was saying. To all Englishmen he thought it would have a favourable effect that he could stand fire and water; that he could so firmly bear all the treatment with which they received him. It had been mentioned that a gentleman connected with the administration had voted for him. He had come, however, entirely unsolicited on his part. Nobly and intrepidly he had appeared and voted for the man whom he considered deserving of his suffrage. He could assure the electors, that with that gentleman he had never even so much as exchanged words during his whole life. His flag was the union-jack of Old England; and there never was a greater moment than when that flag was triumphant over the Richardsons, the Bruces, the Sturges, and the Wilsons, of another country. Let them recollect the glories of their ancestors, the deeds performed by them at Poitiers, at Cressy, and at Agincourt, and remember how in later times the arms of their country had put to flight the blood-stained eagle of Imperial France; and then let them consider how they ought to treat those who would hold up to them such achievements, and stand forward their defenders. Yet there were people who would endeavour to obliterate all such things from their recollection. For what would they have them forget the Harries and the Edwards? Why, for the heroes of Spafelds and Palace-yard. After some other observations, Sir Murray withdrew. Through the whole of his speech the noise was so great that we could scarcely hear one sentence in connexion with another.

Mr. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD then stepped forward. The first duty, he said, that he had to perform, was, in the name of their independence, of their consistency, their character, and of their history for the last fifteen years, to congratulate them on the poll of that day, which had told the gallant Captain from China, that he had not to canvass the mandarins of the East, but an English, intelligent, free, and independent people, who named and elected the man in whom they could place confidence. (*Applause.*) Having discharged that duty, he hoped he should be permitted to say a little in favour of himself. His name appeared on the poll; he congratulated them that it had been withdrawn, because those who had placed it there had done it without his consent, and had without his consent withdrawn it; and on that he congratulated them, because he believed it was for their interest. He had gloried in seeing his name proposed to them without any canvass, merely on account of his coincidence in opinion with Sir Francis Burdett, and his belief that their cause was the only political cause the prosperity of which would ever produce any lasting benefit to the people—the Cause of Reform. (*Great applause.*) Neither the candidate from Lincoln's-inn, nor the candidate from China, had said one word about Reform. All that the latter had to tell them was, that he had fought; and he had done so, and had been paid for fighting. (*Applause.*) The former had made to them no declaration of principle, nor had he stated the grounds on which he founded his claim to become one of their representatives. To every private virtue he joined every public talent that any man could desire to possess, but he wanted a congeniality of opinion, firmness, and consistency, upon that subject, which had so dignified Sir Francis Burdett, and had procured for him the glorious appellations of the Pride of Westminster and the Hope of England. The candidates for their suffrages should state what reform it was that they would support; and till they did that, they should be thought unworthy of becoming their members. It had been said, that there was a coalition between Sir Francis Burdett and another candidate. There was no coalition. Coalition meant roguery. It signified a combination of private interests for the destruction of public good; a sacrifice of general advantage for private gratification. Sir Francis Burdett stood alone, and he cared not what the other candidates did. Those who supported the cause of Sir Francis asked for no vote but for him. That (*holding up a card*) was one of the proofs brought forward to prove the contrary; but he showed them by that (*tearing it in pieces*), that such proceedings were not sanctioned by the friends of Sir Francis. Sir Francis and his friends stood upon one principle, that of reforming the House of Commons, so that the people might be fairly represented. Let them then come forward and vote for him, and make him 5,000 a-head; and when they had done so, say to the other candidates—that was the way to rescue themselves from disgrace and from their pretensions. (*Loud applause.*)

Sir ROBERT WILSON said, that as an elector of Westminster, and the representative of the most important borough in the kingdom, he considered himself entitled to address them. (*Applause.*) As an Englishman more particularly he should take ad-

vantage of that opportunity to express his sentiments. The men of Southwark had made a glorious effort, they had grappled with corruption, prevailed against her exertions, and prostrated her power. (*Applause.*) Sir Samuel Romilly, one of their candidates, was a man who defended the oppressed against the oppressor, who was a firm friend of freedom, and he might say, who embraced

"—all the world, and reason, life, and sense
"In one blest system of benevolence."—(*applause.*)

Sir Samuel was the friend of reform. On Sir Robert Heron's motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, in the minority would be found the name of Romilly. Was there any necessity, then, for his stating motives for Sir Samuel Romilly's becoming a candidate for Westminster? (*Cries of no, no, from all parts, and great applause.*) He hoped the electors of Westminster would not, like the foolish Greeks, get into the discussion of an abstract question, and as they did, lose their city. (*Applause.*)

Mr. WISHART said that himself and all his friends had voted for Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Samuel Romilly. Sir Samuel had voted for triennial Parliaments; and he had stood forward in so intrepid a manner in his opposition to the Crown Lawyers, as to deserve the support of the electors of an independent city like Westminster.

Mr. CLEARY congratulated the electors on the state of that day's poll. He had prophesied that result to their exertions, and he might express his confidence that Sir Francis would soon be above the other candidates. Till they placed him there, they had done nothing. (*Applause.*) They should have members who would stand up for a radical reform, and for universal freedom, and no less. (*Applause.*)

Mr. HUNT and Mr. JONES addressed the electors; after which the crowd dispersed.

On Wednesday, at the close of the poll, the numbers were:—Sir S. Romilly, 3,016—Sir F. Burdett, 2,792—Sir M. Maxwell, 2,598—Mr. Hunt, 69.

Mr. HUNT, the only candidate on the hustings, addressed the people; but the hisses, groans, and cries of "Off, off," rendered him inaudible for the most part. He said that the Ministers did not care who was in Parliament, provided he was out—for they knew what work he should make among them—he should be like the devil among the tailors.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD said, he wished to say a word in the cause of humanity. He had come from the bed of sickness, from the victim to the fary of an individual whose conduct they must regard with abhorrence. A British officer was of all others the last that should have been insulted or injured. (*"What brought him among them?"*) He would answer the question put, for it was a wise one. He, too, asked "Why he had come among them?" But on whom should they bestow their indignation? He was sent by others. Let their indignation be pointed towards those who sent him. (*Immense applause.*) It was not against a British officer, but against the Government that they should direct their feelings. But, least of all should he be assaulted after he left the hustings; he became at that moment a private character; and it was not to his house, but to the doors of the treasury that they should carry their abhorrence. The bold and daring effrontery which had brought the Minister of the Crown, Lord Castlereagh, to those hustings, to support his system of prostitution in the face of the people, was the proper object of their disgust and indignation. (*Great applause.*) Even yet they felt strongly this insult; they ever would, he trusted, manifest an unconquerable reprobation against the system of despotism which he had brought from Ireland to this country. To Ireland he was now gone, and if public opinion and public feeling had free expression there, he would not soon return hither. (*Shouts of applause.*) The last moment he had been in London, he had come thither to insult them by voting for his own tool. (*Applause.*) It was this conduct that had insulted and injured Sir Murray Maxwell; and his friends, if they had spirit, would never forgive the injury thus done to him. He implored them, for God's sake, for their own sake, for the sake of the cause which they favoured, to regard Sir M. Maxwell with pity, and to hear him when he came before them, and afterwards to take the earliest opportunity of hurrying to poll for Sir Francis Burdett, in order to show their indignation against the foolish attempt made upon their liberties. (*Applause.*) The name of Burdett and Reform was the same thing. The lion of Westminster, that had been sleeping in the shade of retirement, was roused. Three steps had placed them above the Government. One step more would place them where they ought to be—at the head of the index of popular opinion. (*Applause.*) He was not a wild and

desperate candidate for their favour. He was a tried friend of reform. He had not only spoken for reform; he had suffered for it. Solitary imprisonment he had exposed and made odious; and something like a system of humanity was introduced. Another victory gained by him was over the flogging system. He was confident that a substantial, a real, a radical reform, would soon become, like the abolition of solitary confinement and of flogging, not a theory, but a recorded fact in history. It might be thought extraordinary, that after he had been their representative for 15 years, it should be now necessary to canvass for Sir F. Burdett; but he thanked them for the opportunity. The aged faltered his good deeds; the tongue of the infant lisped his praise; many, with tears admired him; all expressed that he was the man, without whom they could not consider themselves represented. (*Applause.*) It had been his fate to have been introduced to their notice as the friend of Sir F. Burdett. Sir Francis himself, and their friends, never meant to make this friendship a ground of claim upon their favour. But they thought it an information, by means of which they could travel up to his character, since they must at once be satisfied that the friend of Sir F. Burdett could not be a bad private character. (*Very great applause.*) Let them look neither to the right nor to the left; if they wanted reform, they could think only of Sir F. Burdett. Let them not be accused of envious feelings in the moment of their triumph. The charge could only be made by those who were themselves so anxious to obtain votes, as to take them on any terms. He concluded by asking from them, what he had given himself, a plumper for Sir Francis Burdett. (*Great applause.*)

Mr. ELLIS took this opportunity to speak for Captain Maxwell. When Sir M. Maxwell should be well they should see him again before them. He would have proceeded, but the noise was so great, and the symptoms of a rising war so manifest, that he felt it prudent to withdraw.

Mr. WISHART attempted to speak for Sir S. Romilly, but he could not go on.

Mr. CLEARY would not congratulate them till Sir F. Burdett should be at the head of the poll; then he would congratulate them, himself, England, and reform. He expressed in the strongest terms his regret that Sir M. Maxwell should have fallen into the hands of ruffians, who could be connected with no political party; for their outrage could be calculated only for the reproach of any party with which they might be connected. (*Applause.*)—He made a bitter invective against Lord Castlereagh and his Irish despotism, and concluded a speech of great animation, by urging them to great activity for Sir Francis. (*Applause.*)

Mr. GALE JONES spoke at some length in favour of Mr. Hunt.

On Thursday, about half-past three, as a party were coming up to vote for Sir Francis, with a band of music and colours in the usual style, at Richardson's Coffee-house they were met by a party armed with large bludgeons, said to be friends of Sir M. Maxwell; these latter rushed in between the band and the voters, and prevented them from proceeding. At the close of the poll, the numbers were—Romilly, 3362—Burdett, 3140—Maxwell, 2898—Hunt, 73.

Before the poll was exhibited,

Mr. RICHARDSON entreated that they should hear all parties. Their enemies would thank them for any violence. Pickpockets alone could have committed the outrages that had been committed; and they were against all pickpockets, whether there or in the State. (*Applause.*)

A Gentleman, who sat on the front seat of the opposite hustings, called out for some one to speak in favour of that amiable character, Lord Castlereagh. Is there none to speak for Castlereagh, Reynolds, Oliver, and Co.? (*Loud applause.*) I am ready to speak or vote for Sir F. Burdett. (*Three cheers.*)

Mr. ELLIS said, he came to declare a message from Sir M. Maxwell. Neither Sir F. Burdett, nor Sir S. Romilly, could refrain from reprobating the outrage upon Sir M. Maxwell's person. (*Applause.*) He was persuaded that there was not one among them who did not disapprove of the outrage which had occasioned his illness. (*Very general and loud applause.*) He was convinced that even the very man who had struck him must now repent of his conduct. Indeed he was sure that he was not an Englishman. (*Immense applause.*) What offence had Sir M. Maxwell committed? (*Great confusion and hisses.*) He had come forward at the request of several most respectable electors, to be candidate for the representation of Westminster; for this he had been treated with great insult and undeserved violence. (*Hisses.*) He now alluded to the naval officer—judgment and discretion, an honest and upright heart—but the uproar became so vehement

that we could hear no more. When silence was again obtained, he said, that it would be a melancholy day when men of rank could not be asked to exercise their elective franchise. (*Great uproar.*) The most respectable citizens had voted for Sir M. Maxwell. (*Much hissing.*) He had only further to add, that the moment of his recovery would be the moment of his return as one of their representatives. (*Cries of "Never, never."*)

Mr. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD said, however kindly disposed he believed them to be to listen to him, he hardly knew how to discharge his duty. The sight of a constable's staff among the mob, introduced too, as he thought, unnecessarily, deprived him of the power of addressing them as he could wish. (*Applause, mixed with the cry from Mr. Hunt and his friends of, "Whom do you call a mob?"*) He would tell them what he meant by the expression. A mob, as he understood the word, meant nothing more than a great collection of individuals; he was proud to consider himself as one of them, and he would add, that a mob had achieved a greater victory in the cause of freedom than all the persons in court dresses in Europe. (*Loud applause.*) Was it, even supposing that the term was wrong, from the quarter whence the criticism proceeded, that they ought to take their notions of politeness of Nation? (*A laugh.*) Sir Murray Maxwell was now on a sick bed, and this fact guaranteed his character from the charge of being concerned in the foul insinuations which had been circulated, he would not say by his own friends, but certainly by their enemies. These insinuations were conveyed in placards, which stated that assassination had been attempted. Did those who made such an assertion understand their own language, or had they forgotten it in their voyage to the east? If they were truly sensible of the meaning of the word, they would know that it was descriptive of a crime which did not belong to the character of Englishmen. (*Applause.*) Assassination necessarily implied secrecy both of design and execution; it was not perpetrated in open day, or in the face of assembled multitudes. The success of the cause was progressive, but its friends were sometimes too confident as to the result, and played with their own interest. They waited to march up in bodies, instead of coming to the poll without a moment's delay. He should not have obtruded himself that day on their notice, had it not been for the absence of Mr. Bruce, a gentleman who deserved all the admiration which was due to generosity of heart, to constancy of principle, and to fortitude under misfortune. (*Applause.*)

Mr. STURGEON, having several times had the honour of proposing Sir F. Burdett, felt it impossible to restrain himself from congratulating them on the glorious events of the last three days. An Hon. Gentleman had told them, that if all the candidates had been there, Sir M. Maxwell would have been heard without insult. He joined in regretting that Sir M. Maxwell was not present, and heard with patience by all of them. But he had spoken to them by advertisements. An advertisement had appeared under his name, and there was one thing in it, which, if meant for a joke, was a very bad joke; if serious, could not fail to excite a laugh by its absurdity. He said, he had been "engaged in a glorious cause." (*Laughter.*) What was this glorious cause? Was it not the cause of those who had taken away the liberties of the people by suspending the Habeas Corpus, and exposed every man to arbitrary imprisonment at the pleasure of the Minister? (*Great applause.*) Sir M. Maxwell was engaged, and, he doubted not, heartily, in the cause of Lord Castlereagh and Co. (*Applause.*) Sir M. Maxwell was said to have come forward in order to "restore the ancient independence of the city of Westminster." He was old enough to know something of the independence of Westminster. It was but three months short of 50 years since he had taken an interest in the politics of Westminster. At the time he first knew its situation, and long after, it was as completely dependent on the Court and two great families, those of Northumberland and Newcastle, as any rotten borough in the kingdom. (*Immense applause.*) The result of the poll proved that they could maintain their independence without Sir M. Maxwell's assistance. (*Applause.*) It had been his intention to speak little, especially after the excellent things that had been addressed to them by an Hon. Gentleman; but one thing he had to say, that they should exert themselves as if they were in a minority, and that every one should vote for their beloved candidate, till he should be at the head of the poll. (*Applause.*)

Mr. WISHART, as one of Sir S. Romilly's friends, expressed his hope, that the cause of independence would triumph, by their votes placing two honest candidates at the head of the poll. Their late excellent representative ought to be at the head. (*Applause.*) He hoped they would persevere till corruption was put down.

Mr. HUNT came forward, but was obliged to stand silent for a

long time, in consequence of the uproar of disapprobation. He had a higher object in view than to stand high on the poll; he had come there to watch the proceedings, and to record to his countrymen the events which took place. (*Cries of Oliver, Hunt, and Co. and Where is your wife?*)—Mr. Hunt turned towards the hustings, and cried out, "Let some friend of mine go and learn that scoundrel's name."—(This occasioned a great tumult within the hustings; Mr. Hunt rushed in, and remained there for some minutes; when he returned he was heard with more attention.) The cowardly scoundrel had been protected in the High Bailiff's box. Was that fair play? He would not even give him his name, but he knew his person, and he had seen him active every day of the poll, as the friend of Sir F. Burdett. After the election they would soon be convinced that what was done there was of little effect. He cared not which of the three candidates were returned. He had before told them that no good could arise from what was done in the House of Commons. Their forefathers had fought for their liberties, and the day would soon come when they must turn out and fight for their liberties. (*Great confusion, and loud cries of "off, off."*) He would stand there till the last moment, unless his life were taken. He would speak on while they protected him. Without their protection, no man was safe. He had asked no man's vote, and yet upwards of sixty had manfully come forward and voted for him.

Mr. GALE JONES followed, as the advocate of Mr. Hunt.

On Friday, a few fresh placards were held up for the respective candidates. Those for Sir Murray Maxwell were generally invitations to the electors to subscribe not only to defray the expenses of the election, but also of a scrutiny. A placard against Mr. Hunt was posted up, and received with continued laughter:—"Q. Why is Hunt like a louse?—A. Because he is a disgrace to the poll."—Sir F. Burdett's friends had posted up a placard, expressing their detestation of the outrage committed on Sir M. Maxwell, and containing the following recommendation:—"Electors—Give Sir M. Maxwell a patient hearing—give Sir M. Maxwell your pity;—but give Sir F. Burdett your votes."

At the conclusion of the poll the numbers were as follow:—Sir S. Romilly, 3,655—Sir F. Burdett, 3,333—Sir M. Maxwell, 3,146—H. Hunt, Esq. 73.—Mr. Hunt did not poll one this day.

Mr. ELLIS then came forward, declaring that his object was to represent the state of Sir M. Maxwell's health, which he deeply regretted to say was not materially improved. For many years the practice of the electors of Westminster had been to select one of their representatives from the naval profession. (*Cries of, "They were of different principles."*) They might also depend on Sir Murray Maxwell appearing in person before them as soon as he was able, and on his persevering in the contest to the last. — (*Loud disapprobation.*)

Mr. BRUCE stated that the present state of the poll was ominous of success; that day might be considered as their weakest. (*Applause.*) To-morrow they would, however, resume their former strength, and on Monday advance with such superior numbers to the poll as would necessarily decide the contest. (*Cries of no, no, from Sir M. Maxwell's friends.*) They would then see their illustrious favourite Sir F. Burdett placed where he ought to have long since been, at the head of the poll. In alluding to the last Parliament, he should candidly state to them his own opinion of it; and that was, that a more corrupt or infamous Parliament had never disgraced the history of this country. (*Applause and hissing.*) It had followed up the close of long and sanguinary wars, in the course of which 500,000,000 of the public money had been spent in pulling down the Bourbons, and about as much in setting them up again, by treating every Petition for economy and retrenchment with contempt, and by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. They had invaded one by one every right and liberty of the people, even the liberty of the press itself, justly regarded as the palladium of them all. Had there existed any necessity for these proceedings? or was not their only cause to be found in that general and glowing enthusiasm for reform, by which all ranks were beginning to be animated, and which Government thought its only safety consisted in extinguishing? (*Applause.*) Then commenced the system of employing spies and informers, with whom a British Minister, Lord Sidmouth, was not ashamed to associate himself, whose object was to incite the people to rebellion, in order to justify the tyrannical measures of their masters. (*Applause.*) Many innocent men were immured in dungeons; and a few expiated, he would not say their crimes, but their imprudence, on a gibbet. It had been the language of that illustrious statesman, Mr. Fox, when similar measures were adopted on a former occasion, that such measures ought to be resisted; that resistance was not a

matter of *duty*, but of *prudence*, under such circumstances. The punishment which had been inflicted on a few miserable individuals ought rather to have fallen on the heads of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh. (*Applause*). The cases of those individuals had been treated with the most indecent ridicule by a Minister of the Crown—he ought perhaps to say, by the Merry-Andrew of the House of Commons. This should never be forgotten, but if possible a starling should be taught to repeat the expression of “the revered and ruptured Ogden” continually in the public ear. (*Applause*). He congratulated them on the certainty that their cause would be victorious, if they did not stop short in their exertions. That victory they would then have achieved over all the influence of Government, the arts of the aristocracy, and the deceits of churchmen. Royalty and smooth-faced courtiers would have been defeated, and that sort of spirit manifested which had led to every thing that was great and glorious in the national character. (*Applause*).

Mr. WISHART expressed his hope that they would to-morrow succeed in putting an end to the Election, by the triumphant return of Sir S. Romilly and Sir F. Burdett.

The Hon. Mr. BENNETT was received with loud approbation. He was accompanied by the Marquis of Tavistock, Mr. W. Smith, and several other Members. Although it was the first time of his coming on those Hustings, his heart had been throughout the Election with them. Having carried his own Election in another part of the country, he now came voluntarily forward, in aid of the cause of Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Francis Burdett. (*Applause*).—He should be ashamed of Westminster, of which he was an Elector, if they could be so lost to all sense of their own interest and duty, as to return a Court Candidate, after the experience of the last 20 years. With regard to Sir S. Romilly, no man was ever turned from his door on account of his inability to pay for the assistance of Counsel. His whole life had been engaged in supporting the rights, the liberties, and the properties of the people. He had fought side by side with Sir Francis Burdett, always forming one in his minorities, however small. They would recollect that they had two Representatives to elect, and all he asked of them was, to bestow that honour on one who had so well entitled himself to it by an active, honourable, and useful life. (*Applause*).

Mr. D. KINNAIRD was surprised that the Hon. Gentleman had, in enumerating Sir S. Romilly's services, omitted to say a single word upon what ought alone to interest them in the conduct of that election—he meant with respect to his opinion on Parliamentary Reform. (*Cries of, “They are well known.”*) If they knew it well, he wished them joy, but he had not been able to discover it. He was sure, however, that his cause had been insulted by the support of Sir M. Maxwell's friends. (*Cries of, “he can't help that.”*)—If such votes had not been counted, they were at least very unfortunate for the cause of Sir F. Burdett. No fewer than 1700 votes had been split between them. They would not do their duty, if, seeing this, they did not place their illustrious favourite, Sir F. Burdett, high at the head of the poll. (*Applause*).—Unless they did so, and for this purpose it was necessary to give plumpers, they would soon hear it asserted that the cause of Reform was no longer popular in Westminster. After some further remarks, Mr. Kinnaird alluded to an outrage committed by a person named Caleb Baldwin against one of the friends of Sir Francis Burdett, in consequence of which he had that day procured his arrest. He appealed to Sir M. Maxwell's Committee, whether their advertisements were not grossly injurious, in charging the friends of Sir F. Burdett with being the instigators of such disorders. These insinuations must now recoil upon themselves; and indeed all the lamentable occurrences might be ascribed to the endeavours of Government to carry the Election against the sentiments of the public, and to the undue influence exercised against the free suffrages of the Electors.

Mr. BENNETT, in explanation, said, that Sir S. Romilly had voted in support of every motion for reform last Parliament, with the exception of the last, brought forward by Sir F. Burdett, in which he found it impossible to concur.

Mr. HUNT made a few observations, during which there was much clamour.

At the breaking up of the meeting, as Mr. Hunt's vehicle was dragged along by his friends, some of the foremost fell down; those next to them were unable to stop from the violent impulse communicated from behind, and thus the landau was driven over several persons. One had his leg broken, another his skull fractured, and others were seriously hurt.

REQUISITION TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, AND HIS ANSWER.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT BY A NUMEROUS BODY OF THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

Westminster, June 20.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, electors of Westminster, feeling the utmost anxiety for the success of the cause of reform, and having no doubt that the same feeling is common to us and the great majority of our brother electors, consider it to be our bounden duty to address you on the present occasion, and to represent to you that the support which is given to each other by the two factions which have so long oppressed the state, together with the unfortunate disunion which has arisen amongst some of the best friends of reform, have placed us in circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

You have, on all occasions, used your utmost exertions to defend the rights and liberties of the people of England: the whole nation has confidence in your character and integrity, and we are deeply impressed with the opinion that your return to Parliament is of the utmost importance to the interests of the whole people.

We are happy to inform you, that the differences which had arisen amongst ourselves are at an end, and that all our efforts are now united in support of the cause of which you have so long been the ardent and faithful leader; but the exertions of our enemies have given them advantages which will require extraordinary exertions on our part to counteract; and in order that success may be ensured, we are most anxious to have your personal assistance.

You, Sir, in the modern times of corruption first raised a public voice in England. It began in Westminster, and soon spread over the whole country. That voice, the honest fruits of your honourable and courageous labours, the factions have united to destroy, even in the cradle which gave it birth; and now it is in the heat of the contest, and amidst difficulties and dangers never before contended with, that we earnestly and respectfully call upon you to lend your powerful aid, not for the purpose of securing your own seat, which we know to be a matter of indifference to you, any otherwise than as it is connected with the public cause; but to secure the expression of public opinion, in the only place where it can be expressed, and where it certainly will be expressed, in the moment that you are seen as the guardian and supporter of it.

The enemies of the cause have calumniated you, by stating that you had deserted the people—that you would refuse to serve them, even if called upon to do so. We entreat you, Sir, to contradict these statements—to appear personally upon the Hustings, and let the world see that you are the same friend of liberty, the same ardent supporter of popular rights, which we have always known you to be.

We ask you, not for your sake, or for our own, but for the sake of that cause, the success of which can alone secure the happiness of the people of England.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed by a very numerous body of Electors.)
To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S ANSWER.

Saturday Evening, June 20.

GENTLEMEN,—My esteem for the understanding and independence of the Electors of Westminster, and the grateful sense I entertain of their handsome conduct towards me on every occasion, make it my duty as well as my inclination to use every exertion in my power, at all times, to serve them: but highly as I estimate my duty towards them, and anxious as I am to fulfil it, there is still a higher duty to perform towards myself, and which, if neglected, would be alike prejudicial to us both, as it would strip me of all personal consideration, and therefore of all means of discharging my debt of gratitude to them.

This first duty, the foundation of every other, is self-respect: it can only be preserved by fair and honourable dealing, and consistency of conduct: to offer it a sacrifice, together with public principles, on the altar of expediency, in order to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, would be a wretched and mistaken method of attempting to advance the public cause.

I am free to confess, that upon every occasion like the present, whether as a candidate, or proposed without being a candidate, my object has been not to find a seat, but a public: my endeavours have been used to rouse that public, to give it an opportunity of displaying itself in its fairest light; to show virtue

her own image, for the purpose of securing the esteem of the wise and good, thereby advancing in the most irresistible manner the public claim to universal freedom.

I am not aware of any selfish motive, either of avarice, vanity, or ambition, having ever tainted my mind in this pursuit. The patriotism, spirit, and intelligence of the Citizens of Westminster, have long presented to the creatures of corruption an object that "seared their eye-balls;" they started at it "like a guilty thing upon a fearful summons." Such was the effect produced by your spontaneous and spirited exertions, unparalleled before in the history of elections. It was the grand and imposing spectacle of a people who knew their rights, and knowing, were resolute to obtain them.

The reverse of this picture would be a sad spectacle to exhibit to the eye of an expecting world: if, however, the people of Westminster are unequal to the task of sustaining the noble attitude they have taken—if it is but a semblance of patriotism and virtue that has been assumed, I am the most unfit person upon earth, by any compromise of those principles and professions upon which we have so long acted, to strive to uphold a cheat. If a mask, as is continually hinted at in the public prints, has been worn, I am desirous that it should be made evident to all the world that it has not been worn by me; and in my opinion, by whomsoever worn, the sooner it falls off the better.

If there are those who, ignoble by nature, have nevertheless put on the lion's hide only, "doff it for shame, and hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs." The great question now at issue in Westminster, is not whether this or that individual should be returned; therefore, I say nothing of any candidate; but whether reform, or no reform, shall take place; whether, as far as the citizens of Westminster are concerned, corruption and despotism shall be countenanced, or the rights and liberties of the people of England restored. The important point is to prove, not the influence of any individual, of any name, or the effects of any personal exertions, still less of any electioneering tricks or cajolings, but the force of principles; to prove the people of Westminster at least superior to the former, and equal to the latter; to throw in the great weight of example, preaching practically, more eloquently "than angels trumpet-tongued" in support of the public cause.

These, and not indolence, nor luke-warmness, nor want of due respect towards the Citizens of Westminster, have been the motives (and I trust they are fair and honest ones) of my conduct: nor can I now repent it, or be induced, though so urgently pressed by those whose requests would, in ordinary cases, operate as commands, to change it, for the sake of obtaining, by inconsistency of conduct and compromise of principle, so paltry an object as a mere seat in the House of Corruption. A seat in the House of Commons has no value in my eyes, but inasmuch as it can be made conducive to the recovery of the People's Rights. How far any man's being placed therein is a matter of any importance, it is now your province to judge: should you think it of any, you will perform your easy duty, by walking to the poll, and electing for your representative whomsoever you confide in.

As to myself, whether in or out of Parliament, I shall at all times be ready, zealously to co-operate with my fellow-citizens of Westminster, and the rest of my countrymen, for the purpose of checking that system of fiscal spoliation and political corruption, which takes his due reward from the poor, his inheritance from the rich, and liberty from all; and must finally terminate in the establishment of despotic power. It is against this formidable enemy we have buckled on our armour, and I trust we shall keep our "harness on our backs," until we have obtained the people's inalienable rights, recovered their fair and reasonable share of the Government, the appointment of their own guardians in a House of Commons freely and constitutionally chosen by themselves. More than this they ought not to demand—with less they cannot be satisfied.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your very grateful and very obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

FRANCIS BURDETT.

To the Electors of Westminster, in answer to the Requisition, &c.

CITY OF LONDON.

Tuesday being the last day of the election, every part of the Hall was crowded to excess. The polling was carried on with great rapidity; and from the opening, Alderman Thorp began to gain lost on Sir William Curtis. About half-past 11 o'clock it was announced that he was again a head of Sir William. This intelligence was received with loud cheers. At one the majority, 42, was carried round the table on a poll, appended to

the following inscription:—"I AM VERY WELL CONTENT WITH THINGS AS THEY ARE."—Extract from Sir W. Curtis's speech on Reform. This was received with loud huzzas, and cries from the crowd of, "Bilby, how do you like it?"—"All over, Bilby."—"You must get Dr. Stop (alias Dr. Stoddart) to write your epitaph." About two Sir W. Curtis withdrew from the hustings, acknowledging that he was beaten. At the final close of the poll, the following were the numbers:—

Alderman Wood, 5715—Mr. Wilson, 4846—Mr. Waithman, 4617—Alderman Thorp, 4349—Sir William Curtis, 4239—Alderman Atkins, 1693.

Mr. Alderman Wood, on the numbers being put up, addressed the Livery. He need not tell them that this was a most glorious day for the people. What a change in public opinion had they not now seen? Their cause had that day fully triumphed. He did not say this with the view of exulting over those gentlemen who had lost their election, but on public grounds. The Livery had placed him precisely as he at first imagined they would—at the head of the poll. He had been told before the election that he should not be returned; but he knew that they would do their duty; and, therefore, felt it to be impossible they should neglect a man who had done his. (Applause.) He hoped they would watch his votes in the new Parliament, and in doing so he was confident that they would not find cause to complain of his neglect of duty. He concluded by expressing his heart-felt thanks to his friends and the Livery, for whose support he should ever cherish esteem and gratitude.

Mr. Wilson was not able to find expressions by which he could thank them, but was determined to show his gratitude more by deeds than by words. He should be extremely happy to agree with them on all questions; but when he stated that he came forward on the principles of real independence, he must claim the right of judging for himself whether he ought to support or oppose Ministers. He would pledge himself, however, that he would never vote in servility to their will. If he should not do all the Livery wished, he hoped they would attribute his failure to error in judgment, or to want of ability, but not to want of integrity.

Mr. Waithman observed, they had that day witnessed the greatest triumph ever obtained by the Livery of London, or by any other public body of Englishmen. It was true that the contest had been most arduous. Some of their late representatives had been considered so strong as to be invulnerable to every attack, and therefore the Livery had long been deterred from undertaking any contest against them; and when it was recollected that the men they opposed had been for a series of years the supporters of Ministers, and had been in the habit of receiving and distributing favours, which was of itself alone sufficient to give them extraordinary influence, it was really astonishing that the independent part of the Livery should have been able to stand up successfully against so powerful a phalanx. But when all other means failed, the Livery had a lesson read to them by persons who took upon themselves to give them advice. They had now, however, given these persons a salutary lesson in their turn, and they would be cautious how they insulted the Livery in future. In fact, they had by their exertions on that day overturned the great Goliath. (Loud cheering.) They now once more had possession of their own independence, and he trusted they would assume a dignified attitude, and never again suffer their rights to be encroached upon. This was not a triumph over the feelings of individuals, but a victory gained in the cause of truth, justice, and freedom. It would be his endeavour to represent the opinions and feelings to which he should always consider himself bound to conform, when they were expressed by them legally assembled for that purpose. (Loud applause.) The Livery had seen their own rights, and the rights of their countrymen, suspended, and their Petitions disregarded; they had seen secret committees appointed by Ministers, upon the reports of which the liberties of the country were voted away; they had again seen committees appointed by Ministers, and their partisans, recommend a Bill of Indemnity for those Ministers, and all the spies and informers they employed; and finally they had seen that recommendation adopted without any inquiry. These, and such things as these, had wrought on the feelings of the people, and had at last roused them to stand up against all the power and influence he had described. It was under this view, that in proportion as the individual who had been their instrument in the contest was insignificant, their victory was rendered, in the same proportion, of the greater magnitude. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Alderman Thorp observed, that in Parliament he would endeavour to redeem the pledge he had given the Livery, not by

words but by acts. They would find him always at his post. He would watch over the rights and privileges of the City, as well as endeavour to do his duty by a vigilant attention to the general interests of the country. He was sensible that he had been supported by the Livery, not on his own individual merits, but from their attachment to principles.

Here the business ended, and the crowd dispersed.—For the last three hours the crowd outside Guildhall exceeded any that we ever recollect to have seen collected there. As soon as the tide appeared to have set decidedly in favour of Alderman Thorp, they all appeared in the highest good-humour, nor was there from that moment till their final dispersion, the least symptom of violent triumph. While, however, the matter was in doubt, especially at the critical period when the difference between Curtis and Thorp amounted to not more than half a dozen, the impatience of the populace broke out into some partial extravagancies; they tore in pieces the placards, and broke asunder the poles which were carried about in favour of Sir William Curtis. When, at about a quarter before four, the final state of the poll was announced, an universal shout of joy rent the air, but soon subsided into a quiet satisfaction. The candidates then left the hall, and were severally received with the most animating cheers.—Mr. Alderman Wood went first. His horses were taken out from his carriage, and he was slowly drawn along through the crowded streets, and proceeded to his house in South Audley-street.—Mr. Alderman Thorp was the second. He was drawn along in the same manner, and took the direction of St. Paul's and Ludgate-hill. Mr. Waithman went third. He was conveyed in the same style of popular exultation, and was several times almost pulled out of his open carriage by the exceeding eagerness of the passers-by to shake hands with him.—Mr. Wilson, who had taken a different direction, had no reason to complain of the partiality of the populace.—As an instance of the quiet disposition of the people, it may be mentioned, that thousands of well-dressed women were abroad in the very thick of the crowd without the slightest inconvenience. The shutting of the shops, the fineness of the day, the gay clothing of many, and the good humour of all the spectators, gave the scene the appearance of a general holiday.

On Thursday, a Common Hall was held for the purpose of the return of the Members being stated, &c. The numbers, which had been subject to the usual scrutiny, were stated as follows, which will be seen to differ a little from the first announcement:—For Mr. Alderman Wood, 5,700—Mr. Wilson, 4,829—Mr. Waithman, 4,603—Mr. Alderman Thorp, 4,335—Mr. Alderman Curtis, 4,224—Mr. Alderman Atkins, 1,688.—[It is a curious coincidence, that the numbers of Alderman Atkins mark the year of the revolution.]

The first four were then declared duly elected. They all returned thanks.—Thanks to the Sheriffs for their conduct during the election, were then voted.—The whole number which polled on the election was 7,978.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

On Monday, when the multitude assembled as usual, about 10, it was announced that Mr. Barclay had declined, and that consequently Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson were chosen as the Representatives of the Borough. The most enthusiastic applause followed this announcement.

Mr. CALVERT expressed his deep sense of gratitude for the proud situation in which he was placed. He then adverted to the Mint votes, which were now allowed to be good, although an attempt had been made, not by Mr. C. Barclay, but by Mr. Florence Young (the magistrate) to disfranchise them. It was right the saddle should be laid on the right horse, and he conceived Mr. Florence Young had, by this attempt, destroyed all his influence in St. George's, where he would never, on another canvass, attempt to appear again. He concluded by assurances of pursuing the same course of conduct which had obtained him the honour he now enjoyed.

Sir R. WILSON then addressed the electors: his feelings were so agitated by various emotions, that he was quite unnerved, and more disposed to shed tears than make a speech. He was overpowered almost as much as he had once seen a veteran French grenadier, on the retreat from Moscow, who was sitting with other comrades over the embers of a burning hovel, and surrounded by dead bodies of men and horses. Some of this wretched band were employed in picking and eating the flesh off the back of a corpse, half consumed. Sir R. Wilson, exhausted by fatigue, hunger, and cold, was obliged to stop, and

whilst stopping, a Russian soldier gave him a piece of bread. The veteran, whose eyes were glazed with death, threw a wistfulness into them that was irresistible, and Sir R. Wilson gave him the bread. He seized it, and was about to devour it, when he placed his hand to his heart, as if checked by some agony, and at last articulated, "I cannot brave it; I was prepared for any thing but so much kindness." In a moment he fell, and his troubles ceased for ever.—He was not afraid of maintaining the principles he had professed. There he could command his conduct; but he was fearful expectation might be too highly raised, as to his ability to support the cause; still he trusted that the love of country with which he glowed, and the spirit of liberty which animated him, would rouse those powers which had in all times enabled the defenders of freedom to encounter its adversaries. He should go to the House of Commons without any personal interest; and he would never suffer a sense of private wrongs to prejudice the public welfare. He would also carry there no attachment which would divert him from the cause he conceived to be most beneficial to the public. He had esteemed friends amongst public men, who, notwithstanding calumny, were entitled to public confidence by their virtues; but his connexion with them was no restraint on his independence; and his ties of regard were not shackles of bondage. He had always held the same language to them as he had held on the hustings. He was a friend to the King and Constitution; but whilst he did not wish to encroach on the executive and aristocracy, he professed himself to be the champion of the popular interests. He should discriminate between licentiousness and liberty—subordination and servitude; but as servitude was the obedience of a broken spirit and abject mind, wanting its own free will, he would never submit to it, and he was sure the electors would support him in that determination. Every elector who had voted for him might say—

"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share,

"Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;

"Thy form I'll follow with my bosom bare,

"Nor heed the storm which scowls along the sky."

He did not know what good he could do in the House of Commons; but he would always protest against any wrong he could not prevent, and claim every right, although he could not recover it; that, in short, he would act in concert with his colleague, who had proved his fidelity. He again declared he would resign his seat whenever it was wished, and assist the return of a successor agreeable to the majority; that he should ever consider himself but a servant during pleasure. He concluded by thanking those electors who had been unavoidably prevented from coming to the poll, but who had assisted him by their good wishes; and whilst he felt confident that the children of those electors who had polled would refer to the poll-books as memoirs of their fathers' honour and disinterested patriotism, he hoped they would never refer to them as proofs of a confidence unworthily bestowed.

Mr. HALL adverted to the merits of the electors and their representatives. In the course of this speech, he alluded to the contest in Westminster, recommending support to be given to Sir S. Romilly and Sir F. Burdett, which recommendation was unanimously cheered. The poll was then closed.

Sir R. Wilson was then followed from the hustings to Westminster by an immense multitude of applauding friends.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

BRENTFORD, FRIDAY, JUNE 26.—The sheriffs arrived a few minutes before ten, and took their station in the hustings, constructed for a contested election, and the business of the day immediately commenced. The concourse of people was very great. Just as the necessary preliminaries were reading, the crowd became most vociferous in abuse of Mr. Mellish. They at last called so pertinaciously for his appearance, that he felt it necessary to present himself. In return he received such a volley of abuse, as induced him instinctively to withdraw himself from view. "Why don't you show us the Corn Bill, the Suspension Bill, the Indemnity Bill, as proofs of your character?" was the mode of catechising adopted on the occasion. The previous formalities being finished,

Mr. WHITBREAD (when his name was announced, it was received with the most enthusiastic applause) spoke to this effect:—"Gentlemen, electors, and freeholders of Middlesex, we are assembled to exercise one of the noblest privileges of Englishmen. It is evident that the duty we have to perform ought not to be performed lightly, for our dearest interests are at stake. (Applause.) In making the selection of gentlemen to represent us in

Parliament, we have to look for men of honest, free, and independent principles, who will not forsake their duty for any selfish motives. (*Great applause.*) I felt diffident—young and unknown as I am—to address you on this occasion; I rely, however, upon my name, to which I know I owe the reception which you have given me (*shouts of applause*), and come before you to propose one for your election whose name speaks for itself. (*Applause.*) When I propose George Byng, Esq. I need not say that your interests are safe in his hands. (*Great applause.*) For eight and twenty years his honour, integrity, and independent conduct have been under your observation; he has been ever watchful of your interests; and he never will forget his constituents to serve himself. (*Loud applause.*) I should not have spoken so decidedly, if I did not know that Mr. Byng was most highly valued by one whom duty, affection, and principle compel me to honour and love. For 30 years Mr. Byng went hand-in-hand with my father, in the cause of civil and religious liberty. (*Great applause.*) a cause which he never can forsake but with his existence." (*Immense applause.*)

Mr. TRAPAUD felt great pleasure in seconding the proposal of a man, whom they knew and approved.

Mr. WOOD said, with their indulgence, he came to nominate William Mellish, Esq. to be one of their representatives (the yell here set up was furious in the extreme: when the uproar seemed inextinguishable without special interposition, Mr. Sheriff Desanges came forward, and called upon the electors to hear every body and decide afterwards, not to decide in the first place; but all was in vain; the din increased, and "Hoo, off, off," made the air ring again.) He nominated (vociferating with his utmost might) William Mellish, Esq. to represent this great county in Parliament.

Mr. IRVING seconded his nomination.

Mr. CLARKE said, he had to thank them for the distinguished honour of having so much as bestowed a thought upon him as a fit person to represent this great county. (*Applause.*) Reform had seemed so elated with what she had done with the election of Wood, Waithman, and Thorp (*Bravo, bravo, bravo,*) and with the triumph which she was about to obtain in Westminster, by the election of her favourite child and champion, Sir Francis Burdett (*Great applause*); she seemed so elated with these triumphs, that in a frolic, in a playful mood, she said, "Let us make the experiment to elect poor, humble, honest Tom Clarke for Middlesex." (*Immense applause.*) He could only now thank them for their intention towards him. (*Cries of "Offer yourself."*) He should now say something of the two candidates proposed. Mr. Mellish was what they called a thick and thin man for Government. (*"Most true."*) He was afraid he must also say, that he was a thick and thin man against the people. (*Great applause.*) Mr. Byng belonged to what they might perhaps call one of the great factions, or parties (for he would use no hard names) in the state; he belonged to the great political denomination called the Whigs of England. The Whigs had not acted so well as he could wish (*applause*), but he wished that every gentleman in England were not only a Whig, but such a Whig as Mr. Byng. They, the reformers, wanted not so much a reform of, as a reform in, the House of Commons. The Whigs would be content if they could oust their opponents from the Treasury Bench. They, reformers, were at issue with them on that point. He agreed with the great and illustrious Jacobin of former times, the Right Hon. William Pitt, that "No Minister could do any good, and that no honest man could continue Minister, without a reform." (*Shouts of applause.*)

Mr. BYNG and Mr. MELLISH were now declared to be duly elected.

Mr. BYNG said that, let who will be Minister, if he should ever sacrifice their interests to his own dirty ambition, he should expect and deserve their execration; but while he conscientiously performed his duty, he was sure to live, not only in their voices, but in their hearts. He had only further to thank them most cordially for their votes and suffrages. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

Mr. MELLISH requested to be heard. (*A tremendous vociferation of every term of dislike.*)—His conduct had been vilified; he knew his friends approved of his conduct, but he wished to make a few explanations. (*A great uproar.*)—He had never had a contract in his life from Government. He had acted from conscience, and feared not to be asked any questions.—The confusion and uproar was vehement during the whole time of Mr. Mellish's address.

The return was then announced: at Mellish's name the crowd vociferated "No, no." At the end of Brentford, next London, a large party of boys and girls arrayed themselves on both sides

of the street, armed with large quantities of mud, and most plentifully bespattered all who wore the light blue riband (Mr. Mellish's badge) with mud. Several gentlemen had their hats, coats, and faces much disfigured. The knowledge of this difficult pass having been communicated to those friends of Mr. Mellish who yet remained in Brentford, the colours were speedily changed, and many of them were heard to cry out eagerly (in self-defence), "Byng for ever."

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Whaley, Packwood, Warwickshire, coal-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
R. Wilson, Liverpool, farrier. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.
J. Bell and J. Snowdon, Leeds, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-street.
W. Peart, Northampton-street, Clerkenwell, printer. Attorney, Mr. McDuff, Castle-street, Holborn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. M. Penny, Milson, Shropshire, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

B. Tucker, Bristol, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Hicks and Braik-enridge, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
R. Rawlinson, Manchester, pawnbroker. Attorney, Mr. Buckley, Manchester.
J. H. Blowen, Mint-square, Tower-hill, gun-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minorities.
J. Philipps, Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, coal-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Wettig, Duke-street, Portland-place.
T. W. Wooddeson, Dover-street, Piccadilly, upholsterer. Attornies, Messrs. Brooks and Crane, John-street, Bedford-row.
B. Southall, Laysters, Herefordshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
C. Smith, Bristol, boot-maker. Attorney, Mr. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
J. Attwood, Oldbury, Salop, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, Pearse, and Hunt, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
M. Joseph, St. James's-street, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsy and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street-Within.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 78½ | 3½ per Cent. 88½.

The Editor is quite ashamed that the letter mentioned by Mr. C. has not yet appeared, but a particular hurry of occupation and the necessity of moving his papers, among which the latter had got confused, must be his apology till next week. H., E. H. E., W. C. H. have been received.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

It is now confidently repeated, day by day, that the Allied Sovereigns are to meet at Aix-La-Chapelle,—to settle of course some more destinies, and see what is to be done in order to keep every thing but their promises. Even the pettier Kings, who were not admitted to the last meeting, are now, it is said, to go. There is so awful an interval of silence in France before the departure of the Allied troops,—the Court of Spain is so poor and at such variance with it's restorers,—Portugal is in such a strange colonial situation,—Italy and Saxony so discontented,—Europe in general so much so,—and America so flourishing and contemptuous in the North, and so likely to follow and spread the example in the South,—that, it is supposed, a general muster of the opposite interests of the few can-

not but take place. Several places however have been announced and given up again before this; and it is possible that the eyes of Aix-La-Chapelle may not wink with the lustre of their Majesties' divine-right faces, especially as it is discovered that the city has been much beautified and adorned with public walks by NAPOLEON, and that he is a great favourite with the senseless inhabitants, who have the grossness not to prefer their former want of accommodation.

Nothing farther has transpired respecting the alleged visit of the sailor at St. Helena; but a natural question has been started,—whether this report is to precede some further magnanimous resolutions at the Congress. BONAPARTE is now said not to have given up exercise altogether, but to confine it to the precincts of his house, and to the earliest time of daylight. This early rising, more than any thing else, will enable him to do without a wider range. It is perhaps the readiest begetter of health and spirits, of any recipe in the philosophical *materia medica*; though in an over artificial system of life, like that of society at present, so many things conspire to render it difficult, at least as a regular practice. Dr. JOHNSON was making resolutions to get up early to the last part of his life; and THOMSON, who cries out in his poems,

“Falsely luxurious! will not man awake,”—

not only seldom got up before noon, but is said to have given as a reason that he had “no motive.” Both of these excellent persons were rendered inert, no doubt, by bad humours of body, which the practice would have done away with; and doubtless all might return to much more natural habits than are in use, if the majority would think at all, and the rest would not think too much to baffle action itself. BONAPARTE's talent lies on the side of action, and therefore he goes to it at once. A Scottish King, JAMES the 1st, who was prisoner in this country (fairly kidnapped when young by his brother legitimate), attributes the alteration of his feelings from wretchedness into comfort to this sole practice. The passage is in a beautiful poem he wrote in his captivity, called *The King's Quair or Book*:—

“O happy early exercise,

“By thee came I to joy out of torment.”

He afterwards made one of the best and most accomplished sovereigns in the annals of royalty.

The Westminster Election has taken a new and glorious turn. BURDETT, freed from the accompaniment of a Candidate with whose zeal and talents the Electors had not become sufficiently acquainted, suddenly shot above his court antagonist, and remains next in the poll to Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY. Had he made his appearance on the hustings, there is no doubt he would have been equally above Sir SAMUEL. The government papers, which said at first that they would rather see Sir SAMUEL elected of the two, now affect to think that the open “absurdities” of Sir FRANCIS would be less mischievous. The truth is, they have been prodigiously angry with each of them, according as one or the other seemed likely to oust the Court Candidate; and now they fall upon both, and accuse them of absolutely hiring people to pelt and beat Sir MURRAY MAXWELL. A word or two of plain speaking on this unfortunate subject. The *Courier*, with an instinctive knowledge of the possible cause of these outrages,

called their perpetrators “poor deluded men,” but having neither the wisdom nor the temper to stick to this, it afterwards denounced them as wretches and ruffians, and every thing that was vile. Now we have some right to arbitrate on this subject, because we never vindicated any species of violence in itself, against *whatsoever party* directed; which is a thing that these expostulating and horrified Gentlemen cannot easily shew for their own parts. We say then,—let them do one of two things;—either let them bring forth the offenders, and enquire into the causes of their conduct,—or let them confess in the mean time what may be the possible extenuation of it, as well as the probable atrociousness. Is the question always to be begged against offenders among the people, and no indignation—no names of wretch and of ruffian to be bestowed upon the possessors of power? The person or persons that struck Sir MURRAY MAXWELL may be very vile and ruffianly,—but they also may be what the *Courier* at first called them, “deluded men,” or rather “poor deluded men,” in the common extenuating sense of the terms. The person who hit him the blow on the temple, for instance, may be, and perhaps is, a common ruffian,—a miserable wretch in the worst sense of miserable,—vicious and fierce, ready for any violence and mischief that comes uppermost. If he is also a hireling, he is still worse; though who but the *Courier* supposes Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY capable of hiring ruffians to way-lay their oponents? and what does this opinion say for the *Courier* itself? But the assailant of Sir MURRAY may, in times like the present, be a wretched half starved individual, unable to get work enough to support his family, or himself;—he may be one, hurt by the times, hurt by the Government, hurt by its emissaries, hurt by the taxes that go to add superfluity to wealth, hurt by hard masters connected with power, hurt by the sight of extravagant gorgeousness and possessions, hurt by the barbarous taunts of the time-serving, hurt by wars, hurt by campaigns, hurt by the sight of gross and unfeeling corruption, hurt in body and health, hurt in mind and spirits, hurt to his heart's core, which bleeds drop by drop every day, and leaves his cheek lank, and his brain half bewildered. He may be such a man;—and this man, standing in a hot irritating crowd, with the representative of that system to which he attributes all his misery raised conspicuously before him, may, for the first time in his life, feel power in his hands; and not having had temper enough left in his blood, or sense in his brain, to know how to use it, he may be suddenly and desperately impelled, when the other comes near him, to collect all the force of his misery into his unhappy hand, and dash it at his head.

We can say, with equal sincerity, that we are sorry for Sir MURRAY MAXWELL. His courage and apparent good temper deserve a better situation to shew them in; and what a situation have his employers got him into, when even this good temper is rendered equivocal,—when necessity usurps the place of its forbearance, and awkwardness of its dignity! We wish to Heaven, for his own sake, that he were a thousand miles off, on his proper element, with the salt water, instead of his fellow-creatures, spitting in his face. It would be better for himself, for his employers, for the Reformers, for every body, friend or foe,—unless indeed he met a foe in his way.

We have spoken of the London and Southwark elections in another place. We omitted however to allude to a scandalous trick which was attempted to be played off against Mr. WATTHMAN, when the Corruptionists were threatened with his success. It was a charge against him of having suffered his own mother to be in want;—a very shocking one certainly, and which, if substantiated, might reasonably have injured his pretensions to legislate in the cause of his fellow-creatures. He utterly denied it however, and dared his accuser to come forward;—nobody came, and it recoiled on the conscience of the inventor. Since this circumstance, we have heard an anecdote of Mr. WATTHMAN, from a quarter totally unconnected with him, which we are happy to relate. A Gentleman happened to meet some time ago with a relation of Mr. WATTHMAN's, who was in some difficulties, and who abstained from applying to him, from a feeling that his applications had already been numerous. The Gentleman, however, much to his honour, measuring the propriety of another application by the real necessity of it, and the good conduct of the necessitous person, went himself to Mr. WATTHMAN; and the latter, after stating that he was not so wealthy as was supposed, but that he would still do what he could, took a little time to enquire into the matter, and on a second interview gave his kinsman, in addition to former sums, a hundred pounds. This is not like a man who would, or could, neglect his own mother.

We have too much reason to believe that charges of this nature, thrown into the teeth of a man who stands opposed to inhumanity and trickery in general, are made with the greatest impudence and hypocrisy by those who most deserve such accusations themselves. It is, unfortunately in one sense, not possible to charge ourselves with any neglect of a parent; but as a specimen of the calumnies directed against those who engage the worldly by differing with them, and who will practise neither their want of charity towards others nor their gross and exclusive indulgence towards themselves, we lay before our readers the following extraordinary accusations. We do not know whether our contempt of their falsity would have allowed us to do this had they been mentioned to us in a different style; but we think we can perceive that the writer of the letter on the subject is really a well-wisher, and we will give an answer to a single honest and kind person; which we might deny to thousands of malignant accusers and unconscious flatterers, like the Quarterly Reviewers,—miserable gabblers behind walls,—who take care at once to accuse and to exempt,—to endeavour to injure, and to save themselves from the consequences of their falsehood. Our Correspondent, after saying that the Editor of this paper must be astonished—but he had better publish the whole letter at once.

June 11, 1818.

Sir,—If your character really is such as the readers of the *Examiner* imagine it to be, (and that is the only source from whence I can form a judgment), you must certainly require a key to understand the illiberal attack that is made upon you in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*: and to enable you to do so, I inform you that report speaks of you as a perfect tyrant in your family, and your wife as the most abject of your slaves. (Of course not a willing one), that you are so entirely devoted to the gratification of your passions, and so completely given up to sensuality, that no female of your acquaintance is secure from your addresses, for not any ties are considered by you as sacred,

if they come in contact with your inclination; and that a sister of Mrs. Hunt's resides with you, who is the mother of at least one child, of which you are the father. When I heard this account, my first thought was to send it to you instantly, in order that I might judge, by the notice you took of it, whether it was true: my second, dismissed it altogether, as a vile fabrication; nor has it ever occurred to my memory since, till I read the article in the *Quarterly*, where the writer so evidently accuses you of these things, which, if you are innocent of, you certainly cannot comprehend his meaning, that in justice I have been induced to send you every information in my power to enable you to repel and prove his accusation false. In the hope that you can, and will do so, I remain your sincere

WELLWISHER.

An assailant of all the women that came in his way! A tyrant to his wife! And the father of children by her sister!—Really, the Editor of this paper never knew his prodigious effect on the bigotted and the worldly-minded till now! He was prepared for, and has borne a good deal of calumny, both real and imaginary, in differing with them; and he has always let it run silently from off him, like rain from a bird's wings. He must give the present shower a shake,—if it is only to oblige his well-wisher. He says then, that the whole of these charges are most malignantly and ridiculously false, so as to make those who are in habits of intercourse with him alternately give way to indignation and laughter. He knows several ladies whom he respects, and admires, and even (with permission of poor GIFFARD) likes to see happy; but he believes they are no more afraid of him than of the light at their windows; and as to being a tyrant to his wife, and the father of nieces and nephews,—whatever may be the charity of his opinions, the charge is really a little too ludicrously uncharitable towards them, under all circumstances. He looks at his wife, and his family, and shakes his shoulders and their own with laughing,—which by the way is rather an insidious custom of his. It might as well be said of him, that he had Mr. GIFFARD's temper, or used his grandmother's shin-bone for a switch.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

At the close of the poll yesterday, the numbers stood thus:—

Romilly	- - - - -	3789
Burdett	- - - - -	3513
Maxwell	- - - - -	3361
Hunt	- - - - -	74

When the poll was declared, Mr. ELLIS (we believe) stepped forward, and spoke some time in favour of Sir M. MAXWELL; but the interruptions were so frequent, and the noise so great, that we could collect nothing that he said.

Mr. STURCH made a brief and sensible speech. Alluding to the state of the poll, he remarked, that Sir F. Burdett's friends had not been able to attend to-day in numbers. This was the last day in the week, when those who chiefly voted for the worthy Baronet (the middle class, who had more patriotism and more virtue than either of the other) were necessarily engaged in their private concerns. He knew this, for he had himself canvassed many that morning; and they assured him they would come up on Monday for their best friend. And then (said Mr. Sturch), whatever hopes Sir Murray Maxwell's friends may have entertained, they will be totally dissipated.—(Applause.)—Some of the Electors had stated their difficulties as to whom they should give their votes. He advised all who wanted information, just to look upon which side Lord Castlereagh voted, and then to give their voices to those who had voted exactly the other way—and they were sure to be right.—(Much applause.)—He himself had voted for Sir F. Burdett and

Sir S. Romilly; and he advised them all to do the same. Sir M. Maxwell was sent by Castlereagh and Co. and he admitted that he wanted no Reform, but Sir Samuel had been a friend to it these 30 years. Vote, therefore, for their former beloved Representative and Sir Samuel.—*(Great applause.)*

Mr. CLEARY said, the poll books showed that many of the Ministerialists voted for the Court Candidate and Sir Samuel Romilly—the friends of radical Reform therefore should give their votes to Sir Francis, as they were in fact combatting two to one, as it were. He had no distaste to Sir Samuel, but it was the peculiar duty of the Reformers to place Sir Francis at the head of the poll.—*(Much applause.)*—Mr. Cleary then entered on various statements relative to some charge brought against him and the Westminster Committee by Mr. Hunt—but we could not well hear what he said—nor could we collect Mr. Hunt's reply, the noise was so great.—We understand, however, that Mr. Cleary challenged Mr. Hunt to fight—which the latter declined.—Mr. G. JONES followed at some length in Mr. H.'s behalf.

THE HON. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by the Electors of Westminster to this intrepid and patriotic individual:—

Committee Room, Piazza Coffee House, June 20, 1818.

SIR—We the undersigned Electors of Westminster, in notifying to you that it has been judged expedient to withdraw your name from the poll, think ourselves bound to convey to you, at the same time, our sense of the highly distinguished and generous conduct which has marked the whole of your intercourse with us, from the day of your nomination to the last communication which has passed between you and the Committee appointed for the conduct of your election.

We feel it to be our duty to express our unfeigned regrets, that circumstances which it was impossible to foresee, or to counteract, have deprived us of the support, both to ourselves and to the great cause of REFORM, which we hoped would be obtained by returning you as the Colleague of Sir Francis Burdett, for Westminster.

We feel it to be equally our duty to assure you, that we fully appreciate the magnanimity with which you stated, at once, your opinions on the great subject of Reform, without any of those reserves and subterfuges, which are the selfish resource of less courageous politicians.

We must confess our obligations to you for the generous offer of sacrificing your own nomination to the general advantage of the Cause, a sacrifice which shews that we were not mistaken in selecting you for a Representative, who would at any time forego his private gratification to advance the public good.—We have the honour to remain, Sir, your very obedient servants,

*(Signed by a body of between four and five hundred Electors.)
To the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird.*

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

Who is Sir MURRAY MAXWELL? He is the Government Candidate. That is enough to determine your choice. A Government Candidate to represent the people is a contradiction in terms. Will this Government Candidate say as you say? No. Will he think as you think? No. Will he act as you feel to be right? No: but he will say what the Minister says; will think as the Minister thinks; will approve what the Minister does; and if you give him your votes, he will vote with the Minister against you, in every instance whatever. If you want a fit person not to represent you in Parliament, choose Sir MURRAY.—Look at this Government-Candidate, this Sir MURRAY MAXWELL. Lord CASTLEREAGH might as well have sent a stuffed figure with a suit of regimentals to the hustings as a Candidate. Do you suppose, that a person like this, who depends for all he is and all he is to be on the Crown, has any eyes to see with but what the Government lend him, any ears to hear with but what they allow him; that he has a heart to feel your interests, or a tongue

to vindicate your rights, any more than a puppet-show figure? Will you have a Government automaton to represent you,—a thing to be turned and wound as the Minister pleases? Give him your purses to take care of, and he will hand them over to the Ministers, to take care of for you: trust him with your rights and liberties, and you will hear no more of them—but you will hear that this Captain Sir MURRAY MAXWELL, for this piece of good service done the Minister, in conveying away your rights, and stifling your opinions, is made Lord Admiral MAXWELL—a right honourable Lord. That is what he aims at. It is your business to prevent him. If your object in choosing a representative is the same as his in being chosen, to deprive yourselves of a voice in Parliament—if you wish to prostitute the character, the spirit, the independence and freedom of the City of Westminster, as stepping-stones for the Government Candidate to walk over to the height of Government honours, raise him to the head of the poll with plumpers—otherwise, not another vote! You had better at once make over your elective franchise to Lord CASTLEREAGH, that he may carry it about with him in his pocket, as your proxy.

The issue of the present contest will serve to shew how much venality, sinister influence, bullying and wheedling, cowardice and want of public principle there is in Westminster; how much trimming, pettifoggery, cant about character, and saving of appearances; how much common sense and common honesty.

A WESTMINSTER ELECTOR.

The *National Intelligencer*, noticing advices from St. Helena, mentions that BONAPARTE, on receiving intelligence of the death of the Princess CHARLOTTE, was overwhelmed with grief, as he calculated that, on her ascending the throne, he should be released. It is added, that he had in consequence closeted himself a long time.

On the return of Sir MURRAY from the Hustings on Tuesday evening, he and his friends were assailed by execrations, and about half way between the Hustings and the Committee-room, at RICHARDSON'S hotel, he was struck by a stone on the chest: just on reaching the house, he received a second blow on the left side of the head near the temple: after this, he was supported into the house, when being completely exhausted he was put to bed, and he was obliged to receive the attentions of the medical gentlemen. His Committee have issued a placard respecting the assault, offering a reward of 100 guineas for the apprehension of the man who struck him. The following is their description of him:—"A tall athletic man, about six feet high, apparently a blacksmith, from his face being blacked by smoke and dirt; short black curled hair, and dark eyes; he struck Sir MURRAY MAXWELL on the left temple, about three yards from the west end of the Piazza."

For these two days past circulars have been issued by the Superintendent of the Board of Works to all the Government tradesmen, to vote for Sir Murray Maxwell alone.—*Evening paper.*

A Correspondent says,—"Should your Boa Constrictor Correspondent favour the public with any more anecdotes, I would advise him to relate possibilities, and not of Serpents "arriving in England on board the ship *Alceste*, under the command of Capt. Sir M. MAXWELL," when the said ship was lost in the Indian Seas." The Boa Constrictor and the Ourang-Outang belonged to a Merchant at Java, (consequently never could be on board the *Alceste*), who paid for their passage to England on board the *Cæsar*, in which ship Capt. M. being only a passenger, had no more to do with the Serpents or Goats than your's, &c. A SUBSCRIBER."

WESTMORLAND.—On Tuesday next, the grand struggle will commence between the aristocratical and popular parties. Mr. BROUGHAM made his second entry into Kendal on Saturday evening, and was received by many thousand people; whom he addressed at great length: the enthusiasm of the people in his cause is indescribable. He canvassed Kendal on Monday, and his success, we are assured, even exceeded the expectations of his friends.

LIVERPOOL.—CANNING, 1654; GASCOYNE, 1444; SEFTON, 1280.—CANNING and GASCOYNE are returned.

NOTTINGHAM, THURSDAY.—BIRCH, 2146—RANCLIFFE, 1782—SMITH, 1757.

Mr. HARVEY has gained his election for Colchester; Mr. WILDMAN is his Colleague.

Mr. W. SMITH and Mr. RICHARD GURNEY were on Wednesday week returned for Norwich; Mr. HARBORD having retired from the contest.

The contest for Carlisle terminated on Saturday week, when Mr. CURWEN and Sir JAS. GRAHAM were declared duly elected. Mr. CURWEN and Mr. PARKINS were however the candidates who were chaired. Should the charge of bribery be established, Mr. PARKINS will yet be the sitting member.—The following is the final state of the poll: J. C. CURWEN 250—Sir J. GRAHAM, Bart. 225—J. W. PARKINS, Esq. 49.

LORD C. S. CHURCHILL'S LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Right Hon. Charles Spencer Churchill, commonly called Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, a son of the Duke of Marlborough, has thought proper to commence various actions against the Newspapers, for having, in their account of the late calamitous accident in the King's-road, attributed it to the hard driving of this young Gentleman. This is their offence, and such is the mode adopted by his Lordship to clear himself from the charge!

His renowned Ancestor, as our readers well know, took a different method to distinguish himself. He did indeed commence many actions, but then they were public and glorious ones; and he obtained large damages, which, we venture to predict, will not be this young Gentleman's fortune. Our King's Bench Hero, too, differs with the Conqueror at Blenheim in this—that whereas the victorious fighter's practice was to bring his enemies at once to close quarters, while, on the contrary, our legal combatant prefers following the discreet example of Mr. Aeres, who delighted to bring his opponents down "at a long shot:"—for it appears that three out of four of the Newspapers selected for punishment have been served with processes, which cannot be noticed even for these five months.

There are some indeed who attribute these lively proceedings to the General Election. This young Gentleman most graciously offered to represent the good people of St. Albans in the next Parliament; and a contest arose—for some of the Electors were of opinion, that a wiser person could have been found for the office. Now, at such a crisis, to be charged with being unable to guide a tilbury, when his Lordship wished to be deemed capable of assisting to conduct the vehicle of the state, was a very fearful thing. Then again, how could the Electors be expected to raise their voices in favour of a young Gentleman, whose name had reached them only in ugly connexion with "Hard-driving" anecdotes and details of "Accidents and Offences?" The matter therefore must have a different turn given to it; and, above all, the press must be silenced for a time.

All this is possible; but others are inclined to suspect, that his Lordship does not happen to be blessed with a discreet adviser; and they imagine that he may have therefore consulted his groom on this occasion; or perad-

venture, in the confusion of the moment, may have resorted to some amateur lawyer or wrangling Marquis. However this may be, the young Gentleman, it is clear, has followed very shallow counsels; for he may rest satisfied, that in the end he will obtain nothing from the law but a Solicitor's bill of at least a yard long,—(to us a fearful object)—and probably the loss of a Seat in the House of Commons; which Seat, as his Lordship's Noble Father may have informed him, possesses, among other advantages of a more dignified nature, this peculiar one, that it shields its Honourable Holder from all arrests for debt.

Whatever trifling errors may have crept into the newspaper reports of the accident, this, we are informed, will be proved to have been the fact—that his Lordship was not, as he affirms, driving at a moderate pace, but that it was his immoderate course, and his wanton determination to pass Mr. Tooke's chaise, which was moving gently before his Lordship's tilbury, that caused the accident, and occasioned the Death of Miss Sherwin. Upon Mr. Tooke's chaise being overthrown, this unfortunate Lady got entangled in the reins, when she was dragged nearly 200 yards—the consequence was, that her body was frightfully lacerated, and her head was absolutely beaten to pieces!

As for the Lawyers' artful talk about accusing his Lordship of the crime of murder—which of the newspapers said anything of the sort? Who could suppose that any human being would sally forth with a determination to occasion the death of an entire stranger? No; what he is charged with is this: that owing to his impetuous driving, one Lady has been much terrified; a Gentleman has been a good deal hurt; and a third individual, Miss Sherwin, has lost her life under the most shocking circumstances. And now, instead of appearing touched and softened by the catastrophe, his Lordship assumes a threatening attitude, and even seems inclined, by bringing actions for damages, to turn the fatal occurrence to good account!—Really, the whole business, as it strikes us, is of a very disgusting description, and one which, we cannot but believe, when his Lordship arrives at years of discretion, he will look back upon with mortification and sorrow.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

33, *Virgin and Child*—COREGGIO. Earl of CARLISLE Proprietor.—We select this smallest picture in the Gallery, though it is much decayed in colour, because it elucidates in a great measure the beautiful principle, which made its inventor the head of a great class in painting, and because its painter is, in our judgment, the next greatest named in the Gallery Catalogue after M. ANGELO and RAFFAELLE, whose Cartoons here have been so feelingly described in the *Examiner* by Mr. HAYDON. He is so, because to this beautiful invention he adds an additional fervour of poetical conception, shines in expression, is sometimes grand, always graceful, and adorns his invention, his conceptions, his grandeur and grace, with the charm of a bright, an unsurpassed, and fascinating colour, accumulating a larger portion of what is praiseworthy, than any of the other Painters. The beautiful principle which chiefly gave COREGGIO an unapproached superiority over his great predecessors and successors, was harmony of chiaro-scuro, "the medium," says the poetical Professor of Painting, FUSELI, in speaking of COREGGIO, "which by breadth of gradation unites two opposite principles, the coalition of light and darkness by imperceptible transition. The bland central light of a globe, imperceptibly gliding through lucid demi-tints into rich reflected shades, composes the spell of COREGGIO, and affects us with the soft emotions of a delicious dream." This renders his perform-

ances more particularly charming in youthful objects, like the one before us, because here it is of the very essence and element of their character. This, in connection with his winding line of beauty, his countenances of cordiality and innocence, looking from finely proportioned features, and the roseated and lilyed freshness of health, almost makes us doubt whether we do not prefer his to the more refined females of RAFFAELLE himself, because their beauty and health and look altogether are more of our own flesh and blood species, though of an exquisite and choice kind, and consequently our feelings sympathise more with them. RAFFAELLE's, for the most part, have rectitude of look, which is rather that of the soul incapable of defect than of frail mortality. His flesh is, in comparison, untouchy, impalpable; CORREGGIO's is such as we see in sprightly, robust, handsome young people. RAFFAELLE's are of a more spiritual, CORREGGIO's of a more earthly character. The one, were they actual, would inspire the profoundest esteem; the other the passion of love. We should be placidly happy with the former, from their greater purity of nature; vivaciously existent with the latter, from their sprightliness and animal spirits. We should in fine admire RAFFAELLE's most as of a higher description, as his genius in fact is higher; but we suspect that we should be better pleased with CORREGGIO's, as more in accordance with our own mixed physical and incorporeal natures,—

“Connexion exquisite of distant worlds.”

Perhaps there are fewer genuine CORREGGIO's in England than of any other Old Master, but the neat and free pencilling in *The Virgin and Child*, the style of the forms, and the Painter's broadly-told principle of light and shade, hardly raise a doubt of its genuineness. Compared to this principle, the sudden sparkle in the vigorous, richly-coloured, and contiguously-placed picture by GEORGIONE, of *Gaston de Foix*, 38, is, according to the keenly-discerning eye of Mr. FUSELI, “a flash of discordant abruptness” (but what an interesting flash) and the “effects of L. DA VINCI little more than the dying ray of evening.”

R. H.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Monday, June 22.

TEMPEST v. ORD.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that this was a matter which came before him upon two Petitions; one by Lord Stewart, praying that the Report of the Master might be confirmed; and the other by Mrs. Taylor, praying that the Report might not be confirmed. This Report had found that it was a fit and proper marriage, and the question was not whether it was an eligible marriage, but whether it was fit and proper. His Lordship, after some recapitulatory observations, proceeded to state the four objections to the Report, and answered them in their order. With respect to the first objection, Mrs. Taylor stated, that the age of Lord Stewart was 40 and that of her niece 18, and that his habits were dissipated and irregular, and ill suited to promote the happiness of domestic life.—He should not enter into an examination of the reasoning in the Report, as to the advantage of a young lady having a husband of mature age; for his own part he could not think disparity of age was any recommendation. Although it did not follow, that because a man was 40 years of age, that he was therefore of mature judgment, yet it seemed a fair inference of the Master, that Lord Stewart, having spent his life in the attainment of every honour that every country in Europe could confer on him, was entitled to be looked upon as a person who had well conducted himself, and as a man of sound judgment and high character. The second objection was with respect to Lord Stewart's having a son, who might intercept the honours of the family. If this was a marriage on which the affections of the lady were engaged, was he to say, merely because her son could not have a British peerage, that therefore it was an improper marriage? On this point, therefore, he was not justified in saying that the Master's Report was erroneous. He now came to the 3d objection, that regarding character. It was

stated by Mrs. Taylor, that “his disposition and habits are dissipated and irregular, and are very ill suited to promote the happiness of domestic life.” In answer to this accusation, Lord Stewart pledged himself upon his oath that the whole was fallacious, and challenged the whole world to state a single fact upon which such an assertion could be founded. If character was to be attacked by anonymous witnesses, and no opportunity was given to meet that attack, there was no safety for any individual in existence. He could not, therefore, as a just man, as a father, or as a judge, lay stress enough upon this allegation to act upon it as a good objection. The next objection is, that hereditary diseases exist in many parts of the family, and particularly of the mind. The only instances of the nature alluded to are two. Lady Caroline Wood, by extremely bad management in child-birth, I believe by bathing in the sea, had her mind affected by a temporary derangement. That it was a temporary derangement only, I understand from the evidence given before the Master. The other instance, and upon which evidence has been given before the Master, is that Lady Londonderry in 1788, now nearly 40 years ago, was afflicted by a derangement; whether temporary or hereditary was a question in dispute. Certain it is, she was deranged; but that is also accounted for precisely in the same manner as the last case. Lord Stewart had made affidavits upon this part of the case also, and had mentioned the Noble Lord who had been alluded to by Mrs. Taylor in her statement of facts. He was confident no man of honour would have made that affidavit, if he had any doubt as to what the opinion of that Noble Lord was. There was, in addition, this very strong fact, that this intercourse had ended in the union of the son of the Noble Lord with a lady of the family of Lord Stewart, (we understood this to allude to a marriage which had lately taken place between Mr. Law, son of Lord Ellenborough, and a sister of Lord Castlereagh.) When he considered that a mother had given her consent, who was also one of the guardians, he could not forget the transaction of the spring of 1816; and he must weigh the value of that consent, regard being had to that circumstance, and to the other circumstances connected with the case. Mrs. Taylor had repeated that it was a plan and concert between Lady Antrim and Lord Stewart, and other persons, to get possession of the fortune of Lady Frances; and circumstances did certainly appear in this business which it is incumbent on Lady Antrim to account for. He had read the papers on this subject over and over again, and he was of opinion, that although Lady Antrim did intend to make an union between her daughter and Lord Stewart, yet the latter was not implicated in the transaction, excepting in so far that he should have thought it would have been better if the proposal had not been quite so hastily made, and if Mrs. Taylor's opinion had been asked before the offer had been given. This was the general view he had taken of this subject, but there were still some points, with reference to which he wished to avail himself of a few hours' consideration. Whether he should or should not direct further inquiries to be made, he had not yet determined. He should think it incumbent, to have another private interview with Lady Frances Vane Tempest, to state all the objections that had been made with all the force with which they had been stated to him; and he should call upon her to consider these objections, with such assistance as he could give the young lady by the reflections he might make upon them, in order to ascertain her final inclinations. All he could say in conclusion was this, that he had been influenced neither by favour or affection, excepting that which belonged to an honest man, and an honest judge; if he had erred, he had the satisfaction of knowing that there was an opportunity of having that error set right in another tribunal; at least he hoped he should not be accused of wilful error. To-morrow or Wednesday, therefore, he would let the parties know what he should further order upon the subject.

Wednesday, June 24.

TEMPEST v. ORD.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, at ten o'clock, sent for the agents on both sides into his room, and explained to them the difficulties under which he laboured respecting some of the points. He conceived it would be better for him to postpone judgment for a short time, in order to give them an opportunity of stating farther information; for he felt it impossible in the present state of the case to give a judgment at all satisfactory to his own mind. This was agreed to by the Solicitors; and his Lordship, on coming into Court, said to Mr. Hart, “I have put into the hands of the agents on both sides, the points which I think should be enquired into. That is all that I can possibly do in this case at present.”—Judgment postponed.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, June 22.

JOHN YOLLAND v. W. J. CLEMENTS.

This was an action for a libel published in the *Observer* newspaper of April. The pleas were, not guilty, and a justification, that the alleged libel was a true account of what passed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Mr. SCARLETT observed, that the libel in question was one of the most false and malicious attacks that had ever been made upon a private individual. It purported to be a correct account of what had passed in one of our public Courts, and this pretence rendered it infinitely more injurious. Faithful reports of proceedings were of great benefit to the public; but unfaithful and garbled statements were equally injurious. The plaintiff had been for 30 years steward to the Earl of Morley (late Lord Boringdon.) In 1803, his Lordship purchased a large tract of land, and a part of it consisted of a farm occupied by a person named Curswell. Curswell was in arrears, and he was selling his stock and disposing of his corn: it became, therefore, the duty of his steward, to take steps to secure the interest of his employer, and as Curswell had made off, he had the good fortune to succeed in arresting him. After various proceedings, Curswell transferred himself to the King's Bench, and applied for his discharge in the Court over which Mr. Sergeant Romington presides. A question there arose respecting the certificate of the party, and a part of the libel referred to this circumstance: in short, on the face of it, any person not present would have supposed that the plaintiff had been there proved to be one of the most oppressive and atrocious characters that had ever appeared, and that he had used this unfortunate farmer with the most persevering cruelty. The fact, however, was far otherwise. The whole proceeding in the Insolvent Court, as reported by the defendant, was garbled and false; matters were inserted that never occurred, additions were made to the speeches of Counsel on one side, while the addresses and evidence on the other were wholly omitted or misrepresented.

Mr. James Boys had attended the Insolvent Debtors' Court: he did not consider the libel as a faithful report of what passed; a great deal was omitted, and it seemed entirely an *ex parte* statement. The whole was exaggerated.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH here intimated that the justification had been falsified. The proprietors of newspapers were at least bound to be impartial; but here it seemed clear, that important points had been omitted, and others inserted merely as volunteers.

Mr. GURNEY said, that he should be able to prove that the account given was faithful.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Mr. Gurney, when you have got the length of showing (if you do get that length) that what your client has stated is what actually occurred, you will still have to obtain for your justification the sanction of a larger Court than has yet decided the point, that that justification is good, and that you are therefore discharged from all responsibility. I know what is the opinion upon this point of a great number of individuals, but I have no difficulty in stating my dissent. If what is false or calumnious passes in a court of justice, the proprietor of a newspaper cannot claim exemption from liability, because it did actually occur; if he injure the fame of any man by his publication, he is responsible.

Mr. John Hughes could state that the account in the *Observer* was not impartial or correct.

Mr. GURNEY, for the defendant, insisted that what was now charged as a libel was a fair and accurate statement, without exaggeration, and if that were the case, the justification was made out. If the Jury should be satisfied that the alleged libel contained nothing but a fair relation of what passed, their verdict would be in his favour.

Mr. Edward Edmonds gave a report of the proceedings to the *Observer*; the alleged libel was printed from his statement; it was a true and faithful account. Some part of this proceeding the witness had taken in short-hand. He might have seen Mr. Heath's brief before he wrote the account: it was not uncommon for gentlemen in the Insolvent Court to show their briefs to persons attending to take notes: most likely he had had possession of Mr. Heath's brief—he could not state positively—he certainly never took the brief out of Court—he had had it in Court.

Samuel Emery had been present, and saw the *Observer* afterwards. He believed that the substance of the statement was correct. He was an agent to the Insolvent Court. The witness gave the brief to the last witness, who asked him to allow him to look it over; he lent it him for two minutes, and when the witness returned into Court, he could not find Edmonds, and did not get the brief back for a week.

Mr. Bassel deposed, that he had been counsel against Curswell. It was not a faithful report: the words, "it is his constant practice to detain for rent and buy the stock himself," were not used, nor that Lord Morley had paid 1,000*l.* for his steward.

Mr. SCARLETT replied, and

Lord ELLENBOROUGH charged the Jury, repeating the opinion, that a party publishing what passed in a court of justice did not discharge himself from liability, by showing that the report contained only what in fact occurred.

The Jury consulted for a few minutes, and found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 100*l.*

BANK NOTES.—BROOKES v. WARWICK.

An action for damages, grounded upon the following circumstances:—The plaintiff, a pawnbroker in Holborn, in the course of his trade, received a forged Bank of England note for 1*l.* His shopman endorsed, "Mr. Gaubold, 4, Tavistock-street," being the address given him by the person from whom it was taken. The plaintiff paid it away to a Mrs. Bull, and soon afterwards the defendant, or Bank Inspector, called upon him, and, stating that the note was a forgery, begged to know from whom the plaintiff obtained it. The plaintiff's shopman recognized his own hand-writing, and said, "Mr. Gaubold, 4, Tavistock-street." In the mean time the plaintiff obtained possession of the forged note, which had been stamped as usual in red ink by the Bank, and he refused to give it up to the defendant; but having paid Mrs. Bull a good 1*l.* note for the bad one, he insisted upon keeping it as his property. The defendant threatened the plaintiff with a prosecution, for having a forged note in his possession knowing it to be forged, but without avail: he then procured a summons from Mr. Baker, of Marlborough-street, in consequence of which the plaintiff attended at the police-office, but still refused to give up the note, stating that he wished to keep it for the sake of comparing it with good notes. As he would not submit, a warrant was made out for his commitment to Coldbath-fields prison, on the charge of having a forged note in his possession, &c., Mr. Baker being of opinion that such a proceeding was warranted under the strict words of the statute. The plaintiff was accordingly sent to gaol, where he remained until the next day, when he consented to put the forged note into the custody of the Magistrate. This offer was accepted by Warwick, and from that date it had continued in the hands of Mr. Baker.

Mr. SCARLETT observed, that it would be quite clear that there was neither reasonable nor probable cause for the charge made by the defendant, and in the absence of it, malice was to be presumed. It was evident that there could be no pretence for the accusation of felony, and for the confinement of the plaintiff among felons for 24 hours.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, very early in the cause, recommended that the matter should be compromised, by the plaintiff accepting a verdict for 40*s.* damages, which would carry costs; and Mr. SCARLETT was willing to consent; but Mr. TOPPING, on the part of the Bank (who defended Warwick) would not acquiesce, hoping to persuade the Court that there was no pretence for this action! His Lordship added, that it was clear that both parties had been in error—the plaintiff in insisting upon keeping the note, which as a forgery was a public nuisance, in which Lord Mansfield had decided there could be no property—and the defendant in preferring a charge of a criminal nature, for which there was no pretence. As, however, the Bank would not agree to the suggestion he had made, his Lordship should leave it to the Jury to decide whether the plaintiff was not entitled to some compensation for the injury he had sustained.

Mr. Baker spoke to what had occurred at Marlborough-street; he had signed the warrant for the commitment of the plaintiff, under the persuasion that he was warranted by the act in so doing.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH expressed his conviction that the worthy magistrate was completely mistaken, and that the statute of the 45th Geo. III. had reference to the criminal mode in which the forged note had come into the hands of the party accused. "Really, (said his Lordship,) the question comes to this—whether we are to expunge all the rights of the public, rather than find that a clerk of the Bank has committed an error in judgment. It seems *crassa ignorantia* indeed, to say that because a man retains that which he thinks his own, he is to be deemed guilty of a felony! Such a doctrine would almost put a halter round the neck of every man who takes a bank-note in the common course of trade." His Lordship then observed, that as the note had been stamped with red ink by the Bank, there could be no danger that it would again get into circulation.

Mr. GURNEY observed, that ingenious methods had been discovered of effacing the stamp denoting that the note was forged.

Mr. TOPPING argued that it was impossible that they should find malice in the conduct of the defendant in preferring this charge: he was warranted by the opinion of the magistrate, which was a reasonable cause on which he might proceed.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that if any thing had been done by the plaintiff to lead to the slightest suspicion that he kept the note for a criminal purpose, there might have been some excuse for the charge and commitment; on the contrary, he had done all in his power to enable the defendant to find out the party from whom it had come into his hands: he had besides undertaken that for any purposes of prosecution it should be forthcoming. Having obtained it, if there was no probability of its coming again into circulation, he had a right to keep it until some authority of law deprived him of it, and no such authority had been seen in this case. His Lordship had wished that the cause should have arrived at an earlier termination, because all discussions of this kind, more or less, tended to injure the credit of the Bank of England, or at least to diminish the confidence placed in the paper which they gave into circulation. The plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, with such reasonable damages as would compensate him for the injury he had sustained.

The Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict with 50*l.* damages.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then remarked, that he had put his name upon the note, and that it was given in evidence before him, so that it could not possibly again get into circulation.

The plaintiff with some earnestness requested that it should be given to him; but Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed that the demand indicated more heat than he had expected.

We believe that the forged note was returned to Mr. Baker, who had produced it before the Jury.

It may be right to add, that when the Lord Chief-Justice expressed his decided opinion that the rights of the public were not to be sacrificed, in order that a Bank-clerk might not be found in an error, some expressions of approbation escaped from a very crowded Court.

[In the case of Jackson v. Jones, for a breach of promise of marriage, the record was withdrawn.]

Thursday, June 25.

THE KING v. THOMAS GILL AND BERNARD HENRY.

This was an indictment for a conspiracy. The two first counts charged that the two defendants, well knowing that a certain instrument called a hydrometer, made by Gill, was of little or no value, and not saleable, had conspired together to induce certain instrument makers to purchase a number of them; Henry giving the order to the opticians, who bought of Gill, and Henry never afterwards calling to take the hydrometers away. The two last counts charged that the defendants had combined together to defraud certain opticians, &c. by inducing them to buy a number of Gill's hydrometers on the order of Henry; Henry never afterwards paying for them, but leaving them on the hands of the opticians, &c.—After evidence had been heard, the Jury with very little hesitation pronounced a verdict of Guilty.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A curious case of breach of promise of marriage was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday week, before Lord Norbury and a City Jury. The plaintiff was a widow lady, about 50 years of age, of the name of Hawkins, and the defendant, a gentleman of the name of Kelly, sufficiently far advanced in life to be a grandfather. His age was stated to be at least 65. The lady had been married early in life, when she was very beautiful, to Mr. Blosser, and after his decease had married Mr. Hawkins. Subsequently to the death of the second husband, a long courtship took place between her and the present defendant, and a marriage was agreed upon between them. He borrowed 50*l.* from Mrs. Hawkins for the purpose, as he assured her, of purchasing the wedding clothes; and when he received the money set off to Limerick, and there married a Mrs. Hamet. Upon the present action being commenced, the defendant wrote the plaintiff a letter, in which he threatened, that if she went to law, he would prove that she had permitted him to take the greatest and grossest liberties with her. This letter was stated to be couched in terms so exceedingly improper, that the Counsel, to use the words of the Noble and Learned Judge, in his charge to the Jury, "dropt a curtain of decency upon it," and waived the reading in Court, but sent it up to the Jury. No proof of the truth of the allegations contained in this letter was given.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, 250*l.* and costs.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Saturday week, about one o'clock, information was received, that after Lord Castlereagh had polled for Sir Murray Maxwell, he had been attacked by a mob, with great violence. Vickery, Ruthen, and the officers, and a number of constables, ran off to the assistance of the Noble Lord. On their arrival in St. Martin's-lane, they found a mob, to the number of about five hundred, assembled round a draper's shop, in which his Lordship had taken refuge. Mud and various things had been thrown at him, but his Lordship received no material injury. Under their protection his Lordship went on, and took refuge in the Admiralty, the mob following him, and using the most foul language and threats. The alarm having reached the Horse-Guards, the officer on duty turned out his guard, the horses being in readiness for mounting, but they proceeded no further than their parade between the gates. Lord Castlereagh went from the Admiralty through St. James's-park, to his house in St. James's-square, and left there about 3 o'clock for Ireland.—In consequence of the attack on Sir Murray Maxwell, the different men of the Westminster and Sun Fire-offices were collected at Bow-street, the stone having been suspected to have been thrown by a fire-man: the men, however, were discharged for want of evidence.—Six more pickpockets were committed, making 23 in two days.

Mr. Kinnaird on Friday obtained a warrant against Caleb Baldwin and three of his gang, for intercepting and violently assaulting a party of Byrdett's voters, on their way to the poll on Thursday afternoon.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

EXECUTION.—On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, John Demott, for the murder of Jane Rogers, was executed before the Debtors' door, Old Bailey.

Saturday, as Sir Mathew Bloxham was driving a chaise down Ludgate Hill, the horse fell, and threw Sir M. out upon the pavement, by which several of his ribs were broken.

A serious accident happened on the 23d instant, to Captain Corey, of Mile-end-road, as he was driving Mrs. Adams, of Chigwell, an airing towards Woodford-wells; the horse took fright, and nearly precipitated the lady out of the chaise. Capt. Corey seeing the danger to which she was exposed, immediately attempted to save her, but unfortunately fell, and received a severe contusion of the head, of which he now lies dangerously ill at the above lady's house.

BIRTHS.

A woman, aged 43, and who had not had a child for 10 years previous, was delivered on the 20th, in the rue des Martyrs, of three daughters, who, with their mother, are doing well.—Paris paper.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst. Nicholas Auleni, Esq. to Lucy, daughter of Henry Robert Churchman, Esq., late of Aldenham.

On the 20th inst. Augustus Giani, Esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, to Miss Greenfield, of Pentonville.

On the 16th inst., at Paddington, Mr. Gilson, of the Hall, Hendon, to Miss Isabella London.

On the 25th inst. John Cresswell, Esq. eldest son of Francis Cresswell, Esq. to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Gilfred Lawson Reed, Esq. of Camberwell.

On the 25th inst. Peter Kendall, Esq. of Buenos Ayres, to Jemima Elizabeth, only daughter of Jesse Russell, Esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

On the 26th inst., at Hackney, Hylton Dennis Hacon, Esq. of Hackney, to Elizabeth Alice, eldest daughter of the late E. L. Mackinro, Esq. of Clapton.

DEATHS.

June 24, at his house at Islington, Mr. Thomas Cato, of Holborn-hill, aged 70.

On Wednesday last, Miss Mackintosh, daughter of Mr. Mackintosh, musician, of Stangate-street.

At Tachbury, Hants, William Timson, Esq. aged 78, late of Moor-park, Surrey.

In the month of January last, at Calcutta, Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, aged 64.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 549. SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1818

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 534.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMORELAND.

PEOPLE OF WESTMORELAND,

You who think all the rest of your fellow-creatures of more consequence than one family,—

The noise of the triumphs which English freedom is gaining here in the metropolis, has of course reached you. It has gone into every ear in the country; and wherever the heart has been a truly national one, it has gone into every heart. It burst on all sides down every road, like some new and glorious sound splitting suddenly in the air;—it rode after the horseman, it spun merrily into the coach wheels, it streamed along with ribbons, it sparkled on in faces, it harked forward in horns, hurrahs, and laughter; it went rippling to the heart's-blood at every border of the country, like the pleasant waves and summer airs that meet it as it came.

Electors of Westmoreland, the metropolis expects proper echoes to this glorious sound;—from some quarters it cannot, of course, expect them yet; from others it is receiving them; but from none does it listen for a firmer and louder one than from you. From one quarter it receives the grateful news (grateful, in every sense of the word) that an old Yea and Nay man is thrown out of Parliament; from another, that a new one has not been able to get in; and intelligence has arrived from long abused and indignant Ireland, that the creature CROKER has been rejected in his pretensions at Dublin. We are waiting impatiently, Electors, to add the name of Westmoreland to those of Dublin, Southwark, London, and Westminster.

You are too well acquainted with the great merits of the question now before you, to need any recapitulation of them from me; neither is it necessary to remind you of a thousand circumstances, which must be exercising your enthusiasm at this moment. Mr. BROUGHAM is in the midst of you, and has fully shewn you that as far as any man can tell his own story and work his own open way, and as far as his countrymen wherever he goes can hear and become acquainted with him, he brings not only his best recommendations, but most powerful and triumphant ones. The LOWTHERS are in the midst of you also; and they shew, with equal fullness, that they can do nothing of all this. The contrast would tell you at once, if nothing else did, who is the man that deserves to be sent to Parliament. BROUGHAM speaks and speaks eloquently; the LOWTHERS cannot speak. BROUGHAM shews that he can be personally active in Parliament; the LOWTHERS shew that they can just sit there, and no more. BROUGHAM is audible and visible to every body, and has truly seen the county which he aspires to represent; a LOWTHER only makes his appearance when he cannot help it, and then, for aught any one knows, is not worth being seen.

BROUGHAM, one of the few surviving representatives of the old gentry, whom wars, courts, and town habits have swept away, is recognized at once with admiration and sympathy by his fellow-countrymen; they feel indeed that he belongs to their county; that he is one of their natural leaders; that he has an interest in their welfare compatible with their old liberties, and that he has qualities enough to enable him to be content with that manly ambition;—the LOWTHERS, of an old family also, but merged into mere courtiers and boroughmongers, are only felt through the medium of tax-gatherers, tithesmen, attorneys, and every species of humiliating intercourse, not excepting that which looks kindest; they are aristocratical usurpers and dictators of the county, not leading gentry of it; their sullen and arrogant exactions,—their maxims of "He that is not with us, is against us,"—shew that they alone think themselves a proper counterpoise to the whole value of Westmoreland;—and their common-place qualities, when they are brought to the test, form at once the best and worst excuse for their mistake, explaining how it is that they cannot afford to do without their pompous nonsense, and why their insulted countrymen have no reason whatsoever to put up with it.

Electors of Westmoreland, you have a peculiar duty to discharge on this occasion. I say peculiar,—not in the sense or rather the nonsense of the word as used by CASTLEREAGH and his political fops, when with dipping shrugs and a sort of retiring affectation of voice, sipping the air, they talk of "peculiar pleasure"—and "peculiarly flattered,"—and all that; but a peculiar one, as belonging most ostensibly to yourselves, and one on which the eyes of all England are turned. Dublin, for instance, has had to shew, whether a creature of one of the creatures of Mr. PITT, both of them at once Irishmen and aliens of Ireland, could tamely be suffered to come into its bosom, and not be dashed back again; and it has shewn it as it ought. London has had to shew, whether the lessons of the times were to be lost upon it, and an old servant of the Ministers to be retained against a new and intelligent candidate, merely because the former was a jolly caricature of a citizen; and it has shewn it nobly. Southwark has had to shew a still more exemplary sign of the times,—whether another servant of Ministers was to hold his seat against a representative of the chivalrous gentry of old, or rather against a practical champion of the many against the few; and it has also shewn it nobly. Westminster's fresh triumph has likewise come, as was expected; and the bare idea of both its candidates being dictated to it by Government or their creatures would have made the very buildings shake their sides for laughter. Now the task of Westmoreland is to shew whether a county, because it is distant from the great sphere of popular action and influence, is on that account to be governed by a sort of hereditary Court vassal, like an Eastern island, and to be kept perpetually bound in all the petty and private terrors resulting from that kind of subjection,—or whether a descendant of one of its ancient families, still remaining among the de-

mocratic part of the aristocracy, is to find it still open to an honest old English ambition,—a field in which tried industry and talent shall at once reap their reward, and secure the freedom and harvest of the soil for their rewarders:—in short, whether various families are to represent Westmoreland, or whether Westmoreland itself is eternally to represent one family.

Electors, this question is a miniature portrait of all that is now going on in the European world. No, it is not a portrait; it is part of the living thing, and no mean part; for the movements of one limb of England are like the stirrings of Atlas. There is a great political question now pending between the lucky yet still untaught conquerors of NAPOLEON, and the people who enabled them to conquer;—it is, whether things shall be restored to their old arbitrary and arrogant footing in favour of the few only, or whether they shall be made to keep their promises, and acknowledge in deed as well as word that they are the servants of the many. Nor is this question to be settled as it used to be of old, by those who happen to have the mere physical power in their hands;—it is enough, that opinion will *withdraw* from the unjust part of authority, and that the world will *outvote* the extravagant claims of the Allied families, as you yourselves can do those of the LOWTHERS. In this comparison, you may read a thousand volumes out of your thoughts.

Electors, the news of the commencement of the Westmoreland poll has just reached and gladdened us. The papers already overflow with accounts of the proceedings,—with the excellent speeches of BROUGHAM, and—what shall they be called?—the *bye-words* contending with them. We congratulate you most heartily on the shew of hands in favour of the former. I see that a poet, who is one of your countrymen, and who will do both you and himself more honour some day or other, when his politics and their changes are less thought of, has publicly taken part against Mr. BROUGHAM, and calls him a Jacobin. It is curious to see, what a passion old Jacobins have for transferring their former title to people who do not go a twentieth part so far as they did. I can only say, for one of these people, that I am no Jacobin, and yet if I have any fault to find with Mr. BROUGHAM, it is, that although he is much less of a lawyer in his politics than any other, he does not go quite far enough in his notions of Reform; and it is for this reason that I would rather see him the representative of your county, where the question of reform is not so completely at issue, than of Westminster for instance compared with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT. But he is still quite reformer enough to be very formidable to the violators of the Constitution, and to worry their advocates, especially the inconsistent ones. He is also a strenuous champion of general knowledge and freedom, as you had good proof of the other day in his admirable efforts respecting the schools;—and he is the man of all men fitted to maintain this particular struggle now going on in Westmoreland, being at once of an ancient family of gentry, and having all the activity, knowledge, and benevolence of a citizen of the world. The LOWTHERS, Men of Westmoreland, can represent none, but themselves, and the tax-gatherers. BROUGHAM will represent *you*. He has sides enough in his brilliant talents to reflect you all. He has industry to

represent the industrious, spirit to represent the spirited kindness for the kind, wit for the witty, scholarship for the learned, matter of fact for the plain, knowledge of the country for the country-people, knowledge of town for townsmen, gravity for the serious, hilarity for the gay, family for the gentry, liberality for the commonalty, sympathy for all.

In the full expectation that you will all flock to have your respective qualities and talents represented in Parliament by a countryman so truly fitted for the purpose, I remain

Your sincere well-wisher, and brother Englishman,
THE EXAMINER.

GENERAL ELECTION.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

At the final close of the poll on Monday the numbers were declared to be:—For Sir S. Romilly, 4,006—Sir F. Burdett, 3,819—For Sir M. Maxwell, 3,550—Mr. Hunt, 76.

Mr. ELVIS addressed the populace, but, during a considerable part of his speech was quite inaudible. It gave him pain to communicate that Sir Murray Maxwell's health was not in so favourable a state that day, as when he had last made a representation to them on that subject. Little doubt could be entertained as to the final success of the cause, and he sincerely congratulated them upon the prospect. (*Here the scoffing and hooting became general.*)

Mr. RICHARDSON lamented the disgraceful manner in which Sir Murray Maxwell and his friends had been treated. This violence had, however, been shown by their adversaries in an equal degree; and on that very day a cart, occupied by the friends of Sir F. Burdett, had been covered with dirt at Charing-cross.

Mr. STURGEON had to congratulate them on the present state of the poll, and of the security which it afforded to them of a final triumph over the enemy. (*Applause.*) When he used the word enemy, it was in a peculiar sense. His fears were not excited by the gallant Captain, but by those who brought him there—by Lord Castlereagh and Co. (*Loud applause.*) These were the foes against whom they had to contend, and over whom they might now expect a glorious victory.

Mr. P. WALKER observed, they would not fail to recollect, that whatever Sir M. Maxwell might be in other respects, he was, as a candidate for their favour and confidence, no other than the nominee of a dungeons, gagging, and torturing administration. It was said that he had been invited to come forward, but his name had not been heard of till about five or six days previous to the election. Since that time all the clerks in public offices had been compelled to write, or signify their disposition to vote in his favour.

Mr. W. SMITH, M.P., said, the only reason for his not having previously offered himself to their notice, was, that he had been engaged in another part of the country, in asserting, and successfully asserting, those popular principles of which he had always been the advocate. (*Applause.*) He felt a proud satisfaction in reflecting that he had been returned by a popular body as one of the representatives of the people. He came there to give his vote for Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Francis Burdett, and lamented to observe the endeavours made for disjoining them. (*Applause.*) It was in his opinion a serious misfortune to the common cause in which they were engaged. Each had strong titles to their esteem, and whatever points of difference might exist between them or their respective adherents, they were points capable of amicable settlement and easy understanding. In their main principles there was no difference. They were equally opposed to the enemies of all reform. He had himself not always agreed in opinion with Sir F. Burdett; but he thought he had distinguished himself as a friend to the public cause, by many and great services. To him was due the credit of having caused the introduction of limited service in the army, and the abolition of the disgraceful system of flogging soldiers. (*Loud applause.*) He had always voted with Sir F. Burdett on those questions, and rejoiced in the success which had attended his exertions. He looked upon them as of the greatest importance to the character not only of the army but the country. He could not quarrel with the author of such benefits for a slight transgression; and when he saw him associated with such a man as

Sir S. Romilly, he could not but hope most earnestly, that no error of judgment, the only operative cause of which he could allow himself to suppose the existence, would bias their conduct, or induce them to take a partial view of this great contest. (Applause.)

Mr. CLEARY, although he could not congratulate them to the extent he wished on the state of the poll, was still happy to join them in their assurance of a final victory. (Loud applause.) With regard to the numbers gained by their adversaries, the means adopted by them for the purpose should be considered before the circumstance could be fairly understood. He had himself seen a letter addressed to Sir M. Maxwell's Committee, offering votes at one guinea a head. Much had been said on the subject of splitting votes; he was himself ardent in his wishes for Sir S. Romilly's return; but it was right to state, that it was only by the means of 1,600 plumpers that Sir F. Burdett had attained his present station on the poll. Had those votes been divided with Sir S. Romilly, he would have been 2,000 a head of Sir Francis; and would that have been a becoming situation for their established friend to be left in? Had not Sir Francis Burdett encountered every peril, endured every wrong, sacrificed every connexion, in the performance of his public duty? (Applause.) He had now two enemies to engage, and it was somewhat disgraceful to the cause of Sir S. Romilly that his friends should have recourse to dinners and breakfasts as a mode of procuring assistance. The voters for Sir F. Burdett were content to come with empty stomachs, and too many with empty pockets, to secure his election. (Applause.) He found it necessary now to say a few words upon a subject personal to himself, but upon which he felt himself already acquitted in their estimation. A foul attack had been made by Mr. Hunt upon his character, by ascribing to him language and feelings, which, if they belonged to him, would justify them in tearing him to pieces. He had been charged with writing that he would rather go down to Derby to hang the rioters, than to assist them. He had now in his hands a copy of the letter which was represented to have contained this expression, and he would read it to them. Here Mr. Cleary read the following letter amidst general acclamations:—

"London, Oct. 10, 1817.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Before I had the pleasure of receiving your letter, West called on me to consult on what was best to be done to afford assistance to the unfortunate Derby men. We had a meeting on Wednesday evening last, of a few friends, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, which ended in adjourning without doing any thing. Difficulties so great presented themselves that it has, upon consideration, been thought most advisable not to attempt a public subscription for the present. The Major has strong reasons against it. We Reformers are far from wishing to countenance or identify ourselves with any men guilty of murder, robbery, or riot. Had it not been for acts of this kind, the people would, by this time, have been united as one man, in demanding their rights in a way the boroughmongers would have found irresistible. Instead of this, what a situation are we brought to by the foolish, not to say wicked, conduct of violent and imprudent men! It makes me mad when I think of it; particularly after all the prudent council and constitutional knowledge which had been rung in their ears almost daily, and by none more anxiously and indefatigably than yourself. By them, and them only, has our friend Cobett, our stay and pillar, been expatriated. By them, and them only, have our lives and liberties been taken from the protection of the law, and placed at the mercy of the most vile, and wicked, and abandoned men that ever cursed a country, or that God permitted to plague mankind. I could almost hang them myself for playing the game of the tyrants so well, so convinced am I of the irreparable mischief they have done; yet I would not like to see a political hanging of men for a crime they have not committed, to serve the bellish objects of a faction, to enslave the people; and upon this ground I should most willingly afford every co-operation in my power to forward your benevolent desire, if there was any way in which I could be of service; for I have not that personal delicacy now, unfortunately so much in vogue. I think the Whigs feel some anxiety about the issue of the present trials;—an acquittal would afford them excellent matter for speechifying against Ministers, and therefore it is, I fancy, they would readily assent if an application was made to them. Something of this kind is partially under consideration; but the time is so short, that I am afraid it will not be of any benefit to the poor prisoners. Here we are actually worn out by subscriptions; and that to pay Harmer his bill, who behaved so well, hails considerably, and will probably become an abortion. I would have written before, but had no

thing satisfactory to communicate. — goes to Derby to report. He told me he would speak to —, who he expected would give something. I have been thinking of asking — to write to some of the Whigs, and as I am just going to dine with my best friend, the kind and honest Major, I shall speak to him on the subject. His bill is printing, and will be out in a few days. What are you doing in Bristol, in petitioning by twentys? I find it generally approved, but not much active exertion as yet. To me it appears, under the circumstances, an admirable plan, if extensively adopted. With sincerely hoping that we shall, after all, at no distant period, see our enslaved country restored to its rights, laws, and liberties, I remain, with great truth, my dear Sir, most faithfully and truly yours,

"7, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

"THOMAS CLEARY.

"I forgot to say — expresses himself sorry for any hasty expression he might have used to you, and will take the first opportunity of saying so personally.

"To Henry Hunt, Esq. Middleton Cottage, Andover."

The following is a copy of the letter of Sir Francis Burdett, written to Mr. Hunt, in answer to his application to the Baronet to attend him, to present the first Spa-fields Petition to the Prince Regent:—

"Brighton, Nov. 19, 1816.

"SIR,—I have not received any authentic account of the Petition you mention—I therefore can come to no determination respecting it: but this I am determined, not to be made a cat's-paw of, and not to insult the Prince Regent.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"FRANCIS BURDETT.

"To Henry Hunt, Esq."

Mr. Hunt after this attempted in vain to procure a hearing. He therefore retired from the hustings.

At the close of the poll on Tuesday, the numbers were announced in the usual form:—Romilly, 4221—Burdett, 4059—Maxwell, 3784—Hunt, 80.

Mr. HUNT entered into various details respecting the riot on the former night. Mr. W. Smith had refused to vote for him, because he was not a Whig, but a sincere and earnest friend of the people.

Mr. BURDETT stated, that Sir M. Maxwell had always been the enemy of disorder and confusion. It was from an apprehension of these evils that he avowed himself to be decidedly against the principle of annual parliaments and universal suffrage. At the same time he could assure them, that he disapproved most strongly of the practice of impressing seamen, and intended, if he should become their representative, to propose in Parliament the substitution of a system of voluntary enlistment. These opinions he had entertained for the last fifteen years, and still continued to regard as infamous the system of forcing men to serve against their wills.

Mr. D. KINMASTON entreated them to stand by their own character, to bear and forbear, and to guard against the various artifices employed against them. Let them only restrain, as they had done under the most galling and provoking circumstances, the irritabilities to which all were subject, and the cause of reform must be successful. (Applause.) The introduction of the military before the poll was concluded could have originated only in the most deliberate wickedness, or mistaken alarm. He was not ashamed to say, that he felt the highest admiration of the steady and orderly conduct of the citizens of Westminster, under the provocation which they had received. This disposition on their parts had probably prevented terrible effects,—had prevented the appearance of the soldiers during their exercise of the elective franchise from being attended with bloodshed. (Applause.) They, however, would not cast the blame on the poor soldiers, who had English hearts, and English families, and suffered severely in their feelings from the painful duty which they were called upon to discharge. (Applause.) They ought to view the whole matter, however unconstitutional, with perfect indifference, and as harmless parade. He could assure them, that there were men both in and out of Parliament, who would not lose sight of this subject; and that the chief ornament of that House, to which he trusted they were about to send him, Sir F. Byrdett, would in his place formally protest against it. (Applause.) In 1741, the House of Commons passed a resolution, in consequence of a similar proceeding, declaring, that the introducing the military during the progress of a Westminster election was unconstitutional, and destructive of the liberties of the people at large. He would state to them his reason for calling on them to give plumpers for Sir Francis Burdett. He had a great respect for Mr. Sturch personally, but not much for his

powers of calculation, when he represented that to split their votes between Sir F. Burdett and Sir S. Romilly, was the way to place the former at the head of the poll. Only 250 votes had been divided between Sir F. Burdett and Sir M. Maxwell, and it was to about 2,000 plumpers that the friends of Sir F. Burdett had to ascribe his present situation on the poll. The whole number of plumpers given to Sir S. Romilly was about 350, the rest being divided with Sir F. Burdett or Sir M. Maxwell.

Mr. WISNART said, it was their sincere wish that Sir Francis Burdett should be at the head of the poll, and he trusted to see that object accomplished to-morrow. (*Applause.*) By the return of Sir S. Romilly and Sir F. Burdett, whoever had the numerical superiority, they would show their attachment to the principles of the Revolution of 1688. He had been an inhabitant of that city 68 years, and never would submit to dictation. Sir F. Burdett had, unfortunately, come forward on this occasion with a mill-stone round his neck, and this alone had endangered his election. He had resisted every attempt, since he had formed one of the great body of electors, to force a candidate upon them; and it was in the same spirit that he now recommended to their choice Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir F. Burdett, as the known advocates of freedom and reform. (*Applause.*)

Mr. G. JONES spoke, but met with an indifferent reception.

The aggregate numbers at the conclusion of the poll on Wednesday were—Sir S. Romilly, 4436—Sir F. Burdett, 4298—Sir M. Maxwell, 4053—Mr. Hunt, 81.

Mr. HUNT congratulated those who heard him, on the state of the poll, by which it appeared that Sir Francis had lost, in respect of his majority, 31 votes. (*General hissing.*) On Saturday last, his friends had promised a great effort, and assured them that Sir M. Maxwell would be overwhelmed on Monday. Monday and Tuesday had now passed, without any such victory being obtained. (Here the speaker was interrupted for some time by an universal outcry, expressive of the strongest contempt and reprobation.) He asked only for fair play, and would retire, if they wished to hear any other candidate, or friend of a candidate, in preference. He wished to call their attention to the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett on the occasion of the Derby trials. (*Loud exclamations of "What has all that to do with this concern?"*) He knew there were many about him who did not like any reference to that affair; but he had letters in his hands, one of which was from Dr. Watson, which fully proved that Mr. Cleary and Mr. Wooler had declined to make any exertion for their assistance. Why was Sir Francis Burdett, who had such large estates in the county of Derby, absent? Why had he not been on the Grand Jury; and why had he not prevented the packing of the petty juries, who had condemned unfortunate and innocent men to death? (*Loud hissing, mixed with some applause.*) He had, it was true, gone for a laudable purpose to Ireland; but that purpose was accomplished long before the trials at Derby took place. (Here a voice exclaimed, "Who was the cause of Cushman's death?") Instead, however, of returning instantly to Derby, he had gone to a public meeting; assembled to discuss the Catholic question, and had there stated, "that he was a Protestant by profession, but a Catholic in his heart." (*Loud hissing.*)

Mr. ELLIS said, Sir Murray Maxwell's friends felt much satisfaction at the result of this day's poll. He would always be found the advocate of their constitutional rights, but was of opinion that there were constitution-mongers as well as borough-mongers, men who were prepared with a system of government adapted to any society or number of individuals. The contest would certainly be maintained on their side to the last, and with the fullest assurance of final success.

Mr. STURGEON observed, he was astonished to find on this, the 12th day of the election, that no attempt had been made on the part of the gallant Captain to make known any intelligible grounds upon which he rested his claims to their support. All that he had heard amounted to this—that he was a Captain in the navy, and had for the last fifteen years entertained a scheme which he had kept a profound secret. (*Laughter.*) Other men who had made discoveries, or who looked forward to legislative improvements, communicated in some manner their thoughts to the public; but the gallant Captain had kept it all in his own head. (*Laughter.*) Let him take, therefore, 15 years more to digest his plan, and then come forward with such a title as it might give him to their favour. (*Laughter and applause.*) He ought at least to make some report of his progress, before he demanded their suffrages on the credit of its result. It was too much for an individual, situated as he was, to oppose two men whose abilities and whose characters were so well known to them

all. (*Applause.*) He did not wish to detain them after the fatiguing and unseasonable interruption which they had experienced, and should conclude by reminding them that their exclusive object ought to be, to keep down the Court influence, and keep out the Court candidate. (*Loud applause.*)

Mr. WISNART returned thanks for the kind exertions made that day by the friends of Sir S. Romilly. It gave him pleasure to see the little divisions of opinion which had prevailed gradually dying away, and that they all agreed in recognizing Sir S. Romilly as the supporter of the principles on which our ancestors acted in 1688, and as the consistent friend of a reform in Parliament.

Mr. WALKER complained of the artifices adopted by the adherents of the ministerial candidate. It had been discovered that various officers of the revenue had been displaced upon a promise of being again restored, in order to qualify them to vote for Sir M. Maxwell. (*Cries of "Shame, shame."*) Their names, however, were well known and should be made public. With regard to what had been said of the Derby trials, he could assure them that none of Sir Francis Burdett's tenants had been called upon to serve on the juries empanelled on that occasion. He concluded by recommending to their attention the writings of the great man on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. CLEARY stated, that he had just returned from an active canvass, in which he had discovered that the general sentiment of the people of Westminster was decidedly favourable to the cause of Sir F. Burdett.

Mr. G. JONES made some observations, in the course of which he complained that he was ill-treated by the daily press. (He soon abandoned his post in consequence of the temper manifested by his auditors, and addressed a multitude assembled in Norfolk-street, as on Monday last, from the top of a hackney-coach.)

At the close of the poll on Thursday the numbers were—For Sir S. Romilly, 4789—Sir F. Burdett, 4648—For Sir M. Maxwell, 4394—Mr. Hunt, 81.

Mr. HUNT understood that Sir Francis Burdett had that day gained 84 votes more than Sir M. Maxwell, but he was still considerably below that famous Whig, Sir Samuel Romilly. The Hon. Baronet's friends had often told them, that they would do nothing unless they placed him at the head of the poll. They had as yet then done nothing, and were but at the commencement of their work. This struggle had been a neck and neck race, and he expected that on Saturday it would be nose and nose. There were thousands of electors yet unpolled, and the election was yet anybody's. (*A cry of "Except your own."*) He believed that was true, and that he must except his own case. (*Laughter.*) But they would recollect, that in Sodom and Gomorrah there were found but two honest men fit to save the State; now he could show that in Westminster there were 81. (*Loud laughter.*) He was as proud of his 81 unsolicited suffrages, as others could be with all the numbers they had been at so much pains to assemble; and it would be a curious thing, if in the result it should appear that the second votes of his plumpers would have been decisive of the success of the other candidates. As Mr. Walker had recommended to them the study of Mr. Cobbett's writings, he would now acquaint them with the manner in which Mr. Cobbett had been treated by Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, and Mr. Walker. A meeting had been called by Mr. Bryant, of the non-resident electors of Coventry, in order to propose Mr. Cobbett as a candidate for that city. He was a friend of Mr. Cobbett as well as that gentleman. Mr. Bryant wrote to Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, and Mr. Walker, to learn whether they were willing to subscribe towards the expenses of the election. The two latter sent no answer; but he had been told that the reading of Sir Francis Burdett's would be of service to his cause. The letter was as follows—

"St. James's-place, June 12:

"Sir;—I am sorry that a fit of the gout should have so long prevented my returning an answer to your letter, and I am sorry at the same time to state that I cannot, as an honest man, support Mr. Cobbett.—Your humble servant, "F. BURGESS."

Sir F. Burdett had subsequently sent 20 guineas to a subscription in favour of another person, in whose support Major Cartwright and Mr. Walker also exerted themselves. He should now produce to them the red book, and read to them an account of a few signatures as they existed in the Court of Chancery, and none of which had Sir S. Romilly or Sir F. Burdett attempted to abolish. (The rest of Mr. H.'s speech was listened to with impatience on the part of the multitude.)

Mr. JONES was willing to accept the suggestion of a gentleman

hear him, and announce to them frankly, that the state of Sir M. Maxwell's health was that day better, and the state of the poll considerably worse. (*A laugh*.) He was glad to see a spirit of greater good humour prevailing than had hitherto marked the progress of the election. The contest had been severe, and he hoped it would be concluded without asperity. (*Applause*.) He wished to say a few words on the reasons that induced Sir M. Maxwell to come forward. He had been solicited to do so; and if, in accepting the offer of support he had over-rated his own qualifications, if they should reprove him for a want of diffidence, let them give him credit at least for conscious integrity. (*Applause*.) If they looked for a man equal to Sir Francis Burdett for legislative talents or parliamentary experience, they must look far enough. (*Applause*.) But he could assure them, that the subject of impressing seamen was one on which Sir M. M. had long felt an anxiety to see some legislative alteration, and had always acted conformably to those ideas in the discipline of his seamen, and his mode of recruiting their numbers.

Mr. STURCH said, he had the pleasing task of congratulating them on the success which he had anticipated the preceding day. They had triumphed at once over the artifices, the corruption, and the threats of their adversaries. He had to complain not only of the discharge of revenue-officers under promises of restoration to their places in order to qualify them to vote, but of the direct interference of Peers, as well as of offers of money—(*Cries of shame, shame*.) Notwithstanding all this, the cause of liberty had advanced with a steady progress. Lord Castlereagh's Captain might now go back to his employer, and Westminster might reflect with pride that it had chosen for its representatives two of the best and ablest men that ever, in this land so renowned for its great men, had maintained the principles of freedom and humanity. (*Loud applause*.) He doubted not the gallant Captain had always done the best for himself and his employers; that when he lost his ship, it was because he could not help it; and if he should lose his election, it would also be because he could not help it. (*General merriment*.) His friends surely did not mean to say that he was unfit for any thing but to do the Ministers' dirty work in the House of Commons. It reminded him of the fate of a gentleman who was placed in an attorney's office, but not being very likely to rise to the head of the law, his friends purchased him a commission in the army. Here it was soon discovered that there was no probability of his becoming a hero, and it was then resolved to put him in the pulpit. (*Laughter*.) In this station, however, he made a worse figure than before; and what did they imagine was his next destination? His father having some influence in a rotten borough, concluded by making him a Member of Parliament (*laughter*); and in Parliament he remained till the act was passed for excluding clergymen. The striking difference between this case and that of the gallant Captain, was, that Westminster was not a rotten borough. Let the gallant Captain get for himself a larger ship, or a patent for the scheme which,—and he (Mr. Sturch) was utterly ignorant of what it could be,—he had been meditating for the last 15 years; but let him leave the glory of representing Westminster to the two men, whose shining talents had been uniformly exercised in maintaining the rights and liberties of the people. (*Applause*.)

Mr. BRUCE complained of the artifices employed by their enemies, and that even ladies had forgot, on some occasions, the gentleness of their sex, and compelled their tradesmen by threats to vote for Sir M. Maxwell. All they knew of this officer's public services was, that he had taken out Lord Amherst and Mr. Ellis to China, and had also brought them back. (*A laugh*.) He had heard of a French army, which, after marching up a hill, marched down again, and that this was the substance of its exploits. He would do well to the cause of Sir S. Romilly, for he respected his character, whilst he despised the insinuations of his underlings; but it was their duty to place Sir Francis Burdett's name at the head of the poll. He had himself been attacked for his sentiments on the subject of resistance. Some had called him a conspirator, and a Catiline, and asserted, that, having violated the laws of another country, he was disposed to invade those of his own. Now he had seen the consequences of despotism, and had always understood that the right of resistance to an iniquitous government was the key-stone of our Constitution, and the principle upon which Magna Charta and all their privileges depended. It was the principle asserted by Pym, Hampden, Russell, and Sydney, and it was a principle naturally condemned by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, and Lord Sidmouth—men who, compared to the former, were as "satyrs to Hyperions," and whose political characters were already

"Damned to everlasting fame."

When he was at Aleppo, he had actually seen, after a successful siege of the place, the Pacha enter at the head of a body of executioners, and summarily strike off seven or eight tradesmen's heads, for non observance of the regulations he had issued, and in order to shew the vigour of the government. So debased were the people by their subjection, that they looked upon this as a measure that indicated a laudable energy; and such were the certain consequences of every system of despotism, whether exercised under the Turkish government, or introduced here by the present Ministers.

Mr. WISHART was happy to see the strides by which they were advancing to a complete and splendid victory. Another equally active canvass would put down all opposition, and bring the contest to a close to-morrow. It would be bad taste in him to answer the farrago of calumny and falsehood by which one of the candidates had endeavoured to injure the cause of Sir S. Romilly, who had ever shown himself the steady friend of retrenchment, economy, and reform. To mention two instances would be sufficient: Sir S. Romilly had opposed the institution of the Vice-chancellor's Courts, and had supported the bill for abolishing sinecures. A house divided against itself must fall; and he had heard, with much regret some of the expressions made use of by Mr. Bruce. He was himself, no underling, and he would, however unequal to that gentleman either in natural or acquired advantages, repel the imputation. He was but an humble individual; but he had received no reward during a long life, except what was derived from the kindness and friendship of his brother electors. (*Applause*.)

Mr. BRUCE acknowledged that his observations had not been intended to apply to Mr. Wishart, for whom he entertained much respect.

On Friday, at the conclusion of the poll, the following numbers were exhibited:—Sir S. Romilly, 5,118—Sir F. Burdett, 4,985—Sir M. Maxwell, 4,608—Mr. Hunt, 82.

Mr. HUNT first presented himself, and his appearance was the signal of the usual uproar. He began by alluding to a horse-whipping scene which had been acted on the hustings that morning, in which he and Mr. Dowling were the principal performers.—(*See Police Report*.)—The course of his narrative was interrupted by the loudest cries of "Off, off!"—He was ready, he said, if any of those hissing cowards would come forward, to meet him in a ring amongst them all. (*General hooting*.) If they did not give him fair play, he would stand there, till he could obtain it. He should now enter into a story of Sir F. Burdett's refusing to present a petition of Mr. Bryant to the House of Commons. (Here the interruption was so long and general, that the case of Mr. Bryant was omitted.) They had been told that he had been horsewhipped that morning; they saw him now, and could see whether he bore any marks of such a castigation. Mr. Dowling, however, who had laid a whip over his head whilst his back was turned, had received from his brother and himself what he would carry with him to his grave.—(*Groaning*.)—He would now read them a letter from Mr. Cleary to himself, with regard to this same Mr. Dowling, and which they would receive with that degree of belief that belonged to the evidence of one Irishman against another. (*A loud outcry*.) This letter, which was dated October, 1817, was in substance as follows:—"That he, Mr. Cleary, understood from Mr. Funnerty, on the authority of persons who had heard them, that Mr. Dowling had used threats that he would horsewhip Mr. Hunt whenever he should meet him. That Mr. Dowling had also added, that it was the knowledge of his intentions which had kept Mr. Hunt from attending a Common Hall in the city of London." (In the midst of the uproar which followed the reading of the letter, a stick was thrown at Mr. Hunt, who observed, that it could only come from some Irish bully.) Had Mr. Cleary now become the brother bravo of Mr. Dowling? He himself had been called a spy of the Government. If he was so, it was strange that he should have incurred the enmity of another spy, and it was still stranger that he was the man who gave evidence on the trial of Dr. Watson, against the agents of Government, among whom was Mr. Dowling. (Here Mr. Hunt read another letter, which, he said, was one written by Castles to Lord Sidmouth, for money to enable him to redeem his wearing apparel, in which Castles informed his Lordship, that he believed he could make a dupe of Hunt, who was very seditious.) The remainder of his speech consisted of a challenge to the friends of Sir F. Burdett, to point out what he had ever done for the people, or what he was likely, or had promised to do, and terminated by a solemn assurance that he would at least be a spy on the conduct of the Hon. Barnet, and wherever he appeared, be there also.

Mr. ELLIS said the number of suffrages given for Sir M. Maxwell fully acquitted him of the charge of presumption in coming forward. Sir Murray Maxwell would consider it to be the proudest circumstance in his life, whether ultimately successful or not, that so many of the electors of Westminster had honoured him with their votes. No greater tribute could have been paid to the integrity of his character, than the respectable support which he had received. The final triumph, if it should belong to the other side, would be witnessed without any asperity of feeling on theirs. (*Applause.*)—During the whole of this speech, Mr. Watson vainly end avoured to procure a hearing, apparently for the purpose of adding his testimony to some of Mr. Hunt's statements.

Mr. STURCH, in a short but animated speech, exhorted them to renewed efforts on the succeeding day, not for the purpose of victory, which was already theirs, but for that of rendering it illustrious and complete. (*Loud cheers.*) With regard to the questions put respecting the merits of Sir Francis Burdett, no consideration should induce him to take the slightest notice of any thing that came from that quarter. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. WISEMAN returned thanks on the part of Sir S. Romilly's friends, and mentioned his hopes of meeting them on those hustings again, at the end of the next three years.

Mr. CLEARY, in the course of his speech, stated as a fact, that a foreign ambassador, the representative of a despotic government, had been engaged, together with his lady, in actively soliciting votes for Sir M. Maxwell. (*The crowd here generally vociferated "Name, name."*) He could not, in common discretion, comply with this call, but had no doubt it would be canvassed in the proper place. As Mr. Hunt had thought proper to read a private letter written by him, (Mr. Cleary) with a friendly feeling towards himself, he might be allowed to read a letter from Mr. Cobbett respecting it is firebrand among freemen. (*Loud applause.*)—(Mr. Hunt now stepped forward, and seemed for some time determined to prevent the reading of the letter, but was at length compelled to retire.) The letter, which was dated April, 1803, contained the following expressions:—"All the gentlemen whom I have seen are loud in their praises of Sir Francis Burdett; his late motion on the cashiering of officers has procured him many valuable friends. It will be impossible for the two factions by any calumny to injure our cause, provided we take care to prevent men of bad character from mixing with us. There is one Hunt, a Bristol man, who rides about the country with a wife, the wife of another man, having deserted his own; he is a sad fellow, have nothing to do with him." At the conclusion of the letter were the words, "I repeat it, beware of Hunt."

The shouts of laughter, accompanied by outcries of every description, which now broke from the multitude, appeared to demonstrate one universal sentiment, which was still more unequivocally expressed by Mr. Cleary's adoption of Mr. Hunt's mode of ascertaining the feelings of his friends. The waving of his hat was a signal obeyed in all quarters of the prodigious crowd, and left no doubt of the impressive effects of Mr. Cobbett's epistle.

WESTMORLAND ELECTION.

APPLEBY, JUNE 30.—To-day, at nine o'clock in the morning, the election for the county commenced. The freeholders had assembled in greater numbers than yesterday, and accompanied the respective candidates whom they intend to support, from their lodgings to the hustings, preceded by their flags and music.

After the Candidates (Lord Lowther, Col. Lowther, and Mr. Brougham) had been proposed and seconded, the two former addressed the assembly briefly, and Mr. Brougham made a long harangue, which was received with repeated shouts of applause. In the course of it, he alluded to the attacks made on him by the apostate poets, Southey and Wordsworth. He said "It had even been attempted to be circulated, that he was not a freeholder of the county. The Wordsworths and the Southey's, who gave currency to this story, and who now made the smallness of his fortune their principal objection to the success of his election, did not stop here. They had so far forgotten themselves as to call the freeholders of the county who supported him paupers. It did appear to him marvellous, and even with all his allowance for human passions and frailties, incomprehensible, to hear this application of the word pauper from such persons; it showed him how completely party spirit could destroy every recollection and every sentiment that became them, and that their animosity, worse than a paralysis, which generally left one eye and one side with the powers of life, rendered them insensible to every

feeling of propriety. (*Great applause.*) He would not say how poor they once were, or by what means they had now bettered their situation. He respected them in that honourable poverty which had not destroyed their principles, and wished he could respect them in their affluence, which had been more pernicious than their poverty; but the only return he now received was to see them opposing him, on the ground of his approaching near that situation from which they had risen, leaning themselves with a party whose loud and only cry was riches—riches—riches! and declaring that a man of moderate fortune could not be honest. (*Great applause.*) Mr. Brougham subsequently noticed the foul arts of his opponents, and gave some striking instances:—"Some time ago," says Mr. Bousfield, a merchant in London, in a letter which he held in his possession, "my name appeared in the list of the Lowther Committee in London, and my approval of their parliamentary conduct, which I positively declare was done either without my consent or knowledge." In addition this, there had been a direct attempt to bribe three voters by an offer of 50*l.* for a vote; the letter proving this he held in his hand; the writer of it was a naval officer, and it was dated Chatham. He had given orders to his agents to serve this officer with an indictment, and had written to Lord Melville at the head of the Admiralty, requesting him to give orders to prevent him from sailing; that he might be forthcoming on trial; and that Noble Lord had answered, much to his honour, that he would be sent on no service that would place him beyond the reach of the law when he should be called on. He was sorry for the gallant officer, who, deceived by others, had thus ignorantly got into a scrape; but it was necessary to make an example of him, to prevent the election of the county from being carried by a long purse. Mr. Brougham here read the following letter, suppressing the names:—

"Chatham.

"MY DEAR UNCLE,—I this day received a letter from my friend Lonsdale, requesting I would get you and my relations to vote for him and his sons in the ensuing election. If you will be so good as to do so, I will answer for my brother Edmund, whose lands you hold, that he will at all times do every thing to promote your interest. I will, instantly that I hear of your having given your vote to Lord Lonsdale, remit you 150*l.* sterling, as a mark of my regard and love for you and my cousins. I dare say you will remember me when I mention that I am the second son of your brother; and that I was under your protection some time when at Dr. Waller's school, at Appleby. It is my intention to come and visit all my relatives in that quarter shortly, when I hope to find you in good health. Hoping to hear from you by return of post, and complying with my request, believe me ever to remain your attached nephew —"

The polling commenced at eleven, and continued till six in the evening, when the state of the poll was as follows:—

Mr. Brougham	280
Lord Lowther	262
Colonel Lowther	252

The declaration of this state of the poll was received with the most lively acclamations. Mr. Brougham and the other two Candidates severally addressed their friends. Mr. Brougham, in making a quotation from Shakspeare, said, he was quoting the words of a great poet—not the poet of the lakes; and pronounced an eloquent contrast between the character of Shakspeare's mind and that of Mr. Wordsworth.

The Lowthers are supported on the hustings by many gentlemen of the county. Mr. Brougham was accompanied by Sir F. F. Vane, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Wyburgh, Lord Molineux, Mr. Lambton, and many other gentlemen. Nearly five hundred freeholders have already polled, and at the present rate of polling they would all be polled by Saturday night.

BOSTON.—The Hon. P. R. D. Burrell and Mr. W. A. Madocks have been again returned for the borough of Boston, after an arduous struggle with Henry Ellis, Esq. an avowed ministerialist. The battle was long contested, and the event at times doubtful, but the victory is the people's.

LIVERPOOL.—For Mr. Canning, 1614—Gen. Gascoigne, 1444—Earl Sefton, 1280—Total number of freemen polled, 2876.—The numerical superiority of the ministerial candidates arose from the splitting of votes, as more men polled for Earl Sefton than for either of his opponents. Never did the losing candidate in any electioneering contest retire from the hustings attended with such marks of popular triumph, as did Lord Molyneux, the representative of his noble parent. He was also, on leaving Liver-

pool, escorted to the boundaries of the town by about 20,000 persons on foot and more than 400 gentlemen on horseback.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

DUBLIN, JUNE 27.—We congratulate the College, and the country not less than the College, on the triumph of Mr. Plunket over as base and impudent a conspiracy as ever disgraced a lettered or unlettered community. He was on Thursday evening, about half-past eight, declared duly elected, having had a majority of four voices, even though the Provost persevered in refusing the votes of the old scholars, and thus thinned the ranks of the independents by no less than NINE. How truly honourable to arrive thus at the post after all that has been done to impede his progress—notwithstanding all the plots and intrigues, all the bribery and corruption, all the menacing and treachery!—The Election Hall was opened at an early hour, and it became instantaneously thronged to such a degree, that not only locomotion, but breathing itself, was almost impracticable.

Mr. PLUNKET delivered a speech remarkable for eloquence and energy. He asked what he had done that he should be deprived of the honour of representing the College, which had but a few years ago been unanimously conferred upon him. If any part of his conduct had been improper, let his accusers stand forth and define their charges.—If he had erred, if he had committed faults, let him be arraigned in open day, but let him not be robbed of his rights—let not his privilege and his reputation be pilfered from him by an underhand and dark and base conspiracy. Mr. Plunket now detailed the whole of the secret manoeuvres put in practice by his opponents, for the purpose of preventing his return, and adverted to the letter of invitation sent to Mr. Croker, with that gentleman's double answer, &c.

Mr. CROKER next addressed the assembly. He had the advantages of a good voice and considerable fluency, but his language was of very humble pretensions, and the poverty of his matter was extreme. His oration disappointed the auditors generally, and surprised many, who had conceived a very favourable opinion of his talents, from the perusal of the writings attributed to his pen. Nothing could be more striking than his inferiority to Mr. Plunket. The qualities of the men are indeed different, but the contrast would not be so exceedingly remarkable, if they were not placed face to face on the same hustings. Mr. Croker denied that he had written any second or private letter in answer to the invitation of Doctor Lloyd. Nothing could be more fallacious than the reasoning of the Right Hon. Gentleman, when he asked what he had done, that he should lose the representation of the College, and when he alluded to his faithful and zealous, and able services. When the Right Hon. Gentleman had opposed the former member for the College, Mr. Foster, would not Mr. Foster have been equally justified in putting the same questions, and urging the same claims to a continuance of the favour of the electors? (Loud cries of "No! No!" "He would not!" "Not No!")—At a subsequent period of the day, in the course of his speech, Mr. Croker paid Mr. Plunket some compliments on his talents as an equity lawyer; but said, he seemed on the present occasion, to play the part of a criminal lawyer, criminating every one on his (Mr. C.'s) side, and with a success that threatened to rival a learned gentleman whom he had in his eye.

Mr. PHILLIPS, who was sitting at the hustings, and towards whom Mr. Croker appeared to be looking, asked whether he was meant?

Mr. CROKER said, there could be nothing humiliating to the learned gentleman in a comparison with Mr. Plunket.

Mr. PHILLIPS said, there certainly would be no humiliation in a comparison with Mr. Plunket. Of the expressions which had been used he thought very little, but for the source whence they came he had much contempt.

Several speeches were made in the course of the day. Cries were constantly heard of "Plunket and Freedom!" "Independence of Trinity College, and Plunket for ever!" "No Croker!" "No Corruption!" "No Bribery!" "Purity of Election and Plunket for ever!" &c. &c.

Nothing could equal the anxiety to ascertain the state of the poll, which continued to be evinced from the moment polling commenced. Every variation and vicissitude was communicated with telegraphic celerity to all parts of the University, and plaudits or groans were heard in all quarters, marking the announcement of a vote for or against Mr. Plunket. About the hour already mentioned the polling ceased, and it was proclaimed that there were, of what were called legal suffrages,—

For the Right Hon. W. C. Plunket, - - - 34

For Mr. Croker, - - - 30

Majority - - - 4

Now the chawing commenced—and, as Cobbett would say, it was indeed chawing. Not chawing effected by a ragged multitude, or by a handful of hirelings, but chawing in which no one was concerned who was not in the garb of a Gentleman, or who did not fill a distinguished or respectable station in society. The peculiarity, indeed, of this election was, that the entire auditory consisted of persons of this class—it comprised every man in the city eminent in the literary, political, legal, or mercantile world. We will not attempt to describe the enthusiasm of this singular and truly interesting throng. It is quite beyond description. We shall only say, that it conducted Mr. Plunket to his house in Stephen's Green, receiving cheers and congratulations at every step, and left him about nine o'clock, in the bosom of the happiest family in the island.—In a few seconds after he was housed, he appeared at one of the windows in a state of considerable exhaustion, as the reader may guess. He could speak only a few words, but his countenance and gestures expressed his feelings with sufficient eloquence. He was heard to say, amid the shoutings, "the hearts of the people were with me, and to this I owe every thing."—*Weekly Freeman's Journal*.

OUTRAGE ON MR. GRATTAN, &c.

This day (June 30), the Election for the City of Dublin came on. Mr. Grattan was proposed by Mr. Latouche, and Mr. Shaw by the Lord Mayor. There was no opposition; and scarcely forty electors present.—Both Gentlemen made speeches, and were very ill received by their audience.—We regret exceedingly to state, that the populace broke out into acts of open outrage against their Representatives. A chair of considerable value, highly decorated, was prepared for the Representatives, but from the moment they appeared, they were received with hisses and groans. They had not proceeded twenty paces up Henry's street, when a violent assault commenced. The flag-bearers, in the front of the car, were attacked with great fury, and were obliged to convert their flag-staves into weapons of defence. The battle, however, was short. Missiles began to fly in all directions, and we have to state, with a mixture of indignation and horror, that Mr. Grattan received a confusion in the forehead; he was obliged to descend from the car, which was instantly torn into atoms. The Right Hon. Gentleman took shelter in a house in Mary's street, and Mr. Shaw retired also.—The people in immense multitudes, continued to collect around the house of Mr. Preston, (where Mr. Grattan took refuge)—assuming every moment a most determined and ferocious appearance.—Mr. Guinness, Mr. Grattan, jun., and others, addressed them from the window, but it appeared to produce only the tranquillity of a moment. Lord Charlemont, and a number of other Gentlemen appeared at the window, when Mr. Phillips was recognized in the street by the multitude, who immediately insisted that he should address them. He was accordingly admitted into the house, and he, Mr. Guinness, and Lord Charlemont stood together upon the platform beneath the window. When silence was restored, Mr. PHILLIPS spoke in substance nearly as follows:—"My Fellow-countrymen, you know well what I feel for the humblest man amongst you—(Cries of *We do, we do*)—and you know also what I feel for my country, (Cries of *Bravo*) In the name, then, of the character, not merely of that humblest man, but of that country also, I call on you to redeem both from the stain which this day's abominable turpitude has cast upon it. You have wrongs, and I know them—I feel them—but, in the name of God, wreak these wrongs upon your enemies, and not upon your zealous and indefatigable friend. Remember, he it was that gave you a Constitution—and remember too, if all were like him, my poor countrymen would still have a country. (Applause.) Here do I, one of yourselves, address you, in behalf of yourselves—in behalf of the Man of the People, and standing by the son of that glorious Charlemont, whom I emphatically call the *Nobleman of the People*. (Here then was an universal burst of applause, and Lord Charlemont repeatedly made his acknowledgments.) Remember 1782. Remember the period of the abominable Union! and prove by your conduct now, that you do not forget those times. (We will, we will.) There is only one way of doing it. Do not insist on Mr. Grattan's being brought forth; feeble, as his Surgeon tells me he is, with the dust and heat of this immense multitude—(Shouts)—prove the necessity of his enthusiasm by acts, not words. Come, give him three hearty cheers, and then let every man go peaceably home."—This address happily

produced its effect. The whole multitude gave three distinct cheers, and in a few minutes there was not a trace of the frightful uproar which had so terrified the neighbourhood.—Mr. Grattan retired, quite exhausted, to his carriage, which waited for him at the extremity of Abbey-lane. He was attended by Mr. H. Bushe, Mr. Grattan, jun. Mr. Guinness, Lord Charlemont, &c.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 27.—During the year 1817, 310 persons have been drawn out of the river, of whom 83 had voluntarily drowned themselves.

M. Chateaubriand has brought an action of calumny before the English tribunals against the Editor of the *Times*, for some imputations of a nature the most serious, as well as odious, directed against him, and inserted in that paper under the head of "Private Correspondence."

The celebrated sculptor Canova is now at Naples, where he has gone to superintend the cast of the bronze horse, of which he has made the model, for the equestrian statue consecrated by the filial piety of the King to the memory of his august father, Charles III. The dimensions of this monument surpass those of all others of the same kind which have been raised in modern times.

NORTH AMERICA.

[From the *Milledgeville Journal*, May 26.]

CHARLESTON, JUNE 2.—We have conversed with several officers lately from the army; they state, that the two British emissaries captured at St. Marks and Suwannee, Arbuthnot and Ambruster, both accomplices of the notorious Woodbine, have been tried by a court-martial, of which Gen. Gaines was President, and being found guilty of exciting the late Indian war, were executed on the 27th of last month; the former was hanged, and the latter shot. Arbuthnot had been a Captain in the British service, was about 40 years of age, of genteel appearance, and met his fate like a soldier. When the executioner was fixing the rope around his neck, he desired not to be handled so roughly; observed he was a gentleman; and some say, spoke of his death being avenged: his property he requested should be given to his son.—Ambruster was young, not exceeding 25: at first he was insolent and contumacious, but as death began to look him in the face, he lost his composure, and died more like a woman than a man. The evidence against both, we understand, was clear and strong. Letters, advising the enemy of the movements of our army, and how to act, were intercepted. Documents were also found, proving beyond doubt that a criminal correspondence had been some time kept up by them and the Governor of New Providence, with the Indians and renegade negroes in Florida: but how indignant must every one be, when informed, that the prophet Francis, who was hanged a little before, had in his pocket a new commission of Brigadier-General from the British Government, supposed to have been given to him during his late visit to England, whence he had not long returned. As a scrutiny, we are assured, will develop the blackest perfidy toward this country, Great Britain will likely be disposed to let the matter rest where it is.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. Clark, London, master-mariner, from July 7 to July 25.

BANKRUPT.

T. Hornsby, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Egerton, Gray's-inn-square.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G. Longmire, Appleby, Westmoreland, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Gibbs, Bishopsgate-street-without, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.
J. Barton, St. James's-place, dress-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Bull, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.
D. Selden, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Bower, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
J. Todd and J. Wright, Tichborne-street, haberdashers. Attornies, Messrs. Young and Hughes, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.
T. Cooke and M. E. Brennan, Strand, dealers in music. Attornies, Messrs. Richardson and Miller, New-inn.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 78½ | 3½ per Cent. 88½.

If it be not too late for Mr. C.'s purpose, he will oblige us with a copy of the communication respecting Mr. B.'s Will, as we find we have unfortunately mislaid it in removing our papers from one house to another.

A Schoolfellow's communication shall appear next week.

The notice respecting another schoolfellow, Mr. N. (of whom we were very glad to hear) unluckily came too late to hand.

A. O. C. shall be inserted.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 5.

THE Paris papers are very barren of news this week. The Duke of WELLINGTON is said to be successfully engaged in settling the disputes between the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon. We can very easily believe it; and for this simple reason, that kings just now know well enough they cannot go to war with impunity. They have broken too many heads, credits, and promises. "War is a game," says the poet,

"Which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at."

Their subjects are wiser than they were; and kings are accordingly in no haste to gamble with men's bones.

Another commander celebrated in the late Allied wars has died,—Baron WINZINGEROE, General in the Russian service. His death was preceded but a very short time by that of Count BARCLAY DE TOLLY; and both are supposed to have been exhausted by the fatigue of campaigns. Other Allied Commanders of eminence are drinking waters for liver and other complaints, generated by toil and anxiety; but the Sovereigns themselves, we believe, are all well, with the exception of those who draw the steel too much against beef and chickens. What a constitution must BONAPARTE have, who after hurrying and being hurried from temperate to frigid zones, from frigid to torrid, and from the height of human power to captivity, outlives both friend and foe, and is even yet the most formidable object in the world to its sovereigns. Oh, had he never been provoked or educated to desert the best interests of liberty, what a truly grand conqueror he might have been,—beating tyranny and injustice to pieces like the Iron Man in the poet, and preparing the world for the calm voice of philosophy!

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, the poll closed, when the numbers were announced to the expecting multitude, who

received the account with prodigious shouts of approbation. The final state of the poll was as follows:—

Romilly	5339
Burdett	5233
Maxwell	4803
Hunt	84

As soon as something like silence could be obtained,

The HIGH BAILIFF said a few words (chiefly, we believe, for the noise was great) respecting the necessity of maintaining order, and urging them to abstain from the improper practice of destroying the hustings, which, he said, was his castle, and ought not to be violated.

Sir S. ROMILLY then presented himself amidst the approving shouts of the multitude. He thanked the Electors for the high honour they had done him in choosing him as one of their Representatives. He had abstained from appearing before them during the proceedings; but now that he had been chosen as the Representative of the great, populous, and enlightened City of Westminster,—the highest honour he thought that could be conferred in a free state,—he gladly tendered his heartfelt acknowledgments.—His friends had spoken too favourably of him in his absence—he had no pretensions, except that he had endeavoured (unsuccessfully indeed) to serve the people to the utmost of his abilities. But the proper mode of shewing his gratitude would be by deeds and not words—not by professions there, but by actions in his place in Parliament.—(*Much applause*)—by a vigilant attention to the liberties of the people—by shewing himself a watchful guardian of the liberty of the press, and the trial by jury—by combatting for a Government of law and justice, instead of one of spies and informers.—(*Great applause*)—by resisting all attempts to impose on the nation another Income Tax—by endeavouring to obtain a more equal Representation of the People, and Parliaments of a shorter duration.—(*Shouts of applause*)—and by a determination to uphold Civil and Religious Liberty. Such were the duties of a Representative of the people; and he trusted in God, that when the proper time arrived, he should be fully able to render a fair account of his conduct to his Constituents.—(Sir Samuel then retired with Lord Howard, and other of his friends, amid general plaudits. He left the hustings bowing to all around him, and apparently highly gratified by the reception he had met with from the people, a number of whom following him home, whither he was driven in a barouche and six horses.)

Mr. STURCH followed Sir S. in addressing the multitude. He congratulated the Electors, he said—for they had well fought the battle, and had gained the victory.—(*Applause*)—They had gained it over the entire power of the Court; and had gloriously sustained the high character of Westminster, by returning two distinguished individuals as their Representatives, who were both advocates for Reform.—(*Immense applause*)—men who would serve them ably and honestly, and who would do the business of their Constituents, and not their own. He hoped he should long see the names of Burdett and Romilly connected as the friends of humanity and freedom.—(*Applause*)—Mr. STURCH trusted that the Electors would use their victory and triumph with good temper. There could be no wish to hurt the feelings of individuals. They had very properly opposed the machinations of a corrupt Administration, and they would do well always to oppose

them. As for Sir Murray Maxwell, personally, he believed that he was an honourable man and a good sailor. Lord Castlereagh indeed had had no sort of pity on him, when he sent him to Westminster, to “restore their independence”—(*Shouts of laughter*)—and he hoped they would never again there hear of the gallant Captain. Westminster did not want him, for they now possessed two Representatives who had both the will and the ability to serve them well; and they deserved to be so served, for they had shown themselves the supporters of order, liberty, and truth, and had given no countenance to the friends of universal confusion and anarchy.

At this termination of Mr. STURCH's speech the friends of Mr. HUNT caused a considerable clamour.—After this had lasted a good while, Mr. HUNT addressed the multitude, but such was the noise that we cannot trust ourselves to repeat a word of what he said.

There was no sort of violence. The people, being satisfied and happy, speedily retired, and in a few hours the hustings were levelled to the ground, and the timber removed, by the orders of the High Bailiff.

The Committee who have conducted the election of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT have given notice, that an early day will be announced to the Electors for celebrating the triumph of Reform, by charring their beloved Representative.

Sir F. BURDETT, we understand, on being informed of the result, said that he was highly gratified by the attachment and support of the people of Westminster.

Further intelligence from the East Indies informs us, that on the 20th of February the troops of BAJEOROW were dispersed by General SMITH, after an action in which GOKLA was killed, twelve elephants, with 57 camels, taken, and the enemy broken and discomfited. Nothing new is said of the PRISHWA: but it is certain that General PRITZNER has closely invested the fort of Singhur, where a considerable mass of treasure is said to be deposited, many of the wealthy Bramins from Poonah having taken refuge in it before the surrender of the capital. Three mortar batteries had opened on the fortress, and from the vigour with which the siege was carried on, it was supposed that Singhur, with its garrison of 1,500 Arabs, would speedily fall into the hands of the besiegers.

The accounts just received from Ceylon come down to the end of February. They confirm the opinion we have already given upon the state of affairs in the Candian country, and completely contradict the statement contained in the former Ceylon Government Gazette, viz. that the insurrection was confined to the dregs of the people. It seems, that when the last accounts came away the whole of the territory of Candy was in a state of open rebellion, and the Governor himself, we understand, has at last been obliged to acknowledge, that he can only depend upon his troops. Lady BROWNRIDGE and all the English ladies were about to come from Candy to Columbo for protection, and every soldier that could be spared, either at Columbo or Galle, had been sent for to Candy, for the purpose of keeping open, if possible, the communication between the different stations in the island. EHELAPOLLA, the brother-in-law of the Dessare of Ovin, who was always known to be a secret favourer of the Insurgent cause, has at last taken an open part, and, as is reported, is gone over to his countrymen.—We cannot help repeating, that the convention which the Governor of Ceylon entered into, and which, it is generally understood, has produced the present disastrous state of affairs, should be fully inquired into by Parliament as soon as it meets.—*Times*.

The following (says *The Times*) having been transmitted to us from good authority, we have thought it our duty to give it publicity—either with a view to the correction of the abuses stated; if they really exist; or to the refutation of unfounded charges, if the statement is erroneous:—"Papers of Holland, as well as those of this country, announced the arrest of the Spanish Colonel, VAN HALEN, and his imprisonment in the Spanish Inquisition. This Officer, to whose talents and courage was owing the surrender of Lerida, Monzon, and Mequinenza, has arrived in this capital, after having suffered six months' confinement of the most inhuman kind. We were in hopes that the horrible practice of using the torture was abolished in Spain; but we learn with pain and abhorrence, that it was inflicted on Colonel VAN HALEN, to force from him the discovery of some secrets with which he was supposed to be acquainted; but neither the disgraceful cruelty exercised on him, nor the offers personally made to him by the King, could induce VAN HALEN to compromise the honour and safety of those whom it was wished to involve in a supposed conspiracy. The Inquisition at length despairing of making any use of VAN HALEN, he was on the point of being secretly put to death in the dungeons of that sanguinary tribunal; when, employing all the efforts that despair could suggest, he succeeded in escaping, bringing with him the key of his prison. Thus, although VAN HALEN finds himself in perfect safety in this country, he is at the same time banished from his own, to which he rendered the most important services during the war against NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. We will not shock our readers by giving a description of the species of torture said to be inflicted on VAN HALEN, who, besides having suffered considerably in his health, has nearly lost the use of his right arm, from the last torture which was given to him, and which lasted five minutes."

A decree of the King of DENMARK of the 10th of June prohibits, under severe penalties, the printing of any thing which contains offensive expressions respecting foreign Sovereigns who are upon terms of friendship with Denmark, even though it should be taken from foreign works or newspapers.

The dissolution of Parliament has turned loose upon the country six hundred and fifty-eight Gentlemen, and half as many Noble Lords, with two millions sterling in their pockets, to throw away by handfuls amongst the populace;—no, the free and independent electors,—for that, we are told, upon the best newspaper authority (the *Courier*), is to be the price paid for a new Parliament, by those who shall offer themselves as candidates for seats in it. What, are Parliaments bought in this country? Yes, and sold too, or they are most villainously belied. It would be a curious question in political arithmetic, and perhaps a profitable exercise for the talents of any school-boy financier during the midsummer holidays to find an answer to it:—"If a Parliament be bought of John Bull for two millions—for how much would it be sold to the First Lord of the Treasury?" Under what rule this sum might be wrought, it is not easy to say, but we rather think that practice would most readily resolve it. Well; but this will be thought brave news for Britons, that those very persons who have been taxing them these six years are about to spend two millions,—two millions of sovereigns among them, in promoting their health and their morals,—exalting the authority of the laws, securing the liberties of the subject, and exemplifying the purity of the constitution,—during a general election! That indeed were most excellent; and patriots might exclaim at the approach of such a consummation,—"O thrice and four times blessed people of these isles!"—*Sheffield Iris*.

WESTMORELAND (COUNTY), Second Day.—Lord LOTHIAN, 605—H. C. LOWTHER, 585—H. BROUGHAM, 559.

THE NEW CITY MEMBER.—"Had it been possible, he would have declined all mention of politics; he disliked them on many accounts; they soured the intercourse of social life; and he must now frankly tell them, that he would rather be considered by them as a commercial than a political Representative. He certainly was attached to the Constitution, and wished to support the Government; but it would be his duty to distinguish the Administration from the Constitution, and to support the former when moving in consistency with the latter. It was his wish to consult the interests of his constituents, and equally to avoid a needless opposition and a servile compliance."—*From a Speech of Mr. Wilson, at a dinner on Thursday.*

On Tuesday Sir ROBERT WILSON and Mr. CALVERT, the two successful Candidates for the Borough of Southwark, were chaired. Each was seated in a barouch drawn by six horses, preceded by flags. After the ceremony, which was conducted with great pomp, Sir R. WILSON proceeded to dine with his friends at the Horns, Kennington; and Mr. CALVERT, to the London Tavern.

POPULAR VOICE.—"As a portion of the people have expressed a desire that the form of civil government in this State should be revised, this highly interesting subject will probably engage your deliberation. I presume that it will not be proposed by any one to impair our institutions, or to abridge any one of the rights and privileges of the people. The State of Connecticut, as at present constituted, is, in my opinion, the most venerable and precious monument of republican government existing among them. With the exception of less than two years from its first settlement, embracing a period nearly coeval with the revival of civil and religious liberty in Europe, all the powers of government have been directly derived from the people. The Governors and Counsellors have been annually, and the representatives of towns semi-annually, elected by the freemen, who have always constituted the great body of the people. Nor has the manifestation of the power of freedom been confined to the elections. They have ever been accustomed to public consultations and deliberations of intricacy and importance. Their meetings have been generally conducted with the same order and decorum as those of this assembly. No instance is known in which a single life has been lost in consequence of any mob, tumult, or popular commotion. The support of religion, elementary schools, paupers, public roads and bridges, comprising about 8-10ths of the public expenses, has been constantly derived from taxes imposed by the votes of the people; and the most interesting regulations of our police have ever been, and still are, enforced by officers deriving their powers from annual popular appointments."—*Extract from the Speech of the President of Connecticut, May 16, 1818.*

A French paper states, that the Bashaw of EGYPT has sent agents to Europe, to engage artists and skilful manufacturers to settle under his Government. He is fond of botany, and purchases exotics at a large price. He subscribes for the periodical journals of Paris, and has lately given an order for about 600 volumes of French works. He has particularly desired that all accounts of the Bell and Lancasterian methods of instruction should be sent to him, as he means to apply that system of education to the Arabs. The Parisians call him the *Pacha liberal*.

A few days ago DAVID TORRINGTON, a labourer in the London Docks, made a bet with one of his fellow-workmen that he could drink two points of rum in an hour, and still be able to do his work. He accordingly drank the rum, and immediately fell into a slumber, out of which his companions could not rouse him; and he was carried in a state of insensibility to the hospital, where he remained in that situation for three days. At last he became sufficiently sensible to inform the surgeon he had drank the liquor; but an inflammation of the bowels having taken place, he died on Thursday.

CASE OF LADY EMILY VANE TEMPEST.—Yesterday morning, contrary to general expectation (it being the day for receiving the Monthly Report of his Majesty's health), the Lord Chancellor took his seat in Court, when, after some business had been transacted, the Counsel and Solicitors in the above Case having come into Court, the Lord Chancellor proceeded into his private apartment, where, it is said, his Lordship delivered judgment; but the proceedings having been conducted with the utmost secrecy, we cannot now give the result.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

Extract of a letter from Dover, dated June 29:—"Last evening, about nine o'clock, the Prince and Princess of HESSE-HOMBURG arrived from Brighton, in an open carriage, under a salute from the guns at the heights, and the huzzas of the spectators. A guard of honour of the Rifle Brigade was drawn up in front of Wright's Hotel. In the course of the night, the Royal Sovereign yacht came round from the Downs into the Roads, the barge of which was rowed up opposite to the Hotel. The attendants having been previously embarked in the Custom-house-boat, their Highnesses descended the steps into the barge (which was covered with an awning of green silk) at 11 o'clock, and the instant the Royal standard was displayed at the main, the guns fired a salute. Upon the Royal party reaching the yacht, the yards were manned, the sails unfurled, and she soon moved majestically over the waves; but from there being no wind, it is feared they had a long passage.

Wednesday morning, the Duke and Duchess of KENT arrived with their suite in four carriages at Claremont, the seat of the Duchess's brother, Prince LEOPOLD, who was in readiness, with his attendants, to receive his Royal Sister and the Royal Duke.

The following is a letter from Dover, dated June 30:—"This morning the Royal Sovereign yacht anchored in the Roads, from France, with the Duke of KENT and his Duchess, and at 11 o'clock the barge brought them into the harbour, under a salute from the heights. Immediately on landing, their Highnesses got into their travelling chariot and drove off for London. The Princess appeared a tall genteel figure, and was affable to all by condescendingly bowing out of the coach-window to the many cheers which greeted her from all ranks."

It seems after all, that the marriage of the Duke of CLARENCE with the Princess of SAXE-MEININGEN is to take place. Viscount KEITH, it is said, the Treasurer and Comptroller of his Royal Highness's household, has set off for Dover, there to receive her Serene Highness, who will be conveyed, with her ladies and attendants, from Calais in the Royal Sovereign yacht; and their arrival, it is even added, may be expected on Sunday or Monday.—*Daily paper.*

Sir W. CURTIS gave a grand dinner on Tuesday, at his house, Southgate, to upwards of fifty persons of distinction, amongst whom were—The PRINCE REGENT, the Duke of YORK, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the Prince of HESSE, the Grand Duke MICHAEL, Baron FAGEL, most of the Cabinet Ministers, and a numerous list of Nobility.—*Evening paper.*

MR. WORDSWORTH AND THE WEST-MORELAND ELECTION.

In this contest between sycophancy and independence, a number of election squibs are of course put forth by both parties. A certain Poet is said to have taken part in the literary drudgery of the *patronage* side of the question, and in the division of labour, with a view to that of the spoil—to have taken upon him to find out and expose the bad grammar of his rustic and less classical opponents.

By the bye, Mr. Wordsworth (to drop the *incognito*) at one time considered the rustic and the classical in language as the same thing, and preferred the uninformed idioms of his native county to the poetical diction of Pope's Homer. His antagonists retorted on our lyrical hypercritic, that what they wanted was not grammatical niceties, but the diminution of taxes, which they did not think a dependent on a lordly boroughmonger would labour hard to promote. This was the common sense of the question, at which no doubt the poetical distributor of stamps would sneer in his sardonic way. But they might have answered him in his own way, and not left him one gibe "to mock his own grinning." In Mr. W.'s Letter to Mr. Gray, of Edinburgh (the dullest and most contemptible prose-composition in the language) is the following passage:—

"Whom did the poet intend should be thought of as occupying that grave over which, after modestly setting forth the moral discernment and warm affections of its poor inhabitant," it is supposed to be inscribed that

"Thoughtless follies laid him low,
And stained his name."

Who but himself—himself anticipating the too probable termination of his own course?—P. 27.

Who but Mr. Wordsworth, a person triumphing over the slips of the pen in an electioneering placard, would have put to the press such a sentence as this? We leave it to his friend Mr. Coleridge to extricate him from this grammatical scrape, unless Mr. Coleridge, since the publication of the first number of the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, has conceived as unconquerable an aversion to his favourite study of grammar as he has (from a similar failure) to the principles of jacobinism. Or if Mr. C. should decline to interfere, perhaps Dr. Stoddart (who corrects the press for Mr. Coleridge, making double nonsense of what he writes) may undertake the same friendly office for Mr. Wordsworth, and translate the above passage into legitimate English. Since the stoppage of his Correspondence with the Duke of Leeds, this professional gentleman has a great deal of disposeable controversial and "excellent senseless" matter lying on his hands.

PETERBINS.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 327.

DRURY-LANE.

THE Season closed here on Tuesday night with the following Address from Mr. HENRY JOHNSTON:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—This evening being fixed upon to terminate the Season of Dramatic Performances at this Theatre, permit me most respectfully to return you thanks for that share of your patronage you have so kindly condescended to bestow on our zealous endeavours to merit your applause. I can truly assert, that the efforts of the Drury-lane Company, both collectively and individually, have been most liberally honoured with the approbation of a generous and discriminating public, always their most gratifying reward. I now, Ladies and Gentlemen, for myself and the Company in general, beg leave once more to offer our sincere thanks, and to assure you, that although the success of the present has been, from the peculiar circumstances of the times, less in point of emolument than that of some preceding seasons, our exertions will not be relaxed during the recess; and we hope with confidence to meet our patrons with a prospect of the success it will ever be our most anxious study to deserve at your hands; and we most respectfully take leave all the next season.

We trust that this anticipation will turn out to be well founded. The great failure of attraction in Drury-Lane last season, compared with Covent-Garden, has always been a mystery to us; though, to be sure, the public taste had been so vitiated for many years by compositions which it at last learnt to reject, that it could not be expected to go from bad to good in an instant; and accordingly, it has

seemed to put up in the mean while with the mere impression which the actors had left on it's mind, and to delight in going to see MUNDEN, LESTON, and others, in any new thing provided it was not of the former species. Now it has been unfortunate for Drury-Lane that MUNDEN during the late season has been kept back with the gout, while LESTON and a new favourite singer, Miss STEPHENS, have always been in readiness at Covent-Garden. LESTON returned, it seems, only for a few nights, and though retaining a great deal of excellence, was found to have fallen off in some respects; and KEAN, whose generous and inflexible attachment to the theatre which first brought him into reputation begets feelings amounting to the affectionate, could not always be acting. There is one thing very honourable to the Drury-Lane management, and one thing far from honourable to the public, both of which, we think, conspired to hurt it: the first was, the performance of the elder comedy, though not the oldest;—and the second, a report of its being much poorer than Covent-Garden,—a fearful thing in these money-getting times. And yet we should rather say, that it was something in the mode of performing the productions alluded to,—which hurt the theatre, rather than the revivals themselves; and it will be worth while the serious consideration of the managers, how far they can venture as they did in putting such very middling actors into good parts. It is in vain that they alledge, as they justly may, the excellence of some of their comic performers, or even the superiority of some of them to those of Covent-garden, the female for instance. The vanity of modern audiences has been so pampered in various ways, chiefly by the ridiculous flattery of writers, that while they have learnt to despise these very writers, without yet getting at a proper sense of what is better, they are much quicker to be offended with badness in a performer, than to be pleased with goodness; and as long as Covent-garden takes greater care not to offend in this respect, the more ambitious or what are called classical attempts of Drury-lane will be foiled by it's suffering a greater contrast of good and bad in the performers. Nor is this contrast, abstractedly considered, without heavy objections to it; so that the latter theatre, we hope, will take great care next season, and at once do justice to itself and leave the taste of the public without an excuse for not amending. We own we have a great regard for that cheerful house, celebrated for it's associations with comedy, with liberality of all sorts (one late uncomfortable proposal excepted), with the name of the last genuine dramatist, and with that of the greatest living performer, who is also a generous-hearted man. We have shewn an interest for it's welfare under these circumstances, which we might not otherwise have done; and will even say, with more regard for the theatre than self-love, that we trust and believe it will not be shown in vain!

(The Lyceum next week.)

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FINE ARTS.

ENGRAVINGS.

To those whose imaginations are alive to the impressions of that beauty which more or less appears in almost every object in the material world, portraiture of every kind, ably performed, is recommended even in its least interesting view of private or unknown individuals. Attitude, air, effect, drawing, afford matter of pleasing attention. What a number of VANDYKES are there of this kind. But when these executive beauties are the medium by which a public character is presented to us, the pleasure is greatly enhanced. There is perhaps hardly any species of curiosity more keen in its appetite than the desire to see the face

and form of any one rendered conspicuous by his knowledge, his genius, his virtue, or his vice, or any extraordinary circumstance. For these reasons, we are glad to possess one of the portraits which has just now appeared, from Mr. WORTHINGTON'S graver, of Mr. STOTHARD, especially as it will form so suitable an accompaniment to the beautiful print, after Mr. STOTHARD'S celebrated picture of the *Canterbury Pilgrims*, which beautiful print we have hung up in our room in emulation to blank walls, our admiration of genius, and our regard to our own pleasure. It is faithfully executed from an excellent portrait by Mr. HARLOWE, in which every one who knows Mr. STOTHARD must instantly see his express look, his capacious forehead, his full features, where benevolence and solid thinking are striving for the mastery in noble expression. In this practice of hanging up in our rooms the portraits of the eminent in the Polite Arts, we compensate to them in some degree for the want of that still greater encouragement to genius practiced by the Greeks, when they raised statues of them in the view of the public, and did them other public honours.

Another large portrait, just published, of WELLINGTON, is engraved by Mr. BECMLEY, after Sir T. LAWRENCE, with fidelity to the original, which is considered strongly resemblant of the life. Besides the drawing, which is by an Engraver who designs well himself, it is to be praised for its possessing Sir THOMAS'S peculiar style of pencil, &c. This knowledge and practice of drawing, together with the just taste the Engraver has been ever distinguished for, has enabled him to give a more than an accustomed portion of painter-like suavity of manner to his touches, and especially to his sculptural grain, which, even in most fine prints, is laboured, and inexpressive of the object represented.

R. H.

ON THE TREATMENT OF BONAPARTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Seeing a paragraph lately in the *Courier*, which stated that a sailor had climbed up the rocks of St. Helena and obtained an interview with the Ex-emperor Napoleon, I beg leave to call your attention to the great improbability of such an occurrence having really taken place. There are but two places in the whole Island, where this circumstance could have happened, and both of them are under the eyes of centinels. The distance at which the Ex-emperor resides from the shore, the line of centinels surrounding the house in full view of it during the day, and drawn close around it at sunset, are precautions fully sufficient to prevent the approach of any intruder without his being observed. It cannot be supposed that the soldiers were wilfully remiss in their duty; and if they were not, it is plain that the whole is a mere fiction. It seems to me, that some fresh restraints may have been contemplated by the amiable gaoler of the great man in question, and that this modern Sinbad has mounted the cliffs to furnish an excuse for it. Unless the story was merely a hoax, played off by some Jack tar on his comrades, I shall ever be of this opinion. The *Courier* and its flagitious patrons know how to turn these incidents to their own ends. The attempt said to have been made to correspond with Napoleon, by means of newspaper advertisements, mentioned by Lord Bathurst in the House of Peers, occasioned the denial of the opposition newspapers to Napoleon, as if they alone were likely to insert such dangerous articles! This latter tale, invented by the editor of an obscure weekly paper in London, at present employed by the French police to answer the attacks of "*Dominie Stoddart*"* and his ultra-royalist correspondent, was sufficient to alarm our

* The Fudge Family.

sapient Cabinet into this restriction. I am not at present inclined to dispute the policy of keeping Napoleon a prisoner, at least for some years; but, for the sake of the national honour, I must protest against the mean and cowardly way in which it has been done. We have a Ministry in all its parts so remote from greatness of character, so much the reverse of wise, liberal, and enlightened, so innately conscious of its weakness and its crimes, that it governs in fear of every moving thing. A few rioters occasion the suspension of a fundamental law; military forces are kept ready to act in case of a trifling tumult, at every wake, fair, or election in the country; but the fear of a man of talent and capacity, though imprisoned 6000 miles off on a barren rock, and guarded by regiments on land and a squadron at sea, gives it sleepless nights and all the cold shiverings of spectre-struck womanhood. If it is much more alarmed, we may expect to hear of a dungeon of cast iron, and the chains of Trenk, being sent out to the rock of St. Helena for the prisoner. Such are the effects of the moral ascendancy of elevated character and genius, over infantine understanding and grovelling intellect!

I much wonder no notice has been taken of the reasons for the appointment of the *amiable* Sir H. Lowe to the command at St. Helena by the public prints. Most probably he was fixed upon, because he was known to be obnoxious to the Ex-emperor, on account of his former intimacy with the Comte de Lisle (now Louis le Desiré), and from his having been Colonel of a regiment of Corsican renegades,* in our service, relative to the raising of which some curious facts might be related. Between such an officer, and the French Commissioner, as he is called, residing on the island, there are no doubt habits of strict intercourse; and perhaps frequent communications with the Government of the latter country may take place, of which even our keen Ministers can know nothing. While there are so many distinguished officers in our Navy and Army (as Sir G. Cockburn for instance), who have the claim of wounds and long active service to back them, who know how to do their duty strictly and yet like gentlemen, wonder is very naturally excited at the appointment of the present Governor, a man of repugnant manners, and apparently incapable of that nice feeling proper for the office he holds.

When Ministers passed the extraordinary act for sending Napoleon to St. Helena,—as if he could not have been securely guarded in England,—some means should have been taken to regulate every thing regarding the prisoner by Parliament itself. The mere *ipse dixit* of the Governor is the only information to be obtained relative to Napoleon, and this must pass the office of Lord Bathurst. The Governor denies that Napoleon has been subjected to any privations; General Bertrand contradicts the Governor; and the word of the latter, to any impartial man, is as good as that of the former. Indeed the character of the latter calls for the admiration of every thinking man, and will be a theme of eulogium in future history. Were George III. banished to a desolate rock, like the late Emperor of France, it is my firm opinion not one of his Ministers would follow him to his exile, not even my Lord Liverpool, his purse-keeper. They are too like the Janissaries of the unfortunate Selim III. With them the point of honour was not attachment to their Sovereign, the defence of the holy standard, or the sacred interests of their country, but only the preservation of their own kettles and their own porridge pots.

If, Mr. Editor, we regarded our own interests, we should keep Napoleon in safe custody only, and in every other respect treat him as a great man who had been ruler of a great country, and whom the reverses of fortune had

thrown into our power. Of this magnanimity, however, our rulers are incapable. The time may come when his existence will be essential to our interests; and the dictates of humanity urge us to treat him with a proper consideration of who he is and what he has been. After the confessions of Maubreuil, to which he who writes this was an auditor, (who has been permitted to escape from France, because they dared not deal with him according to the laws, for fear of his further disclosure), we are doubly bound to protect as well as guard Napoleon, who would undoubtedly fall a victim speedily, if the influence of some could prevail in regard to his treatment.—I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c. W. X.

CRUEL EXHIBITION.

MR. EXAMINER.—In the shop window of a chemist, at No. 7, Baker-street, Portman-square, are two glass vessels, in which snakes are kept, and fed upon live frogs.

I observe that the snakes sometimes lie in a dormant state for a considerable time after a frog is put into the vessel, so that, in addition to the dreadful and lingering death which the wretched animal suffers when seized by a snake (and which I and many others have seen with shuddering), it is made to undergo the horrors of cruel and protracted apprehension, which are manifested in its great agitation, and repeated and exhausting attempts to escape.

Perhaps you may think proper to look into the shop window, over which is written—"Jones, Chemist and Druggist."

The following is an extract from Mr. Benjamin Martin's *Young Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy*, in which *Cleonicus* thus addresses *Euphrosyne*:—"Being angling by the side of a brook, my ears were assailed, gradually, by some poor creature in distress, with the most dismal, dreadful, and lamentable screams and cries I ever yet heard. I was greatly affected with the long continuance of these melancholy notes and cries, and ran this way and that by the side of the brook, to find out what and where it was. At last I discovered, under an old overhanging alder, a large serpent sucking a full grown frog into his mouth; and though the noise had already continued long and loud, no more than one hind leg and thigh were yet drawn into the jaws of the snake. I then gave him a smatch with my rod, which made him let go the frog, and swim off precipitately for his own safety."

Leaving the offender in your strong hand, I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
E. W.
July 2, 1818.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, July 1.

JOHN ROGERS v. PARR POPKIN.

The declaration stated, that on or about the 13th March, 1812, the defendant made an assault upon the plaintiff, and imprisoned him for a certain number of days, by means of which the plaintiff was unable to carry on his business, &c.

Mr. GURNEY observed, that the plaintiff, a jeweller, sought a compensation for a great injury inflicted upon him by the defendant, an attorney of the Court. There had been dealings between the parties long before the date of this transaction; and in the spring of 1817, Mr. Rogers, who resided in Pall-mall, became indebted to Mr. Popkin, of Dean-street, Soho, in a considerable sum upon bills of exchange. The latter took the security of a warrant of attorney to confess a judgment empowering him to sue out execution against the plaintiff's person and property; but in the course of that year the whole sum due to the defendant was discharged. Mr. Popkin had, however, taken the precaution of entering up his judgment, and had lodged the warrant of attorney in the sheriff's office, that his claim, if any,

* This appellation is surely justifiable, when applied to men who enlist in the service of a nation at war with their country.

might be prior to that of any other creditor. In Nov. 1817, all accounts between the parties were closed, and the plaintiff, not owing a shilling to the defendant, required that the warrant of attorney should be given up to be cancelled; but Mr. Popkin evaded the demand, observing, that it had been filed and could not be removed, but the plaintiff need not be under any apprehension about it, as it was done with. The plaintiff and defendant up to this period had been on terms of friendship, but between Nov. 1817 and March 1818 they differed: the Jury would be aware how dangerous it often was to excite the enmity of an attorney armed with power, and disposed to exercise that power unjustly and illegally; at least the facts of this case proved that it was extremely perilous, for on the 13th of March last, without the slightest previous intimation, or a moment's notice, without any claim even of the smallest amount, the plaintiff was taken into custody at the suit of Mr. Popkin, on a writ for 164*l.*, besides the sheriff's poundage. This conduct could not but excite the utmost astonishment, and it proved of the utmost inconvenience to the plaintiff. No bail could be given, for it was not an arrest upon *mesne* process; and it was a month before the commencement of the term, when the plaintiff might have been relieved by application to the Court. This Mr. Popkin well knew—his purpose was to keep the plaintiff as long as possible in confinement, and, if possible, to ruin him. He refused to consent that the money should be placed in the hands of the Sheriff, to abide the event of any proceeding; and the plaintiff was compelled to take out three summonses before he could be released from durance. If Mr. Popkin had only wished for the safety of his debt, he might have appeared to the first, and consented to the discharge of the party; but he delayed to the utmost extent (not being under the necessity of appearing before the third summons), and at last resisted the application. Lord Ellenborough, however, directed that on depositing the money, the plaintiff should be set at liberty. This proceeding occupied no less than eight days, during which the plaintiff was in a lock-up-house in Warwick-court. As the plaintiff was perfectly certain that he did not owe a farthing to the defendant, either upon the warrant of attorney on which he had taken out execution, or otherwise, he applied very early in the term to set aside the judgment; and after some discussion it was deemed expedient to refer the matter to Mr. Reader, the barrister, who finally made his award, declaring that there was not the least pretence for the debt on which the plaintiff had been imprisoned. What then could be said too severe of any man who had been guilty of such unheard-of oppression; but, above all, what could be said of an attorney of the Court, who had proceeded against his better knowledge, merely for the gratification of his own dark malice? That malice had actuated Mr. Popkin was obvious from the whole transaction; but if any thing were wanting to prove it beyond contradiction, the defendant himself had supplied the evidence; for he had avowed to a Mr. Kely (the next door neighbour of the plaintiff) that his purpose was to ruin Mr. Rogers, and that failure must be the consequence of his imprisonment. The plaintiff, therefore, had a triple claim to compensation: first, the injury and suffering he had sustained; next, the consciousness of the defendant that he was acting illegally and unwarrantably; and, lastly, the black and inveterate malice by which it was clear he had been actuated.

Mr. Kely and other witnesses having been examined,

Mr. TOPPING submitted that the defendant had had nothing to do with the arrest; he had merely put the writ into the hand of the officer; and it had been settled that a plaintiff was not liable for false imprisonment, unless he was actually present at the arrest of the party.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT.—He is not liable for any irregularity by the officer, but he is liable for the act of arrest, if it be illegal.

Mr. TOPPING then addressed himself to the Jury, contending that all the facts were not and could not be before them, and regretting that the arbitrator had not thought fit to give any directions whether the present action should be brought.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT, in summing up, went through the testimony. It appeared, that the plaintiff had been unjustly confined for seven or eight days, though Mr. Popkin, with perfect security to his own claim (if he had had any), might have released him on the third. Under these circumstances, it was peculiarly the province of the Jury to assign reasonable and temperate compensation to the party for the injury he had received.

The Jury consulted for a few minutes, and found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 84*l.*—[It was admitted on all hands in the course of the proceeding, that the 164*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, deposited in the hands of the Sheriff, had been repaid to the plaintiff, with cost, according to the award of Mr. Reader.]

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

Tuesday, June 23.

JONES v. CARRICK.

Mr. MANTLEY opened the pleading. He said, that this was a special action for a libel. The plaintiff, Frederick Edward Jones, was proprietor of the Theatre Royal; the defendant, John Carrick, was proprietor of a newspaper, *Carrick's Morning Post*; and he had published in his paper a libel concerning the said Frederick Edward Jones, for the purpose of holding him up to public contempt and ridicule, and injuring his character and property. The alleged libel was then set out. The damages were laid at Two Thousand Pounds, and the defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Serjeant JOY stated the case on the part of the plaintiff. All difficulty respecting the application of the libel was removed by the annotations. The following is the poetry:—

"Thus excited, we chatted of players and poets,
"Of the stars and the sparks—of the brilliant and low wits;
"And grieved, when he found out by certain things read,
"That the genius of drama was dying or dead—
"That the 'lights' of old Crow-street, so bright and inspiring,
"Like sun-beams at evening, were slowly retiring—
"Yet lingering and loth as a midsummer's day,
"Till unkindness and tyranny force them away;
"And whatever of merit or worth that remains,
"Depends upon whatever of Cash he detains.
"Who wields about Crow-street so wildly the reins,
"But, alas! the perspective still darker we find,
"Though bad at the best, yet, 'the worst is behind.'
"For the Viceregal sceptre (albeit almost barren),
"Will soon be resigned by our favourite FAUNCE."

And now for the annotation:—

"The affairs of Drury-lane Theatre suffered all the mischiefs which could arise from the imprudence or inability of the Manager, Fleetwood. That Gentleman had embarrassed his domestic concerns, by almost every species of misconduct. He was one of those happy prodigies in life, which people gaze at, but cannot understand; who, without a visible sixpence of his own, continued to lavish away thousands; bustled on with Drury Lane for more than ten years, during all which time the Theatre continued in great distress, and laboured under every inconvenience. But what renders the circumstance so extraordinary is, that while the whole theatrical train scarcely gleaned from the profits money sufficient to sustain existence, their profligate Manager was figuring away, and enjoying every luxury. Fleetwood at last found himself involved in such difficulties, that there remained no other means of extricating himself from them but * * *

But what? (continued Serjeant Joy) Three stars! What is the meaning of the three stars, Gentlemen? Something too bad to be expressed! But this is not all. We are told, "The text is in *Gulliland's Dramatic Mirror*—we know where to look for the commentary."

Mr. GRADY stated the case of the defendant in a speech which occupied near two hours and a half in the delivery.

No witnesses were examined on the part of the defendant. Lord NORMANBY charged the Jury, leaving the question altogether to their decision. They retired for a short time, and then brought in a verdict for the defendant. This verdict was received by a very crowded Court, with three distinct rounds of applause!

POLICE.

CROW-STREET.

On Monday Mr. Lee, the high constable of Westminster, was charged with committing an assault upon Mr. Henry Hunt, on Saturday night, during the time he was addressing the assemblage in Covent-garden.

Mr. Hunt.—I was on the railing at the front of the hustings. I saw Mr. Lee acting in the capacity of constable, with a silver staff in his hand. Without any provocation on my part, while I was speaking to the assemblage before me, he used most abusive language, and challenged me to fight. The words he used were, "Curse you, I will fight you, not with this (his constable's staff), but with these (holding up his clenched fists in a menacing attitude): I thought I should have you at last." On the first day of the election, last Thursday week, I was also assaulted by him; he threatened to wring the nose off my face.

Sir NATHANIEL.—There was some altercation at that time between you: how did it arise?

Mr. Hunt.—He asked me "what business I had there?"

told him that I was a candidate, and had a right to be there, as I had to pay a share of the expense in erecting the hustings. He replied, "I don't care a curse who you are—I know you—and if you don't come off, I will wring the nose from your face." I told him, that if he dared only to lay a finger on me, I would beat his head from his body.

Mr. West, wire-worker, Wych-street, said, Mr. Lee shook his fist in a menacing attitude in Mr. Hunt's face. I heard some words used by both Mr. Hunt and Mr. Lee, but could not at all distinguish what they said.

Mr. Dolbie—I was upon the hustings, and saw Mr. Lee acting very disorderly: he had a staff in his hand, which he brandished in the face of Mr. Hunt. I heard him say a short time after to Mr. Hunt's son,—"The conduct of your father is so outrageous, that if no one else will fight him, I will fight him myself;" and shook his staff in the boy's face as he spoke the words.

Sir NATHANIEL.—It has been declared before me, Mr. Lee, that your conduct has been intemperate as the head of the constables. Your task upon such an occasion is no easy one. I cannot try the cause between you; it had better go before a jury.

Mr. Lee.—I deny most positively that I acted to the extent which the witnesses have stated. Mr. Hunt endeavoured to excite the mob against me, and beckoned to his dumb brother to come down and beat me; and I told him, if he dared to come down, that I would chastise him.

Sir NATHANIEL said, Mr. Lee had better reserve the remainder of his defence for the trial; and required him to enter into recognizances, himself in 100*l.*, and two housekeepers in 50*l.* each, for his appearance at the sessions.

Several gentlemen of Sir Murray Maxwell's Committee, who were in the office, then became Mr. Lee's bail.

Soon after the speeches were concluded on Monday, the mob in Covent-garden proceeded to commit some acts of rioting. It was impossible to distinguish to which of the parties the most turbulent belonged, or rather, whose cause they pretended to support. The windows of the Committee-room of Sir Murray Maxwell, at Richardson's Hotel, were broken by one party, and the windows of the Committee-room of Sir Samuel Romilly, nearly adjoining, by another. After this a general confusion prevailed, when Sir N. Conant and Mr. Birnie came to the spot, and the riot act was read. The mob not dispersing, Sir N. Conant despatched a message to the Horse-Guards, and a Captain and several Life-Guards were immediately sent to aid the civil power. The Magistrates then went to Richardson's Hotel, and several persons who had been the most active in the disturbance were brought before them. Some were charged with having broken windows, others with having committed acts of personal violence on the police-officers, and a third party with having broken a car belonging to the friends of Sir M. Maxwell. About twelve o'clock in the day the canvassing friends of this candidate had filled the car with men in the dress of sailors, and they inconsiderately attempted to draw it past the hustings, in the line from Henrietta-street to King-street. After they had proceeded about half way, they were driven back, and found it necessary to retire altogether. About four o'clock, however, the car appeared in another part of Westminster, carrying men armed with bludgeons, and wearing the colours of Sir Murray Maxwell in their hats. The opposite party fell in with them in Poland-street, and a regular battle ensued. The sailors, or those who wore their dress, were soon defeated, the colours were torn from their hats, and the car itself demolished. A report prevailed that one man had been killed; this was not the fact. Another report stated, that the mob had proceeded to pull down part of Mr. Richardson's premises, but the whole injury was confined to a few broken panes of glass. After hearing the several charges, the Magistrates committed the following persons to the prison in Coldbath-fields. They were sent in hackney-coaches, guarded by the military:—John Benbrook, Wm. Jefferys, Wm. Smith, John Coleman, John Whately, Wm. Wager, Wm. Williams, John McCormack, Robert Pigeon, James Evans, Aaron Pond, Richard Williams, John Coleman, Wm. Halley, James Mould, James Barnes, David Fitzgerald, Samuel Fagg, Michael Casey, Wm. Deall, Wm. Smith, Robert Jenkinson, Wm. Richardson, Wm. Harris, Pat. Magann, alias Burne, Thomas Farrant.

On Monday, John Bates was charged with being ringleader of the riots at Covent-garden and its neighbourhood, being concerned in the first attack upon the car or cutter which was drawn about town by the party of Sir Murray Maxwell.—John Blazey

said, that on Monday afternoon he saw the prisoner in Oxford-street, carrying away a pole belonging to the cutter, which had been drawn about with the colours of Sir Murray Maxwell. The prisoner's hat was at the top of the pole, with a flag attached to it, and he was carrying it about in triumph, calling out "Burdett for ever," &c.—The prisoner was committed.—The several persons who were taken into custody on Monday evening underwent examinations before Mr. Birnie, four of them at a time being placed at the bar.—John Huggins, a special constable, stated, that he observed one of the prisoners active among the crowd. He first told him to go about his business at six o'clock, but he paid no attention, remaining among the crowd till the soldiers arrived between seven and eight o'clock, when he several times called the Life Guardsmen "Piccadilly butchers," hooted and hallooed at them, &c. His evidence was confirmed by George Judge and John Chesworth, who stated, that he saw the prisoner Jeffries heading the mob about seven o'clock; and a little after seven, he saw him armed with the handle of a birch broom, and striking at the constables with it.—George Dalton, an officer belonging to the Whitechapel Police-Office, saw the prisoners, Farrant and Jeffries, very active among the crowd, and he saw them both pelting at people with various hard substances: Farrant, in his defence, said he was a labouring man, and had been employed during the election, as a porter, by Sir F. Burdett's Committee. He was merely passing through the mob, and he was taken into custody at seven o'clock, and therefore the officer must be mistaken as to him.—Several were ordered to find bail, and some were discharged.

On Friday a singular scene was exhibited at the hustings, Covent-garden. Mr. Hunt, it appears, who throughout the Election has rendered himself conspicuous by pointing out various persons to the indignation of the multitude (in some cases uttering insinuations of too gross a nature to repeat), thought proper, on Thursday evening, in his way from Covent-garden, to halt with his party in front of three newspaper offices, in the Strand, where, after certain denunciations against these journals, he delivered copies of each to certain friends in attendance, by whom they were immediately burnt. He next proceeded to the office of a Sunday paper, where, after some allusions to the character of that paper, he went on to state, that this newspaper had been bribed to calumniate him. He attributed the change which had taken place in a paper called the *Observer*, to the circumstance of an individual being (as he termed it) at the head of its reporters, of the name of Mr. Vincent George Dowling. "This was no other than the well known Spectacle Dowling, the Spy." The person he meant was Mr. Dowling, who had been employed by Lord Sidmouth to take notes of the speeches of the two Watsons, in Spafelds, and who afterwards gave his evidence upon the State trials. The circumstance having been communicated to Mr. Dowling, he on Friday proceeded to the hustings as early as ten o'clock, provided with a horse-whip. Soon after, Mr. Hunt, accompanied by his son, his dumb brother, Mr. West, of Wych-street, and others, entered, when Mr. Dowling advanced and struck him several blows over the head and shoulders with his whip. In a moment the confusion became general, the crowd closed upon Mr. Dowling, and Mr. West and others seized him by the collar, and, depriving him of his whip, prevented on his part further violence. During the fracas, the dumb brother and the younger Mr. Hunt contrived to strike him some blows upon the face. The civil power had by this time so effectually interfered, that all further violence was suppressed. Mr. Dowling soon afterwards appeared at this office, where he preferred a charge of assault against the dumb Mr. Hunt.

This person, together with Mr. Henry Hunt and his son, entered the office, and Mr. Birnie proceeded to hear the charge, which was simply that of Mr. Dowling having been struck by the defendant, while in a situation in which he was unable to defend himself. In answer to this charge, the defendant, through the medium of his brother, who acted as interpreter, asserted that he had been first struck by the complainant.

Several gentlemen now came forward, and declared upon their oaths that they had seen Mr. Dowling strike Mr. Henry Hunt several blows across the head and shoulders with his horse-whip, but denied most positively that he struck the defendant.

Mr. Henry Hunt said, that he had been informed, one hour before he came to the hustings, that he was to be horsewhipped, and was advised to bring his stick to defend himself, but that he had determined to come to the hustings unprepared with any weapon.

Mr. Dowling said he did not mean to deny that he had come

to the hustings for the purpose of horsewhipping Mr. Hunt, and admitted that he had effected that intention as far as it was necessary to evince his feelings, and to chastise a person whose calumny was as malignant as it was false.

Mr. BIRNIE said, that sitting as a Magistrate, he had but one course to pursue, and that was to bind both parties over to the Sessions, Mr. Dowling for horse-whipping Mr. Henry Hunt, and the dumb Mr. Hunt for assaulting Mr. Dowling.

Mr. H. Hunt here produced a letter, which he said he had received about five months since, in which he was informed that Mr. Dowling had declared that he would horsewhip him wherever he met him; and that he (Mr. Hunt) was prevented from appearing at the election for Lord Mayor, in consequence of that threat.

Mr. Dowling denied that he had ever expressed such an intention, and entered into an explanation of circumstances connected with a former transaction between him and Mr. Hunt, from which it appeared that it was the opinion of his friends "he would degrade himself" by taking any further notice of an individual who had tamely submitted to the epithets applied to him in a letter published by him, Mr. Dowling, in the newspapers. This letter was written from Hereford, and was in answer to an attack made upon him by Mr. Hunt at a public dinner, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when Mr. Hunt coupled his name with the most infamous of characters. Mr. Dowling also begged to state, that these attacks arose out of the circumstances of his having been a witness upon the State Trials. That he had the misfortune to be a witness was true, but he declared in the most solemn manner that it was solely from accident, and that at the time he went to Spa-field he had not the most remote anticipation of what subsequently took place.

Mr. BIRNIE now said, that having heard Mr. Dowling so fully, he was ready to hear Mr. Hunt in explanation also.

Mr. Hunt admitted that he had said Mr. Dowling was the person who had given evidence of speeches upon the state trials, which nobody but himself could hear.

Mr. BIRNIE said he felt himself bound to call upon Mr. Dowling to find sureties to keep the peace towards Mr. Henry Hunt; and at the same time, he must also call upon Mr. William Hunt to find similar sureties with regard to Mr. Dowling.

Mr. Hunt immediately said he did not wish that Mr. Dowling should be held in any sureties.

Mr. BIRNIE—What not for horsewhipping you, Mr. Hunt?

Mr. Hunt—No, it was a mere nothing; my brother received the blows ten times harder than I did; and I should not now even be afraid of Mr. Dowling and 100 such Irish bullies!

Mr. Dowling now said, that the latter remark of Mr. Hunt was not one which perhaps could properly be replied to in the presence of a magistrate, but that since Mr. Hunt was so courteous, he was inclined to be equally so, and should not insist upon Mr. William Hunt being put to the trouble of entering into recognizances, as, if he considered it necessary, he could take other steps hereafter.

Mr. BIRNIE thought both gentlemen had acted in this respect with great prudence, and complimented Mr. Hunt on his forbearance. He could not, however, dismiss the case without recommending Mr. Hunt to teach his son, and his brother more particularly (who was unfortunately deaf and dumb), habits of peace and good order.

The parties then withdrew.

On Thursday, a person, calling himself *William Charles Gregory*, pretending to be a clergyman, underwent a long examination before Sir Nathaniel Conant and Rich. Birnie, Esq. charged with having committed a great variety of frauds and deceptions. The prisoner, it appeared, had assumed different names and characters, and fabricated letters, with forged franks. He was committed.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

FATAL BOXING.—Monday afternoon, two men who were employed in a large manufactory near Golder's-green, Hampstead, had a quarrel, and agreed to decide it instantly upon the Green. In less than five minutes one of them, of the name of Downly, received so violent a blow under the ear, that he fell down and expired immediately.

Thursday evening, a little after six o'clock, when the doors of Covent-garden Theatre were opened for the admission of the audience, Mr. Rowe, the principal check-taker at the two-shilling gallery, while stationed in his place, suddenly dropped from his seat and expired.

Thursday morning, a young woman, rather genteelly dressed, after walking a considerable time in a desponding manner near the Serpentine River, threw herself in. Some young men bathing witnessed the event, and after some time, succeeding in rescuing her from a watery grave. She gave her name as "Waller," of Paddington, and stated, that the cause of her attempt was the marriage of a young man, who had formerly paid his addresses to her, to another young woman. She was then carried home, and is in a fair way of recovery.

On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, the attention of one of the sentries stationed on the Pagoda Bridge, was attracted by two females who were crying, conversing, and shaking hands with each other. He at length saw them salute and part; one of them went to one side of the bridge, and the other proceeded to the opposite side, and, climbing on the balustrade, they hung by their hands; the sentry instantly ran to one, and laying hold of her whilst suspended, he effected his purpose in saving her life. During this interval, the other woman threw herself into the water, and was drowned. The soldier gave the alarm. Drags were provided, and in about half an hour after the body was got out. It was carried to the workhouse. The woman who was saved stated her name to be *Mary Carpenter*, and that her husband was a soldier in the Guards; the other woman's name was *Anger*, and her husband was in the same regiment. The deceased and she were companions, and brought the greatest distress on themselves by drinking; in consequence of which their husbands would not let them come near them, and maintained their children themselves. They had been out drinking all that day, and not having a lodging to go to, they agreed (for the purpose of ending their miseries) to drown themselves. She expressed a determination still to carry her intention into effect.

On Friday an inquest was held on the body of *Wm. Butcher*, aged 23, found on Saturday in the New River, with his hands and legs tied. It appeared that the deceased had formerly kept a shop in the oil trade, in Ratcliffe-highway, and having failed became a porter. He was, however, unable to do the work required of him, and was discharged. Being destitute of employment, and his family in great distress, he manifested occasionally great agitation. On the day previous to that on which he was found dead his family had no food. Before he left home, he kissed his wife and children, and with tears said he would not return till he got some employment to procure them bread. After going out, he returned and kissed them a second time, and then tore himself away in the greatest agitation; he had five-pence when he left home, and it is supposed he gave two-pence of it for the rope with which he contrived to tie himself.—The Jury returned a verdict of—*Insanity*.

THE GREENWICH MURDERS.—Tuesday evening, as some labourers were cleaning out a pit at the back of Mr. Luton's house, in Greenwich, they found a large iron hammer, corresponding exactly with the description of that with which Mr. Bird and his housekeeper were murdered, and which was supposed to be a bricklayer's hammer. The hammer was immediately brought to Mr. Bicknell the Solicitor, and an examination is to take place at Greenwich, in order to trace the identity of the hammer.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult. at Edmonton, Mr. John Wilson, of Moorfields, to Miss Louisa Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. James Wilson, of Ponder's-end, Enfield.

On the 30th ult., at Kenilworth, Hugh Stanger Leathes, Esq. of Stockwell, to Letitia, third daughter of Bayes Cotton, Esq. of Kenilworth.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at Bath, Colonel James Plumer, of the Bengal Establishment.

On the 27th ult., John Nash, Esq. of Hill-house, Newnham, Gloucestershire.

On the 29th ult., at Chicksand's-priory, Bedfordshire, in the 77th year of his age, Sir George Osborn, Bart., a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 40th regiment of foot.

On Monday last, at Aylesford, Kent, at a very advanced age, Wm. Alexander Dunning, Esq. sen.

On the 18th ult., G. H. Horsley, Esq. of Teddington, in the 50th year of his age.

On the 1st inst., from sudden illness, at Leamington Spa, Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. His title descends to his only brother, Mr. Bernard Morland, of Pall-Mall, M.P. for St. Mawes.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 550. SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. Pope.

No. 535.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

LETTER II.

GENTLEMEN,

THOUGH I think the result of your election might have been still better, and the progress of it a good deal so, I cannot but congratulate you most sincerely.

You have, in the first place, at all events, defeated the Court Candidate. The ministerial papers affect indeed to think it a triumph on his part; and certainly it must be allowed, that as far as the court-tradenmen and others of that stamp are concerned, it was a triumph to them to be able to shew their heads again at all. But how were they so enabled? By those very divisions among you, in spite of which, after all, you were not conquered. The most ridiculous thing that could happen to most bodies of men did happen to you, and yet you were not ruined;—such a fund of sound political feeling there is in Westminster.

Sir MURRAY MAXWELL, Gentlemen, has had a greater lesson in politics than ever he got on board ship. I am much mistaken if he would not rather toss and tumble on all the billows betwixt here and China, than get a-top of an election again. To be well out of it's jostlings, yells, hisses, and yaps, must lap him up in as delicious a silence as a valley in Loo Choo. The roar of the winds will hereafter be penny trumpets to him. The raking of all the surfs on all the shores, if he could hear them at once, would grate on his ear as nothing. The pole would have no chills for him but the name. Water-sports, floating ices,—the masters of the main, real and fabulous, sharks, dog-fish, sword-fish, polypuses, krakens, wassermen, rosmarins, and sea-satyrs,—all these, not being householders, he would not care for. And as to guns and cutlasses, to broadsides, rakings, splinters, and blowings up, he may say of them, compared with the spirit of freedom, as his brother seaman said of spectres and apparitions,—“Give me a French seventy-four, and I know what to do with her; but as to your ghosts, I don't understand their tackle.”

Not that any of us, Brother Reformers, wish ill to the Gallant Officer. Far from it. We wish him so well, that, joking apart, we hope for his own sake and that of his profession, such men as he will never again be seen in such a situation. Of the personal violence also which he had to encounter, I shall only repeat, that the inflictors of it were either more ruffians who are to be found on all sides of a question in times of tumult, or more pardonable individuals driven to poverty and madness by the system of which they saw him the representative;—but why are they not brought forward, that we may know which? It is said they have been identified. See however what more

tools the Government make of naval officers! Not content with letting them battle with their proper dangers, they use them on land for the most mortifying purposes, taking advantage of their simplicity to thrust them upon encounters totally unfit for them. Yet when honours are to be dealt out, the continental fashion is aped, and the military make up your only pomp. And if making a sort of land-lubber of a sailor is thought doing him an honour, what must be the little ceremony with which he is treated when disliked? Let the persecutions answer, which Lord COCHRANE endured from a lottery-making, jobbing, and seat-selling set of politicians, with a gambler in the funds and a forger of false news for their daily instrument. It is quite in character with the oligarchical usurpers of this island's freedom, that their friendship and their enmity should alike be dangerous to its natural protectors.

So much, Gentlemen, for the negative part of your success. With regard to the positive, I have to offer you double congratulations on the return of Sir FRANCIS BURBETT, after the danger to which his unconscious fellow-candidate and your own divisions exposed him. It was certainly a pity that a young man estimated so highly by Sir FRANCIS as MR. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD, and connected with so many favourable political things in the minds of others, should turn out to have been so little known among you. And this regret is increased by the frank and generous spirit with which he made his appearance after the withdrawal of his name, and advocated the cause which he was not to represent. Yet you did as much right, it must be confessed, in not taking him on mere trust, as I think you did wrong in something I shall mention presently. If you thought it a dictation in Sir FRANCIS, that the name of Mr. KINNAIRD was coupled with his, it became especially incumbent upon you to resist it, and most particularly from him. I trust, for many obvious reasons, it was not the case; but at the same time, how stands the question of dictation on the score of another candidate and of his setters up? I allude to Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY. This, at any rate, was not the sort of answer to give the other; nor could it have been in just resentment of dictation from a professed thorough Reformer, that any of you proposed a Whig. I hope some of you have not been playing the silly game of spite with each other. All are sure to be badly off in it; and it contains only this involuntary piece of justice,—that he who would cause most suffering, suffers most. But be this as it may, many Reformers, Gentlemen, regret that you should have returned Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY to Parliament rather than some more decided advocate of the cause, politically unconnected with the aristocracy. If any of the aristocracy themselves had come before you, as coalescers with reform, it would have been another matter; but to send their friend, or to make their appearance themselves only to recommend him, without incurring any responsibility on their own parts, is a very different business. Many things conspired, Gentlemen, at this particular moment, to render it desirable that you should return a more

decided and additional reformer, in your own old sense of the word. One of them was, the want, more severely felt every day, of reformers within doors, to whom an additional one, and of your choosing, would have been a great increase of strength. Another, was the reported divisions among yourselves, which turned out to be too true, and which you would have triumphed over still better, had you not gone, like a piqued woman, and chosen a partner comparatively indifferent to you. The third, was the increasing necessity felt by the Whigs of coming and coalescing with the Reformers, whereas in this instance you go, as if with a confession of weakness, to the Whigs. The fourth, and most general, was the late good fortune of the Allied promise-breakers, who are so anxious to revive the old prejudices, bigotries, and tyrannies, and towards whom it becomes every lover of liberty to put on his most decided singleness of aspect, unidentified in the slightest degree with any of their common-liv-eries. I mean, that Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, with all his abstract admiration of liberty, and in many instances his practical efforts in its behalf, is still a lawyer of too professional a cast to represent its most unshackled champions. He is still too much pulled back with precedents, and fretted within pales. He may not always oblige his party, but I recollect nothing he ever did to disoblige them; and a Westminster Representative, I think, should sometimes do that. He does not shew much deference to those in power; but let him change places with them, and there is reason to suspect he would not look very good-humouredly on a want of it. In religious liberality, he will allow to others, of course, all which he has claimed for himself,—which is to go as far as precedent and worldly countenance make safe and admissible; but there is also reason to suspect, that, to go beyond him, as he has gone beyond others, makes all the difference in the world in the tolerability of an opinion. I am sorry to be obliged to notice these defects in one, to whom it is great praise not to have been more hurt by his profession, and who, if professions were represented in the House, would make a most liberal and favourable specimen of the one in question,—of Westminster-Hall;—but Westminster itself. Still however, Sir SAMUEL may do his usual good in the House, and I shall be as forward among his admirers as usual;—more forward, if he does more than usual,—and most happy to find myself mistaken.—I have been reminded by a respectable journal of what the lawyers did for the glorious Revolution of 1688; but alas! the same words remind me of what the lawyers also undid,—and of those very Septennial Parliaments, which are so truly, Gentlemen, the barmen of our song.

I cannot finish this letter without calling to mind the handsome readiness with which Major CARTWRIGHT, ever preferring his cause to himself, withdrew his name from the poll, when he feared that its continuance might injure Sir FRANCIS. As to the remaining candidate, I have some tenderness for the name; and he himself has now left me, I trust, as little necessity as inclination to contradict the paltry artifices of the government-writers, and shew that I have no sympathy with the nature.—I remain, Gentlemen,

Your old and faithful friend,

THE EXAMINER.

LATE HOUSE OF COMMONS—STATE OF PARTIES.

It will assist our estimate of the character of the late House of Commons, if we look a little into the history of the three great political parties which divided the country, from the commencement to the close of its career. These were, and are, the Ministerialists, the Whigs or Opposition, and the Democratic or Popular Party—which also presents a general and sometimes a powerful opposition to the Minister of the day, but without any regular plan.

1. THE MINISTERIAL PARTY.—Ministers themselves were but a feeble race; making their holes in the monument of Pitt,—the rag-end of his Administration, and zealous adherents to his one principle; having some little credit, as weak men generally have, for good intentions; but resting their claims upon a clerk-like dexterity in the small details of business, rather than upon eminent talents and commanding views. The preceding Parliament had declared them unfit to guide the helm: But, after a reluctant, feeble, and unsuccessful attempt to engage others, it was said that no better could be found; and the vessel was allowed to drift on, the passengers confiding more in the strength of her timbers than in the skill of her steersmen. Liverpool, the nominal Premier, had at least some character for "respectability;" and what Castlereagh wanted in that, he made up by native assurance and happy address. Sidmouth was at the head of the Police; like Dogberry, eager to "comprehend notorious benefactors;" and, for a master constable, having no small portion of decency and sanctity. The rest of the appointments were filled by a nameless herd, who had climbed to their places, and who still held them, by obsequious time-serving, and laborious plodding in the small matters committed to their care. Canning, a Tory in principle, and a place-hunter by profession, had drawn out a bill of indictment against his colleagues,—had fought with the Fishman, and thrown up his Secretaryship in a pet: But he "longed for the flesh-pots," and was still flirting with office, though he found fault with every thing; and it was not till some time after that he was sent to gather the golden sands of Tagus, learn the principles of the Jesuits and the practice of the Holy Inquisition, and then return thoroughly qualified to play the buffoon on the stage of St. Stephen's, for the amusement of the "country gentlemen," or to be the prize-fighter of Castlereagh, whom he had sought to kill, and of Sidmouth whom he had always derided.

But whatever might be the merits of Ministers themselves, the Ministerial party was all-powerful in the country. It had stood long; had struck its roots deep in society; and stretched its branches over the whole domain of patronage and self-interest. The revenue which passed through the hands of the Executive, was equal to the maintenance of half the population. The merchants and manufacturers were bought by jobs, contracts, and facilities afforded to their trade; which became the more subject to an artificial influence, the farther that war had driven it from its natural channels. The lesser landholders, drained by taxation, dissipated by luxury, and degraded by ignorance in the midst of increasing knowledge, were seduced from the small remains of their independence, by the necessity of procuring places for their sons, marriages for their daughters, and visits and gossip in the "select circles" for their jiving dames. The Nobles, naturally haughty, indolent, and leaning to Toryism, had been recruited by frequent levies from among the most devoted disciples of terrorism and Pitt. And Bonaparte being still at the apex of his power, and the fear of invasion not quite extinct, the alarm of that, with the knell of Jacobinism, kept up by the designing, yet tangled in the ears of all whom we have omitted in the preceding classification of the foolish and feeble-minded.

These circumstances gave a decided character to the majority of the House of Commons. Even in the few instances where the members of that Assembly are returned neither directly by the nomination of Peers, nor indirectly by the influence of the Crown, the people, except in one or two solitary instances, flung their franchise into the hands of the weakest (*abstractly* the weakest) Administration that had appeared in England for a century. A return to manlier habits and a sounder faith, though at last it did come in the revolution of years, came too late for the correction of Ministers, for the character of the House of Commons, and for the public interests. The Ministers,—or let us point more particularly to Castlereagh, after his return from the Continent,—became, on the ground of their good fortune abroad, vain, insolent, and tyrannical at home, regardless of their original character for good intentions, and tenacious of place beyond all former measure of adherence to “the one principle.” The House, grown old in prodigality, and hacknied in subservience, even when it did attempt to “assume a virtue,” failed to make itself either respected or feared: The people could petition, recommend, remonstrate; but they had no means of removing bad Ministers or unfaithful Representatives; the single share which they possessed of the birth-right of freedom was a small one, and they had thrown it away; so their portion was now the bitter remorse of *Esau*.

2. THE WHIG OR REGULAR OPPOSITION PARTY, had declined, from the same causes that had made the Ministerial interests advance. They still could number many men of talents, and a few of high moral excellence; but their chiefs had fallen or were falling,—their front ranks were thinned, as well as those of the Ministry, by the shafts of death or the progress of decay. The wisdom and the eloquence of Fox were mute; the spirit and the fancy of Windham delighted no more; and the brilliancy of Sheridan was flickering in the socket. The acuteness of Tierney, the legal learning of Romilly, and the hardihood of Brougham, still remained to the party; but these were little, compared to the mighty spirits that are gone. The liberal and scientific views of Horner, opened but to be closed for ever; and the honest voice of the intrepid Whitbread was raising its last warnings.

It was the misfortune of the Whigs, to have been recently in office, when their stay was too short for enabling the country to form a just estimate of their value. The very slender and faulty performances of their brief reign, too, were measured by a standard of most extravagant expectation. Their political prophecies, also, respecting Bonaparte and the war, had very generally failed; while the indiscriminate and universal character of their opposition, in trifles as well as in grave concerns, took from it much of its proper dignity and of its natural weight even in the House, by giving to it the air of a vulgar scramble for power. Out of doors, again, the influence of the Whigs, if we except the few who dined and drank themselves into Whiggism, was rather of an aristocratic nature: resting mainly on the support of certain great families who inherited their principles in the same way as their estates, and much to the same purpose. A party so constituted, and so conducting itself, was not likely to gain proselytes either from the Court or the people. It has accordingly, as we have already hinted, been rather on the decline.

3. THE POPULAR PARTY, as it now exists, came in place of the old Country party,—when the landed gentlemen, yielding to the various influences of the present reign, began to neglect their ancient and honourable station as leaders of the people; and the people, resenting that abandonment, and eager for independence, forsook the standards under which they were wont to rally in former times. Willis may be regarded as the founder of this party in the House of Commons; and he has been suc-

ceeded by Tooke, Burdett, and some others, eminent for talents, but standing almost alone. The failure of those high hopes which had been built upon the Whig Administration, gave it a great impulse; the forcing of the Duke of York from an office the patronage of which he had abused, marked its occasional energy and its farther development; but it was the distresses, burdens, and blunders of later years, that revealed the full extent of its numbers, and the mystery both of its weakness and its strength. One cause of the rapid growth of this party, has undoubtedly been, the increased intelligence of the people. This, though too much overlooked by statesmen in their scramble for office, is the hinge upon which government must ultimately turn. The science of politics may be deep and difficult; but the practical results are palpably felt, and clearly judged of, by every man of common understanding. It was impossible to hide from the people, that the Commons, their constitutional guardians, had deserted them, and sold themselves to those other branches of the state on whom they were meant to be a check. Hence a reaction; which has been augmented by the increased number, energy, and spirit of popular writings. These writings have indeed, in a great measure, come in the stead of the House of Commons; and, rather than any thing that is done in that Assembly, are now the safeguards of our liberty. This has nearly put an end to the idolatry of names. Philosophy, while she has unpeopled the earth of half its marvels, has shorn the statesman of more than half his glory; and we are ready to exclaim, with the old Swedish Chancellor, “See how little wisdom suffices to govern the world!”

In the votes of the House, the Popular party has hitherto made but a poor figure. Nor was this to be wondered at: Three fifths of the members held their seats from the Executive Government and from the Lords; of the rest, the majority were of the Whig party; and a few were traders for office on their own account. In Burdett, perhaps, as many good qualities have united, mixed with as little alloy, as ever entered into the composition of a political leader. He possesses rank, fortune, talents, character, pleasing manners, and impressive eloquence. His chief fault seems to be a constitutional indolence; and the more violent Reformers accuse him of vanity, of a certain leaning to aristocratical feelings, and of a distaste (which we do not wonder at) for some who profess the same opinions, but whose zeal outruns their knowledge and their means of promoting the interests of the cause. He has perhaps also carried his contempt of the small war of politics to excess, by absenting himself with apparent indifference when his testimony and even his vote might have been of use.

Out of doors, the exhibitions of the Popular party have been by no means fortunate. Raw, unformed, and as yet not aware either of its strength or its proper mode of acting, it has been noisy rather than wise, and vehement rather than efficient. It has been vilified and decried by the abettors of unlimited taxation and divine right. The idle and mischievous, too, have been hurtful allies. Even of its more worthy advocates, not a few have displayed a spirit of intolerance, and a contempt of other Reformers who did not go to the full extent of their visionary and dangerous schemes,—denouncing all who could not at once place their faith in dogmas which had never been tried by experience, and neglecting things of real value, in the mad pursuit of what is clearly impracticable. Notwithstanding all this, however, the cause has prospered; and the principles of liberty, and the demand of reform, are widely and deeply spread. This is the surest proof of the goodness of the cause; and affords the best hope of its ultimate triumph. But, by the decay of Treasury patronage, the Alms-bell has been gradually wasted; and the Popular party, being supported by a diminishing

strength, may, by a little concession on both sides, become assimilated with the Whigs. Then, cured by foreign experience of the iniquities of Jacobinism and the horrors of violent change, the talent and virtue of the country will, in all probability, lend their efforts to that sober and sure reform which is to be gained by gradual steps,—without struggle, except that of the mind, and without animosity, save that of disappointed sycophants and degraded panders of tyranny and arbitrary power.

Such has been the state of parties in the country; and such its organization in the House of Commons. It remains that we trace the influence which the union of heterogeneous and disproportional elements in that Assembly has exerted on the principal arrangements of our foreign and domestic policy.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

GENERAL ELECTION.

WESTMINSTER.—The Committee who conducted the Election of Sir F. Burdett have published an Address to the Electors, in which they say,—“You have successfully combated against the Treasury, the Admiralty, and all the Public Offices; against the Court and its Sycophants; against Peers, Peeresses, and their Parasites; against Bribery and Perjury; against a hired and calumniating daily Press; and against Corruption in every shape.—When you reflect upon the tyranny and deception over which you have prevailed, you will have a just sense of your own exertions, of your public spirit, independence, and strength.—On your behalf, no tricks or delusions have been employed. Your Committee have acted upon the principles of Purity of Election; they have uniformly rejected every overture for a coalition with any party, and have appealed only to your common sense and understandings.—In a contest, the most arduous which has ever been known, and with no other incitement than your own patriotism, you have nobly defeated your enemies: you have re-elected your faithful Representative Sir Francis Burdett; you have shown your attachment to the great cause of Parliamentary Reform, without which there can be no security for freedom and happiness in England; you have maintained your own exalted character; and by steadily persevering in the same course, you will finally succeed in rescuing your country from the oppression under which it has so long suffered. * * * It appears that 10,277 Electors have polled; that 4,967 Electors have given single votes, and 5,280 Electors have given double votes; that Sir Francis Burdett had a decisive majority of the single votes, and that the only reason why he was not at the head of the poll was, that 2,334 of the double votes were divided between Sir Samuel Romilly and the Court Candidate.—The result of this Election, which is entirely owing to your spontaneous exertions, is a subject of just pride and satisfaction to us all. Let it encourage us to future efforts. The enemy is ever vigilant; let us also be vigilant and united; and ever ready to oppose the attempts of tyranny and corruption to overcome our endeavours in behalf of our country.”

SIR F. BURDETT'S CHAIRING.

The chairing of Sir Francis Burdett is fixed for tomorrow. The procession will be altogether on foot, the Baronet only excepted, who will be elevated on a cart. Sir Francis Burdett will meet the cavalcade at Hyde-park Corner, whence it will perambulate the principal parts of Westminster, proceeding up the Strand to the Crown and Anchor, where a dinner will take place at five o'clock, at which Sir Francis Burdett will preside.

A kind of program of the intended procession for the chairing of Sir Francis Burdett has been published. Places of meeting are assigned to each elector in each parish, whence they are to proceed at 10 o'clock to the neighbour-

hood of Hyde-park. Different stations are pointed out for the pedestrians, the horsemen, and the carriages. The movements of the procession are to be regulated by signals made by discharging rockets and displaying flags. Its course will be along Piccadilly, down the Haymarket, along Cockspur-street, round the statue at Charing-cross into the Strand, up Bedford-street, along Henrietta-street, round Covent-garden, down Southampton-street, and along the Strand to the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The following is given as the order of the procession:—

High Constable on horseback.
Eight Assistants, two and four.
Three small dark blue Flags, used during the Election.
Band of Music, three and three.
Large white Flag, carried on horseback; motto,
“Purity of Election.”
Band of Music, three and three.
Banner of St. Paul, Covent-garden—Pink.
Electors, four and four, bearing a dark blue Flag, inscription
“Sir Francis Burdett.”
Banner of St. Ann's Parish—Green.
Electors, four and four, bearing a large dark blue Flag; mottoes,
“Burdett and Independence,” and “Burdett and
Purity of Election.”
Band of Music, three and three.
Banner of St. Clement Danes and St. Mary—Strand—White.
Electors, four and four, bearing a dark blue Flag; motto
“Trial by Jury.”
Band of Music, three and three.
Banner of St. Martin-in-the-fields—Purple.
Electors, four and four, bearing a dark blue Flag, inscription
“Sir Francis Burdett.”
Band of Music, three and three.
Banner of St. James—Cannon.
Electors, four and four, bearing a dark blue Flag; motto,
“Burdett and Reform.”
Band of Music, three and three.
Banner of St. George—Sky-blue.
Electors, four and four, bearing a dark blue Flag; inscription,
“Sir Francis Burdett.”
Band of Music, three and three.
Banner of St. Margaret and St. John—Yellow.
Electors, four and four, bearing a dark blue Flag; motto,
“Magna Charta.”
Dark blue Flag, mottoes, “Burdett and Reform,” and
“Purity of Election.”
Committee, three and three.
Large dark blue Banner, motto, “Burdett, the Choice of
the People.”
Eight High Constables' assistants, four and four.
Six Trumpeters, with Silver Trumpets, three and three.
SIR FRANCIS BURDETT
IN A TRIUMPHAL CHAIR, drawn by Six Horses.
Long dark blue Banner, carried on horseback; motto, “Radical
Reform.”
Twenty Gentlemen on horseback, four and four, to bring up the
rear of the Procession, arranged by the Committee.
Horsemen, four and four; and
Carriages to follow.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.

APPLEBY, JULY 3.—At the close of the poll for the day, and we may add, for the election, the numbers stood as follow:—For Lord Lowther, 1211—Col. Lowther, 1157—Mr. Brougham, 889.

Mr. Brougham said, the success he had met with convinced him that the majority of the independent men were in his favour; for, in spite of the attempts of his opponents to bribe the freeholders, in spite of their efforts at intimidation, in spite of all the tricks, artifices, and menaces which they had employed, he had polled 800 votes. (*Great howling and clamour.*) Therefore he could say that he had nearly gained the victory, that he must ultimately succeed in the contest, and that the day was not far distant, when, in spite of the long purses and hired agents of their adversaries, his friends would signally beat them, and conquer the independence of their county. One thing had been proved to demonstration—that the strength and the feeling of the county were in his favour; and he would here pledge himself before his friends and adversaries, never while life remained, to desert the cause of its independence. (*Great clamour.*) To conso-

litate and increase the strength on his side, the most ample arrangements were made; and he would request his friends to accompany him to the Castle-yard, that they might hear the details of a plan prepared for organizing and directing their future exertions. He had that plan in his hand—it had met with the approbation of the distinguished friends who were now by his side; and every man who valued his rights, or held the independence of the county dear, must be a party to it. (*Great clamour and confusion.*) It was the nature of some animals to come out of a hole, and after a shower of rain—some never appeared but in fair weather. Of the former class were the Tories; and from the croaking of the animals now before him, he imagined they might belong to that species, or that, being Tories, they wished to resemble the land they fed on. He had no doubt they came from London, where this species of animal abounded. (*Great interruption.*) The last and the only time he had had a contest was, opposed to persons of liberal feelings and enlightened minds—who would have secured to every point by eloquence, or to resort to tricks to overpower a adversary. To be opposed, as he had this time, to a man like Mr. Brougham, was a high honour;—he was not only a man of no common sense, but a man who took no account of the feelings of his opponents, who indicated the greatest facility in falsehood, and who added to his triumph the selfishness of a victory won by unlaudable means. Opposed during a long course to this distinguished orator—a man of the greatest talents, and of the most accomplished mind of the day—no angry feeling was indulged; no reason for complaint was given on either side; and as they met as friends at the beginning of the election, so they parted at the end with mutual thanks and congratulations on the manner in which it had been conducted. (*Great clamour.*) He thanked his friends for the zeal with which they had supported him, and for their order and good conduct during the contest; and he once more warned his opponents, that though they were declared members to-morrow, the struggle was not closed, their success was not secure; and that, till the independence of the county was finally vindicated, every new election must be a new contest.

After this address, which was delivered amid incessant clamour, Mr. Brougham retired, at the head of the freeholders in his interest, to the Castle-yard. He subsequently addressed his friends, and remarked, that steps ought to be taken which in any future struggle must secure the independence of the county. The necessity of this was manifest from the number of his votes which had been disallowed, owing to the land-assessment trick. In the east and west wards the partisans of the Lowthers were as negligently assessed, as his friends were in the Kendal and Lonsdale wards; expedition in registering the assessments was, therefore, as necessary to them in the two former, as to him in the two latter; but what did the collectors do? they hastened the assessments in the two first, and delayed them in the two last, so that the Lowthers lost few votes, and he upwards of 100 by this partiality. This was not all; he had lost nearly 200 more by the quibbles and the quibbles of lawyers, so that instead of having 900 he should have had a clear majority. Yet, notwithstanding this, he had polled more than could have been expected six months ago, in spite of the array of government influence—in spite of attorneys by the score, and tax-gatherers by the dozen—in spite of the efforts of magistrates, parsons, and the resident gentry. This was, therefore, a day of triumph; but they ought to consolidate the means of future success. He would, therefore, propose the formation of a great and independent association, which would organize their force and realize the fable of the bundle of sticks, which, though weak separately, would be strong when bound together; no strength or craft could break, scatter, or disunite them. He proposed to include the county of Cumberland in that association, and the plan had met with the approbation of the gentlemen from that quarter. The day of its foundation would be memorable in the history of the northern counties; it would not only encourage by its example, but assist other counties by its efforts and advice. That day should be fixed for to-morrow, the 4th July, because that was the day on which the Lowthers would be returned for the last time. He had another reason for fixing on the 4th of July; it was the day on which America, under the great Washington, had thrown off the yoke, and asserted her independence, and risen against oppression, and bearing up against temporary disasters, had become, next to this, the first nation in the world. He concluded by quoting, as applicable to his friends, the part of Washington's words, in which he exhorted to his nephews the secret with which it had taught in the sense of independence, enjoining them never to draw it but as self-defence or in defence

of their country, and then never to let go the hold, but to die sooner than relinquish it.

The following resolutions were then read and carried, and the meeting dispersed:—Resolved—1. That a grand association be immediately formed for securing the independence of the sister counties. 2. That the Westmoreland branch do hold its meetings in Kendal, Appleby, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Stephen, Brough, Ambleside, Barton. 3. That the Committees for conducting the present election, be first Committees appointed for managing affairs of the Westmoreland branch, and that Kendal be the central place of this branch. 4. That the anniversary of the formation be held every year, on the 4th of July, being the day when the Lowther members were returned, as we confidently trust, for the last time. 5. That the papers do lie at the Committee-men's houses for receiving the signatures of all such as wish to become members of the association. 6. That every member do hold himself bound to promote by all lawful means the object of the association, more particularly if a freeholder, by seeing that he is regularly rated to the land-tax, so as to prevent the recurrence of practices which have proved so injurious to the cause this election; and by obtaining freehold qualifications by enfranchisement, purchase, and otherwise. 7. That the members of the association, on all public occasions connected with the cause, do appear with the badge of a blue ribbon round their left arm above the wrist. 8. That these resolutions be communicated to our friends in Cumberland, who are not here present, in order that they may be adopted by the Cumberland branch of the association. 9. That independent men of all parties in politics belonging to other counties, but desirous of making common cause with us, be admitted honorary members of the association.

JULY 4.—At a quarter before eleven, the Deputy-Sheriff declared Lord Lowther and his brother, Colonel Lowther, duly elected as Knights of the Shire for the county of Westmoreland.

Lord Lowther thanked the freeholders for the proud situation in which they had placed him on the poll, and the distinguished honour which they had done him by returning him as their representative. He reminded them, that this had been a contest of principles, not of men, and denied that there had been any personalities shown to the opposite candidate by himself or any of his friends. The triumph which he now enjoyed was the triumph of the Westmoreland freeholders, as well as his; he was merely an instrument in their hands. A contest had been threatened at a future election, but he would be found at his post, and would never desert friends by whom he was so honourably supported.

Colonel Lowther felt particularly gratified with the result of this day, as the Member for Winchester had declared that his opposition was solely directed against his return. He anticipated certain success from the beginning, and his trust in the honour and zeal of the Westmoreland freeholders had not been disappointed. If the poll had continued to-day, 50 unpolled freeholders were in town to give him their support, and more than 100 others would have arrived from the country, if their services had been required. The Hon. Colonel, after a few more observations, which he uttered in broken sentences, with less hesitation and less prompting than on the previous days of the contest, concluded by giving the freeholders his most hearty thanks, and promising never to desert their cause.

Mr. SWIFT (a person, as we were informed, from London) then addressed the freeholders in terms of great asperity and coarseness, against the conduct of Mr. Brougham and his friends.

The newly elected Members were then chaired in great parade. The zeal of Mr. Swift was here conspicuous. He tore down a standard of Mr. Brougham's party, which was erected in the street entirely out of his way, broke the pole in pieces, threw the fragments among the yellows as trophies of their victory; and, after mistreating a poor old woman, gave her in custody to the bludgeon-men. The Members again mounted the hustings, and returned thanks to their friends, on which the ceremony ended, and the crowd dispersed.

The following may be regarded as an accurate state of the poll on the last day of the contest:—

For Mr. Brougham. Ld. Lowther. Col. L.			
Plumpers	823	13	4
Total votes	889	111	117
Declared majority for Col. Lowther			208
Rejected votes, which were almost wholly on account of defects in the land tax assessments			
Undecided votes, returned and objected to, on which no decision has been made by the sheriff's officer			30
			140—820

From the above it appears, that upwards of 1,100 have tendered their votes for Mr. Brougham. The majority for the Lowther party is composed of upwards of 80 magistrates and esquires, and 100 clergymen from all parts of the kingdom.

At the end of the first day's proceedings at Appleby, and after Mr. Brougham had left the hustings, a person of the name of Burrow, who is, we believe, from London, came forward, and said that he had to say something, not respecting a mistake, but an absolute false statement which had been made in the morning. (*Loud cheers from the Lowther party on the hustings.*) He meant the statement of Mr. Brougham respecting Mr. Bousfield. He knew Mr. Bousfield very well, and he had been a warm friend to the Lowthers, (*hisses from the crowd*), so that it was not in opposition to his wishes that his name was in the Lowther Committee. (*Applause from the Lowther party.*)

Mr. Brougham immediately after returned to the hustings, and as he understood a person had made a charge against him in his absence, he now demanded that the person who had done so would repeat it in the same terms in which he had made it.

Mr. Burrow came forward amidst groans and hisses, but Mr. Brougham begged that, as a personal favour to himself, Mr. Burrow might be heard. Mr. Burrow then said, that he had stated that Mr. Bousfield had been a warm friend of the Lowthers, and that he had changed his opinion and supported Mr. Brougham. (*Cries of "No, no, that was not what you said," and hisses.*)

Mr. Brougham begged Mr. Burrow (for such he understood the name of his accuser to be) would repeat what he had said, and not something (as he was informed) quite different.

Mr. Burrow then, after much hesitation, said that he had asserted that the statement respecting Mr. Bousfield was false. (*Cheers from the Lowther party, and hisses.*)

Mr. Brougham said, he would show how far this Mr. Burrow was worthy of credit. What he had said was not that Mr. Bousfield had been once a friend of the Lowthers, but that his name had been put to an advertisement beginning "We, the undersigned," without either his knowledge or consent; in other words, that it was forged. He had the letter, in Mr. Bousfield's handwriting, in which were these words. Did Mr. Burrow mean to say that the letter was not in Mr. Bousfield's hand? Did he mean to deny that Mr. Bousfield's hand had been forged? (*Applause.*) He now had only to make one remark—he had never seen a person out of temper but when he was beaten, or when he had been doing something wrong. Mr. Burrow's rash and absurd conduct was a proof that he had been in one of these predicaments. "And," concluded Mr. Brougham, "if your suspicions as to the man who was guilty of forging Mr. Bousfield's name to the resolutions fall on the same person as mine do, you will know what to think of Mr. Burrow." (*Cries of yes, yes, and shouts of applause.*)

Mr. Burrow made no reply, but left the hustings amidst the hissing of the multitude.

In consequence of Mr. Burrow having refused to explain whether the word *false*, which he had used, was intended to apply to Mr. Brougham or Mr. Bousfield; Mr. Lambton, at the request of Mr. Brougham, went to Mr. Burrow, and required him to give a more explicit declaration, that the term he had made use of did not apply to Mr. Brougham. Mr. Burrow could not be found in Appleby that night, having gone to King's Meaburn, whither a messenger was despatched for him in the morning. At length Mr. Lambton obtained an interview with him; and then desired Mr. Burrow to make the declaration we have mentioned. This gentleman at first sought to qualify his statement; but Mr. Lambton required him to make an explicit recantation of his charge, as far as it could apply to Mr. Brougham. Mr. Burrow said he could not retract what he had probably said, and authorized Mr. Lambton to say as much to Mr. Brougham. Mr. Lambton said this was unnecessary, for he was authorized to demand immediately from Mr. Burrow, that he would name a friend who should settle the time and place of a meeting with Mr. Brougham. Mr. Burrow then said that he did not hesitate to decline the demand—that he was a family man, and could not with propriety accept of it: so ended this affair. It should be mentioned, that the Lowther party had not only been obstreperous in their applause of this Mr. Burrow, when he had made his charge in the absence of Mr. Brougham, but also after he had been completely baffled by the plain statement of this gentleman, and by his own confused explanation on the hustings. We should also add, that Mr. Lambton was authorized by Mr. Brougham to tell Mr. Burrow, that he would not demand any explanation from him, if he would discover at whose instigation

he had made the false and blundering charge against him.—*Westmorland Advertiser.*

COUNTY OF DOWN ELECTION.

Lord Castlereagh and Lord Arthur Hill came together. The necessary preliminaries having been gone through, Andrew Nugent, Esq. proposed Lord Castlereagh to be one of the Representatives of the County, and Colonel Forde proposed Lord Arthur Hill to be the other. The High-Sheriff then called a show of hands, when, after the usual proclamations were made, no other candidate being proposed, he declared the election to be unanimous.

LORD CASTLEREAGH addressed the freeholders. He begged leave to return his most grateful thanks to the freeholders for the honour they had conferred on him. It was peculiarly grateful to his feelings, that, after having served them for twenty-one years, he had obtained this unanimous testimony of their approbation. He begged leave to remark, that there was no inconsistency in returning his Hon. Friend (Lord Arthur Hill) and himself: although they might differ in political opinions, the aim of both was the public good. It was only by the honest conflict of opinions that truth was elicited. It would be impossible for the most enlightened cabinet to govern a nation without an honest conflict of opinions. He hoped they would give him credit for having acted always from honest motives, and he should never shrink from responsibility. His Lordship, in a most eloquent and appropriate manner, contrasted the time when he last visited this country with the present. The country, he observed, was then in the utmost distress, owing to the recurrence from a state of war to that of peace; for we had been engaged in a contest for our very existence as a nation; and in that contest Great Britain had triumphed, and crowned herself with glory. Providence, however, then, in order to check our exultation, had visited us with a most inclement season: he recollected, in a particular manner, that the wheat on a farm which was occupied by his father was then covered with snow. Now, the contrast was most grateful, and it was his hope that prosperity would again visit the land; nothing could exceed the beautiful verdure of this happy country, and he could assure them, it was not confined to this country, but it was general. Arts and manufactures also were again flourishing, and all was one active scene of employment. Linen had again found a good market, and he felt confident that their abundant harvest would find a market in Great Britain. His Lordship further observed, that every human institution was liable to defects; but every person must be convinced, that under no constitution did the people enjoy a greater share of civil and religious liberty than in Great Britain; and as long as freedom of discussion in both houses of Parliament existed; as long as we were possessed of a free press, no real abuse would be brought forward without its correction or a remedy being found. Changes or reforms must take place deliberately, for all changes made abruptly or hastily came to no good. His Lordship again expressed his acknowledgments for the honour they had done him, and said, that not only in Parliament, but to the latest moment of his existence, he should entertain the most grateful recollection of their kindness.

LORD A. HILL then rose and shortly returned thanks to the freeholders, and said, he should always endeavour to deserve their confidence.—*Belfast News Letter.*

BEDFORDSHIRE REPRESENTATION.

TO FRANCIS PYM, ESQ. LATE M.P. FOR BEDFORDSHIRE.

SIR,—If there be any truth in the old proverb, that "the height of wisdom is well-timed retreat," the ill-timing of your late retreat will remain an unerring standard by which to measure your sagacity; indeed, there seems such a total absence of all reason for your conduct, that it must appear you were ambitious, as an old man, to finish your political existence by a riddle or a blunder; and with this, simply considered, we could have little to do, had you not connected interests therewith, which as an old and respected Member of Parliament, you had scarcely a right either to compromise or renounce. With this sentiment you must have been duly impressed, when you sat down to pen that manly and spirited address to the Freeholders of Bedfordshire, in which, to use your own language, "you threw yourself, without fear or apprehension, on the sense of the County, confident that the

result would justify your pretensions to that situation, which it had been your greatest pride so long to have enjoyed, and to the Resumption of which you looked forward, as the only reward for the disinterested zeal and honesty with which you were conscious of having devoted yourself to the service of your Constituents."

Now, Sir, had you been one of those very Constituents, what would have been your opinion respecting the author of such an Address? Could you have supposed it possible that so sacred a pledge would have been made for so speedy a violation, and would you not have considered this specimen of *Punic* faith, as better suited to the character of a smirking Irish Courtier, than the respected, independant, old English Gentleman at the Hazels?—Here, I am willing to acknowledge, your right to make calculations respecting the issue of the contest; but if the result of those calculations was opposed to the probabilities of your success—Why were they not better timed? Why not made previous to that call, which was replied to from the bosoms of your warmest friends, by their zeal and activity to ensure your success? those *numerous* and *steady* friends, to whom your final triumph appeared less problematical than your own timidity had represented.—You are well aware what class of interests and feelings in the County you were supposed to represent, and a child of one of the old *fathers* of freedom, could scarcely be allowed to abandon the charge, without witnessing the transfer of its guardianship to hands worthy of the trust.

Let me inquire, Sir, whether any such feelings actuated you in your ill-timed resignation? and, if not, what must be your regard for that cause, which arrays so many firm Patriots in defence of the Constitution, that your sudden retreat should leave a gap in its bulwarks, to be filled up by its perverters and destroyers? Besides, was there no less patriotic motive to prompt a wish that the suffrages which had so long and so nobly distinguished you, should be preserved to your family?—Alas, Sir! if report speaks true of the generous ambition of your Son, your renunciation must be viewed in a way that even "*prudent* reasons" will hardly justify! I must again observe, that your conduct, simply considered, could never have extorted these remarks, had I not considered deeply, and as deeply lamented, that you have inflicted an injury on the cause you were bound to support, which not even the retrospect of a life of silent services can obliterate; and I leave it to your own bosom to respond, whether it would not have been more gratifying to have retired from your duties accompanied by the gratitude and applause of your Constituents, than covered with the enmity and indignation of many

A BEDFORDSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

July 9.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 1.—The affair relative to the engraving, called *L'Enfant du Regiment*, which has been so often before the Court of Correctional Police, terminated yesterday. Four persons of the names of Gautier, Croulebois, Christi, and Colas, were charged with being the authors or distributors of this coloured engraving, representing a group of French soldiers, with a child of about six years of age, clothed in a military dress, in the midst of them, on whom they are all looking with apparently deep emotion. M. Claveau, after having cleared his client, the Sieur Partout, of any voluntary design to make an allusion to the son of the usurper, admitted, however, that the circulation of the engraving might hereafter have dangerous consequences. He therefore consented, on the part of his client, that the plate should be destroyed. On this offer

being made, M. de Marchangy, the King's Advocate, withdrew his prayer for three months' imprisonment, and 200 francs' fine, and left the punishment entirely to the consideration of the judges. The Court ordered the suppression of the plate, and the copies seized, and dismissed the complaint against all the persons accused. Mr. Partout, who was imprisoned, will be set at liberty.

JULY 4.—We read in one of the journals of Rome of the 18th of June (*Notizie del Giorno*)—"It is stated with certainty that the Allied Sovereigns have decided that all the ships of the Barbary Powers should be disarmed. This measure, so necessary to humanity and commerce, will take place, it is said, in the course of this year."

The Duchess of Devonshire set out from Rome for London on the 15th of June. "We are assured," says the paper before cited, "that this protectress of the Arts will return to us in the month of October next."

M. Plamher, bookseller, condemned to three months' imprisonment, as Editor of the *Courier des Chambres*, and M. Tartarin, author of *Pere Michel*, were conveyed on Wednesday to the prison of Sainte Pelagie.

The English actor, Mr. Kean, arrived yesterday at Paris.

An extraordinary fish has been taken alive at Nantes by some fishermen, who have given it the name of a sea-tiger.

Madame de Krudener resides at present at Jungbrenhoff, a country house near Riga, belonging to her brother, the Privy Councillor de Wictinghoff.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. O. Coleman, Wapping, slopseller, from July 4 to Aug. 22.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Prichard, Whitechapel, cooper. Attorney, Mr. Tilbury, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street.

J. Tickell, Crosthwaite, Cumberland, broker. Attorney, Mr. Clennell, Staple-inn.

W. Lindars, Tetworth, Oxfordshire, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Rose and Slater, Gray's-inn-square.

W. Tomlinson, Nottingham, haberdasher. Attorney, Mr. Lawrence, Dean's-court, Doctors' Commons.

T. Hornsby, Croydon, stock-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Jennings and Collier, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Mayhew, St. Osyth, Essex, miller, from July 21 to July 27.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Ball, Watling-street, straw-hat-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.

J. Reeves, Hornblotton, Somersetshire, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. King and Lukin, Bedford-row.

A. Ashworth, Ewao, Yorkshire, fastian-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Radley, Oldham.

J. Butt, Wapping, common-brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Rowland and Young, Lincoln's-inn.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 78 77½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77½.

A Notice of Mr. HAZEWELL's delightful "Views in Italy," in our next.

ALPHA is received.

Upon looking again at the Letter of our Correspondent respecting a Will (not the one mentioned in our present paper) we observe something in the postscript which has made us hesitate in publishing it,—a something which the writer perhaps will think it proper to re-consider, even in justice to his own good motives.

It may be right to mention here, that the transmitter of the other notice alluded to, has sent his name to the Office, agreeably to the excellent feelings which evidently actuate him.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 12.

THERE was a report of a conspiracy against Louis the 18th at the beginning of the week; but no symptoms appeared in the French funds or otherwise, and it has since been quite discredited. It's egregious folly however might have tended to quash it as soon as known, for the conspirators were said to be Ultra-Royalists, whose object was to dethrone Louis the 18th, and raise to the throne the bigoted—a speculation so ridiculous, considering all the circumstances of the present time, that the *Courier* pronounced it impossible to have been entertained:—and so it might have been with less ridiculous people; but absurdity is no disproof where an English bigot is concerned, much less where an old French ultra. On the other hand, the report might have been raised in order to throw a little contrasted light on the King!—so benighted, and in the background of all that is liberal, are the rest of his family!

That some of these feeble and furious persons have long been for what they call stronger measures, is well understood; nor have observers forgotten the little by-attempt in one of the agitated provinces to set up the cry of CHARLES the 10th. And here we may remark, what prodigious Jacobins Princes often are in their own families, at the very moment when they are loudest against Jacobinism. They make nothing of intriguing against and perplexing the King, nay, sometimes of rebelling and attempting to oust him. The old regal history of France, with all its loyalty and chivalry so much talked of, is little else than a tissue of such cross-purposes. The late Russian history is full of Jacobinism, imperial and aristocratical. So is the Swedish. And we have a most notorious instance of regal Jacobinism now living, in the precious, wise, manly and grateful person of King FERDINAND VII., who takes possession of his living father's throne, and imprisons and kills his most patriotic countrymen! It would be useful and exemplary to have a little treatise drawn up on the Jacobinism of Kings and Princes.

By the way, that business of FERDINAND's was never well explained. Upon the principles now broached by him, and his brethren, and their hirelings, it must have been a flat usurpation; and so, we perceive, the South Americans call it. We allude to the Chili Manifesto, which is going through a course of publication in the *Chronicle*, and in which the Independents give their reasons, excellent and indisputable reasons, for separating from Spain. We trust it will be afterwards collected into a pamphlet.

The ordinary species of news from the Continent is as barren as it has usually been of late. The most curious is an article dated Munich, respecting a quarrel between the Crown Prince of BAVARIA and his brother-in-law LUIGI BEAUMARQUIS. The writer tells us, upon "undoubted authority," that the Crown Prince had refused his signature to the act, by which EUGENE is recognized by the Sovereigns of Europe as a Prince of the Empire; and that the latter was so indignant at the unexpected refusal, that he immediately went to the King, and said he should quit Munich for Warsaw, to which place the Russian Emperor had invited him; but the King's entreaties prevailed, and the

various magnificent buildings were resumed which Prince EUGENE had commenced. The "illegitimate" Prince, it seems, has great wealth as well as taste, and uses both in a very popular manner, so that the CROWN PRINCE perhaps is jealous. "BEAUMARQUIS' income," says the article, "is six hundred thousand pounds a-year, every guinea of which he spends in Bavaria, where he is idolized." The quarrel however, which became very serious, has been "terminated by command of the King; the architect from Milan has returned, and all is right again." It is curious to see what a real and superior kind of importance these BONAPARTE people keep up with the Legitimates, wherever the latter venture to come in contact with them.

The following intelligence was received in the City yesterday morning:—

"Buenos Ayres, April 18.

"Yesterday brought us the most happy news that could possibly be received. General SAN MARTIN had on the 5th completely annihilated General OSORIO's army, about three leagues from Santiago.—The General himself had escaped with only thirty men, who were on the road to Concepcion, closely pursued when the dispatches came away. This town is in the greatest confusion, from the transport of joy; business will be suspended three or four days. The ringing of bells and firing of guns have not ceased for the last 18 hours."

Extract of a letter from Paris, contained in the *Courier*. "The courier of the Spanish embassy at Paris has brought this morning letters addressed to several respectable commercial houses, apprising them of the important news, that the American forces had taken possession of the Floridas, and that M. ORIZ had conveyed this intelligence to his Government.

A Dutch mail arrived yesterday morning. An article from the French frontiers, dated the 3d instant, after mentioning the departure of the Duke of WELLINGTON from Cambrai for Paris, observes, that his Grace is still deeply engaged in mediating between Spain and Portugal. It is added, that no doubt is entertained of his Grace's being present at Aix-la-Chapelle, in order to declare, "in person, his opinion respecting the evacuation of the French territory by the Allied Troops."

The differences between the Grand Duke of BADEN and the King of BAVARIA, do not appear to be adjusted yet. An article from Carlsruhe mentions that the Baden Minister had quitted Munich some time since, and that the Bavarian Minister, who had been absent from Baden above a twelvemonth, was preparing to have his effects removed from the hotel occupied by the Embassy. Hopes are still entertained that an amicable arrangement may be made, because of the personal friendship subsisting between the two Princes!

By the Hamburg Mail intelligence is received of the death of the Queen-Dowager of SWEDEN, her Majesty having survived her consort little more than four months. The cause of her death was a violent attack of spasms.—She was in her 60th year; and was married to the late King of SWEDEN in 1774.

There is no truth in the rumour that the new Parliament is to meet for the dispatch of business in August.—Its immediate assembling could only be rendered imperative by an event, which the last Bulletin of his Majesty's Physicians is far from preparing us to expect.—*Courier*.

The resignation of Mr. PEEL, (says the *Courier*) as Secretary for Ireland, is at length determined, and Mr. C. GRANT will be the successor of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. PERCEVAL, who comes into Parliament for Ennis in Ireland, is a son of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Hunt.—“The conduct of this gentleman throughout the late election (observes a Correspondent), was so very extravagant, that he could not have followed a better plan, had he been a spy employed by Ministers to bring the cause of Reform, as well as his own Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, into general contempt. Allowing that Sir Francis Bouverie may not have acted in Parliament to his satisfaction, had Mr. Hunt been honest and sincere in his declared hostility to Ministers, when he found that himself had no chance of being elected, and there was a strong probability that Sir Murray Macdonald might, he would have supported Sir Francis Bouverie, as the least evil of the two; but in place of this, he strained every nerve to throw him out, not only by extremely abusive and violent language on the hustings, but by printing and circulating every thing which he supposed would militate against and injure Sir Francis in the public estimation, while he scarcely noticed or mentioned the *Conservative* at all!”

The metropolis of Britain (for London, Westminster, and Southwark, may be so termed) has recorded its decided opinion of Ministers in its late choice of Representatives. Out of eight Members, not one of them is devoted to their service, for even Mr. Wilson declines to be considered as wearing their livery. If the rest of the Empire had the same right of voting as the great metropolis, we see what the result would be—a House in direct hostility to the present corrupt system.

A Correspondent has transmitted an account of the very *pathetic* Meeting between Messrs. Willcock and Hendrie, on the day of the defeat of their Champion, Sir Murray, for whom they had so strenuously exerted themselves in vain?—It may probably appear next week.

Mr. Cobden's family, it is said, are on their return to England. Mr. C. himself, it is added, means to follow in a few months.—“Hough-ho! Why did he come—why did he go?”

RUSSIAN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—The Russian brig *Rusick*, under the command of Lieutenant Kotzebue, whose arrival at Portsmouth we announced about three weeks ago, had been out on a voyage of discovery two years and seven months. The crew had continued remarkably healthy, but the vessel was obliged to put into Portsmouth, for supplies of provisions. During his voyage, which at first was directed to the North, Lieutenant Kotzebue reached a very high latitude, but we are not yet able to state it with accuracy. He fell in with a most singular iceberg, of great magnitude, which not only had a portion of its surface covered with earth and mud, and bearing trees and vegetable productions, but a portion of its *water line* covered with a shore formed by the deposit of earthly matter washed down from the higher parts of the earth-covered iceberg. On this shore a landing was made, and considerably quantities of remains of the mammoth were found, in such a state of putrefaction as to produce a most insupportable stench. The *Rusick* brought away a number of the tusks and other parts of these immense animals, which had probably been preserved in a frozen state for many ages, till the mass of ice which inclosed them, put in motion by some unknown cause, reached a more temperate latitude.—*Philosophical Magazine*.

Two forged notes on the Bank of England were lately posted up in the window of a tradesman, in Holborn-bridge (Mr. Evans), and beneath them the public were informed, Mr. W. hoped those of his customers, with whose names and addresses he was unacquainted, would excuse him from taking any more of these papers, as the Gentlemen in Threadneedle-street had declined to inform him how he was to distinguish between such as were genuine and such as were forged.—N.E. The notes and inscription have since disappeared.

In the late Westmoreland Election, it is stated that not fewer than One Hundred and One Clergymen voted for the *Lowthers*!—“The Lord gave the word, and great was the multitude of the *preachers*.”

CANTABRIGIA, JULY 7.—The Members' Prizes of 15 guineas each, for Latin Essays, have been this year adjudged as follows:—**Senior Bachelors.**—(1) Mr. J. T. Allen, St. John's. **SUBJECT.**—“*Antique numismatice species et natura.*” **Middle Bachelors.**—(1) Mr. H. J. Rose, (2) Mr. C. T. Heathcote, Trin. Coll. **SUBJECT.**—“*Inter Græcos et Romanos historice scriptores comparatione facta eorum styli imitatione maxime dignus esse videtur?*” **Sir William Browne's Medal.**—To Mr. T. H. Hall, King's Coll. for a Greek ode.—“*In obitum illusterrime Principisse Carolinæ Augustæ Sacrell Wallie Principis fluit.*” To Mr. W. E. Maltby, for the elegiacs on “*Magna civitas, magna solitudo.*” The Porson Prize, for a translation from Shakspeare, Messinger, Ben Johnson, in Greek Senarian families, to Mr. W. S. Weller, Trin. Coll. The passage was this year from Shakspeare's Henry 8th.

“The Duke of ORLEANS, who has distinguished himself by his protection of the Fine Arts, desired Mr. HORACE VERNET to paint him ten pictures at a thousand francs each. The choice of the subjects was left to the artist, who, eager to prove his gratitude as well as his talent, represented his Royal Highness in the ranks of his regiment, at the battle of Jemappe, in the early days of the revolution, when the young Prince gave proofs of eminent bravery, and was the second who stormed, sword in hand, a formidable battery of the enemy. The painter portrayed in the same picture the standard bearer, with the long folds of the tricoloured flag. It is affirmed that his Royal Highness conceived this emblem a little too prominent in the foreground of the painting, and observed, with a smile, to M. VERNET, “*Le tableau est à ravir, mais le sujet en est un peu chatouilleux.*” “Ah Monseigneur,” repondit VERNET, “*Je ne sais pas mentir à la posterité!*”—*Canard*.

We are informed that a duel lately took place in Lisbon, between his Excellency the Count of C—na, and an English Officer of that service, Major R. MINTOSH, both Officers of Cavalry, in consequence of an insult offered by the former to a Portuguese Lady of Nobility, whilst under the arm of the latter at the San Carlos. It appears they met with the sabre, and that the British Officer completely beat the Count to the ground, and that he could not be compelled to rally and combat.

We by no means wish to treat a melancholy subject with levity, but we cannot help mentioning the following anecdote. Since the bankruptcy of Aberdeen, the salary of the common hangman, as well as that of all the other public officers, has fallen in arrear. There were three half-years' payment due him; and he refused to perform the late melancholy execution till his arrears of wages were paid him;—observing, however, that he wished “a' the *gentlemen* of the Town of Aberdeen war as sure o' their *silver*.”—*Glasgow Paper*.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF BOXING.—On Wednesday night last, in consequence of a quarrel, as we understand, a father and son repaired into the street, at the corner of Whitehart-yard, Catherine-street, to fight. In one round the young man knelt down his father, when he was heard to say he was bleeding to death, and in a moment he was watering in his blood, in which state he was carried to Mr. Cole's, surgeon, of Charles-street, Covent-garden, for assistance. A desperate wound was found on his leg, which perforated some of the blood-vessels. Mr. Cole dressed the wound, and the patient was then conveyed in a hackney-coach to the Middlesex-hospital, in a dangerous condition, where he now lies.

The Ministerial papers have for a fortnight past been daily reminding us that the contest for Westminster was not a common one, but a contest for principles. Well, the contest is over, and the day of triumph come—but not for the principles those papers wished to see prevail. Since they have all along desired that the popularity of their cause should be judged by the result of this election, they must acknowledge that it is now low indeed; for notwithstanding the vast exertions made by the agents of Government, and the extraordinary influence, direct and indirect, which has been resorted to, the Court Candidate has been left several hundred votes in the rear. This defeat is the more signal, for the Ministry never did try, and never can again expect to try, a contest in Westminster under such favourable circumstances. The court candidate was pure from any positive act of political delinquency. He could affect to be independent of Ministers. He was supple, sly, and submissive. Shipwrecks and spittles, mud and confusion, were all calculated to favour his hostile pretensions. The popular party too has unfortunately been split, and came into the field with division and dissension in their ranks. Yet notwithstanding this great disadvantage, they have succeeded, and the Treasury have only obtained from the whole population of Westminster 4,809 votes, two-thirds of which may at least be estimated to be the result of compulsion, corruption, and undue influence. The difficulty which has been experienced in dragging the Treasury voters to the poll, is an incontrovertible proof of the disgust with which the cause and the conduct of Ministers is regarded by the people of Westminster.—*Stamford News.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

Information having been received that the Princess ADELAIDE of Meiningen, to whom the Duke of CLARENCE is to be espoused; was expected to arrive in London on Saturday week, a King's Messenger was despatched to the Duke of CLARENCE to the seat of Sir C. POLE, near Watford. About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the Princess, accompanied by her mother, the Duchess of MEININGEN, attended by Lord KEITH, Lady ERFFA, Lady OSTERHAUSEN, and Lady RAM; his Excellency Baron ERFFA, the Master of the Horse; his Excellency Baron KONITZ and Dr. FROMM arrived in two carriages of the PRINCE REGENT and two others at Grillon's Hotel; their luggage followed in a caravan and four horses. Soon after they alighted they partook of an excellent dinner, which had been provided in expectation of their arrival. Count MUNSTER came soon after to pay his respects, and remained the whole of the evening with the Princess and the Duchess. About ten o'clock the PRINCE REGENT arrived at the hotel, and was introduced to the Princess and the Duchess by the gentlemen of their suite. The Duke of CLARENCE came to town soon after ten o'clock, and directly proceeded to Grillon's Hotel, when he was introduced by the gentlemen of the suite to his intended bride and her mother. The REGENT and the Duke of CLARENCE remained till near half-past eleven o'clock.

Her MAJESTY was so much relieved on Monday as to be able to receive the Princess ADELAIDE of Meiningen, and the Duchess her mother. The Princess and the Duchess left Grillon's Hotel, on Tuesday, about one, in one of the PRINCE REGENT's carriages and four, with outriders, and proceeded to Kew Palace. The Princess and the Duchess were conducted to the QUEEN's private apartment, where they were introduced to her MAJESTY by the Countess MUNSTER, and were most graciously received.

Her MAJESTY is said of late to have somewhat improved in health;—but, we hear, that, well or ill, she intends to hold no more Drawing-Rooms till the departure to the Continent of the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND.

The nuptials of his Royal Highness the Duke of CLARENCE, with her Serene Highness the Princess ADELAIDE of SAXE MEININGEN, will be celebrated this evening at Kew, at six o'clock. A dinner will be given on the occasion to a select party of the Nobility. The re-marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of KENT, according to the forms of the Church of England, will also take place at the same time.—*Courier—Saturday.*

There has been some disrespect shown by some person or persons in office in France to the Prince and Princess of HESSE-HOMBOURG. They arrived in the royal yacht off Calais on Monday afternoon, and it being low water, they were put on shore in an open boat about four o'clock, when the only military honour the amiable Princess ELIZABETH, the daughter of the KING and QUEEN of Great Britain, the sister of the PRINCE REGENT, received, consisted of three soldiers and a corporal in undress, and they did not even present arms, and did not pay any attention to the illustrious personages; whereas, when the Grand Duke MICHAEL arrived there, he was received with a discharge of cannon, and as is the case when an Ambassador passes through. The Prince and Princess remained at an hotel till 12 o'clock the next day, and there was no guard of honour at their door.—*Court Circular.*

Every body knows the happy ingenuity with which the PRINCE REGENT contrived, on a late occasion, to extract good out of evil, and to console Sir W. CURTIS to his own heart's content; but it may not be so generally known, that this feast of reason and this flow of soul outlived the day, and that his Highness remembered with gratitude the delight he had experienced. The REGENT, with characteristic discrimination, sought out the obscure Artist to whom he was principally indebted, and through the medium of Sir WILLIAM and Alderman BIRCH, a professional Alderman (*Qy.* Was he of the party at Southgate?), conveyed to the Cook a Royal intimation, equivalent to a command in such a case, that he would be graciously received at Carlton-house. The Cook, nothing loth, on this extraordinary occasion, dressed himself, and, to stimulate his best exertions, was regaled on his arrival with cold chickens and tongues, before he was apprised that his Royal Highness was desirous that his skill in dressing turtles should again minister to his delight. The thing was done, and his Highness was pleased to command, that in addition to the honour, a ten-pound Bank-note should be presented to the Artist, with six bottles of the oldest wine in his cellar (*in vino veritas*). Whether, like some foreign curiosities, it was sent home in one of the Royal carriages, we have not heard. Who can refrain from exclaiming, What a gentleman this cook must be!—*From a Correspondent.*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 328.

ENGLISH OPERA.

THIS Theatre has opened for the season. We shall speak of its more operatical efforts, when the first new musical piece comes before us; and shall notice some lesser novelties next week. At present, we give our readers a sketch of its principal performers;—who are most of them of a sketchy description.

And first, to take care of our climax, and begin with the men. The chief of these, we believe (for we speak without the list before us) are WRENCH, CHATTERLEY, BARTLEY, PEARMAN, HORN, and Mr. T. P. COOKE, who has just taken his march hither from Drury-lane.

WRENCH is a sort of lively etching of an actor. He is a plump etching too, in regard to person; but he is tall, and has such quick thoughts and words, that you think him agile; he seems always on the borders of something,

rather than arrived at it: and all this, with a young aspect, a genteel figure, and a face which has the roundness and merriment of a pudding without the heaviness of it,—a knack of singing a bad song in a kind of off-hand manner and without appearing to think it a good one,—and a considerable talent of nodding, bushing, and wearing tight uniforms,—makes him get through a two or three-act piece, as if he was born for it. He is too incomplete for a great actor, but what there is of him is much too good for a bad one. He shows what can be done with a little real animal spirit and shrewdness, when they have self-knowledge enough neither to perplex themselves with over-consciousness nor to go out of their natural bit of play-ground. He is like a great good-humoured boy run up into a dragon officer. If he were not acting and making love, he looks as if he would be robbing orchards.

CHARLES has more talent for broad humour, than many give him credit for; but he overdoes it: and the excess does not look so much like excess of enjoyment, as a bad compliment to the spectators. He seems to think they will not feel it, unless he keeps ringing it, as an Irishman would say, in their eyes: and this, by the way, involves a bad compliment to himself. He has all the manner of an actor spoilt by being a favourite with a country creature. But perhaps he has mended since we last saw him. He must be very useful to this theatre, from the variety of characters which he performs.

MR. BARTLEY is well known to the visitors of the winter theatres. He is one of those actors, who give one the idea of being more intelligent off the stage than on it. The reason is perhaps, that they speak the dialogue with an air of understanding it as *readers*, while the awkwardness of their action shews they have little talent as performers.

MR. PEARMAN is a singer with a delicate and sweet voice, and is by no means destitute of feeling. Perhaps a care-worn countenance gives him an additional interest with the spectators, especially as there is an air about him of confidence mixed with presumption. He seems to know the extent of his talent, and to make neither more nor less of it accordingly.

MR. HORN is not so pleasant either in voice or manner, the former of which is weak, internal, and full of effort. The deficiencies of the latter are not of the worst kind: but they are very formal and theatrical. The best feature in this gentleman, as our before-mentioned Irish friend would say, is his good looks. He is what they call a handsome man. Of his compositions we would rather not speak, unless we are compelled. What an ungracious office is a critic's,—obliged to say those things of men who may be the best fellows in the world off the stage. If Mr. HORN is one of these, as very likely he is, we can only say, that he is a much better thing than either a good actor or musician:—but if he were all three, it would certainly be better.

MR. T. P. COOKE we have seldom seen but in melodramas and melodramatic characters, so that we have little to say of him but that he appears very well suited to such parts. His person and aspect are handsome, and he seems very skilful in what may be called the manual exercise of his art. We remember, however, one character, though an humble one, in which we ought to have noticed him before, as exhibiting something of a higher talent. It was that of a *Dutch Skipper* in the *Maid of the Inn*. It was like a portrait from life, with all the mixed strength and laxness of a sea-faring hero; and the dialect was as admirable as the manner.

The women here are the same as they are apt to be in most places,—some of them very stupid, some lively, some pleasant because they are handsome, some more handsome because they are pleasant; and the commonest of them, better than the commonest of the other sex.

Those whom we do not mention at present, we beg to range themselves under any of these heads they please. We hope Miss STEPHENSON has been studying, since we saw her last; as there was a good deal in her worth cultivating, especially of the lady's-maid and school-girl sort. She sings rather painfully, and turns up her eyes a little too lavishly; but even this affectation, partly real and partly theatrical, happens to fall in very well with her slim person and her gawky kind of voice; and a handsome face, which seems to understand itself, renders her altogether admirably boarding-school.

Of Miss KELLY, who is so well known and admired, we shall also have too much to say to need describing her here. We shall content ourselves, as we well may, (and she too), with copying a sonnet written in her praise by the profoundest critic now living:—

C

TO MISS KELLY.

You are not, Kelly, of the common strain,
That stoop their pride and female honour down
To please that many-headed beast the town,
And vend their lavish smiles and tricks for gain;
By fortune thrown amid the actors' train,
You keep your native dignity of thought;
The plaudits that attend you come unsought,
As tributes due unto your natural vein.
Your tears have passion in them, and a grace
Of genuine freshness, which our hearts avow;
Your smiles are winds whose ways we cannot trace,
That vanish and return we know not how—
And please the better from a pensive face,
A thoughtful eye, and a reflecting brow.

Works of Charles Lamb, vol. I, p. 57.

THE LATE MR. BADDELEY AND DRURY-LANE FUND.

[From a Correspondent.]

Proceedings have been instituted by the Trustees of this Fund for the Support of Aged and Infirm Actors, to recover some property, unjustly and unfeelingly withheld from it, by one of the late Mr. BADDELEY's Executors. The property in question consists of some freehold premises at Moulsey, which Mr. BADDELEY, by his Will, left to be divided in tenevents, and made the residence of his aged Brethren and Sisters of the Sock and Buskin; together with a sum of money, and a leasehold estate in town, either to enlarge the establishment at Moulsey, or add to the comforts of the residents in any other way. But, alas! so undefinable a commodity is *law*, that a man may dedicate his life to the study of it, and die in comparative ignorance at last;—for although a most elaborate and voluminous Will and Testament was digested and prepared by a sage of the law, and executed with all due ceremonies by Mr. BADDELEY, it has been discovered that the Statute of Mortmain utterly defeats the Bequest which the Will contains, and the benevolent Executor, who was made the residuary legatee, instead of obeying the strong dying injunctions of his friend,—repeatedly pressed upon him throughout the Will, to guard the interests of the Charity,—most humanely insists on annihilating the claim of the Fund, and keeping the whole property himself, in the teeth of all intreaty and remonstrance. As the estate however, for want of an heir, has escheated to the Crown, the trustees are proceeding, under legal advice, to establish proof of such escheat, in which case there is little doubt but the benevolence of the sovereign will regret the property as intended by the Will. And yet, though such a result is anticipated, this heartless, unfeeling Executor of his friend's Will is determined to put the Charity to an expence of two or three hundred pounds, rather than relinquish a property he must be fully convinced will never belong to him. This man is a Surgeon; let him "anatomise Rogan," and see what breeds about her heart. Is there any cause in nature for these hard hearts?"

THE REVENUE.

The following are statements of the Revenue for the year, and for the quarter ended on the 5th of July inst.:-

	YEARS ENDED 5TH JULY.		
	1817.	1818.	Increase. Decrease.
Customs.....	£8,263,501	£10,000,379	£1,731,878
Excise.....	20,716,612	21,179,114	462,502
Stamps.....	6,020,497	6,443,768	412,771
Post-Office.....	1,230,000	1,333,000	£27,000
Assessed Taxes...	5,353,554	6,169,009	835,315
Land Taxes.....	1,187,443	1,163,621	23,792
Miscellaneous.....	262,704	517,660	251,965
	43,759,491	46,808,560	3,097,461 50,792

Deduct decrease 50,792

Actual increase, as compared with 1817, 3,046,669

	QUARTERS ENDED 5TH JULY.		
	1817.	1818.	Increase. Decrease.
Customs.....	£1,700,613	£1,837,144	£147,531
Excise.....	4,694,731	5,637,801	913,667
Stamps.....	1,332,415	1,599,814	10,199
Post-Office.....	513,400	321,400	1,000
Assessed Taxes.....	2,316,803	2,374,976	£7,880
Land Taxes.....	464,661	441,920	23,411
Miscellaneous.....	62,100	112,282	50,122
	11,080,502	12,181,237	1,151,910
			31,274

Deduct decrease 31,274

Actual increase on the quarter, 1,120,645

From these documents we see that there is an increase of above 3,000,000*l.* in the last year, and of 1,120,645*l.* in the last quarter of it; from whence we infer, that the revenue improves in an accelerated degree, inasmuch as four quarters such as the last (that is, the sum of 1,120,645*l.* multiplied by four) would amount to 4,482,580*l.*, or 1,426,017*l.* more than the receipts of all the four quarters as they stand at present. But surely, while nature, industry, and enterprise are thus favouring us on the one hand, economy and retrenchment should do a little on the other, so as at last to make our expences and revenue meet: between which, it must not be forgotten that there exists a much greater deficit than this specified improvement of the latter is able to fill up. This is the real point of view in which the subject should be placed. He cannot be called rich who has a large income, but he who lives happily and easily within his income.—*Times.*

FINE ARTS.

LETTER II.—To MESSIEURS JOSHUA CRISTALL, JOHN LINNELL, AND THE REST OF THE MAJORITY OF THE SPRING-GARDEN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,—Nearly three weeks have elapsed; and my Letter respecting the table for the sale of Prints at your Spring-gardens Exhibition-room remains unanswered. I would willingly find some other reason for your silence when thus publicly called upon, than the consciousness that your motives will not bear to appear in print: nor shall I insist on this. Whether you have any better motive or not, please to accept of such acknowledgments from me, as good manners may be supposed to dictate, for what has been orally imparted to me on the above subject through the medium of our mutual friends, of which I understand the substance to be briefly as follows:—

1st, That in the event of your compliance with my request, you fear such quantities of the trash of art would be poured forth upon your table, from such toy-shops as FULLER'S and ORME'S, that you must be at the expense of

stronger legs for it. And, 2d, That you hold the print-selling privilege in reserve, to operate as an inducement to those who are only Exhibitors, to become responsible Members of your Society. To neither of these pleas can I concede the point at issue.

In reply to the first:—Such Societies and places of Exhibition as yours, were never intended to be for any other persons than professional Artists. It is well known that shop-keeping dealers, both in pictures and prints, are out of the question. Now the number of Artists who publish their own works,—unfortunately for the public (I say so, because all the best English Engravings have been produced in this way)—are but very few; and as there is always a discretionary power vested in your Hanging Committee, of excluding such pictures as might discredit your walls, surely a table thus slenderly assailed and thus powerfully guarded, would be sufficiently safe. Forgive me, then, if I think this is mere pretext.

With regard to your second plea:—You know that I consider my son EDWIN (at the irresponsible age of sixteen) too young to become a member of any such Society; and for myself, fortunately, I am too old—that is to say, am old enough to have quitted in distaste two Societies calling themselves Benevolent, because I found them theatres of paltry personal intrigue, of which the management was usurped by those self-elected and self-illuminated legislators, who, without first principles, and incapable of distinguishing between a major and a minor proposition, would rush in with their legal shreds and patches, where BENTHAM himself would tread with caution. If you should here sophisticate, and say, I do wrong to confound yours with Benevolent Societies: without denying this, my reply would be, that I should do very wrong to occupy the pages of the *Examiner* and the attention of the public, with any egotistical view of the case. Let us therefore regard your conduct and professions, with reference to Artists in general—or rather, with reference to Art.

You say, it is for the sake of inducing those who are only Exhibitors, to become Members of the Society, that you have enacted this law of exclusion from the print-table. Is it from generosity, then, that you wish others to participate with you in the good things of the Society? or are you Jones that have lost your tails in the trap? In either case, why not, by being a little more generous and a little more frank, appeal to the generosity of others, rather than address dark hints to their selfish feelings?—Have those whom you invite to exhibit, lost all credit with you for the better kind of sympathies? Do not, in this case, invite, or admit, them at all. Keep all the good things to yourselves. You are said to have among you Saints, and but five loaves and two small fishes. Let therefore the Exhibiting rogues have none of these: Let them have neither profits of the table; profits of the door-money; sale of their pictures: nor privilege, pleasure, or pride, of hanging them in the best lights. Why should you? How can you be such simpletons?

As for those Members who are said to profess themselves to be religious beyond the generality of other men,—Is it for me to remind them of a divine precept? Or do they willingly neglect, or knowingly refuse, to do as they would be done by?

And for those few of your number, who have attained in their works so much of the genuineness of nature and the light of truth,—such a straight-forward intellectual looking out on the poetic aspect of things, as we behold in their pictures,—for them to be so crooked, uncourteous, and unkind, for so I must deem it, in the performance of their duties toward their neighbour and the public. Alas! for liberality, you, JOSHUA, in particular, whom I have formerly praised (incognito,) with so much honest pleasure: you, who in your scenes of rustic grace or classic magnificence, can “catch, ere it change, the Cynthia of the minute,”—for

you to give me occasion to assign you thus publicly of letting slip a time-*loose* and golden opportunity, whose benefit to Art might have flowed on for ages,—and from a sordid motive too, dictated either by a small-minded attention to petty pecuniary gain, or by that *esprit du corps* which should be the shame of all professors of science and the liberal arts.—I own has excited, in no ordinary degree, both my surprise and regret. But, by golden opportunity, what do I mean? (may possibly be asked.) I will answer this. Of the existing Societies of exhibiting Artists, yours was formed the last; you had therefore a glorious opportunity of doing for the art of Engraving, what other Societies, ostensibly instituted for the benefit of the arts, have left undone: what even the British Institution has not yet done. Yet how have you neglected, to such yourselves of this fair and honourable occasion. How have you avoided what was good, and sedulously copied what was most reprehensible, in the constitution and conduct of the Royal Academy. Can you be at a loss here? I mean, its private malice; its shallow, ungenerous, unpatriotic, and unsentimental habit of exclusively identifying merit itself in art, with the practice of its own Members; its beckoning to a narrow selfishness, and its consequent neglect of the existence of that British public for whose the King intended it; its ignoble striving for a small selfish benefit, and its accomplishment of a worthy and noble purpose of its institutions; and its pertinacious adherence to bad laws, frustrative of its ostensible purposes, and to the old, crooked, and low-principled roads to its honours and emoluments.

Permit me to assure you, Gentlemen, that it was far less for the sake of any profit that I expected my name could derive from your selling Mr. HAYDON'S Drawing-book, or the "Fighting Dogs," than on account of general consequences, that I made those applications which have met with your refusal. I thought it would be honourable to Artists to originate a fine thing and set a good example. I wished you to attain that honour. I thought too that the ARMYENANS would not have failed to see and acknowledge what was right, had the Lacedæmonians practised it. The Lacedæmonians! did I say? Again I am forgetful. How could I be so mistaken? How could I apply that genuine of sound virtue and of ruddy health, to your decrepid and pale-faced republic? But enough. Fortune, and plain Simplicity, and Public Good, have in vain proffered you the means of superior pleasure and superior respectability. With cold and crafty hearts, and with open but stony eyes, you have chosen to join in principle,—or, in the want of it,—the selfish and ungrateful Academic crew, who can bear to press forward to honour and glory, without bestowing on the arduous and humble art that has facilitated their progress, a single smile of disinterested approbation, or the smallest mark of favour or affection. Should you see reason to renounce the narrow notions that I conceive to be so unprofitable to the public, and so unpropitious to your final success, I shall with pleasure continue to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, your sincere friend and servant.

J. LANDSEER.

Beley-street, July 3, 1818.

CRUEL EXHIBITION.

4, Bouverie-st., July 6, 1818.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—An article, headed with the epithets "Cruel Exhibition," appears in your paper, the *Examiner*, of yesterday (Sunday), 5th July, 1818, written, as I should conceive, in a manner highly prejudicial to the interests of the house where that "Exhibition" is said to be exposed. It is not my present purpose either to expose, or defend myself on that subject, so palpably calculated to inflame the unreflecting human mind against the house in question, but to call upon you, or through you, upon the individual

author of that composition, to show, that it has not been maliciously written for the express purpose of that mischief, which such an article is too well calculated to effect; and if I cannot prove, after he shall have shown clearly that his motive is not malice, that mine is defensible, the "Cruel Exhibition" shall be suppressed, and every contribution on my part, that is not derogatory from a principle actuated by integrity of intention, shall be duly expressed. Let the author of that glowing address "to Mr. Examiner" come boldly forward under his proper name, and avow his real object for slapping it into a new paper.

"Leaving the offender in your strong hand!"—it is to be presumed with the intention (for it is not otherwise apparent) that, by his shades of colouring, your able management and popular indignation let loose, he may draw down, however really unmerited, as much odium on only the implicated multitude of the individuals in exhibiting the house, as will amount to the full gratification of his spleen and private pique; while you, by the ready admission of this article into your paper, afford a justification for the supposition, that you are a willing agent to his purpose.

Though I will admit, should he forthwith shew that I have outraged humanity, public feeling, and decorum, to the extent of his exposition, that to the public such conduct is amenable, yet in this, or any other country where laws are recognized, can it be admissible, that the same party shall be accuser, judge, and jury? To say no, is the replication every one must feel in a free country like this, where our excellent Constitution affords equal redress to the powerful, and redress to the weak, otherwise the wise and judicious, the weak and the base, would be on a footing, and the bonds of social order rent asunder; but where the grounds of accusation may turn out to be malice, or the false colouring of misapprehension, the answer is virtually an incendiary, who, while apparently but appealing in favour of helpless objects, he is effectively perverting the generous sentiments of feeling minds, substituting prejudice for justice, and mischievous consequences where approbation would be the result of rectitude and correct representation.

If however the real meaning of Mr. E. W., be he who he may, (for no doubt those letters are intended to be honoured with the dignity of initial characters) be the cause of humanity, let him furnish his name, come fairly and openly into the field, and I will not fail nor fear to meet him there on that score.

My future proceedings will entirely depend upon your prompt notice of this my call upon you, and the light you may choose, or have the opportunity of throwing, upon this matter, with the view of adopting the speediest measures commensurate with the importance of my concerns, to stem the mischief, which you must be aware is now as widely and rapidly spreading as your paper can display; but which I am willing to believe and hope has happened inadvertently on your part.—And am, with due respect, Sir, your very obedient servant,

W. JONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The author of the observations, inserted in your paper of last Sunday, respecting a cruel exhibition in a chemist's window, at the west end of the town, inherits the thanks of every person possessing the least degree of humanity. Torturing experiments, made upon animals, can hardly be justified, even upon the ground of their pretended utility, in furthering the advancement of scientific knowledge, as their results have seldom proved satisfactory; and where no good can be expected to accrue, such practices are disgraceful. It is to be lamented that a propensity to cruelty should seem to be innate with human beings; it were equally to be wished that the laws of ci-

vilized nations punished the perpetrators of such monstrous barbarities. Strange, that in this enlightened age, and improved state of chemical science, there should be found one of its cultivators so lost to a sense of its dignity, as not to exercise his talents in exhibiting some curious process, were it but an Arbor Dianæ, rather than a disgusting spectacle, calculated only for the amusement of the idle and giddy.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

PHILO-HUMANITAS.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

MR. DUFRENE'S PETITION, PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THE 5TH JUNE, BY THE HON. H. G. BENNETT, AND ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE AND BE PRINTED.

To the Honourable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:—The Humble Petition of John Dufrene, late of Leeds, in the County of York, Merchant:—

SHEWETH,—That your Petitioner begs leave to refer your Honourable House to a Petition of his which was presented on the 1st of May, 1817, praying that a Bill then before the House for investing Commissioners of Bankrupt with an unlimited discretionary power might not pass into a law; which Petition was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

That the said Petition stated various circumstances respecting a Commission of Bankrupt, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1812, which was sued out against your Petitioner, contrary to the will of one hundred and eleven creditors of his, by a person in London, who had not any legal claims for debt against your Petitioner, and who chose himself sole assignee. The allegations contained in the said Petition relative to your Petitioner's case have been verified by affidavits, which his opponents have not been able to disprove.

That the said Petition further stated, that through the abuse of discretionary power by Commissioners of Bankrupt, your Petitioner had suffered about five years' imprisonment; and as this imprisonment is still continued, your Petitioner now begs leave to state to your Honourable House the following particulars thereof, viz. That at the third public meeting at Guildhall, on the 28th of July, 1812, your Petitioner surrendered to the Commissioners under the said Commission, but protested against its validity, and signified his intention to petition the Lord High Chancellor for a supersedeas. Your Petitioner was, however, examined before the Commissioners, and he answered all the questions that were put to him; but his final examination was adjourned to the 22d day of August, in order that his Petition for a supersedeas might previously be heard. That when the said Petition came on to be heard, on or about the 17th day of August, this sole assignee, who sued out the Commission, stated by his Counsel that he could not be ready, and moved the Lord Chancellor to let the Petition stand over till the next day of Petitions, which motion his Lordship granted. That at the adjourned meeting at Guildhall, on the 22d of the same month, your Petitioner's Counsel attended and stated to the Commissioners, that the decision of the Lord Chancellor having been delayed by the said assignee, they ought to adjourn any further examination of your Petitioner until his cause should be heard; but the said Commissioners refused to adjourn, and pressed your Petitioner to be examined. Your Petitioner, however, conceived that he had gone every reasonable length by answering all the questions which were put to him at the third meeting, when he signified his intention to petition the Lord Chancellor for a supersedeas; and as this said assignee, who sued out the Commission of Bankrupt, had declared himself not ready to prove the validity of his proceedings, when the Petition for a supersedeas came on to be heard, and as he had on that occasion been allowed further time by the Lord Chancellor to answer the said Petition, your Petitioner, by the advice of his attorney, asked the Commissioners to adjourn until the validity of the Commission had been decided by the Lord Chancellor; and on declining any further examination for the reasons aforesaid, the Commissioners committed him to the King's Bench Prison, where he now remains.

That your Petitioner, therefore, humbly submits, that this conduct on the part of the Commissioners was not only contrary to all reason and equity, but that it was also contrary to law, according to the following extract from the 16th s. 30th c. 5th Geo. II. relative to the power of Commissioners of Bankrupt to

commit persons to prison, viz.—“In case any such Bankrupt or Bankrupts, or other person or persons, shall refuse to answer, or shall not fully answer, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, or the major part of them, all lawful questions, &c. (not having a reasonable objection to the wording thereof, or otherwise, &c.) it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Commissioners, &c. to commit,” &c.

That by the foregoing extract from the Act of Parliament it appears to your Petitioner, that “a reasonable objection” is a sufficient legal authority for not answering Commissioners of Bankrupt, and presuming that his aforesaid objection to answer was a reasonable one, he conceives himself entitled to an honourable discharge from the said commitment; and as such commitments cannot fail to be disreputable, the preservation of your Petitioner's character absolutely requires that he should not seek to be discharged otherwise than according to law; that such legal discharge is also necessary for his future security, because even if your Petitioner could be induced to sacrifice the present point, on which he has now suffered near six years imprisonment, and which point any person may comprehend, he would still be in danger of being recommitted by the Commissioners on some other point, which perhaps neither himself nor any other person might be able to understand, as it is the practice of Commissioners of Bankrupt to commit persons to prison on merely stating generally that the answers they have received are unsatisfactory without giving the particular grounds of their dissatisfaction, which in many instances might be essential to a further answer or explanation; and exclusive of the foregoing objections, your Petitioner submits, that if the Commission of Bankrupt be invalid, it would moreover be highly inconsistent for him to pass through such an inquisitorial sieve, thus subjecting himself to still further misrepresentation, and various other evils which might arise from either the misconception or hostility of his adversaries.

That your Petitioner, in addition to his own case, humbly begs leave to state, that he has lately read the minutes of evidence taken before the Select Committee of your Honourable House on the Bankrupt Laws, and their Report thereon, by which he regrets to find that the evidence which has been given upon this important subject could not be sufficient to enable your Committee to obtain a full view of the defects in the present Bankrupt system, because the said evidence is chiefly, if not wholly, of an *ex parte* nature, being confined to the supposed interests of creditors, while the interests of debtors and their necessary protection from injustice and oppression have been but slightly noticed; and as, in the commercial parts of the community, creditors in general are debtors also, your Petitioner submits, that the interests of honest debtors and honest creditors are one, and that without taking a full and impartial view of the subject, even the declared object of better protecting the interests of creditors must fail, because the possible exercise of injustice towards the debtor is now, in various ways, and must continue to be, productive of injustice towards the creditor.

That by the said evidence taken before the Select Committee it appears, that several harsh measures have been proposed to them as remedies for the existing evils in the bankrupt system; but these remedies, your Petitioner fears, would be worse than the disease; one of which is, that an unlimited discretionary power be vested in Commissioners of Bankrupt, and against their judgment to be no appeal.—Your Petitioner therefore submits, that such a Legislative enactment would be to be deprecated, because the limited discretionary power already vested in Commissioners of Bankrupt frequently produces the most degrading and oppressive consequences; for although a bankrupt is always examined upon oath before the Commissioners, yet, whatever may have been his previous respectability in life, he is, according to the present practice, liable to be disbelieved upon his oath; and although he may give the most full and positive answers upon oath, yet he may, at the discretion of the Commissioners, be committed to prison, there to remain without bail or mainprize, on the mere general declaration of the Commissioners that his answers are unsatisfactory; consequently a bankrupt who is committed to prison is sometimes unacquainted with the particular grounds of the dissatisfaction of the Commissioners, who may perhaps themselves be in error, because they cannot in all cases be so well acquainted with a man's trade, business, and concerns as he himself; and your Petitioner presumes, that it is only requisite that these and other evils be generally known to Parliament and to the country, in order to have the practice abolished, which your Petitioner humbly submits, bears more resemblance to the Spanish Inquisition than to an English Court of Law.

JOHN DUFRENE.

On Wednesday, an inquest was held at Old Gravel-lane, on the body of *Frances Jockey*, a young lady, aged 26, who hung herself.—Mr. Robert Maxwell said the deceased was related to

him; on Monday she called at witness's house, and told them she would remain there, as she wanted to see her husband, who had promised to meet her there; she requested to lie down, and went up stairs, where she remained about an hour and a half. On the servant going to call her, she was alarmed at finding the door fastened; she made an alarm, and witness putting his shoulder against the door broke it open, when he found the deceased suspended by a silk handkerchief, one end of which was fastened to a nail in the ceiling, and the other round her neck; her feet were six inches from the floor; he instantly cut her down and laid her on the floor; she was quite dead. The deceased was the wife of a Captain of a Baltic trader. Witness, for the last eight months, observed in the deceased's manners a great alteration; at intervals she had appeared very desponding. Verdict—Insanity.

An inquisition was taken on Wednesday in Newgate, on the body of *Patrick Rawlings*, aged about 70 years.—Joseph Sevier said the deceased had been six weeks in the infirmary, and had died from a decay of nature.—The Jury were about to return their verdict, when an officer of the prison said that a gentleman who had viewed the body had remarked that there were some very singular appearances upon it. The gentleman alluded to came forward, and said he had made some observations upon the arms of the deceased, which appeared to have had some cord or string tied very tight round them and round the body.—The Coroner ordered the Assistant Surgeon to re-examine the body; having done so, he said that there were deep marks on the arms and body.—Upon inquiry he found that the deceased had had his arms himself, a short time prior to his death, with a silk cord, and said, that he never should be able to die unless he had the cord upon his arms.—Mr. Brown, the Keeper of Newgate, said that the deceased was committed to Newgate for three years, upon a charge of an assault upon a girl; he had several times before been convicted of similar offences; he was a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood of Hatton-garden. Verdict—Natural Death.

Saturday week an inquest was held at Barton, near Gloucester, on the body of *Thomas Bick*, 21 years of age. It appeared that on the preceding evening Bick was in company with two young men, when some persons came in who had been shooting, and having put down their gun, it was taken up by James Ravenhill, who, pointing it at the deceased, in a jocular way, said, "Mind I don't shoot you," when the piece instantly went off, lodging the whole of its contents in the head of the deceased, who lingered in the most excruciating agony for about an hour and a half, and then expired.—The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter, and Ravenhill has been committed for trial.

On Thursday an inquest was held at the London Hospital, on the body of *David Torrington*, aged 22, whose death was occasioned by his drinking near half a gallon of rum. John Hickmot, surgeon to the London Hospital, sworn, said that the deceased was brought to the hospital on Saturday last, in a state of insensibility, in which he remained for two days, smelling very strong of spirituous liquor: on the third day, when he recovered from his stupor, he said he was a labourer in the West India Dock, and being thirsty, ran to a measure containing upwards of three pints of rum, which he drank all off, and dropped down in a state of insensibility. On the fourth day the deceased became quite deranged, and died mad on Tuesday night. On opening his body after death, his stomach was found in a high state of inflammation. Verdict—Died by excessive drinking.

As the Paddington Coach was going at a quick pace up Cow-lane, on Tuesday afternoon, the coach, on going over a sink (which was very low, not having been raised on a level with the pavement), was overturned. Two persons were thrown with great violence against a wall, and the body of the coach falling on several others who were walking on the pavement, they were dreadfully hurt.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday night, as Mr. Nangle, schoolmaster to the Catholic School, in Dean-street, Soho, accompanied by a gentleman of the name of Condy, were returning to town, from Hampstead, in passing by the Regent's Canal they observed a poor woman, with an infant, about six months old, in her arms, on the point of precipitating herself and child into the water; they hastened to the spot, and happily prevented her executing her dreadful purpose. Mr. Nangle carried the child in his arms, whilst Mr. Condy supported the unfortunate woman as far as Mr. Down's, the Union Tavern, John-street, Oxford-street, where there was a general meeting of the gentlemen of the Catholic Club assembled for charitable purposes, and to which club Mr. Nangle is Secretary, when Mrs. Down took her into a private room, and after giving her some proper nourishment, her

case was investigated; after which she was supplied with money to answer her immediate wants, and her address taken down, in order to make further inquiry into the truth of her statement, with the intention to afford her more permanent benefit.

Monday afternoon, as the child of Mr. George Freeman, builder, of John-street, Westminster, was playing before the door with some other children, a woman passing by took the infant, which was about two years old, up in her arms, and, going towards the Horseferry-road, she was proceeding to strip it, when a boy, who perceived the transaction, gave the alarm. The woman attempted to make her escape; but the mob overtook her, and proceeded to execute summary justice on her by drawing her through a pond.—She would probably have fallen a victim to their vengeance, had it not been for the interference of a constable.

On Thursday morning, as some men were digging a sewer near New Bethlem, the earth fell in, and the foreman (Marwood), with three others, were buried in the ruins. Two of the men, and the foreman, were got out after the lapse of an hour, the latter quite dead, who has left a wife and large family to deplore his loss.

The Rev. W. O'Connor, a priest, had his arm amputated on Tuesday night, in Dublin, in consequence of its being fractured in the following singular manner:—He resided at Galway, and having some business in Dublin of his own to transact, he was intrusted by a friend to take charge of a large sum of money, to bring to the capital. So careful was the priest of his trust, that having on the road placed it for security about his person when in bed, in the course of the night he dreamt that a man stood over him with a pistol in his hand, and demanded the money. Determined to protect his trust from the imaginary robber, he made a sudden blow at the supposed pistol; he unfortunately struck his arm against the bed-post, and shattered the bone in such a manner as to render amputation necessary.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d ult. at Speldhurst, near Tunbridge, Lord Cochrane, to Miss Catherine Corbett Barrow, late of Bryanstone-street.

On the 4th inst., at Salisbury, Caroline Louisa, youngest daughter of Robert Thomas, M.D., of Salisbury, to the Rev. Richard Fletcher, B.A. of Clapham.

On Tuesday, R. Stratton, Esq. surgeon to his Majesty's Forces, to Miss Lincoln, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

On Monday, Robert Hope, M.D. F.R.S. to Mrs. Davies, of Upper Cadogan place.

On the 15th ult. the Rev. D. Lewis, of Twickenham, to Miss Henrietta Warwick, of the same place.

On Thursday, at Fakenham, Kent, Frederick Devoy, Esq. to Frances Buttivant, fourth daughter of James Buttivant, Esq. Kennington.

On the 8th inst., at Eltham, James Nicholas Abdy, Esq. to Charlotte Georgina, eldest daughter of Thomas King, Esq. of Eltham.

On the 2d inst., at Wilm, Derbyshire, Christopher Biden, Esq. to Harriot, eldest daughter of John Freeth, Esq. of Risley.

DEATHS.

On Saturday night, the 4th instant, at Cobham Park, Surrey, after a very long illness, in the 67th year of his age, Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. for many years one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London.

In the 56th year of his age, James Deady, Esq.

On the 5th inst., of a decline, Miss Henrietta Cullen Brown, second eldest surviving daughter of John Brown, M.D. the celebrated author of the Elements of Medicine.

On the 6th inst. in Upper Berkeley-street, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Richardson, wife of Francis Richardson, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

On the 2d inst., of a pulmonary consumption, George, second son of the late Henry Progley, Esq. of Hounslow, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 2d inst. John Spoot, Esq. of Clapham-common, aged 49 years.

On the 7th inst. at her house at Sunninghill, Berks, Lady Lindsay, widow of General Sir David Lindsay, Bart.

On the 9th inst., aged 82, Mrs. Deane Burch, relict of the late Mr. Moses Burch, of Hungerford, Berks.

THE EXAMINER.

No. 551. SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1818

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 536.

THE FUTURE PARLIAMENT.—SPEECH OF MR. LAWSON TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

THE House of Commons is now pretty nearly re-composed,—if re-composition it can be called, the Members and precious limbs of which have not yet come together. Not that we wish to speak disrespectfully of some of the old Members, or many, we trust, of the new; but it is impossible this fine weather to help a feeling of pleasantness in thinking of a multitude of the others. What a bustle is there among them at present, in resuming their honours or enjoying them for the first time! With what an easy pride will they pass their time between this and the first session! How often look grand to their own minds, and repeat EZZEZER TOMKINS, Esquire, M.P.! How speculate upon what they shall say, or rather what they shall not say! How imagine to themselves the new kind of flowing triumph (the “swift-eyed scorning,” as a certain provoking dog would call it) with which they shall travel to take possession!—the conscious but repressed dignity with which they quit the backward-heaving coach, and enter their town-houses or hotels!—the grave but joyous dash down to “the House;”—the calm though lofty tread through the lobby;—the indifferent taking of one’s seat;—the bow of genteel and mutual congratulation to the conscious friend or more conscious minister;—the debate, too much pre-occupied or not worth while to speak in;—the vote, conscientious of course;—and all the after lounges, recognitions, presentations, bows, little laughs, megrims, dozings, dumbnesses, yeas and nays, grave faces, red faces, successful faces,—mean-growing, petty, and miserable faces.

One of the most curious things in all this is, that the Members, for the most part, go to their meeting without any requisites for the task. Some have a little general, but no local knowledge; and many more have no general knowledge, but enough local to oblige those who are worth obliging. But what we mean is, that for the most part (to judge from preceding Parliaments), they know no more of politics or the interests of humanity in the larger sense, than cattle-drivers coming to dispose of their sheep know of the beauties of the country. Yes; the Saturday-night Strephons, with bits of candle in their hats, and 335 on their arms, poking the poor sheep through thick and thin, know about as much of Arcadia, as these pinners and pounders of their fellow-creatures do of the capacities of human nature. And this is the highest “privilege of Parliament;”—for all other assemblies, who meet for a particular purpose, are bound to know something of their task. A painter, to be an R.A., must at least know black from white; and a musician must be able to discern a flat from a sharp, before he declares himself irrevocably for

the flats; but a Member of Parliament has only to cast his eye on the Red-book, and to say Aye or No, as somebody tells him, and he throws as pretty a light on his object, and makes as hum-drum a harmony, as the eyes and ears of Legitimacy can desire. Some knowledge indeed is requisite for those who oppose measures; and a good deal more for the few men, who like to have and to give their reasons for independence;—the more ostensible retainers also of Ministers must not trip, if they can help it, in their grammar or geography, though Mr. CANNING at present speaks for them all, and they need not take much trouble; but to be a regular hum-drum party man or even a Minister himself, little more is requisite than a few phrases about question—I’m sure—features—bearings—Honourable Gentlemen, &c., and such a profound ignorance of the globe and its inhabitants, as shall leave the possessor no sense of his own incapacity. My Lord CASTLEREAGH knew nothing about the first island he came to off the Dutch coast.

Enough however at present of these uninformed gentry, who

From the animated canvass come
Demanding souls.

Too many of the former Members have been returned, to shew us that a great portion of the new Parliament will resemble the old: but at the same time, enough new ones have been returned to convince us that it will be a more spirited and intelligent one. We have spoken of this matter before, and mentioned some names too well known to repeat; but every week, thank Heaven, furnishes us with some others, who enjoy a similar reputation among their acquaintance; and indeed there is one thing alone, which could not but have had considerable effect in exciting intelligent men to come forward:—we mean, the extraordinary spectacle of a set of inferior understandings continuing to rule a country like this;—continuing to rule, merely upon the strength of an enemy’s rashness, whom after all they would have suffered to reign if he would have consented,—and of conspiring with their real masters, an oligarchical aristocracy, to hinder their country’s Constitution from being renovated. The nation could not have heard, read, and thought, as it has done, and still witnessed with despair this singular and stupid disgrace. The very journals written by the hirelings would tend instinctively to injure their masters, being part of the handicraft of knowledge at any rate, and not always badly manufactured.

Among those who have been thus impelled to interfere in behalf of their country’s old reputation,—even if it be only to rescue Parliament from its unnatural character for dullness,—we have felt exceeding pleasure in hearing of the gentleman, whose name is at the head of our paper. We first saw some extracts in the *Chronicle* from his speech to his constituents; but a friend has since supplied us with the whole substance of it printed at Cambridge, and we have given another extract or two in addition. Mr. LAWSON is but 25 years of age; and we understand, had

just gained the highest honour in the University. From a scholarship he has leaped into Parliament; and what is still better, he evidently thinks that it depends on the conduct, or at any rate the proofs of intellect afforded by him and men like him to shew, whether such a leap is upwards or downwards. But we shall proceed to give our extracts, preceded by a little sketch of the previous state of the place which he put up for, taken also from the pamphlet:—

Boroughbridge is a small market and borough town in Yorkshire, in the parish of Aldborough, a large village, which also sends two Members to Parliament. The whole four have been for some years nominated by the Duke of Newcastle, who possesses a large majority of the Aldborough houses, and a small one at Boroughbridge. A week previous to the Election, Mr. Lawson announced his intention of opposing the two new members nominated by the Duke, George Mundy, Esq. Captain R.N., a relation of the Duchess, and Thomas Murdoch, Esq. (as it is believed), a barrister. Owing to the quiet way in which Elections had been conducted there for some time, much in the same way as Vestry Meetings, a Member had not thought it necessary to shew his face for several Elections; Generals Sir H. and Sir W. Clinton, the two late Members, had never been near the place. On the rumour of opposition, an express was sent to Clumber, Nottinghamshire, the seat of his Grace, to fetch down all the four Members. The two Members for Aldborough, Mr. Vernon, son of the Archbishop of York, and Mr. Fynes, son of Dr. Fynes, late Prebendary of Westminster, came down, as did Captain Mundy. Mr. Murdoch never appeared, and Mr. Vernon pleaded his cause.

At eleven o'clock precisely, on Saturday, June 20, 1818, a Hustings having been erected, and an immense concourse of people being present, it being the fair at Boroughbridge, the three candidates were severally proposed and seconded, after which Captain Munday shortly addressed the Electors. After this, Mr. Vernon spoke in behalf of his friend Mr. Murdoch, and stated his absence as quite owing to unforeseen circumstances. He assured them, he was of all men the most fit to represent them.

Some other proceedings having taken place, the new Candidate addressed the Electors:—he said—

Gentlemen, I come not as many men do, seeking the favour of their constituents, as the kingdom of heaven should be sought, by humility of profession; I come not boasting of my own unworthiness, and assuring you of my utter incapacity to serve you. Nor can I here avoid expressing my utter astonishment at the confident hardihood of those many solicitors of public favour, who ground their pretensions on having no pretensions at all; who either being fools speak the truth, or being wise men speak falsely.

Mr. LAWSON then proceeds to speak of the old representatives, and gives a good orthodox account of Parliamentary faith:—

I will now advert a little more minutely to the conduct of your late representatives, because by them we must estimate my present opponents, since they spring from the same source, and are nominated by the same influence. Well, then, they were both, I believe, Major-Generals, and I am perfectly willing to believe each, in his profession, not only major but *maximus*. I will give each of them credit for being very fine fellows in their way; and I dare say, though you have never had ocular demonstration of it, you will do the same. For we are told, "blessed is he that believeth, though he hath not seen."

After noticing the impossibility of a military man's doing his duty at once both at home and abroad, Mr. LAWSON continues in the following very pleasant and promising strain:—

They may also possibly be exceedingly grateful for your long continued favours, for passing their septennial accounts so often without even the slight ceremony of a reckoning or audit-day; but their gratitude, if any thing of the kind has ever existed, has been so great as to be, as we sometimes read, owing to the overpowering force of feeling, quite inaudible. And among all our superabundance of zeal and loyalty, we have always been under the mortifying necessity of toasting "the absent members!" And yet to state the matter fairly, their absence may perhaps be owing to their military ideas, wrong though well meant. For as

they know, that a General's business is not to go into the heat of the battle, but to remain afar off in distant security, they may possibly have applied this mode of reasoning to elections; and instead of going themselves into the bustle, may have imagined, the right way was to send their aide-de-camps here, their stewards and agents, with orders, which they expected to get obeyed with all the promptitude of martial subordination. I wish most sincerely, that maxim of common law was made part of the law of elections, "*de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*," that is, those not forthcoming are considered as not existing. If so, all the four Members that have represented this parish, (the only parish in England, I believe, that sends four) would have been long since ineligible. For no one, who bestows even the most cursory glance on the map of Britain, can help being astonished at the brilliant assemblage of stars, which our part of the country presents; places sending two Members being typified, as you perhaps know, by two little stars.* For though probably all would allow Cornwall to be the milky way, shining with a continued stream of light, like one of its own putrid pilchard bones gleaming in the dark front its rottenness, they must grant this parish to be, at least, some brilliant little constellation—the Bull's eye, for instance, or Orion's belt; unless it reminded them, of what is perhaps a more appropriate idea, some of those decayed and corrupted passages in old manuscripts and legends, where the deficiency of genuine text is supplied by a multitude of asterisks.

And yet some of you will say, "We don't like change, we'll go on as we have done." And I am aware, that there is a proverb, "when the old ones go, there seldom comes a better." This, however, your old members have taken good care, shall in no ways make in their favour; for, how can the old ones be said to go, when they never came?

After telling the Electors that he has not made up his mind decidedly in favour of Reform, but that he is willing to be guided on that point by the wishes of the nation and his constituents, he says—

Since, however, I am not as yet a reformer, you will easily perceive how unfortunate that circumstance is for my present harangue; by this untoward event, how many glittering tropes are denied me! how much appropriate invective is cut off! By what unfortunate stars does it happen, that, when nothing would have better suited my purpose, than to have told you, that all the taxation we have endured, all the misery from which we are now happily beginning to recover, was to be traced to the corruption of an overbearing aristocracy, I find it too bold an assertion? O why is not man furnished with two sets of ideas, a duplicate of conscience, a reforming one as well as an anti-reforming one, to be employed alternately as may suit convenience?—Why cannot I, like the Bishops, preach up peace in the *Lord's House*, and vote for war in the *House of Lords*? Why, alas! is not my interest adapted to my conscience; or why am I an honest and conscientious man?

In speaking of the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle to the Electors, he addresses them thus—

You will easily recollect another point, in which his behaviour was not the best, on the abolition of the annual races here. It was then almost as good as promised by his agents, that the money given to the races should be transferred to the support of a school for the education of the poor. Well, how was this fulfilled? Why his Grace at once readily came in to the proposal for withdrawing his subscription, but not quite so easily to the transfer of it. After all, considering himself not any ways bound by his agent's words, he has actually pocketed more than half that paltry sum. And he even threatened to pocket all, unless the children of Dissenters were excluded, though here he might perhaps be guided by equitable considerations. For as he well knew, that Methodists profess not to attend races, and so derived no benefit from his money when bestowed on equestrian prizes, he probably thought they had no more right to share in the advantages of his contribution when transferred to the purposes of education, in which they were both willing and wishful to participate. Another instance of his grasping spirit was visible at the inclosure, when, after having come in for, what most people would consider, a very handsome dividend, he wished also to inclose those poor ten or eleven acres of common adjoining the south road, and which had been so eminently serviceable to the poor of the place, and in which he was opposed by a lamented

* When the Duke of Newcastle got a blue riband, it was observed by a disappointed expectant, "He might thank his stars for it."

relative of mine. Thus resembling that man, of whom it was said, if you gave him England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales for his estate, he would yet want the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden. You complained heavily of these things at the time. Let it be seen you are not exactly like the brutes, that only growl and grumble when molested, and afterwards forget. Let it be seen, you have not only the power of feeling injury, but the capacity of recollecting it. Unless, perhaps, you are induced to bear the yoke more lightly, and to console yourselves, as the bully in *Tom Brown* did for his kicking; first, that it was done with a shoe of the finest morocco, and next, that it was done by a Lord.

And again:—

I do think it shameful, that having so long enjoyed the uninterrupted nomination of our Representatives, he should have sent us such inefficient Members, such monarchs of log. Indeed, I begin to suspect, that his Grace is a reformer at heart; for, although he may not for prudent reasons like to avow it in theory, yet he carries its wildest schemes of disfranchisement practically into effect. By nominating Members like our last, who so rarely attended the House, he has done what the reformers wish to see done, he has made the representation of the place null and void. He has thus effectually provided against any accusation, of our being accessaries to the votes of corrupt majorities, or the lavish expenditure of public money. And yet, I imagine, one of the most crying sins of the day, is the very slender attendance of Members of Parliament on important questions. Its all very well for them to affix M.P. to their names, and to frank letters; but it is seriously detrimental to the nation, to have questions so important as the Poor Laws and General Education, attended by about a fourth of the House. It may be very well for them to be taking their pastime abroad, or in the country; but as the fable says, "though its sport for the boys, it kills the frogs."

He thus concludes with a statement of his own pretensions:—

With respect to my parliamentary conduct, though very great eloquence never was in my line, and is what I probably shall never attain; though from my extreme youth* I am not possessed of so much general knowledge as I could wish, yet I do flatter myself, that I could on all occasions bring somewhat of political merriment bearing even in an argumentative manner on the question in debate, and that I could contribute my mite to the conviviality of the House. Besides you would possess a check over me, which you never had, or could have, over the Newcastle† nominees, the power of dismissal. So that you would look forward to each succeeding dissolution of Parliament with somewhat more anxiety than the schoolboy in the story, who only wished for it, that he might have the church service shorter by one prayer, the prayer "for the great council of the nation now assembled in Parliament." Indeed, were I to disappoint either my own expectations or those of my friends, I should be the last person in the world to wish to retain my seat, merely as I said for the purpose of affixing M.P. to my name, and of franking letters.

I have now come openly before you, I have used no unfair arts; I have held out no expectations of gain. Nay, so careful have I been to avoid all imputations of the sort, that I have not so much as a single shilling at present in my pocket; for knowing that sometimes a man found with picklock keys about him is committed as having the implements of housebreaking, so were a casual sixpence to drop from my person here, I might be accused of having come to a contested election having implements of bribery about me.

However, to be serious, I once more ask, whether you are prepared to assert yourselves as independent men, or will you consent to depart into everlasting rottenness? I promise you my best services at home and abroad. By abroad, I do not mean foreign countries; for every place I wish to consider as abroad to me, except Boroughbridge. I promise you try best endeavours, a steadfast integrity, even when I breathe the atmosphere of jobs and pensions, even were I to be put to the toil and peril of sinecure. I promise this without equivocation or mental reservation; and although I cannot go so far as the philosopher of old, who said, "Give me but standing room, and I'll move the

universe;" yet I will say, Give me but a seat, and I'll move the House.

These are perhaps the best passages in the speech of our new and very refreshing M. P. The whole of it is pleasant and full of evidences of talent, though there are some jokes in it, at once old and young (if our readers understand that paradox), not quite so worthy of Mr. LAWSON'S wit, but excellent, it must be allowed, for a Member of Parliament. Mr. LAWSON'S Cambridge friends must have been specially delighted with it; and for our own part, if they are grateful for past enjoyment, we are already grateful for what is to come,—so raviving is the idea of having one more clever man in the House of Commons! one more, who can relieve the somnolent length of the debates, and give an intellectual pinch of snuff to the attention! one more, who can help to awaken us again to a sense both of pride and pleasure, when the reigning dunces have made us stare and yawn at the same time, and the "Murphy" of the Treasury Bench "brings his puppies to the eyes of sleeping mortals."

Mr. LAWSON says he is not "yet a reformer." He is not perhaps in some received senses of the word; but he is certainly so in others, though more no doubt from the force of instinctive better taste and youthful virtue, than from any party feeling; and this is the very best way in the world to be a reformer. We are pretty staunch reformers ourselves, yet we are connected with no party. We are not acquainted with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, nor with Major CARTWRIGHT; neither have we ever seen Mr. COBBETT, nor even the great Bristol Stone, our namesake, with whom the hirelings take such flattering pains to confound us. We hail Mr. LAWSON'S appearance in public life with the sincerest joy. He is not only a man of reading and wit, but, if we are not mistaken in the meaning of some parts of his speech, he is a man of sentiment, in the best sense of the word, and has local and habitual attachments, which precede his liability to attachments more equivocal, and will unite with his intellect to guard him from their seductions. But he is young, it will be said,—triumphantly said by those who have exchanged the happiness of their youth for care and corruption. He is so; but it is this very circumstance, united with what we have just described, that we place the greatest ground of hope of him. Others have been young of course; but it does not follow that they were such young men; and whatever it may be with them, it is no longer a hopeless common-place with some others, that the finest kind of young wisdom is the most desirable species of old. In spite of care, in spite of calumny, in spite of the apparent and ridiculous triumphs of the common-place dictators of the world, they have ever thought so, they still think so, and they find their cheerfulness and their own silently increasing triumph in acting up to what they think. We hope and believe that Mr. LAWSON will help to confute these shakers of shallow heads.

6-3

GENERAL ELECTION.

CHAIRING OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

* Mr. Lawson is 25 years of age.
† So manifest was the interference of the Duke of Newcastle at this election, that two or three of his voters obstinately persisted some time in voting for the Duke, even when assured by the Borough Bailiff that his Grace was not a Candidate.

On Monday the Electors who voted for Sir Francis Burdett, assembled in the several parishes of Westminster, in each of which they were met by two Members of the General Committee, who conducted them to their appointed places in the immediate vicinity of Hyde-park, where persons had been previously stationed, bearing the parish banners. The High Con-

stable, however, and the civil officers under him, were not allowed to attend, in consequence of orders from Lord Sidmouth, as High Steward of Westminster. When the Committee were apprised that all were in readiness, an explosion-rocket was discharged from the turnpike-gate, and a signal streamer, of dark blue and white stripes, was immediately hoisted above the lamps, and remained until the parishes were in motion.—The procession then passed in order from Hyde-park-corner along Piccadilly; and as soon as all those preceding the Car had passed the gate at the top of Constitution-hill, another rocket was discharged, and the same streamer again hoisted, as a signal to halt, which was repeated by corresponding streamers to those at the head of the procession, and the whole halted, when the twenty persons on horseback immediately joined; and all others mounted fell in their rear, four and four; and the carriages arranged to follow singly.—As soon as Sir Francis Burdett was seated in the Chair, the third rocket was discharged, and the signal streamer again hoisted above the lamps, and communicated as before, when the whole procession moved forward to the east end of Piccadilly, down the Haymarket, along Cockspur-street, by Charing-cross to the Strand, up Bedford-street and Henrietta-street, round Covent-garden, by the west, north, east, and south sides, down Southampton-street, to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.—Whilst the procession was in Covent-garden, a fourth rocket was discharged from the top of the Piazza Coffee-house, and a signal streamer hoisted, when the whole halted, and gave three cheers.—When Sir Francis Burdett had alighted from the chair, the flags, banners, and chair, proceeded round St. Clement's church to Waterloo wharf, under the charge of a number of volunteer special constables, who accompanied the procession for that purpose.—The chair on which Sir Francis Burdett sat was covered with crimson velvet, fringed with gold, and was placed on a Roman car, drawn by six horses. The latter was decorated with the *fusces*, and other emblematical signs, the honourable Baronet's crest, (with a wreath of oak on each side), and the arms of the City of Westminster. It was ascended by three steps, on which were inscribed the words, *Truth, Justice, Reform*.—Sir Francis Burdett was habited in a plain blue coat. He bowed respectfully to the people on both sides as he passed along, and seemed much gratified by their repeated cheers. As the day was remarkably fine, the streets were crowded to excess, and the windows of the houses fully occupied by the fair sex. The procession was conducted with the utmost order.

DINNER AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN.

A great number of individuals who had purchased tickets for the dinner assembled as early as four o'clock, with the view of getting admission to the large room of this tavern, but the doors were kept closed. As the tickets expressed that the dinner was to be on the table at five o'clock precisely, the multitude, who had by that time vastly increased, and occupied the whole of the passage leading to the room, became very noisy, and insisted upon the door being opened. The pressure was excessive as the number increased. At last the procession arrived, and it was then expected that the door would be opened, but it still continued fast. The discontent of the multitude was now extreme. The crowd having lost all patience, burst open the door. When admission was thus forcibly obtained; it was found that a considerable number of persons had been introduced by a private passage. This excited the anger of those who had been kept back for several hours in a very uneasy situation outside of the door, and an explanation was loudly called for.—About half-past six, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Jones Burdett, and others, entered the room, and took their seats, Sir Francis in the chair. The calls for explanation, however, still continued.

Sir Francis Burdett said, it appeared that the blame was solely attributable to the landlord, who had, as he was informed, issued 100 tickets more than accommodation could be found for. He now understood that it was therefore the desire of the meeting that the landlord should be called up to explain. (*Loud applause.*)

The *Landlord*, after some time had elapsed, appeared, and was directed to stand on the table near the chair in order to give his explanation. He said he exceedingly regretted what had happened, and that it would have given him the greatest pleasure had the accommodation been such as to give satisfaction. The whole mistake was owing to the way of bringing in the dinner. He had wished to let the company in, and place it on the table after they were seated; but his opinion was overruled, and it was thought best to have every thing done before they were admitted. This took up a great deal of time, and he

had been ordered by the Secretary (Mr. Percy) not to open the door until every thing was prepared. He was exceedingly sorry for what had happened, and sincerely begged the company's pardon; but if such a meeting occurred again, he should know better how to manage, and had no doubt that he should give satisfaction.

This explanation was not thought sufficient by some of the company, while others were disposed to be satisfied with it, and considerable contention for some time prevailed.

Mr. Hobhouse hoped the company would be satisfied with the explanation which had been given. The whole unfortunate affair had originated in a mistake between the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Perry, and the landlord. They had heard the landlord state, that he was sorry for what had happened; and he could assure them on the part of Mr. Percy, that he was also most sorry. They had, during the arduous contest of this election, on many occasions shown their good temper and generosity. Let not their reputation be now lost by dissensions among themselves. Their conduct might be made the subject of calumny, and the sheets were not far from them which would soon convey that calumny to the most remote parts of the world. Let them not, therefore, act so as to put power into the hands of those persons who had no strength but from their weakness; and who only sought to vilify them, that they might afterwards delude the country. Sorry he should be to see the great triumph which had been so nobly gained sullied by dissension at the festival which was to celebrate it; but he hoped that from this moment all contention would cease.

This speech had the effect of tranquillizing the company, and the following toasts were successively drunk with three times three:—

"The People—the source of legitimate power."

"The King and Constitution, and a speedy recovery of both."

"Purity of election, and may a speedy and effectual reform enable the whole people of the united kingdom to choose their own representatives."

Mr. Sturges rose, first, to congratulate the company on the victory which the electors of Westminster had gained over the enemies of freedom, and all the influence of a corrupt administration; and, secondly, to give a toast which he had already often given, but which, under the present circumstances, he gave with increased delight. It was not the personal qualities of Sir Francis Burdett, it was not his amiable character, it was not his numerous private virtues, neither was it his great fortune nor his splendid abilities, that could induce him to give a single vote in support of his election. But if any man should ask him why he felt interested in the return of Sir Francis Burdett, he should say it was because he felt in his heart and soul that their favourite representative was the unalterable friend of freedom. If, however, that melancholy day ever should arrive when their representative no longer possessed the principles which had recommended him to their choice, he would then shrink with aversion from that toast which he now gave with delight. When Sir Francis Burdett was first elected for Westminster in 1807, they chose him because they were assured of his principles by his previous conduct in Parliament. Since that time he had been twice sent back to them, and they had twice returned him. Those elections and the present gave a complete and decisive answer to all the false assertions of the ministerial press, that the principles of Sir Francis Burdett were unpopular. He rejoiced in the success of the electors of Westminster. Many who had been active in the election of 1807 were now in their graves, but others had risen up in their places; and he trusted there would always be found in Westminster a great body of spirited and patriotic men, determined at all risks to support reform, and the best interests of their country. The cause of reform, which was the cause of liberty, he was happy to say, was daily extending itself and gaining new friends. Men whose conduct had been equivocal with respect to this great question, and even those who had been absolutely unfriendly to reform, had lately begun to speak in some measure well of it. In fact, these men felt that they had now no means of gaining the favour of the people but by pretending that they were friendly to reform. Even Lord Castlereagh himself, in addressing his constituents in Ireland, had thought it necessary to talk to them of the advantages of a free press and reform. After this, what might they not expect? Such was the language which the noble Secretary of State had used at his late election, that for his part he should not be surprised where the Noble Lord, at their next anniversary celebration of Sir Francis Burdett's first return for Westminster, to signify his wish to dine with the friends of Purity of Election! He

concluded with proposing—"Westminster's Pride and England's Hope, Sir F. Burdett."

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT addressed the meeting amidst the loudest plaudits. He commenced by saying, that he felt himself wholly unable to make any due return for those testimonies of affection, which, on various occasions, he had received from the great and enlightened city of Westminster. He could only account for them on the consideration, that having from the earliest period of his political life, up to the present moment, embracing a period of nearly a quarter of a century, still adhered to those opinions upon which he first offered himself to public notice, he now had to congratulate them on the progress of those opinions. It was now about 23 years since, on his return from his travels, he had been requested to take the chair in that very room, at a meeting of persons desirous of effecting some reform in the House of Commons. That invitation he had accepted, and had there distinctly avowed those principles which, although in some degree since modified by times and circumstances, he had, during his subsequent life, done all in his power substantially to promote. (*General applause.*) Mr. Sturch, whom he was proud to call his friend, and who had done him the honour of expressing sentiments with regard to him personally, that could have arisen only from the partiality of friendship, but which must still afford him the highest gratification, when he found that such kind and favourable sentiments were echoed by the testimony of the general voice, had made one or two observations to which he would beg shortly to refer. In the first place, however, he must say, that if the feelings which he now confessed were to be set down to the account of vanity, he had no reluctance to plead guilty to the charge. It ever had been the pride and glory of his heart to obtain the good opinion of his countrymen by an honest attention to and support of their real interests. (*Applause.*) He was aware that he had been accused of conduct not conciliatory to those who followed his opinions; that he had held himself back from his own supporters, and had not adopted the means usually employed by men whose aim it was to cultivate public favour. But having on his own part no object to carry but the recovery of the liberties of the country, he had felt a strong aversion to the performance of any act which might create even the appearance, or indicate a design, that he was desirous of succeeding in any purpose of a personal nature, or in which his personal feelings would be consulted. He had felt, that by coming forward at the time when he was called for, he should have compromised not only his own dignity and theirs, but the dignity of the cause itself. On the present occasion, he was happy to assure them, they saw him the same man in 1818 which they had seen him in 1802, when, during three successive elections for the county of Middlesex, he had, by canvassing night and day, endeavoured to advance their cause. He should not now scruple to do the same thing again; if, in this advanced period of public opinion, he thought it at all necessary to its progress. But he acted upon a different principle, because he trusted to the enlightened mind of his constituents, to the enlightened mind of the people of England, to their spirit and their determination, never to abandon the cause in its present stage of advancement.—(*Loud and various applause.*) By the course and result of the late election, they had placed the cause on a ground higher than it had ever stood on before: they had raised it and recovered it from a momentary fall, and their victory over unexpected difficulties gave them a triumph of much higher value than any former which they had achieved. His valuable friend, Mr. Sturch, had ventured upon two predictions, and if, among the wreck of political predictions, a safe one might be made, it was, perhaps, that which related to himself, and which, he hoped, his conduct would verify. But with regard to the other, as to the probability of Lord Castlereagh's falling into their ranks, he would not assert that it was impossible, because the Noble Lord had set out upon the principle of Parliamentary Reform in Ireland, and had redeemed his pledge by supporting Parliamentary Corruption in England. In speaking of such changes of opinion, it was common to appeal to experience as an instructor. Now, he must frankly state, that experience had not made him wiser on the subject of reform. He had formed opinions twenty-three years ago, and those opinions he continued to entertain. Though he had grown older, his opinions had not; and he would beg leave to say, that they were the opinions of the greatest men that had ever enlightened or adorned society in different periods of history—of Machiavel, of Locke, of Milton. He had himself no merit, except that of having duly weighed those truths which greater minds had discovered and investigated, of having maintained them with honour and integrity, and of having, when mature reflection confirmed his first impressions, adhered to

them with undeviating perseverance. Under all the circumstances of the late election, although he deeply deplored the loss of his late gallant and illustrious colleague,—deploring it as he must, although he knew him to be gone in pursuit of more distant but not less honourable objects,—it was his duty to state that he found himself happy in having a colleague by his side—a man of acknowledged ability, of steady public principles, and from whom he confidently expected the greatest support in aid of the great cause of a Reform of Parliament. (*Loud applause.*) Mr. Sturch naturally referred to the extraordinary circumstance of Lord Castlereagh's allusions to Reform, addressed to his constituents in Ireland; and, certainly, they were sufficient to countenance any man in thinking, that my Lord Castlereagh's opinion was, that Reform was rapidly advancing, and that he, dreading of all things the quitting of his office the most, had experienced the necessity of yielding a little (though as little as possible) to the strength of public feeling. It reminded him of a passage in a farce, where a master, desirous of intriguing with his servant, began by observing, "I think I have been a moderate master to you;" to which the servant answered, "Yes, Sir, very moderate indeed!" (*A laugh.*) Such might be the tone of Lord Castlereagh: it at least served to shew what his opinion was of the progress of the cause. But there was another gentleman who had uniformly and consistently declared himself the enemy of all reform—he meant, Mr. Canning; and as he had been returned by something like a popular election, and had made a speech upon the occasion, which appeared to be given with unusual accuracy, and which had also been trumpeted forth by all the press on that side of the question (which he was sorry to say was the greatest part), as containing a complete refutation of the argument for reform, it might not be amiss to enter into a little examination of it. In one part of the speech it was said, "that the war had not been so calamitous as was imagined, but had been productive of great good." Now, he could not form a conception of real prosperity arising from war, although a fallacious appearance of it might be exhibited in particular channels; but it regularly operated to dry up those which were the natural and the productive. For example, war might be favourable for a short time to gun-makers and casters of cannon; it might enrich many who, but for the war for their excuse, would be considered as atrocious criminals. The war, in the same speech, was described "as having had its peculiar prosperity." His answer was, that this was not a substantial or wholesome prosperity, and that it might be said of every crime that it had its peculiar prosperity. To instance the crime of forgery, to which another peculiarity belonged, which was, that it led to the gallows. (*A laugh.*) Had the result of the war been the same as regarded its authors, they might now have had some reason to rejoice at this peculiarity. (*A laugh.*) They (the electors) had been called wild and visionary, although many who so denominated them, themselves considered the war as unfortunate. But this it was for them to have considered at the proper time. It was not true that peace was the cause of their privations; it only put an end to those which the war must have inevitably increased. Peace certainly could not pay off the national debt, but it might prevent its accumulation. When Mr. Canning talked of the difficulties of the first year of a peace, he appeared to forget that he was speaking in the third year, and must be concluded to have nothing to urge in explanation of those difficulties under which we had laboured under the two last. Next came a sentence in which this great master of language probably meant much, but which quite surpassed (Sir F. Burdett's) poor comprehension. He talked "of the difficulty in providing employment for an exuberant population, the harvest of a long war." (*A laugh.*) The speech went on to ascribe the discontents of the country "to some malignant influence;" but the truly malignant influence was to be found in the House of Commons, which had plunged us into a destructive war, and afterwards imposed upon us war establishments in time of peace. (*Applause.*) In the succeeding passage, the Right Hon. Gentleman had perhaps been eloquent, for it appeared that it was received with applause; but he could not help thinking that he had been indiscreet. It was as follows:—"But, gentlemen, labouring as I do under the imputation of being a great lover of war, I am almost afraid to say, that there are some things in the war which I regret, and some things in the peace which I like as little as even those privations of which we have been speaking, but which are happily in a course of daily diminution. The war divided the political parties of the country on one great question, which involved and absorbed all minor considerations. When war, party had not ceased; but our differences are of a sort more

ignoble and more alarming. The line of demarcation during the war was resistance or non-resistance to a foreign enemy; the line of demarcation now is, maintenance or subversion of our internal institutions." This, then, amounted to a plain confession of what had been the original cause of the war; and that was, in his belief, the rising spirit of the nation, at the time when it was undertaken, in favour of a reform of the Commons' House of Parliament. (*Loud applause.*) The preservation of the internal institutions of the country meant, the corruptions of that House. He had opposed the war from its commencement, because he thought its object, although often denied by Mr. Pitt until he was black in the face, was the restoration of the Bourbons; its professed object being (as they knew) the independence of Holland by the opening of the Scheldt. More than enough occurred to prove that the real object was the destruction of the freedom of this country; and no better evidence could be afforded than the trial of that great and honest man Mr. Horne Tooke, and the practices made use of to convict him of high treason, merely for having laboured to promote Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Canning spoke of the brilliancy of the war, in another passage, which he would beg to read to them; he said—"Gentlemen, it does seem somewhat singular, and I conceive that the historian of future times will be at a loss to imagine how it should happen, that at this period—at the close of a war of such unexampled brilliancy, in which this country had acted a part so much beyond its physical strength, and its apparent resources—there should arise a sect of philosophers in this country, who begin to suspect something rotten in the British Constitution." The brilliancy, whatever it was, appeared to him to be that of a gamester, who, having lost nearly his all, threw double or quits, and happened to win. (*Great applause.*) In the latter part of the passage, he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had shown some contempt for the understandings of his audience. Could it be said, that it was only now that persons began to suspect something rotten in the constitution of Parliament, when the ablest writers and the greatest men of this country, Lord Camden, Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt before his power, Mr. Fox, Sir George Saville, Sir W. Jones, and others, had repeatedly declared, that the undue influence exercised in the House of Commons was more dangerous than all the assumed prerogatives of the Stuarts? To these he might add the opinions of a mind not less enlightened, perhaps greater than any of them, (Mr. Bentham), and who considered, not merely that there was something rotten in the House of Commons, but that all was rotten, and that there was hardly a sound part belonging to it. There was something curious in the following passage—"Gentlemen, when the reformers come to discuss the British Constitution, nothing can be more respectful than their language towards the Crown; nothing more forbearing than their treatment of the Aristocracy. With the House of Commons alone they take the freedom of familiarity; upon it they pour out all the vials of their wrath, and exhaust their denunciations of amendment." If Mr. Canning thought so, it might be asked, why he had not objected to the proceedings against some men who, whether rightly or not, had been brought to punishment, and forfeited their lives, for treason against the Crown; they having declared their only design to be, to procure a reform in Parliament? But the Right Hon. Gentleman wished evidently to seduce the reformers into the mazes of law, and to bewilder them with the doctrines of treason. They, however, knew well that they were only exercising their right, when they exercised a familiarity with their own representatives; and that if they were respectful towards the Crown, it was only because they meant what they professed. (*Applause.*) Lord Sidmouth and his unseemly associates, his spies, and his informers, would cast their imputations and their charges of plots upon them in vain; and, with respect to the aristocracy at large, though nothing could be more unworthy than the treatment which the reformers had experienced from them, he did not believe they could long uphold their present system of intolerance. The speech went on to say "that they, the reformers, were wise in their generation;" in reply to the whole of which passage he would observe, that they wished only for such a House of Commons as made the Act of Settlement, and that they considered it better for the Crown to depend on the people at large, than on a few boroughmongers. Another passage in the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech was as follows:—"They (the reformers) know that the battle is with the House of Commons, as at present constituted; and that that once overthrown, another popular assembly constructed on their principle—as the creature and depository of the people's power, and the unreasoning instrument of the people's will—there would not only be no choice, but (I will go further for them in a rowal,

though not in intention, than they go themselves) there would not be a pretence for the existence of any other branch of the constitution." He was glad to find it acknowledged, that their battle was with the House of Commons alone, which, in his opinion, ought to be the depository of the people's power, and not the unreasoning instrument of the Ministers' will. He wished it to be no unreasoning instrument at all, considering its true merit to consist in the protection it afforded to public liberty, and the opportunity it gave to every individual of asserting his own personal rights. It never could be the will of the people expressed in the House of Commons which voted for imprisoning men without trial, gave indemnity to the oppressors, and suffered the King's oath to be broken by the King's officers, "that justice should be denied to no man." What cause could be assigned for such proceedings, but what was to be found in the private interests of the boroughmongers? To those who were so full of apprehensions of anarchy from the carrying of reform into effect, he would suggest the danger of an approaching military despotism on the other hand. He felt happy in the belief, that it would be now impossible, in consequence of the diffusion of knowledge and just principles, to procure men in red coats out of parliament to subvert the liberties of their country. There was more danger from the two or three hundred mercenaries, not in red coats, but within the walls of the House of Commons. (*Loud applause.*) Mr. Canning, in conclusion, said,—"To maintain that Constitution has been the unvarying object of my political life; and the maintenance of it, in these latter days, has, I have said, exposed me to obloquy and to hatred; to the hatred of those who believe either their own reputation for sagacity, or their own means of success, to be connected with a change in the present institutions of the country. We have heard something of numbers in the course of the present election; and there is in numbers, I confess, a coincidence which gratifies and pleases me. The number of 300 was that of a majority which assured my return. It is the number, I am informed, of those who are assembled here to greet me this day. The last time that I had heard the number 300 in a way at all interesting to myself, was in an intimation publicly conveyed to me, that precisely that number of heroes had bound themselves by oath to each other to assassinate me. Gentlemen, against my 300 assassins I put any 300 friends, and I feel neither my life nor my popularity in danger." The Right Hon. Gentleman might have been conscious that no obloquy had been cast on him for any conscientious discharge of duty. The English people were too generous to deal thus with their opponents; and he might have felt that, if obnoxious to the people, it was because they had always found him the interested supporter of every species of abuse and tyrannical power. As to his distinction between liberty and order, liberty itself meant nothing but order; it could not degenerate into licentiousness, which was its opposite. Licentiousness, indeed, was a thing absolved from all law, the will of tyrants exercising arbitrary power; but liberty was a thing which only existed under the control and by the aid of law. Another allusion in this speech was to a letter, which appeared to have made a deep impression on the mind of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and he accordingly thought proper to draw the attention of his audience to a rhetorical flourish, from which the Right Hon. Gentleman could derive no serious apprehensions. It was no real dagger, but the air-drawn dagger of the brainy Macbeth, that haunted his imagination; he felt that that letter had spoken daggers, but meant none. They, on their sides, spoke the language of the Constitution; and no doctrine could be more dangerous to the Crown than that which represented it as depending upon interests separate from those of the people. In opposition to all the calumnies which had been asserted against them, he was confident that they had acted upon firm principles; that they had abandoned no former ground; and that neither he nor his friends had considered a seat in the House of that inestimable value as to be honourable, unless obtained by honourable means. (*Loud applause.*) He regretted to have heard that, of that sex which formed our ornament in prosperity and our strength and solace in adversity, some, instead of ministering angels, had stooped to render themselves creatures of terror, to frighten men into acts contrary to the dictates of God and their own consciences. This was, in his opinion, the only act by which that sex could ever appear in an unfavourable light. Against other calumnies it was scarcely necessary for him to guard himself in their esteem. They would not easily believe that he had bribed the whole of Westminster, and was nearly ruined in his fortune. To calumny he had so long been subject, that he had long since learned to bear it patiently. He should now, after detaining them so long, conclude by observing, that a new era was

commencing; and he begged to recommend to them liberality of sentiment in promoting its consequences, and to exhort them to make allowance for differences of opinion among themselves; to avoid doing what some over-zealous persons had done, who showed more animosity against those who differed with them on trifles, than zeal for the general object. The fact which they should chiefly keep in view was, that a majority of the House of Commons was returned by about 6,000 nominal voters, or rather by about 250 individuals, who had thus at their disposal the lives, liberties, and properties of their fellow subjects. (*Loud applause.*) He hoped they would consider what points of principle might be most easily carried into practice, by their meeting the most general concurrence, and not clashing with honest, though unfounded, prejudices. They had to redress a cruel grievance, and to do this they must combine with men who took different views of arriving at the same end. With respect to the subject of the due extent of suffrage, he did not see his much valued friend, Major Cartwright, there; but he thought it right to state, that he had always objected to his term of universal suffrage, because it was indefinite, and because those who used it never meant to carry it into effect. (*Applause.*) His own object, he might call by way of distinction, "general suffrage;" but a suffrage that should establish universal liberty, and secure the people against universal plunder. These opinions had gone forth, and if understood with wisdom, and acted on prudently and effectually, would probably in a short time bring forth some fruit. Such opinions had formed the subject of anticipation in the mind of their great and glorious countryman, when he expressed himself in these words:—"Methinks in my mind's eye I see a great and puissant nation, rousing itself like a strong man after sleep; methinks I see her like an eagle, mewing her mighty youth, purging and unsealing her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance, whilst the whole troop of timorous and flocking birds, and those that love twilight, flutter around amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble prognosticate a time of sects and schisms." (*Loud applause.*) He trusted that no imprudence on their part would prevent their success, as a mighty nation, in the struggle in which they were engaged. The maxim of tyrants was, "to divide and conquer; let that of freemen be, 'to unite and to defeat.'" (The Hon. Baronet sat down amidst long continued shouts of applause.)

The following toasts were then given:—

"Our late zealous, faithful, and undaunted representative, Lord Cochrane."

"The Father of Reform, Major Cartwright."

"Jeremy Bentham, Esq., the unanswerable advocate of the rights of the people."

"Ireland, and may her soil be as free from those accursed pests, Parliamentary corruption, and religious intolerance, as from all other venomous reptiles."

"The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird and the reformers of Scotland."

Mr. KINNAIRD said, that at so late an hour he was sensible the company must be little disposed to hear him, especially as no person could be expected to be heard with effect after their representative. Still, however, he could not help wishing to be allowed to thank them for the honour they had done him. He should also observe, that it was but justice to themselves who had been engaged in the management of the election to tell their representative that he had not to blush for any act of theirs. The Committee had only been the mechanical instruments of carrying into effect the wishes of the electors in general, and they had been amply repaid for their labours by the looks and cheers they every where met. They had neither bribed nor threatened, nor ministered to the bad passions of any man. They had made but one appeal, and that was to the understanding of the electors. They had, however, to tell their representative, that this election had been profaned by soldiers; but they could also tell him, that the purpose of riot for which they were sent, was defeated by the prudent conduct of the people. That there was not the slightest occasion for calling out the military was notorious; and he could inform the company, that the High Bailiff, who was of that opinion, wrote to the Secretary of State to have the troops withdrawn. He had thrown down the gauntlet with respect to the conduct of the election, and could challenge all the world to show that any improper act had been committed by those who managed it. Their representative had, therefore, to go again into Parliament on the same high ground on which he took his seat in 1807. The champion of their liberties was again sent to parliament by purity of election. Having stated thus much with respect to proceedings with which he had been connected, he begged leave to say a few words on the subject of reform. He had been accused by the ministerial papers of

youth and enthusiasm, and so was Sir Francis Burdett, 23 years ago. It had also been said that he was the advocate of universal suffrage. Now this universal suffrage was made the subject of ridicule by those who, wishing to go no length at all in reform, were glad to have the opportunity of declaiming against a proposition which appeared to go too far. It was, therefore, necessary that what was meant by universal suffrage should be explained. That could easily be done by a reference to the proceedings of that great body of reformers who, in 1795, assembled under the denomination of the Friends of the People. Among them were the present Vice-Chancellor, Sir J. Leach, Sir Arthur Pigott, Lord Erskine, and other great lawyers; Lord Grey, Mr. Tierney, the late Mr. Whitbread, and that illustrious nobleman who had so lately shown himself the friend of the oppressed—he meant the Duke of Bedford, when he came forward and contributed to the subscription opened for that persecuted individual Mr. Hone. It was said that he had acted imprudently, and that he ought to have waited until he saw how his own party would think fit to proceed; but he had very properly consulted only his own feelings. Well, when these great men met, and declared their principles, what did they say on the subject of the right of voting? Why they declared that "suffrage was personal and common." What could be more distinctly universal suffrage than this? It was true that they afterwards stated, that that right ought to be subject to limitations, and so did Sir Francis Burdett, for nobody ever imagined that it was intended that every individual should vote. The society of the Friends of the People, however, declared that the limitation should be so low as to put it in the power of every individual by industry to attain the right. This was precisely that for which Sir F. Burdett and those near him had contended, and for doing of which they were accused of entertaining visionary and impracticable theories. He made, however, only the principle of universal suffrage the general rule, as the Friends of the People had done, and like them regarded the limitations as the exceptions. It had been said by the agents of corruption, that those who maintained these principles were mad. Now all that he should ask of those who heard him, if ever he abandoned those principles as others had done, was, that in mercy they should think him mad, and save him from the reproach of dishonesty.

The following toast was then drank:—

"J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. whose powerful writings and whose intrepid conduct have so efficiently aided the cause of liberty."

Mr. HOBHOUSE, in a very animated address, declared his attachment to the principles, the triumph of which they were assembled to commemorate. As the question of sincerity had been touched upon, he could only express a hope that his health would never be their disease, nor his life their death. Even this was, perhaps, promising much at the outset of a political life, for he hardly knew one whose health, politically speaking, was not injurious to them, or whose death would not tend to their salvation. They came not there to consume the means of mistaken bounty, or to build up churches with one hand, and dilapidate the state with the other, or to celebrate or assist men who thought it a glory to uphold the system of the worst minister that had ever deceived or deluded the country. They came there to commemorate an event which he hoped would often recur, of electing the great man in the chair as their representative, because, by fatal experience, they had found that he was the only man whom they could trust. His return, therefore, must always animate whatever sparks of liberty might yet remain in our expiring constitution. He confessed himself glad to meet an assembly of Jacobins. (*A laugh.*) The term was of no consequence; and he seldom heard it applied except to the enemies of corruption. (Mr. Hobhouse then alluded to some of the opinions maintained by Mr. Canning, who, he agreed with the worthy elector who had just done him the honour of interrupting him, was unworthy of the notice of a rational man, and who could only be respectable in their eyes, as having been animadverted upon by the chairman.) He could assure them, that on no other account would he have presumed to introduce for a moment the mention of that abandoned name. (*Loud applause.*) He concluded by giving the following toast, which was received amidst general cheers:—

"The honest and independent Electors of Westminster—not forgetting our 2308 plumpers."

The following toasts were afterwards drank:—

"The progress of public opinion."

"Michael Bruce, Esq., the heroic deliverer of Lavalette."

"Trial by Jury; and may its suspenders be suspended."

"The honest volunteer Counsel; whose gratuitous services were found so efficient during the election."

"The Liberty of the Press; it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not, we die."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 10.—A letter from Berlin states, that M. Jules Voss has published an address to the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine, which has caused a great sensation. It is written with great eloquence, and the author has not hesitated to advocate the principles of absolute monarchy, and to recommend to the Prussian Government to refuse granting a representative constitution.

We have just learned the tragic fate of general Letellie. He could not survive his wife, who died towards the end of last month, in consequence of the unfortunate overturning of her chaise. Since that melancholy event he has never ceased to complain of his misfortune, and did not conceal from his friends that he was resolved soon to join her whom he had lost. He kept his word but too well. Yesterday morning, after having sent his servant to one of his friends with a letter, in which he announced his fatal design, he shot himself with a pistol, in the heart, and died instantly. His friend, who on receiving the letter hastened to the spot, found him extended on his bed, and weltering in his blood. His left hand, which was placed near his heart, had round it a lock of his wife's hair, and a handkerchief which she had used recently before her death. His last will, which is written with the most affecting sensibility, directs that he should be buried beside his wife.

EAST INDIES.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last, was published on Thursday, of which the following is a general summary:—

The first article is an extract of a dispatch from Sir T. Hislop, dated Camp at Pan Behar, seven miles north of Oogen, Dec. 19. This relates entirely to the affair at Nagpore, by the division of the army under the command of Colonel Scott, all the details of which are already before the public. Sir T. Hislop speaks of the action with the greatest approbation, and observes, that "there never was an instance in which not only the courage, but the allegiance of the native troops had been put to a severer test, and had been displayed in a more brilliant result than on that occasion." There is also a General Order, issued by Sir T. Hislop, dated 14th December, communicating the particulars of the above battle, to the army generally, and conveying his thanks to the troops and officers engaged therein.

The next is a report from Major-General Sir Wm. Keir, dated January 19th, stating that he had been detached in pursuit of a Pindarry Chief, who was encamped in the neighbourhood of Johud, (a place about 50 miles S.E. from Oudypoor) but that the enemy decamped; upon hearing of the approach of the Bombay division of the army. In their flight, however, they left behind them their guns and baggage, a considerable part of which fell into our hands. Subsequently to this, it appears by a despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated February 19th, that Sir W. Keir, on the 21st and 26th of January, had completely succeeded in surprising a body of Pindarries near Veera.—By the same intelligence we learn that the forts Oncholgur, Singhur, Pallee, and Boorup, (all situated between Bombay and Poonah) had surrendered to our forces. The fort of Muddinghur, also, lying between Severndroog and Bannoor, had been captured.

The next is a despatch from Lieut.-Colonel Macmorine, commanding the 1st Brigade of Nagpore Subsidiary Force,

dated Jan. 6, reporting the entire defeat of the Rajah's troops at Sreenuggur, on the southern bank of the Net-budda, about 140 miles to the eastward of Hoosingabad.

This is followed by another despatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, conveying the official details of Brigadier-General Smith's successful operations against the forces of the Peishwa; particularly his having surprised and defeated the enemy at Ashta, near Punderpoor, about ten miles S.E. of Poonah. Bapoo Gokla, the Chief of the Mahratta army, and two other Sirdars, fell in the action, with between two and three hundred men. Bajee Row quitted his palanquin, and mounting his horse fled at an early part of the engagement. He was reported to have bent his course northward. Our loss was very trifling.

The remaining documents contained in this Supplement, communicate principally only more minute details of several actions, the chief circumstances of which are already known.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUEVOS-AYRES, APRIL 17.—The following despatch has been received by the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America:—

"MOST EXCELLENT SIGNOR.—We have completely triumphed over the audacious Osorio and his followers in the plains of Maipo. The battle has lasted from ten o'clock till six in the evening, which we may, without temerity, say, has put the last seal to the liberty of America. The General of Infantry, Don Antonio Gonsalez Balcarce; the Chief of the right division, Don Juan Gregorio de las Heras; of the left, Don Rudesindo Alvarado; of the reserve, Don Liliaron de la Quintana; and, in fine, the commanders of all the corps, have conducted themselves with insurmountable courage and intrepidity. The enemy is entirely destroyed; all his artillery and baggage are in our possession; the prisoners exceed 1500, among them are more than 50 officers, besides General Odonez, and the Chief of his Staff, Primo de Rivera; the dead we are not yet able to reckon. The fugitives are still pursued by our valiant cavalry at the point of the sabre. Our loss has been very trifling. The victory of this great day crowns all; the detail of this glorious action shall be transmitted to your Excellency as soon as a moment of leisure permits; for the present I must remain satisfied in congratulating your Excellency on this event, and in your person all the inhabitants of the State. God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed)

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

"Head-quarters in the field of battle, the Plains of Maipo, April 5, 1818, at six in the evening."

Letter from a Private Correspondence, dated Buenos Ayres, 21st April, 1818:—

"We are here going on swimmingly. Intelligence arrived a few days ago of the total defeat of the Royal invading army, in the plains of Maipo, five leagues from Santiago de Chili, by the Allied army under San Martin, on the 5th inst.: 2500 prisoners, 26 pieces of artillery, are the immediate, and the clearing of all Chili the ultimate, consequences of this action, so glorious to the commander and troops employed; the former leading the troops on in person, and exhorting them to give the enemy plenty of the steel, which was faithfully executed. This action has, we may say, secured for ever the independence of South America against any attempts that can be made by Old Spain, with a view to re-establish her ancient dominion. The patriots have armed and fitted out at Valparaiso the *Windham*, formerly an East Indiaman, and now mounting 40 guns; she sailed from that port on the 4th ult., manned by the right sort of lads from the little island, with a sprinkling of brother Jonathans; her object is to take the *Venganza*, a Spanish 44, and this we think she will accomplish; indeed there is no doubt, if she can only get alongside of her. We are also hourly expecting here two vessels, of 1000 tons each and 40 guns, from North America; and when they arrive, a very powerful expedition will be formed against Lima, which it would appear can hardly fail of being successful, for the Royalists may fairly now be said to be out of breath, and at the mercy of the natives of the country. This government intends sending in all, this month, about 3,000 men to reinforce General Belgrano, the commander of the Patriot forces in Peru, who will thus be enabled to march to the Desaguadero without stopping, as the enemy must withdraw his opposing army to

cover his provinces, into which it is supposed the war will now be carried. The Russian squadron at Cadiz, and the consequent expedition, give us no alarm, for unless Ferdinand VII. can contrive to man and officer it with something better than Spaniards, he is only working for the *Patria*: for even the famous Spanish regiments, represented as heroes of the Peninsular war, have been fairly beaten at the bayonet in this last action in Chili: so that you may make yourself easy on that head. Among the subjects of congratulation, there is one which to us, as Englishmen, is not the least, namely, that now a very large and populous territory is secured for a market for our national industry, and a little time must open much more; so that in a very few years, the commerce of this country will be really valuable, and, in our chief manufactures, without a rival. We hope that our government at home will shortly see the great importance this country is of to our trade, and make haste to acknowledge manfully the independence of such an heroic people. Already we have in this capital the American Commissioners, who are, it is supposed, treating of something similar, and we ought not to be behind-hand. You may expect greater news in a few months, and depend that in such case I shall feel great pleasure in giving you advice of it."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

HERTFORD, FRIDAY, JULY 17.—**HARDENN v. CAUSTON.**—This was an action against the defendant for a breach of promise of marriage. The case excited universal interest from its peculiar circumstances. The damages were laid at 5,000*l.*—The plaintiff, who was represented to be a young lady of great personal attractions, accomplished, &c. is the daughter of a respectable tradesman at Hatfield; and the defendant is a gentleman of fortune, lately a printer in Finch-lane, Cofahill. The parties are first cousins, and in 1809, the defendant, then about 30 years of age, and the plaintiff about 21, commenced his courtship, having known each other from the earliest infancy. From that time down to May, 1817, a voluminous epistolary correspondence was carried on between them, the defendant professing the most devoted attachment to the plaintiff, whose language, in reply, evinced on her part the warmest affection. The defendant's promise of marriage was expressed in these terms: "I will marry you as soon as circumstances will permit."—It appeared that the defendant's family took every occasion to discourage the connexion, imputing the regard of the plaintiff to sinister motives. The defendant had gone the length of proposing to marry the plaintiff in private, to which she consented; but although the wedding-ring had been purchased, and the license obtained, and the half-brother of the plaintiff had consented to give her away, the contract was never fulfilled. This intimacy continued down till May, 1817, when the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, announcing that the best mode of terminating the anxious suspense which she had always expressed, was to break off the connexion, and think no more of matrimony; and he submitted the proposition to her deliberate judgment, declaring his own intention of breaking off the match. In consequence of the defendant's determination to break his promise, Mr. Palmer, a professional friend of the plaintiff's family, was consulted, and at first he wrote a friendly letter to the defendant, conjuring him to consider his rash determination; but this letter having no effect, the present action was brought. Since the commencement of legal proceedings, the defendant's father died, leaving him in possession of property estimated at 20,000*l.*—The Jury retired for about an hour, and on their return, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Four Thousand Pounds.

YORK, JULY 15.—**Wm. Smith**, aged 39, a tall, well-dressed, respectable-looking man, was charged with stealing two sheep at Claxton. The evidence for the prosecution was abundantly strong. The prisoner's son, an interesting boy, read his evidence in favour of his father. On cross-examination, he showed the utmost simplicity and innocence, and consequently rather aggravated the offence of his unhappy parent. Many most respectable witnesses gave the highest character to the prisoner for 20 years, all but the last, in which they seemed to be quite unable to speak of his character—guilty.—The prisoner's mother, a most exemplary woman, had been agitated by the situation of her son, that she expired on Friday last, owing to her excessive apprehension from the immediate approach of the judges.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- G. Oakley and J. Evans, Old Bond-street, upholders. Attornies, Messrs. Oakley and Birch, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.
J. and W. Watkins, and R. Careless, Aldermanbury, merchants. Attorney, Mr. King, Sergeant's-inn.
J. R. Oliver, Blackheath, mariner. Attorney, Mr. Rivington, Fenchurch-street.
J. Stevens, Collbrooke, Devonshire, maltster. Attorney, Mr. Luxmoore, Red Lion-square.
E. Godwin, Tottenham-court-road, cheesemonger. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn-square.
T. Walker, George-street, St. Mary-le-bone, haberdasher. Attorney, Mr. Carlon, High-street, Mary-le-bone.
E. B. Moly, Hawkchurch, Dorsetshire, baker. Attornies, Messrs. King and Lukin, Bedford-row.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

- J. Brown, Cock-hill, Ratcliffe-highway, slopseller.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. C. Clegg, Manchester, timber-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.
S. Taylor, Liverpool, chymist. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.
W. Lippeat, Kinicot, Somersetshire, tallow-chandler. Attorney, Mr. Highmoor, Scott's-yard.
R. Conliffe, Astley, Lancashire, shopkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Gaskell, Wigan.
T. West, Manchester, joiner. Attornies, Messrs. Appleby and Serjeant, Gray's-inn.
W. Dawson, Wetherby, Yorkshire, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Lake, Dowgate-hill.
M. Baron, Coleford, Gloucestershire, scrivener. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
J. Ford, Bidborough-street, Burton-Crescent, builder. Attorney, Mr. Cope, Wilson-street, Gray's-inn.
S. A. Wheeler, Birmingham, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Tooke, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
J. Ashworth, Manchester, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Temple.
T. Philipps, Haking, Pembrokeshire, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Slade and Jones, Gray's-inn.
J. W. Pearson, Great Marlborough-street, dentist. Attornies, Messrs. Davies and Son, Lothbury.
J. Jones, Cambridge, cabinet-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Toone, and Mill, Bedford-row.

A meeting was held on Tuesday on the subject of the Licensing of Public Houses, when a very good speech was made by Mr. BEAUMONT on the evils arising from the monopoly to which the system gave rise. Various Resolutions were passed expressive of the opinion of the meeting, as to the injurious consequences of the present system; since beer might be sold at 5*d.* per pot instead of 6*d.* and that the extra charge was equal to a Property Tax of 10 per Cent. on the labourer's wages.

When Mr. GOUCH was proposed at the late nomination for the county of Suffolk, a large stone was thrown at him on the hustings; which he immediately picked up, and good-humouredly observed, "You see, Gentlemen, they will leave no stone unturned against me!"

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 78½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77½.

Full notice will be taken in our next of that pleasant place of amusement, the Little Haymarket Theatre, which opened for the season on Wednesday.

The Lines by S. on the Death of a Friend, next week.

The extraordinary Communication at the same time, respecting the warrants of distress issued against some of Sir Francis Burrett's Clergers.

A Notice of Mr. NEALE's beautiful Work on Westminster Abbey, next week.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

We intend, in our publication of Sunday next, to commence a **SERIES** of ARTICLES, to be continued from week to week, the object of which will be, to enable those who are not in the habit of attending our Courts of Justice to form a true estimate of the Talents and other qualifications, of the principal Members of that part of the profession of the Law, usually denominated **THE BAR**:—They will be written by a Correspondent, who for some years has been in the constant practice of watching the proceedings in Westminster Hall. From various causes (some of which will probably be adverted to in his first article), all knowledge upon this important subject is confined to a comparatively narrow circle; and during the vacation we have thought that we could not occupy some of our columns by matter more entertaining or useful, recollecting how important a feature in the polity of the country is formed by the Administration of public Justice.

The Writer proposes that Mr. SCARLETT, the leading Counsel of the Court of King's Bench, shall be the subject of his first Criticism.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 19.

THE French papers continue their excessive, explanatory silence respecting the alledged Conspiracy; but other documents from that city are full of it; and the opinion now seems to agree pretty generally with the one we offered last week,—that the exceeding folly of the thing, considering who were the perpetrators, was no argument against its probability. So many and such high personages, it is said, were concerned in it, that neither LOUIS nor his Ministers could take any steps of inquiry; and it is now added, that its views may not have been abandoned yet. A conspiracy to displace a weak and unpopular King for a still more weak and unpopular one!—to displace a little liberality, the prejudices of which are already disgusting enough, for no liberality at all!—a jolly man of the world, who endeavours somehow or other to adjust matters, for mere old dotards or debauchees who mistake frenzy for strength, and might as well attempt to frighten the daylight with a candle in a hollow turnip, as threaten and grin down the French people with their impotent despotism!

The following document, extremely worthy of the attention of those who look beyond the little moments of little men, has just transpired. The *Chronicle* pledges itself for its authenticity. We shall give some observations upon it next week, with M. O'MEARA's Letters.

NOTE, WRITTEN BY BONAPARTE IN THE MARGIN OF SIR THOMAS REIDE'S LETTER TO COUNT BERTRAND, DATED APRIL 25, 1818.

"1. I gave you to understand, when you presented this letter to me, that I would not condescend to notice it, and that you need not translate it to me, since it is not in the form which has been observed for three years.

"2. This fresh outrage only dishonours this coxcomb. The King of England alone is entitled to treat with me on an equality.

"3. This crafty proceeding has one object—to prevent your exposing the criminal plot they have been contriving against my life for these two years past.

"4. Thus it is, that affecting a willingness to provide me a lodging, and build a house for me, I have been kept for three years in this unhealthy barn, and no building has yet been commenced.

"5. Thus it is, that affecting to allow me the liberty of riding on horseback, they prevent me from so doing, and from taking

exercise, by indirect means. Hence the primary cause of my illness.

"6. They employ the same means to debar me from receiving visits. They had need of obscurity.

"7. Thus it is, that after having made attempts upon my physician; having forced him to give in his resignation, rather than remain a passive instrument: void of all moral feeling, they nevertheless keep him under arrest at Longwood, wishing it to be believed that I have his assistance, when they well know I cannot see him; that I have not seen him for a fortnight; and that I never shall see him, unless he be set at liberty, relieved from his oppressive situation, and restored to his moral independence in what concerns the exercise of his functions.

"8. Thus it is they are guilty of a characteristic falsehood in causing bulletins to be issued by a physician who has never seen me, and who is ignorant both of my constitution and my disorder! but that is well calculated to deceive the Prince and people of England, and of Europe.

"9. They indulge in a ferocious smile at the fresh sufferings this deprivation of the assistance of art adds to this tedious agony.

"10. Desire this note to be sent to Lord Liverpool, and also your letter of yesterday, with those of the 13th and 14th of April, that the Prince Regent may know who my — is, and be able publicly to punish him.

"11. If he does not, I bequeath the opprobrium of my death to the reigning House of England.

"Longwood, April 27, 1818.

"NAPOLEON."

It is curious to see how this extraordinary family is scattered, and what an interest they keep up in the minds of the world, whether in good fortune or in bad. Some are in Europe, one in Asia, another in America. The smallest movement of theirs attracts more attention to it even now, than twenty steps taken by the Legitimate. The least stir of NAPOLEON is watched like that of a volcano. JOSEPH has been founding a colony in America, and sending out an expedition; while LUCIEN, who is rich also, is receiving senatorial honours, and making splendid processions in Rome. The Legitimate are doubly piqued at this last, as well as at EUGENE BEAUMARQUIS, for getting among themselves, and becoming regular Dukes and Princes. The having fine tastes in art, and being able to write books, they affect to carry off with less annoyance; and yet these are the things, after all, that gail them most,—at least wherever they have sense enough to perceive any of the signs of the times.

Sir MURRAY MAXWELL's friends have been glorifying him and his defeat with a Dinner, and making the old Anti-jacobin speeches which make the wigsbys and bagsbys chuckle so over their port and plethoras. We must say for Sir MURRAY, that his speech was the best on the occasion, and that he is an intelligent as well as a gallant Officer; but he is not cunning enough, after all, to see what a mere tool he is made of: and we could wish, in honour to his gallantry, that he would not allude quite so often to his illness and his doctors. (By the bye, why are not the wretched men brought forward, who assaulted him?) The *Courier* says, it is "glad to find, that the celebration of Sir M. MAXWELL's cause is to be annually commemorated on the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo." So are we. There is a very pretty reciprocal light in the circumstance. It will help to distinguish, on both occasions, the gallantry of the instruments from the objects of those who used them.

We are glad to announce that the President of the Royal Academy is fast recovering from his late severe illness.

The following Address was delivered by Mr. FAWCETT on Thursday night:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The termination of the season calls forth the most grateful acknowledgments from the Proprietors for the liberal patronage they have continued to receive at a time when many events have occurred, which have proved considerable drawbacks to the prosperity of Theatres, conducted on a scale of expense commensurate to the dignified support of the National Drama in the metropolis of the empire. Your kindness has stamped the popularity of the Company: your presence has evinced the high estimation of public accommodation in Covent Garden Theatre; and this has enabled the Proprietors successfully to contend against their opposing difficulties, and the receipts of the season have rewarded them with a profit, which, taken on an average, is equal to all their wishes and expectations.—The new method of lighting and ventilating the Theatre, which they had the honour to introduce, has answered so completely, that not only has it been adopted partially in Theatres here, but on the Continent; measures are now taken to bring it into general use.—The Revivals and New Pieces produced during this Season have been numerous, and (with very few exceptions) most successful. Three new Tragedies, from the pen of different authors, have been greatly admired for their classical and poetical beauties; and their success in representation is a proof that this high species of composition is not lost in this country—and most grateful are the Proprietors to a public who have taste to appreciate, and generosity to reward, such distinguished talent.—Ladies and Gentlemen, until Monday, the 7th of September, the Proprietors most respectfully bid you farewell! Your encouragement of their efforts during this season is a fresh stimulus to their exertions for the next; and they trust they shall re-open the Theatre with an accession of novelty in performers and performances, which will merit the continuance of your approving favour. For the Performers, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have only to reiterate their expressions of gratitude for your unceasing, kind, and cheering indulgence; and till the time of re-opening they humbly take their leave.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES.

On Saturday week a temporary altar was fitted up in the Queen's drawing-room, which looks into Kew Gardens, on the first floor. The Royal pair, other members of the Royal Family, and the persons who were to be present, had all arrived before four o'clock, at which hour the Queen was conducted into the drawing-room, and took her seat on the right side of the altar. The PRINCE REGENT attended the QUEEN into the drawing-room, and was followed by the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchess of Meiningen, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, Count and Countess Munster.—The Duke of Clarence and his intended bride, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, being introduced into the room in due form, and having taken their stations at the altar, the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the marriage ceremony, in which he was assisted by the Bishop of London. The brides were given away by the Regent. The Lord Chancellor produced the sanction of the Regent in Council to the marriages.—After the ceremony, the Bishop of London, as Dean of that chapel, registered the marriages in the book accordingly, which was witnessed by the Queen, the Prince Regent, and all the branches of the Royal Family present. The Queen retired to her private apartment, where her dinner was served up, the state of her health not permitting her to dine with company. At five o'clock the PRINCE REGENT and the remainder of the company sat down to a most sumptuous dinner.—Soon after half past seven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Kent left in Prince Leopold's travelling chariot for Claremont. The PRINCE REGENT and all the royal party proceeded in open carriages to the Cottage in Kew-gardens, near the Pagoda, which was a favourite place with

the KING, where they drank tea. The Duke and Duchess of CLARENCE afterwards proceeded to the Royal Duke's residence in St. James's Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated. At the conclusion of the ceremony General TAYLOR despatched a light horseman to London, announcing that the marriages had taken place, when the artillery gunner was waiting in readiness to receive the communication, and at five o'clock a double royal salute was fired by cannons in the Park, and the bells of several parishes were rung. The Duke and Duchess of CLARENCE arrived at their residence in St. James's-palace, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, from Kew.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S WEDDING-DRESS.

A very rich and elegant gold tissue, with two superb borders of scalloped lama flouncing, each border headed with rich gold trimming; the body and sleeves to correspond, richly trimmed with beautiful Brussels point lace, and tastefully ornamented with gold tassels; the robe of rich gold tissue, lined with white satin, and trimmed round with rich scalloped lama trimming to match the dress, and fastened at the waist with a very brilliant diamond clasp. Head-dress, a wreath of diamonds.

THE DUCHESS OF CLARENCE'S WEDDING-DRESS.

A very rich and elegant silver tissue, with two broad flounces of beautiful point lace, each flounce headed with rich silver shell trimming; body and sleeves superbly trimmed with Brussels point lace and silver tassels; the robe of rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and bordered with silver trimming to correspond, fastened at the waist with a brilliant diamond clasp. Head-dress, a superb wreath of diamonds.

The Grand Duke MICHAEL, attended by Baron NICHOLAI, honoured Mr. HAYDON by a visit on Wednesday, to see his great Picture of *Christ's Entry into Jerusalem*.

SIR M. MAXWELL, &c.

A select band of Place-men, Pensioners, Expectants, and others in the service of Government.—“friends and supporters of those principles on which Sir M. Maxwell offered himself as a Candidate for Westminster.”—dined together on Thursday at Willis's Rooms. Lord F. BEXINGTON was in the chair, and was supported by Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. CROKER, and other well-paid personages of the like official stamp.

After dinner Sir MURRAY MAXWELL took an early opportunity of shewing that the People of Westminster had done well in not choosing him as a fit person to watch over the conduct of the Executive. The Regent's Health having been proposed, Sir MURRAY said, “the Noble Chairman had kindly proposed to forbear from the usual greetings, in consequence of the feeble state of health in which he (Sir M. Maxwell) found himself. There was, he believed, never an occasion upon which, among such persons as were then present, the Prince Regent's health was not drunk with three times three, and no consideration could induce him to forego it at present. He should therefore, however reluctantly, feel himself compelled to withdraw from the room, if that mark of esteem for his Royal Highness was neglected upon the present occasion.”—The health of the Regent (who will doubtless be grateful to Sir Murray in due time for this disinterested burst of loyalty), was then drunk with three times three, and did not subside, the *Courier* says, for some minutes.—(See “Bail, Star of Brunswick.”)

The CHAIRMAN now made a speech, gravely informing the select band, that though Sir Murray had not been completely successful, yet “he was not defeated.” These are the very words, as given by the *Courier*,—which Paper, on such an occasion, may be supposed to utter something like the truth. The select band, it should seem, received this odd information with silence, as well they might; but when Lord F. BEXINGTON afterwards proceeded to speak of “the vices of the multitude,” (there are no Court vices), “and of dangerous innovations under the

specious colour of Reform," the select band made the room shake with their plaudits. The Noble Chairman then gave the health of

"The 4808 Electors of Westminster, who by their votes evinced their attachment to the genuine principles of the Constitution."—(Or, rather, for the most part, their fear of being ruined in their business if they refused to vote as ordered by the Court party.)

This toast was drank with rapturous applause. The song,—
"With a jolly good bottle let each man be armed," followed.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed—

"The health of Sir M. Maxwell, who stood forward in this good cause."

This toast (says the *Courier*) was drank with a degree of enthusiasm seldom witnessed even upon such occasions.

Sir M. MAXWELL, upon this, returned thanks in a speech of some length, in which he told the select band, that "he rejoiced at having met a company so distinguished by noble birth"—(Here John Willock, Esq. of Golden-square, land-surveyor, auctioneer, and sworn appraiser, —one of the stewards on this occasion,—looked a little oddish) "by noble birth, by talents, and independence, assembled to celebrate that struggle in the good cause of the Constitution, to which the humble individual who had then the honour to address them had given a name." Sir Murray then alluded to the "extraordinary means resorted to by their opponents," (taking good care however not to explain what he meant,) but for which "extraordinary means," he added, he should have been at the head of the poll! (Very true, indeed.) He said he should not allude to what had "befallen himself," but he expressed his exceeding grief at seeing those who went to support him in Covent-garden "loaded with abuse and covered with every species of filth"—(sweet creatures)—during the five days he appeared on the hustings. "And what," concluded Sir M., "were the principles which had been thus assailed? They rested upon the broad and immutable basis of the Constitution, the same principles that were acted upon at the most glorious epoch of their history, when the Peers and Commons of Great Britain met to deliberate upon the awful emergency of a vacant throne. These were his principles. The best and wisest of Statesmen had acted upon them at the Revolution, and by so doing deserved to be embalmed in the recollection of all Englishmen. They rooted out *every thing* that was *bad* in the aristocracy—they retained *every thing* that was *truly valuable* in the democracy, and they placed a family upon the throne who possessed *every thing* that was *necessary to dignify and adorn it*.* It was his prayer, that the Constitution and the Monarchy, as then established, might last as long as their sea-girt isle." (Sir M. Maxwell concluded his speech amidst loud and repeated cheering.)

A number of other speeches were made, and toasts drank—chiefly of the usual "loyal" description; but we shall content ourselves with quoting a passage from one made by my Lord PALMERSTON (who holds a place worth several thousands a-year, and must therefore be a most impartial judge of the value of the present system) which may be considered a fair specimen of courtly politics. After saying that he had no dislike to the regular Opposition Party, he added, "But there was a party, he hoped not a large one† in this country, who were actuated by no such ambition; who sought not to possess but to destroy; who aimed not to rule by the Law and under the Law, but to abrogate all Law; who wished not to exercise the legitimate authorities of the Constitution, but to subvert the Constitution itself; who

* *Fudge!*—See the "Vicar of Wakefield"—where Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Slaggs is recounting her adventures in the presence of Mr. B. and Mr. C.

† Look, my Lord, for comfort, to the Poll books of Westminster, the City, and Southwark; and, in short, wherever the people have any thing like a voice in the choice of Representatives.

talked of Reform, but meant Revolution. Of that party it behoved every well-wisher of his country to beware, jealously to watch, and strenuously to resist them; but above all to unmask their intentions, and expose their objects. Their only hope of success was by working under plausible pretensions and assumed disguises. To expose their object was at once to defeat them. Like Satan in Paradise, the moment they were touched by the spear of truth, and compelled to appear in their own natural form, they were put to flight, discomfited and disgraced."

This Speech, says the *Courier*, was repeatedly interrupted by loud and long-continued applause; which we dare say is true enough, when we recollect, as Sir Murray observed, who were the persons then present!

Mr. DAWSON, the modest Attorney, made a brief speech of thanks when his valuable health was drank; but why was John Willock, Esq. of Golden-square, silent? Why did he not favour the select band with a little of his pure English and profound politics? Surely the man who harangues with "such applause" at Vestry Meetings, at Parish Dinners, and is so much admired by all the charity boys in St. James's, ought not to have held his tongue on such a joyful occasion! And after all the worthy man's extraordinary exertions in the "good cause," that nobody should propose the drinking his health, as well as that of the modest Attorney! Oh, fy, Gentlemen of the select band—fy—who will bustle about and do your ungracious work in future, if thus you use your most faithful friends? For our parts, we would advise the worthy Auctioneer to look out his old blue and buff suit again, in which he formerly supported Charles Fox on those very hustings from whence his present ungrateful friends were so shamefully driven, "covered with every species of filth;"—from the *flagrant* consequences of which, (as Mrs. Slipslop would say), not all the perfumes in his friend HENDRIE'S shop can possibly save them:—

Not musk, nor lavender,
Nor all the richest odours of the East,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that *sweet sleep*
Which thou ow'dst yesterday.

FINE ARTS.

HAKEWELL'S VIEWS IN ITALY.

THE most perfect pleasure derived from picturesque scenery is from a view of those places in which the greatest external beauty or grandeur is associated with deep moral feelings and reflections, arising from the extraordinary characters and circumstances of the individuals or nations that have inhabited them. The renown of the deeds done there infuses a solid delight into the mind, which will spring from such objects to the last particle of their time-perishing remains. A mild but exalted spirit breathes from them, to which the thoughtful mind is attentive. In effect, the still, continuous voice of ages speaks. The greatness and the littleness, the wisdom and the folly, the virtue and the vice, the transient and the probably-immortal existence of man, are their themes; and of the vicissitudes, the passing and altering nature of all things that inherit the globe, they are especially and pathetically eloquent. Of this mixture of the moral and the picturesque, there is no country which affords so copious a treat as Italy. The very name communicates a glow to the imagination. It calls up the recollection of the magnificent empire, of which Italy was the builder and the head. It brings before our view a glorious display of excellence in every thing which exalts and felicitates, as well as an immense mass of misery and vice in whatever degrades our species. It calls up to view a fairy land in comparison with others,—

"For wheresoe'er we turn our ravish'd eyes,
Gay gilded scenes and shining prospects rise."

We see displayed before us the most charming views of nature and of art, for it is covered with the beautiful and sublime remains of architectural and sculptural antiquity, and further embellished with numerous kindred works of modern genius. Its religious, civil, and domestic edifices are profusely enriched with the creations of painting, by the greatest masters of the fascinating art. It is the land of music. Her sweet sounds are heard not only from almost every voice in song, but from every tongue in speech, for her language is melody. But unequalled, multitudinous, and beautiful, as are her works of Art, they are still but the decorations of her far more beautiful works of Nature. They are but the trinkets placed on her lovely limbs. Loveliest is her varied face of Nature among the beauties of the European hemisphere. Georgia and Circassia themselves do not boast a more striking superiority over other countries in a species of beauty still more and most touching to our hearts, that personal beauty, which looks delight into the soul. Her picturesque charms are such as

—“Nature’s boon
Pours forth profuse on hill and dale and plain.”—
“A wilderness of sweets; for nature here
Wantons as in her prime, and plays at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweet,
Wild above rule or art, enormous bliss!”

Of such a delicious country, what greater treat could be conferred on those who have or those who have not seen it, than select views of its palaces, temples, bridges, aqueducts, cascades, gardens, lakes, castles, sea-coasts, cities, ruins, grottos, groves, valleys, mountains, &c., in a series of beautiful Engravings from accurate drawings made by an able Artist on the spot? This Mr. HAKEWELL has begun to do in the 1st Part, which he has published, of his *Views in Italy, illustrative of ADDISON, EUSTACE, and FORSYTH, from Drawings made by him in 1816 and 1817.* The work will be completed in twelve Parts, each containing three highly finished Engravings of Views, and two in Outlines, of the interior of the Museums of Florence, the Vatican, and Capitol of Rome, and the Studi of Naples, with appropriate Letter-press. In the capital execution of the 1st Part, the best pledge is given of the future excellence of the entire work, especially when we see that there is no manufacturing Engravers engaged, but Artists not only of the highest executive ability, but who, justly regardless of the honour of their Art, disdain, for the purpose of pelf, to lend their estimable names to the degradation of their liberal profession, by lowering it to a mere mechanical trade. They are Messrs. COOKE, FITTLER, LANDSEER, MILTON, MIDDIMAN, MOSES, PYE, and SCOTT. The 1st Part contains,—1. *View of the Entrance of Rome by the Piazza del Popolo*, engraved by J. PYE:—2. *View of Naples*, engraved by G. COOKE:—3. *View on the Lago di Garda*, engraved by MIDDIMAN:—4. *Interior of the Sala a Croce Greca of the Vatican, looking to the grand Staircase*, engraved by H. MOSES:—5. *Ditto, looking to the Rotondo*, engraved by H. MOSES:—6. *Plan of the Museum of the Vatican.*—The 2d Part will appear in a few weeks, when we will enter more critically into the merits of the various Engravings, concluding this recommendatory introduction of the work to the public with the beautiful lines on Italy by Lord BYRON, which constitute the motto to the Catalogue of the Drawings of the *Views in Italy*, lately exhibiting in New Bond-street:—

“Even since, and now, fair Italy!
Thou art the garden of the world, the home
Of all Art yields and Nature can decree;
Even in thy desert what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful; thy waste
More rich than other climes’ fertility;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin grac’d
With an immaculate charm which cannot be defac’d.”

A. H.

TREATMENT of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—There is always a pleasure in seeing oneself borne out in one’s opinions by subsequent facts, which operate as proofs of their justice. In your last number of the *Examiner* but one, I advanced doubts of the truth of the statement relative to the sailor, who was said to have visited Bonaparte, and also expressed my astonishment at the selection of such a man as Sir Hudson Lowe for the office of Governor. In a paper of this day, I think the *Times*, the swimming story of the sailor is completely contradicted, on the authority of a late arrival from St. Helena:—it remains therefore to conjecture for what purpose it was invented. In the *Morning Chronicle* of this day, there is also a document, which shews the miserable mind of the Governor, no less than the pettyfogging spirit of his employers. For this said Governor a snug income and residence is provided, the latter convenient enough no doubt for his dinner parties and routes, while his prisoner, whose shoes he is unworthy to clean, remains subjected to hardship and privation. I trust this important topic will be brought forward in the ensuing Session of Parliament, and the honour of Great Britain be preserved from a stain, which will otherwise be inflicted upon it by the pen of History. I am aware that to talk of honour to the present Ministers of Great Britain would be a mere waste of time; but it is strange they cannot see their interest. If, as report states, their agent in Paris,—a certain Noble Duke,—is endeavouring to give consideration to those old, sottish, priest-ridden fools, the Ultras, who are so justly despised in France, and so thoroughly contemptible in numbers, spirit, and understanding, we can wonder at nothing they do. To an infant politician the proper line of conduct to be pursued in regard to Napoleon, is clear as day-light; but the Castlereaghs and Cannings, the Sidmouths and Vansittarts,—with their creatures, who govern us for our affliction, exemplify the old latin proverb, “Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.”—Yours, &c. W. X.

Wednesday, July 28.

CRUEL EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I thank you for furnishing me with a title so appropriate, and beg the insertion of the following reply to so much of Mr. Jones’s letter as appears to me to require notice. Mr. Jones suggests malice or misapprehension on my part, and complains that my letter is written, as he “should conceive, in a manner highly prejudicial to the interests of the house where that Exhibition is said to be exposed.” Does Mr. J. deny such Exhibition, or any of its circumstances, to have been exactly as stated in such letter?

Mr. J. requires my proper name, &c. and my real object for “slapping” the address into a newspaper. I submit that the first is at present unnecessary, and may lead to my annoyance; and that a person may reasonably desire to avoid many things which do not excite his fear. To the second I answer, that I had not any “malice, spleen,” or “pique,” against Mr. Jones, whose person and connections are, as such, entirely unknown to me; that I had no “itch for scribbling,” particularly on a subject like the present one, for to me it is an unpleasant effort; that I am not in a situation of life in which there can be any opposition of the interests of Mr. Jones and myself; and that I was led to make the effort, in the most eligible mode that occurred to me, partly from resentment to what had taken place, but chiefly from a desire to prevent, so far as I could, similar misery in future. It cannot be gratifying to those feelings which forced me to take an interest in the

fate of creatures having much in common with my own species, that any one of that species should be hurt, though necessarily and deservedly, by any act of mine: for here I feel compelled to confess, not without great self debasement, yet protesting that it does not affect the present question, that in my younger days, I, the writer of this article! was (like too many others) not altogether innocent of cruelty to animals. I thought it probable that I should be accused (among other things) of being actuated by a spurious kind of humanity,—that it might be urged that frogs were natural and proper food for snakes, and that no diminution of evil would ensue if the former were protected and the latter starved. I do not recommend to Mr. J. to starve, or otherwise destroy his favourites; they may live much more comfortably than the size, form, &c. of their prisons may lead me to suppose; but, if he find it useful or pleasant to keep them, and that frogs or any other living creatures are their proper food, would suggest how easily he could give the victims a previous and instantaneous death, instead of exposing them to a long and unnecessary continuance of what may be called (perhaps more conveniently than accurately) actual and apprehensive agony; from the latter of which, when in the unrestrained state of nature, they are exempt. With respect to the extract from Martin, although his characters are fictitious, yet he writes as a naturalist, and I believe without exaggeration; for (excuse the disgusting yet seemingly necessary relation) I saw one of Mr. J.'s snakes, when it had about half-swallowed a frog, which was (I believe) not one-fifth part so large as some that I have seen elsewhere; yet then, about a minute (perhaps more, it seemed very long to me), elapsed before it was completely drawn into the throat; and to the last moment of its being visible, it appeared to possess full vigour, and consequent susceptibility.

The duration and acuteness of the suffering must necessarily be in some proportion to the relative size of the respective animals. Any damage sustained by Mr. Jones, from an extended publicity of that which he himself had set forth to common view, must be attributed to his own misconduct; and I submit, that the best way to obviate the evil, and to acquire or regain the esteem of others and himself, will be to discontinue the practice (not merely the exposure) of the subject of complaint; to cultivate those humane feelings, which, I trust, were partially suspended only; and unaffectedly to express that contrition which must naturally follow, and which I think has already appeared, although somewhat disguised. I have within the last few days frequently passed the window, and have seen the snakes, but no frogs; therefore, I may have no right to suppose, that the same mode of feeding is persisted in privately; and I leave it to Mr. J.'s sense of propriety, to inform us or not whether it be so or otherwise.—I remain, Sir, your much obliged and humble servant.

July 17, 1818.

E. W.

Mr. Jones has sent another letter to the *Examiner*, in which he states that his former one was a *private communication*.—Mr. Jones should have marked it as such, and then it would not have been printed. E. W., who has no connexion with the *Examiner*, has replied, and it is hoped, to Mr. Jones's edification. The following corrections in Mr. J.'s former letter, which it is, but fair to print, have been sent by Mr. Jones:—

First.—14th line first paragraph, for "*human mind*," it is printed "*human mind*."

2d paragraph (paragraphing it is wrong and alters the meaning, making it read different to the intention) 6th line, "*individuals inhabiting the house*," is printed "*exhibiting*."

3d paragraph 14th line, "*the Author*," printed "*Answer*."

14th paragraph, "*let him finish his name*," printed "*furnish*."

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Monday, July 13.

TEMPEST v. ORD.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, as soon as he had taken his seat, proceeded to give judgment. He had considered the case of Lord Stewart and Lady Vane Tempest with the utmost anxiety. With respect to the most important consideration, the inclination of the young lady herself, he had thought it necessary to consult her personally; he had stated to her every objection to the match; he had endeavoured to draw her mind to a just consideration as to all the objections that had occurred to him. He had done so repeatedly, in order to afford her time for further reflection; the result was, that he was perfectly satisfied, that her determination was unaltered. It was reduced, therefore, to a question of time. With regard to some other points, he had felt it his duty to make inquiries which the master had not been able to make. It would be difficult to state in detail his reasons why the affidavits had satisfied him; that in a long course of time, and with reference to a numerous family, there was not an imputation of the kind that had been alluded to; and he could not but think it his duty to say, that if there had been any instance of the sort, (insanity,) in past generations, in a family so numerous, it was not to an extent that would justify him in allowing it to have any weight upon his judgment. He did not know to what extent he should go, if he acted upon such a principle in any family. There was a great difference with respect to the objection to which he was referring, where the matter was of recent date. Under these circumstances, and looking at the objections, all of which had been fully explained, and all of which had been presented to the mind of the young lady herself in the strongest point of view; considering all the objections separately and together, he did not think himself authorized to say that the Master had come to a wrong conclusion. There had been some mention of an appeal to the House of Lords; and certainly, such an appeal lay. It had happened once, that with reference to the care of infants, the House of Lords had told him that he was wrong; he had exercised his judgment to the best of his power, and no man ever did exercise his judgment with more painful anxiety than himself. In the present case, considering the difference of age, and the circumstance that Lord Stewart had a son who would inherit his title and fortune—and considering the other circumstances mentioned in the case, he could not represent this as the most eligible marriage the young lady could contemplate; yet he could not see any principle upon which he could determine that it was an improper match. He begged that Sir Samuel Romilly would let him know, after taking a reasonable time to consider, whether he meant to appeal to the House of Lords, in order that he might arrange matters in a way as little objectionable to all parties as possible.

Wednesday, July 15.

FINAL DECISION OF LORD STEWART'S CASE.

Sir ARTHUR PRIGOT said, that he had consulted with the Counsel on the other side, and understood from them, that it was the fixed determination of Mrs. Taylor to appeal from his Lordship's decision to the House of Lords. From the circumstances of the case, it was particularly desirable that the appeal should be heard as quickly as possible; but it could not in any way proceed, till his Lordship had formally made out the order.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—You may, therefore, take the order that the Master's report, finding that this is not an improper marriage, is by me confirmed; at the same time let the entry of appeal be inserted. I am of opinion that the marriage must be restrained, under the present circumstances, till the decision of the House of Lords be known. With respect to the other restraints, they had as well be put an end to, as I don't see any reasonable cause for their being continued.

Sir A. PRIGOT.—I should suppose, my Lord, that the Master may, in the mean time, nevertheless proceed with making out the proposals of settlement.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Certainly. I can see nothing to prevent him going on with that; but let it be understood that he does so without prejudice.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY at this moment came into Court, and addressing his Lordship, said, "I am, my Lord, desired by Mrs. Taylor to thank your Lordship most respectfully, that it is her

intention forthwith to appeal to the House of Lords, from the decision now given by your Lordship.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—I was just informed of this, Sir Samuel, before you came into Court, by Sir A. Pigot. I am particularly glad that you have adopted this course, because, in a case so painful to me in every point of view as this has been, I shall have the heart-felt satisfaction of being set right by the House of Lords, if I am wrong. Painful as the consideration of this case has been to my own mind, I am happy to think that a superior tribunal will have it in their power to review my judgment, and that any error or inadvertency I have been guilty of will be there redressed. I have just stated to Sir Arthur Pigot what should be done, and I do really think I am in justice bound to restrain the marriage in the mean time. This is the best thing I can possibly do for the parties. Take the order as I have mentioned it, and let it be drawn up forthwith.

Friday, July 17.

SEE V. PRITCHARD AND OTHERS.

Sir S. ROMILLY applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant from publishing certain letters written by the plaintiff, Mrs. Jane Gee.—Mrs. Gee was the widow of the late Mr. William Gee, who had lived at Beddington-park. The defendant at that time was a boy, and Mr. Gee had protected him like a father. Mr. Pritchard during his infancy was constantly at the house of Mr. Gee; he was afterwards sent to a public school, and finished his education at the University. Mr. Gee died in 1805, without issue, and divided his fortune between his widow and the defendant. While Mr. Pritchard was absent, Mrs. Gee wrote to him many letters, containing much private and confidential matter, and the defendant was now about to publish these letters, which were intended to form part of a narrative which was about to be committed to the press. All intercourse had been now broken off between the parties; and the plaintiff swore, that she verily believed the sole intention of the defendant, in making the publication, was to give her pain. Mr. Pritchard had sent back the original letters, but had kept copies, which he had intimated his intention to publish in the commencement of June. The plaintiff further stated in her affidavit, that she was the more convinced that it was the intention of the defendant to publish them; as on the 10th of July last an advertisement appeared in the *Morning Post* to the following effect:—"In the press, and speedily will be published, by William Anderson, bookseller, The Adopted Son; or, Twenty Years at Beddington: containing the Memoirs of a Clergyman, and interspersed with interesting Correspondence."

The LORD CHANCELLOR wished to know whether there was ever an instance of such an injunction as this being granted.

Sir S. ROMILLY apprehended that there were many instances. He particularly recollected the case of Lord Chesterfield's Letters. Here, as in that case, this gentleman was in possession of letters which were transmitted to him for no other purpose than perusal, and not for publication.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—I apprehend that if you, Sir Samuel, were to write letters to me, and a person got them out of my possession, and published them, there an injunction might be granted; but here the letters are written to the very person who publishes them.

Sir S. ROMILLY observed, that in the case of Lord Chesterfield, an injunction was granted against the publication by Mrs. Stanhope, the administratrix to the son of Lord Chesterfield, to whom they were written. That case was therefore similar to the present.—Injunction granted.

POLICE.

WORKING-STREET.

On Wednesday, Maria Derby alias Harrison was charged with stabbing Joseph Harrison, a black man, with a knife. John Ward stated, that he is a music-case maker, residing in French-alley, Aldersgate-street. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning he saw the prisoner and Harrison, who reside in the next house to him, coming down stairs. Harrison had a stool on which he sits every day cleaning shoes, at the corner of the alley, in his arms; he is a pensioner, having lost a leg in the King's service. The prisoner, who was behind him, leaned over, attempting to cut his throat with a knife she had in her hand, and struck him in the back of the neck, and inflicted a severe gash. She at the same moment exclaimed, "Take that, you———, I wish I had done it effectually." They were quarrelling in the morning, which was their constant practice. Witness assisted in carrying

him to the surgeon's, in Goswell-street, who dressed the wound, and declared him in imminent danger. The parties had cohabited as man and wife about seven years.—William Jennings did not see the blow struck; but he heard the prisoner make use of the words as stated by last witness.—Mr. Beville ordered that proper care should be taken of the wounded man, and committed the prisoner until his fate be known.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Saturday se'nnight an alarming fire broke out in Newton-street, High-Holborn. It commenced in the stable of Messrs. Spencer, feather-bedmakers, whose boy had been in the stable, immediately under the manufactory. About ten o'clock he saw no appearance of fire, while he was in the stable, but a short time after he had quitted it, he heard a crackling noise, and immediately opened the stable door, and found the place all in a blaze; which soon communicated to the manufactory and house of Mr. Spencer, whose whole premises and valuable property, worth about 7,000*l.*, were entirely consumed in less than half an hour: he is insured. The whole of the premises between Spencer's house in Newton-street, and the back part of Mr. Jameson's coach manufactory, in Little Queen-street, are entirely consumed, with the whole of the property they contained. The premises of Mr. Mould, a coal-merchant, in which were a quantity of old coach-wheels, &c., were entirely destroyed: as also the premises of a coach-spring-maker, who is the only sufferer that is not insured. The house of Mr. Tombs, a publican, next door to Spencer's, has suffered considerably from the fire, and he has lost a quantity of furniture, &c. to the amount of 400*l.* and upwards: we understand he is not insured for more than half his loss. The shop of Mr. —, a carpenter, was burnt to the ground. Mr. Jameson's premises are not very much injured by the fire, but in removing a number of coaches, &c. to save them from the fire, they are all very much damaged, and some missing. Messrs. Scholls and Davis, coachmakers, have suffered in removing their property in much the same manner as Mr. Jameson. Happily no lives have been lost.—Mrs. P. Spencer was in the house, with six young children, who were safely removed.

On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of Sarah Johns, aged 12 years, daughter of Mr. J. Johns, of Ratcliffe-highway. It appeared that the father and mother of the deceased left the deceased and her little sister, three years of age, in an apartment together by themselves; it was evening, and the younger sister took up a lighted candle and said to the deceased, "Sarah, I'll set fire to your clothes;" on which she did set fire to her clothes: the deceased then ran into the street screaming, and before assistance arrived, every morsel of her clothes, excepting her stays, which were cut off, were completely burned off her back: her face, neck, stomach, and body, were burned in a dreadful manner; and although every necessary surgical aid was rendered, she expired in the most excruciating torments on Monday night last.—Verdict, Accidentally burnt to death by her clothes catching fire.

On Saturday week an inquisition was held at Camberwell, on the body of Mrs. White, the widow of a military officer. Mrs. Payne stated that she was mistress of the house in which the deceased resided as a lodger. She frequently indulged in excessive drinking. On Wednesday last she went to London, and was brought home in the evening in a state of extreme intoxication. On Thursday morning she got up to breakfast as usual, and appeared tolerably well: about one in the afternoon witness went into her apartment, and found her lying upon the floor, and the blood flowing profusely from a wound in the face, which was occasioned by her falling on the edge of a pewter pot. With assistance she carried her up to bed, and in two hours afterwards found her quite dead.—The Jury returned a verdict—Died from suffocation, occasioned by excessive drinking.

An Inquisition was taken on Tuesday at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of George Saunders, a gardener, in the employ of B. Burder, Esq. of Tottenham.—Mr. Burder, of Wood-green farm, stated, that a short time ago his gardens were robbed nightly, and, to protect his property, he sent the deceased, to borrow two spring-guns, for the purpose of placing on his premises. When he borrowed the guns, he inquired whether they were unloaded: he was assured they were, for he did not wish to have loaded guns: his object was to frighten the depredators. The guns were frequently snapt in the lock during the time persons stood before the muzzles. On Friday, the deceased was employed in fixing the guns; about six o'clock he left the

deceased, and had not left him more than ten minutes when he heard the report of fire-arms: he ran into the garden, and saw the deceased bleeding in a most dreadful manner from the right arm: he asked him what was the matter? He said, "Oh, I am shot; the gun was loaded, and I did not know it." A surgeon ordered him to be sent immediately to St. Thomas's Hospital.—Thomas Peck, surgeon, said, that on Friday the deceased was brought to the hospital, apparently dying from the loss of blood; it was the opinion of himself and another surgeon that the deceased could not live five minutes. Upon examining the wounds he found the laceration so extensive that amputation was necessary.—The deceased died at four o'clock next morning, from the loss of blood.—Mr. SHELTON observed, that no person had a legal right to have spring-guns on their premises, it being an instrument which caused almost certain death to those who came in contact with it. The offence of robbing a garden was not punishable with death; and therefore, if a thief was to be shot by a spring-gun, and it was to produce death, the owner of it would be liable to punishment, and the Jury who sat upon the body of the deceased would act properly in returning a verdict of manslaughter against the owner of the gun; indeed, he believed they would be justified in returning a verdict of wilful murder. In this case it appeared that the deceased was the servant of the owner of the gun, and that his death was purely accidental. Still the Jury ought to mark their reprobation of having such illegal instruments placed in open premises, because it had produced the death of one of his Majesty's subjects.—Verdict—Accidental Death. Deodand 20s., and the gun forfeited.

Wednesday an Inquest was held in Queen-street, Golden-square, on the body of Mr. Peter Williams. The deceased was only 20 years of age, son to Mr. J. Williams, of Queen-street: he terminated his existence by shooting himself through the head with a carbine, in his father's kitchen. The dreadful act, it is said, originated in an attachment the deceased had formed to a young lady, who slighted his addresses in favour of a rival. Verdict—Died by his own act, in shooting himself, being, at the time he committed it, in a state of mental derangement.

On Friday, an Inquisition was taken at Shadwell, on the body of Mrs. Theodosia Stout, aged 40, who put a period to her existence by hanging herself. It appeared, from the evidence of Mr. George Hawker, brother-in-law to the deceased, that the deceased's husband, Captain Stout, had been at sea, for a length of time, which seemed to prey upon her mind very much; she would at intervals act in a manner like a mad woman. On Thursday night, the deceased, thinking thieves were coming, ran up-stairs to her chamber, and remained there a considerable time, which led witness to go and ascertain the cause. On opening the door, he found the deceased suspended by a cord to the bedpost; he cut her down, and sent for Mr. Blake, a surgeon, but she was quite dead. Verdict—Hung herself in a state of insanity.

On Thursday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a great concourse of people collected in Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn-lane, round a horse and gig, with two persons in it, which suddenly stopped. One of them appeared quite insensible, as if he had fainted. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and every art employed to rouse him; but in vain, he having breathed his last. The other person in the gig was a son of the deceased, who was so much overcome by this melancholy event, that he fainted at the sight of his father's corpse. The deceased appeared to be about 50 years of age. It is supposed, the being exposed to the heat of the sun in an open carriage, had produced this effect. His name was Wright; he was a fishmonger in Newgate-market. The deceased had gone to the country for the benefit of his health, and, not recovering, came back to town. The body has been delivered up to the family of the deceased.

On Thursday week, while Major Fitzclarence was in his tilbury in the Park, the rein of the bridle got under his horse's tail, and he kicked so violently as to shatter the gig, and strike Major Fitzclarence severely on the breast, who was obliged to lose 20 ounces of blood. On Sunday, when returning from Bushy, the rein again got under the horse's tail, at Hammersmith, and he ran off. The servant jumped out to stop him, but fell, and the Major leaned forward to remove the cause of the horse's alarm. For this purpose, he put his right leg forward on the shaft, and while in this position he received a kick upon the shin, which smashed both bones of the leg, and forced one of them through his boot. The horse ran the gig up against the wall, and threw Major Fitzclarence out between him and the wall, where he lay lying on his back, the shock having upset gig, horse, and all. Major Fitzclarence held the horse's head down with his left hand, while with the other he drew himself along the ground, and succeeded

in keeping the horse from going over him until assistance arrived. Mr. Pring, of Hammersmith attended, and set Major Fitzclarence's leg, in a public-house; after which he wrote to his father and the Prince Regent, to acquaint them of the accident that had befallen him. The Prince Regent immediately sent his bed-carriage for him; and the Duke of Clarence came to assist in moving him to his house in the Stable-yard, where he arrived in about five hours after the accident.

About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as Mr. Ware, the architect, accompanied by Mr. Dudley, steward to Lord George Cavendish, Mr. Seabrook, the master carpenter, and Mr. King, the foreman, and three plasterers, were on a lofty scaffold, in the interior of Burlington-house, examining the cornices, &c., from the great weight on the scaffold, one of the putlogs snapped in two, and all were precipitated to the bottom, a height of two stories, to the stone floor. Mr. Ware received a severe contusion on the back of his head, and several bruises on his body. Mr. Seabrook and Mr. King also received some severe bruises; but Mr. Dudley had not so fortunate an escape, for he had his left leg broken in two, close to the knee, and before he could be extricated from his perilous situation, a heavy plank fell on the broken leg and shattered it to pieces; he was carried to his apartment in Burlington-house, and surgical aid sent for, when it was found necessary to amputate the leg above the knee, which he bore with great fortitude.—The other three men received each more or less injury, but none of any consequence.

On Thursday se'night a serious accident befel St. Andrew St. John, Esq., of Gayton, Norfolk, by the breaking down of the Lynn and Pakenham coach, near Newmarket, which, falling upon him, unfortunately broke his leg and one of his ribs; he also received several violent contusions, but great hopes are entertained of his recovery. Lord James Townshend and the remainder of the passengers escaped unhurt, except one lady who was severely bruised.

MARRIAGES.

At Sutton, Mr. John Deacon, of Piccadilly, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. G. Oakly, of Bond-street.

On the 11th inst., at Witham, William de St. Croix, Esq. to Mary, daughter of the late Nathaniel Green, Esq. Consul at Nice.

On the 16th instant, at Hawkhurst, Kent, the Rev. I. H. Howlett, Vicar of Hollington, and one of the Chaplains at Whitehall, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Ayerst, of Hawkhurst.

On the 16th inst. at Grantham, Gillies Payne Sharpe, Esq. of Tempsford, Bedfordshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Palmer.

On the 15th inst., at the Friend's Meeting-house, Kingston-upon-Thames, Joseph Marsh, Watling-street, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Shewell, Esq. Camberwell.

DEATHS.

A few days since, at Chesham, in the 59th year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Wm. Crook Noyes, Esq. of Andover, Hants, and daughter of the late Peter Evans, rector of Farningham.

On the 7th inst., at Edmonton, Mr. Isaac Lemesurier, aged 52 years.

On the 13th inst., at Leamington-Spa, Mathew Reid, Esq. of Leicester, and brother of Dr. Reid, of Grenville-street; he was struck with apoplexy soon after dinner, and almost immediately expired.

On the 22d ult. at Sheffield, Bedfordshire, Henry George Gaye, aged 11; also his mother, Mrs. Gaye, wife of Charles S. Gaye, surgeon of the above place, leaving a family of eight young children. Excess of grief for her son's hopeless state, on the 21st ult., bringing on premature labour of a still-born infant, and which occasioned her death on the 12th inst.

On Thursday week, at his house in Tavistock-street, Bloomsbury-square, Alexander Forbes Gaskill, Esq. solicitor, of Gray's Inn, aged 51.

On the 11th inst., in the 36th year of her age, Anna Frederica, fourth daughter of the Rev. Charles Jeffries Cottrell, rector of Hadley, Middlesex.

On the 13th inst. John Wear, Esq. barrister at law, and a member of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

On the 14th inst., at Leyton, Miss Elizabeth Solly, aged 22, eldest daughter of Isaac Solly, Esq.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 552. MONDAY, JULY 27, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

POPE.

No. 537.

NAPOLEON.

WE again notice the condition of this once mighty conqueror; and we shall always do so, whenever the subject is brought before us, if it be only to shew that those who opposed him on right and sincere grounds in his prosperity, are not the persons to press upon him with mean enmity in his adversity.

The reader saw last week the memorandums which BONAPARTE wrote some time since in noticing the letter of a Sir THOMAS READE. They ended with saying, that if the PRINCE REGENT did not interfere and punish his petty tormentors, he "left the opprobrium of his death to the Regining House of England." The following passages have since appeared in the *Courier*:

"The latest accounts from St. Helena continue to mention the circumstance of the sailor making his way to the residence of Bonaparte. It was also reported on the Island, that in consequence of representations from Napoleon, or from other circumstances, he would shortly quit Longwood, and reside at a Mr. LEECH's farm, which had been or was about to be purchased for his future residence. The latter is situated to the westward of the only landing place on the Island, about three or four miles in the interior. The only access to it is a winding way up the Ladder-hill, at the top of which is a strong battery. The accounts state that it was considered by every person not only the most pleasant residence on the Island, but that all chance of escape was rendered impossible, as any person approaching could be seen at a great distance; and as there was only one path, a few sentinels would be sufficient for the purpose of guarding it. The fortifications on Ladder-hill are represented to be of the most commanding description, large cannon looking nearly perpendicularly down both on the narrow pass and also towards the sea. Some of them are 32 and 44 pounders; they are swung in chains, and could on the instant be levelled at any object, however much below the range of the guns. By means of a telegraph at the house of Mr. Leech communications could be had in a few seconds with the Governor's house, or with any part of the Island. The greatest attention continued to be paid to all vessels sailing from the Island. On its being made known by signal, that a vessel is about to sail from the Island, the officer on duty makes himself sure that BONAPARTE is at his residence, or, to speak in the language of the Island, "he sights him." The signal is then made for the vessel to depart, and if she does not instantly heave her anchor, the batteries commence firing, and continue till the vessel has cleared the bay."

We need not repeat all the reasons we have given at full length and on more than one occasion, why NAPOLEON ought not to be treated as he is. We have the less necessity for so doing, inasmuch as they have never yet been answered; and we cannot place this omission on the part of the ministerial hirelings to the account of any thing dignified, (dignified!) since not to mention the general cha-

acter of their writings and proceedings, they always divide their counter-arguments between sheer imaginary abuse and the tenth and least part of the question in hand. Leaving our arguments therefore in possession of all the force, which the ministerialists agree to give them credit for, we shall only observe at present that every day strengthens our opinion of the petty feelings indulged against NAPOLEON; that the circumstances of his fresh removal are very suspicious, connected as they are with the story about a sailor whom nobody brings forward; and that the Government hirelings themselves seem to take pains in their writings to shew us the malignant extremities, to which they and their employers are capable of going.

The real crimes of NAPOLEON, in the eyes of these men, is two-fold;—first, his having raised himself to more than a level with the nonsensical arrogators of divine right; and second, his having raised a million times above their slaves and flatterers, and not in their own way. Having therefore, by the united effects of his own unjust ambition, his rashness, and the physical and moral strength of the descendants of the HAMPDENS and SYDNEYS, got him at last into their power, they set about wreaking upon him all the unwilling half-consciousness of their own inferior natures. Feeble and outrageous, they accordingly get fit and petty instruments for the task, as FULVIA pierced CICERO's tongue with her needle. They commit NAPOLEON to the custody of men infinitely below him in their own notions of rank. They call him (O the magnanimous and self-betraying rogues!) they call him General, as Mr. CANNING, in a very savage fit indeed, once called him Mr. BONAPARTE; which is almost as ludicrous as talking of SCIPIO AFRICANUS, Esq. They compel his retainers to make representations about bread, and meat, and lodging. They give him a Captain to accompany him per force in his walks. They are always reminding him of his birth, though it is highly respectable and fifty times superior to several of theirs,—of which nevertheless, on any other occasion, a gentleman would disdain to remind them. They even repeat the poor extravagancies of the emigrants about his sisters being strumpets and washerwomen,—strumpets, (alas, how irreverent towards many of the legitimate!) and washerwoman, which said washerwomen, by all accounts, set an example of princely dignity to the oldest courts in Europe. "I hates every thing as is low," says the dancing-bear man in *Goldsmith*.

But NAPOLEON, it seems, is to be removed at last from his residence at Longwood, and the *Courier* hints, that it is in consequence perhaps of representations from himself. The possibility, however, of "other" reasons creeps out; the old story of the invisible sailor is brought up again; and in fine, the new house to which he is to be removed is "not only the most pleasant residence on the island," but all chance of escape is rendered impossible, and there is a telegraph on the top of it,—a very finishing gratification of course to the prisoner, who complains of intrusion. The idle pretence of such contradictions as these is, that some

consideration is paid to BONAPARTE's feelings; whereas the nature of the removal is evident, at least if we are to take the words of those who inform us of it. BUONAPARTE complains of Longwood; he is therefore to be removed, and as the phrase is, removed *with a vengeance*.

That the legitimate and Christian jailors of NAPOLEON wish him to suffer, is apparent not only from the general tenor of their writings and proceedings, but from their own confession. In another column of the *Courier*, side by side with the above extract, is the following paragraph:—"For our own parts, much as it may shock the morbid sympathy of the *Morning Chronicle*" (the writer of which expressed a natural shame at seeing a fallen enemy so treated by his countrymen) "we never reflect upon the murderer of the Duke D'ENGHIEN, of PALM, of PICHEGRU, and of WRIGHT, upon the rancorous enemy of England, the universal foe of liberty, the oppressor of Europe, the fugitive from Moscow and from Waterloo, without lamenting that he is not the tenant of some Russian or Hungarian dungeon, where, stripped even of the pomp and ceremony that yet attend him, he might atone in solitude for the mighty wrongs he has inflicted upon mankind."

Here the *Courier*, the chief worthy newspaper representative of Government, the scribe who gravely stickles for Christianity, tells us that he never thinks of BONAPARTE without wishing him in a dungeon. And why? Because he is the murderer of D'ENGHEIN, PALM, PICHEGRU, and WRIGHT, the enemy of England, the foe of liberty, the oppressor of Europe, the fugitive, the mighty wronger of mankind,—and omne quod exit in *hum*. Good. Does he never think then of all other "murderers" for state-reasons, all other imperial and royal enemies of England, foes of liberty, oppressors of Europe, fugitives, and mighty wrongers of mankind, without wishing them in dungeons or other torment? Does he wish the STUARTS in torment for murdering Sir WALTER RALEIGH and for all the real murders they committed by the help of the wild beast JEFFERIES? Does he wish WILLIAM 3rd in torment for the massacre at Glencow? Does he wish LOUIS the 14th in torment for the savage burning of the Palatinate, for all his other tyrannies, and for his being the oppressor of Europe? Does he wish LOUIS the 16th in torment for being the enemy of England, and helping to deprive us of America? Does he wish ALEXANDER's grandmother CATHERINE in dungeon or torment for usurping thrones, massacring Turks, and putting the defenders of their country in dungeons? Does he wish FREDERICK the Second whom he so often calls the Great in a dungeon for keeping Baron TRENCK in one, kidnapping his neighbours, and going to war, as he said, merely because he wanted something to do and to show off with? Does he wish the present King of NAPLES in a dungeon for the "murders" he committed at the yard-arm of Lord NELSON's ship? Does he wish to see the Emperor of AUSTRIA in a dungeon for telling the Italian Deputies, that he had conquered their country, and therefore it had no right to make any claims about freedom? Does he wish the King of PORTUGAL in a dungeon for being a fugitive at the very news of the coming of the French? Or LOUIS the 18th for being a fugitive before BONAPARTE himself almost alone? Or the King of PRUSSIA for seizing Colonel MASSENBACH

in a neutral territory, and not bringing him to a public trial? Or any of the "legitimate" mighty wrongers of mankind, who have dungeoned,* wasted away, prisoned, assassinated, hacked and hewed, burnt, slaughtered, and massacred their fellow-creatures, some by twos and threes, some by tens, some by hundreds and tens of hundreds? Not he; and why? Because their fathers and grandfathers were "mighty wrongers before them." One mighty wronger is a very shocking personage, especially if he has any great qualities, such as helped him to get beyond his equals; but a succession of mighty wrongers,—behold the true and venerable arbiters of mankind, free to go where-soever, and to trample upon whomsoever, they please.

No, no: if this were the real question about BONAPARTE, we should be quite ready to meet his legitimate denouncers upon it *impartially*, and to bring all offenders to account before the just sense of mankind; it is a great desideratum in politics; but they would no more do this, than they would run their own hollow heads against a wall. BONAPARTE was born in an island, oppressed by these very men; his father was one of the gentlemen sent to make representations in its behalf at the French Court; the son was brought up at one of the military schools, founded by the legitimate to inculcate a knowledge and love of war; and so because a revolution came, which they helped to provoke into revenge and ambition, and he became too strong and great for his teachers, all the crimes of war and ambition are to be visited on his head,—their own crimes and their own inculcation!

It is too idle. But the wish for the *dungeon* still remains true and in full force. And indeed, of late, the writings of the Government hirelings have taken a turn of such extraordinary meanness and malignity, making against any one they please the most ridiculous and groundless charges, and attributing to them whatever they can imagine foulest, that an inevitable recoil takes place upon themselves; and people naturally ask what sort of self-knowledge that must be, which is so ready to believe the worst of others? We have known these persons call their betters worse than house-breakers, assassins, murderers, and God knows what else, with so gratuitous and scandalous a facility, that really at last, when we hear the avowed wishes of some of them, when we know the way in which a prisoner may be trampled upon, if it pleases his jailors to do so, and when we hear BONAPARTE openly attributing to them a wish to kill him by inches, we are at a loss, by their *own* manifestations of themselves, how to treat it as an impossibility. "His legacy," says the *Courier*, indeed, in another number, "is the only thing we wish to receive;" that is to say, the opprobrium of his death.

It is very loathsome to us to be driven, even by any trespass upon forbearance, to insinuate personal accusations. How many have been furnished us, our desks only know; and if we followed the example of some wretched men, we might degrade literature and ourselves week after week with scandals of them. But their own extravagancies help to give us a stronger sense of the falshood of these things in general. A thing boasted of however, and of a political nature, is somewhat different. Have our

* The *Courier* talks of Russian and German dungeons, KOSCIUSKO was in one, and LA FAYETTE in the other.

readers heard of a recommendation given in certain quarters, a little while after the Battle of Waterloo, to take BONAPARTE dead or alive,—but “*dead, if possible?*”

LETTER FROM MR. O'NEARA TO SIR HUDSON LOWE.

Longwood, April 19, 1818.

SIR,—According to your Excellency's directions, communicated to me yesterday by Major Gorrequer, I proceeded to Count Bertrand, and begged him, as I had not preserved a copy of the letter I had written to him on the 12th of this month, to lend it me for the purpose of taking a copy, which he did without the smallest hesitation. Indeed, a little before the interview which took place between him and Major Gorrequer, he asked me if I had any objections to my letter being shewn to Major Gorrequer, and he has since informed me that his intentions were, that he might either keep it or take a copy, as he had done with several other papers some days before.

For ten months your Excellency has several times manifested to me intentions to subject me to the same restrictions as the French prisoners, to which I have always refused to consent; and I must beg leave now to state, that your Excellency has not the right to do so, as Napoleon Bonaparte is not considered as a Prisoner of War, otherwise than by virtue of an Act of Parliament; and the other French (not even the domestics) are not named in the Bill, and could not be subjected to the restrictions which have been imposed on them, if they had not given their consent by a written engagement, the effect of which ceases at the moment of their option, as is clearly shewn by the recent departure of General Gourgaud; therefore still stronger reasons exist that an English subject cannot be submitted to such restrictions without a special and written consent on his part, to which I have always protested, and protest I will never agree to, as it would be signing the dishonour of the naval uniform, and would inevitably draw down upon me the contempt of the brother officers with whom I have the honour to serve. Therefore, in the natural state of things, neither your Excellency nor any other authority can subject me to restrictions contrary to the rights of an officer and the laws of England.

I have also had the honour to observe to you, that independent of the general guarantee of the laws, I had provided a private one in the stipulations which I had made in 1815, when Admiral Lord Keith, then commanding the Channel Fleet, in consequence of the request made to him by Count Bertrand that I should be attached to Napoleon, as Surgeon, in place of the French Surgeon whom the English Government had permitted to accompany him, authorized me to do so, I begged of his Lordship to give me an order in writing, which he declined doing.

I recollect perfectly well his answer, which was—“It is not in my power to order you to accept of it, as it is out of the naval service, and is a business altogether extraordinary, and must be voluntary on your part; but I, as Commander-in-Chief, will authorize you to accept of it, and I advise you most strongly to do so, as I am convinced the Government will be obliged to you, and it is a situation which may with propriety and honour be held by an Englishman.” Although it was impossible for me not to follow the advice of such a distinguished Officer, nevertheless I made some stipulations, viz.—that I should be at liberty to resign, should I find the situation not to be consonant to my wishes; that I should be borne upon the Navy List in my rank as Surgeon, with my time going on; that I should not be paid or considered as dependant upon Napoleon Bonaparte, but as a British Officer (and consequently not subject to any restrictions inflicted upon French prisoners); and I have repeatedly had the honour, verbally, to express to you, that sooner than consent to allow my rights as an English Officer to be violated, I would prefer giving in my resignation; and as you appeared to be struck with my observations and the stipulations which I had made with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I therefore concluded that you had given up all idea of putting them in execution. When, on the 12th of this month, I received instructions contrary to my natural rights, the stipulations I had made, and the protestations which I frequently made to yourself, which you caused to be sent to me, I immediately comprehended that it was merely a way of obliging me to quit Longwood. Delicacy, my duties as a medical man, and humanity, alike ordained that, prior to quitting, I should acquaint Napoleon Bonaparte with my intention, and I did so.

In neither the Army or Navy is it the custom, when any officer is desirous to resign, for him to first consult his Royal Highness

the Duke of York, or the First Lord of the Admiralty, touching the propriety or otherwise of his doing so; the resignation tendered direct through the proper channels is always the first intimation; therefore, in sending my resignation to your Excellency without first consulting you, I was only acting according to the established customs of both services.

In writing the letter to Count Bertrand, I have not violated the respect which I owe to your Excellency as Head of the Government, as the question contained in it has been frequently agitated before. I have not violated the Act of Parliament, or any written restriction emanating from you. An inhabitant of Longwood, I have not been subjected to the restrictions imposed upon the inhabitants of the Island, either with respect to passes, as I live in the house, or as to communications, because for near three years communications, daily and nightly, verbally and in writing, having taken place between us. There is not a day passes that I do not see the French several times, very frequently by night; and not a week that I do not make written communications to both the masters and the servants upon medical and other subjects pertaining to physic.

I have not violated any written instructions, because I have never received any positive prohibition restraining the nature of my communications. In all the restrictions there was always a latitude, a kind of discretionary power allowed me, by stating, “that I was not ordered not to reply to Napoleon Bonaparte or to any of his family on any other subject not medical; that if I did so, the responsibility must rest upon myself; that I had not his authority for doing so.” Indeed, had a positive prohibition been given, to comply with it is evidently impracticable for any person in my situation; and as to the responsibility, I am content to bear the whole of it.

When frequently required to act in a manner which I conceived to be incompatible with my feelings and profession, and dishonourable to me, I have had the honour to demand clear and positive instructions in writing, in order that I might study, meditate upon, and execute them punctually; or, if I found any thing in them contrary to my conscience, to give in my resignation: I have never had any, except such as were worded in the manner I have described above.

For some months I have been made to lead a most wretched life, by your Excellency's obliging me to proceed to your house twice a week, reviling me, turning me out of doors in a most ignominious manner; once, indeed, having experienced every thing except personal violence, menaced by words and looks, because I did not choose to comply with verbal insinuations.

It is not for me, Sir, to pretend to remain in the situation against your will, but instead of receiving orders to that effect from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, means are taken to oblige me to quit, by attacks upon my rights and personal liberty; and for several days I have been oppressed, humiliated, and dishonoured; dishonoured as much as an Officer can be by an arbitrary act, and rendered by indignation nearly incapable of exercising my calling. I have therefore, Sir, the honour to demand from your Excellency—1st, Either the rescinding of your directions of the 10th of this month, and the privilege of exercising my functions at Longwood as I have done for near three years—2d, Or to accept the resignation which I wrote as soon as I found that I was assimilated to the French prisoners, and to allow me to proceed to England—3d, Or, if it is asserted that I have committed a crime, either in writing the enclosed letter to Count Bertrand, or by having done any thing else which I am ignorant of, and which your Excellency has not thought proper to communicate to me, or of not having complied with verbal and obscure directions, or of having in any wise violated the Act of Parliament, I demand to be, according to the provisions of that Act, transferred to England for trial before a competent Court. I further protest against any longer detention in the state of oppression in which I am, which, by rendering me incapable of following my professional avocations, necessitates my being speedily replaced at Longwood; and I appeal to the justice of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty against the violation of the terms under which I accepted the situation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with all possible respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

B. O'NEARA, Surgeon, Royal Navy.

To his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe,

K.C.B. &c. &c. Governor.

FROM MR. O'NEARA TO MR. FERGUSON.

St. Helena, May 1, 1818.

MY DEAR SIR,—As it is probable that my removal from the situation which I now hold will, ere long, take place (which

event, indeed, considering the manner in which I have been tormented and ill-treated for several months past, obviously and evidently with a view to oblige me to resign, is now desirable). I have thought it essential to my justification to forward to you the above letter (which was sent to the Governor the day it was written), and the other inclosures of my letters and the replies to them, in order that you, from whom I have received so many marks of friendship, and whose esteem and good opinion I prize so highly, may not be led to suppose, by any artful insinuations or misrepresentations, arising from malice, revenge, a dread of the truth's being made known in England, or even of mere mistake, that any improper or dishonourable conduct on my part has occasioned my removal from a situation, to which, whether considered in the light of novelty or delicacy, history offers no parallel. To you, one of my earliest and sincerest friends, I am bound to render this indispensable explanation; which obliges me to discontinue the secrecy which hitherto I have maintained, even with respect to my own situation upon this rock.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir,

Your most sincere and obliged friend,

To Wm. Ferguson, Esq.

BASSYL O'MEARA, Surgeon.

BRITISH CONDUCT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—While Reform is so much needed in the present system of Parliamentary Representation,—whilst we hear and are convinced of its necessity in our expenditure and finances, our morals, manners, and judicial proceedings,—I feel astonished that no one has noticed our conduct in the East Indies, and the reform necessary in our ferocious system there. In the absence of what is termed, in the slang of Ministers, *official accounts*, it is necessary to ground our remarks on intelligence derived from sources, perhaps more correct in the main, as to truth, but unsoftened by the artful colouring with which those concerned know how to disguise the real picture. It is obvious that I allude to our conduct in the island of Ceylon, and the indiscriminate massacres, even to extermination, that are said to be carrying on there. We are informed that the natives, young and old, of all classes and conditions, are dragged from their places of refuge, and hung and shot without mercy; and that the head and front of the offending for which this indiscriminate vengeance is inflicted appears to be nothing more than an attempt to shake off the yoke of foreigners. In short, that an endeavour of the natives to recover that which God and Nature gave them for an inheritance in common with the rest of mankind, has exposed them to horrors like those committed by the Spaniards in their conquest of Peru. In spite of the thousand falsehoods forged against the French Government during the reign of the Emperor Napoleon, by the agents of heaven-born Ministers,—in spite of the horrid atrocities of Frenchmen committed on those innocents the Prussians, Austrians, and Russians, during the four or five coalitions, in which these kind Powers endeavoured to benefit France, by affording her the comforts of legitimate rule, and the laws of her ancient tyrants,—there has been nothing even attributed to them of a worse character than the actions we are reported to have been committing in the East. Lured by thirst of gold, and by an ambition for aggrandisement, equal to that which has been displayed by any other nation,—an ambition not growing from successful efforts made in self-preservation, but springing from the most debased motive, the love of lucre,—how can we dare arraign the conduct of France or of any other country on the same score? Can that be a virtue in Asia which is a crime in Europe? or is the magnitude of the mischief the rule by which we judge, and because Ceylon contains only 800,000 inhabitants; are we licensed to slay and kill because we are the greater numerical power? If we look over Europe, and consider the extent of territory, and the number of human beings over whom the ambition of France bore rule, we shall find that the natives of the East who have been for a long

time exposed to the mercy of the Agents of an English Company of Merchants, are more than equal. This Company and its agents have destroyed Sovereigns, rooted up Empires, plundered Princes, oppressed millions*; grasping at extent of empire and gold at the same moment, they have been charged, too truly I fear, with what humanity would shudder to hear. One of their agents, who was daily haunted with the stings of conscience, could no longer bear the load of life, but destroyed himself; Lord Clive†, if what is reported of him be true, was not over-blessed with the milk of human kindness; what must then have been the magnitude of the guilt that made him feel remorse! The monopolizers of rice in the midst of starving millions, in the midst of those who were dying around them for want of food, coolly calculated the profits of their villainies, and the objects they should attain in England from the wealth they were accumulating. One, perhaps, who had left England ragged and ignorant, counted on his extended estates and his legislative efforts on his return, saw coronets and titles dance in his mind's eye before him, and raised the staff of life another moiety, in the very centre of suffering and desolation. Yet the ambition of France, her Spanish invasion, her conduct in Prussia, &c. are daily sounded in our ears; and the Alien Act has been made permanent, to keep out of England her late agents in war and council, for fear, no doubt, of polluting British purity! What can more clearly prove the necessity of a reform in our ideas of justice and equity? Bad men trumpet forth the crimes of their enemies, and conceal their own. It becomes the duty of honest men to unmask them. Was the great political crime of Bonaparte, namely, the attack upon Spain, worse, or indeed half as bad, as the villanies of the execrable despots who partitioned Poland? Yet the British Rulers cared nothing about the fall of that ill-fated nation; they never interfered to save her!

As the public stock of knowledge encreases, public virtue will encrease also. In time, I trust, it will be seen whether such inconsistencies as are displayed by the Governments of christian nations will be allowed to exist by the people, and whether a thorough reformation must not take place in these respects. In regard to the accounts from the Island of Ceylon, they cannot be read by any feeling man without horror. It is strange that while England values herself at home on her freedom, she should be so careful not to dispense a particle of that blessing to any portion of territory that falls under her sway. In her colonies, almost without exception, the law is little more than the will of the governor, who is generally some favoured military man, fitted for any thing better than the office he holds. A free Constitution was said to have been given to the Ionian Islands; but it displays the cloven foot, and shews that the base aristocratical spirit which made war with France, and cursed our posterity with debts which it can never discharge,—a spirit as far from regarding the true interests of the nation, as governed by

* The young and innocent Princes of the House of Tippoo Saib are now languishing in dungeons, guarded by military, in a state of imprisonment that will end only with their lives. Can the cant of Englishmen about liberty be credited, when they thus destroy that of innocent persons whom they have conquered and oppressed—*legitimate* Princes too!—Perhaps this example in our eastern possessions furnished the Vienna Congress, or rather some members of it, with the idea of removing Bonaparte from Elba to St. Helena, and confining him for life, or as long as they might suffer him to live—a measure they have since effected in a way so honourable to the character of the English nation!—The usurper of the Carnatic and Omdut ul Omrah has scarcely a parallel for perfidiousness and iniquity in any annals.

† When Lord Clive was young, passing with his brother by the spot where a butcher was killing a calf, the latter observed, he should not like to be in its place:—"I'd much rather be the butcher than the calf," observed Clive!

the law of reason,—still unhappily sways in our counsels in but a little less degree than in the old despotisms of the Continent.

When further news shall reach us from Ceylon, I may perhaps, Mr. Editor, again trouble you. I must conclude at present with hoping, that the period is not far distant when Englishmen will view the crimes of their own nation with as little indulgence as they view those of others. Let them picture North and South America, become one great nation, and taking possession of England as we have done of Ceylon; let them then fancy their families butchered, their estates wasted, and all the devastations of the savages of war let loose, for endeavouring to shake off a yoke which force alone had laid upon them, and then draw their conclusions.—I am, &c. W. X.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 18.—The most extraordinary reports have been for some time in circulation. They relate to a conspiracy so odious, to attempts of a nature so criminal, that we abstained from mentioning them to our readers, not wishing to hazard anything on so serious a subject. Machinations are spoken of, the success of which would have compromised the safety of the State, and the existence of a constitutional Government. We now learn with certainty, that 10 or 12 days since a procedure was instituted against the Sieurs de Chapedelaine, Marechal de Camp, on the retired list; Romilly, Chef d'Escadron; Songis, Staff Officer; and the Count de Juannis, a manufacturer of charcoal at Berci; who were arrested in pursuance of a *Mandat* of the *Juge d'Instruction* (M. Meslier). It is further said, that General Cannel has absconded from his residence, since which a *Mandat* has been issued against him. Seals have been put upon his papers, and witnesses examined. It appears that the conspiracy of which this instruction affords the details, must be classed with those political projects, in which we recognize rather fallacious hopes and guilty desires, than any real means of disturbing the order of things in France, established by a charter conformable to the general wish, and by a monarch friendly to liberty.—*Journal de Commerce*.

SPAIN.

IRON, JULY 2.—The news from Cadiz and Corunna is very serious, with respect to the depredations of insurgent privateers. There is a squadron consisting of six vessels on the coast, one of which carries 30 guns. It is said, that a frigate loaded with ingots and piastres has been taken a few days after she sailed from the Havannah.—Letters from Madrid give occasion to much uneasiness as to the state of our relations with North America; some even speak of war as inevitable. Our differences with the Court of Brazil are also far from being so completely arranged as we supposed they were.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

OXFORD.—MRS. BET BURRETT v. DIXON.—Mr. JERVIS said, the plaintiff was a widow, a very respectable woman, who for 20 years kept the White Hart Inn, in Henley-upon-Thames. The defendant was a young man, the son of a person in the same situation of life, his mother being the occupier of a still more considerable inn in the same town—he meant the Lion. The defendant's father showed the greatest kindness to the plaintiff's husband, and was frequently heard to declare his anxious desire that a nearer connexion might take place between the families. The husband of the plaintiff died about four years back; shortly before or after this event, the young lady in question, who had received a very elegant education, returned to her mother's house. She was at that time sixteen. Very soon after her re-

turn, she attracted the notice of the defendant, and he became extremely attached to her. He was received in the manner which his declarations demanded, and the plaintiff placed every confidence in him, whom she considered was to be the future husband of her daughter. Besides the inn the plaintiff kept, she was in possession of a farm, in a very retired situation, near Henley. To that farm she had frequent occasion to send her daughter, whose name was Tabitha. Upon these occasions the defendant was permitted to accompany her without scruple, as his views were supposed to be honourable. For 12 months he thus continued to visit and ride and walk with the object of his ardent affection. Upon one of those occasions he thought proper to make a very rude attack upon her person, and to assault her chastity. He was repulsed in a manner becoming the young lady; but having possessed himself of her affections, he succeeded in persuading her not to make a disclosure of what had taken place. Unfortunately, the young lady was prevailed upon to forgive this attack, and to keep its occurrence a secret from her friends. The event produced a degree of coolness for some time, till at length the defendant succeeded in gaining the complete possession of her person. The barriers of virtue being thus once broken down, the intercourse was repeated whenever the opportunity offered. These opportunities were very unfrequent, for there never was a more attentive mother to the honour of her children than the plaintiff. About six months after this sort of intercourse had commenced, a person of the name of Bullock, a half sister of the young lady, and daughter to the plaintiff by a former husband, happened to come to the house, and it was observed she attracted the notice of the defendant in a very particular manner. Miss Tabitha was present, and knowing what had passed between her and the defendant, was so shocked to see his attentions devoted to another, and more especially to her own half-sister, that she suddenly fainted and was carried out of the room. Her sister called the defendant into the garden, and charged him with having had a greater degree of intimacy with her sister than was consistent with propriety. This he denied, but declared upon his honour that his intentions were to marry her sister. Not satisfied with this, she taxed her sister, and stated her opinion, when, with considerable difficulty, she induced her to confess what had passed, upon an imprudent promise not to disclose it to her mother. Thus the plaintiff remained still in ignorance, and thinking the defendant had trifled with the feelings of her daughter, she desired him to discontinue his visits. At this time the mother of the defendant made some objection to the match. The moment the plaintiff heard of this, she wrote to the defendant, and forbade his future visits. The unhappy girl, however, still continued her intercourse with him in private, and he would now read a letter from the defendant to her. It was evidently an answer to a letter written by the young lady to him, and was thus worded:—

“DEAR TABITHA,—I am really half inclined to be angry with you for writing [and here he quoted a passage from her letter.] After what has passed, you can't love me so well as if I had not confided in you. Indeed, my dear Tabitha, I wish I was at liberty to convince you to the contrary [alluding probably to his not being in a situation to marry her.] I should wish to have five minutes' conversation with you alone. I hope you and Kitty are good friends.—Yours for ever, “Geo. Dixon.”

This allusion to Kitty referred to the fact of her not treating her sister so well after the discovery she had made as antecedently. After this the defendant continued to visit the house of the plaintiff occasionally, still keeping up his intercourse with the young lady, who was but 17 years of age, in private. The eldest daughter of the plaintiff, whom he would present to the Jury as a witness, married a young man of the name of Burford, who was in the same line of life, and was nephew to Mr. Coster, who horsed many of the stages upon these roads. Mr. Burford was the most intimate friend of the defendant, and felt it his duty to call upon him to know what were his intentions towards Miss Tabitha; when he declared them to be most honourable, and that he intended to marry her. After this he was admitted to visit as before, without any disclosure of passed events to the plaintiff. At last the situation of the young lady became such as to prevent further disguise. She became pregnant. In this situation of things it became necessary to send for Mr. Smith, the coach proprietor of Chelsea, near London, her guardian, who applied to the defendant to perform his promise; he, however, refused, declining to assign any reason for that refusal. In this stage of the business it was determined to see what could be got from his justice, and an action was instituted against him before the young lady was delivered. He ridiculed the action, and

said he could pay the damages by going to prison for three months. She had since been delivered of a child. This was the nature of the case; and it might now be fairly asked what apology the defendant had to make for his perfidy? They were to be told, he understood, that the reason why he did not marry her was, because she had been unfaithful to him; because she had been a wanton. This was exactly the seducer's course; he first betrayed, and then traduced. This was to be expected; but who did they think was the person that was to prove this charge? Why Mrs. Bullock, her own half sister, who had excited her jealousy by the attentions which the defendant had paid her! He was told that Mrs. Bullock was to prove, that this young lady had permitted indecent familiarities from two common soldiers, and in the presence of the servants of the family too. He challenged her to come forward and state this, for he would confront her, not alone with the two soldiers themselves, whom he had in Court, but with every servant in the house; and if Mrs. Bullock was not struck to the ground by such evidence, he could only say she possessed more nerve than usually fell to the lot of her sex. These persons would all declare that they had never seen the slightest impropriety in the conduct of the young lady. With respect to the question of damages, he thought the Jury would, upon hearing the whole circumstances, feel them selves fully justified in giving to the plaintiff the whole sum claimed by the declaration, namely, 1,000*l*.

Here the Learned Judge, who had had some private conversation with the Counsel in the early part of the cause, again interposed, and it was agreed on all hands, that the justice of the case could be as well met by reference to a gentleman out of Court, as by a public examination, which must be alike disagreeable to both sides.—Mr. Jervis and Mr. Dauncey finally consented to refer the case to Mr. Peake.—The young lady whose conduct formed the subject of inquiry was put into the witnesses' box. She was well dressed, but did not exhibit any striking features of beauty or elegance. A verdict was then taken for 1,000*l*. subject to a reference.—The case had it been gone into in public, it was thought, would have produced some singular disclosures. At the Crown Bar there were 14 cases tried of no public interest.

YORK, JULY 16.—*William Bailey*, otherwise *Knightson*, aged 27, was charged with having administered poison with intent to kill Joseph Dodsworth, his brother-in-law.—(Our readers doubtless recollect the particulars of this case, which we gave at length when it was investigated before the Magistrates. The same clear evidence was now adduced.)—The *Prisoner* made no defence; but called several persons, who gave him a good character.—The Jury retired, and in a quarter of an hour returned and gave in their verdict—Guilty.—Mr. Justice BAILEY immediately proceeded to pronounce sentence. (The prisoner seeing this, dropt on his knees, and earnestly prayed for mercy.) His Lordship addressed him thus:—*William Knightson*, I pronounce your sentence thus early, that you may be assured that you can expect mercy from God alone. No doubt can exist on your case. (The convict muttered something.) It is impossible that such a crime as you have been convicted of can fail to be visited with the last punishment of the law. It was not done rashly and in heated blood. It was a cool, deliberate, and frequently repeated attempt to murder a man who had done you no injury. I hope this case will be a warning to all. Deeds of darkness generally, if not always, come to light. The law allows you more time to prepare for your awful end than could be given if your attempt had been successful. The sentence of the law is, that you be hanged by the neck till you are dead.—The Convict looked steadily in his Lordship's face during the time his Lordship was addressing him.—The Court was excessively crowded.

WINCHESTER, JULY 18.—Mr. Justice BURROUGH, having gone through the calendar, proceeded to pass the sentence of death upon the following persons, convicted for house-breaking, cattle-stealing, sheep and horse stealing:—*Wm. Cooper*, *John Collier*, *Alex. Fabian*, *James Carter*, *John Biddlecomb*, *James Pink*, *James Holdaway*, *Thomas Ayres*, *George Gover*, *Stephen Framp-ton*, *John Smith*, *Samuel Robinson*, *Samuel Hidditch*, *William Rawlins*, *Henry Reynard*, *Nathaniel Carter*, *James Williams*, *William Benham*, *Harry Sherwood*, *Job Stanley*, and *George Carter*, all of whom were reprimanded, except *John Biddlecomb*, *Nathaniel Carter*, and *James Williams*. The former has, for a series of years, lived in a cave in the New Forest, was the captain of a gang who kept the whole vicinage in terror; and many farmers have often put up with the depredations committed upon them, rather than expose themselves to personal danger, by an attempt to bring this desperado to justice. Some time since, it

was strongly suspected that he had committed a highway robbery under very aggravated circumstances, and the officers of justice were despatched to apprehend him; he eluded their vigilance, however, and, as it afterwards turned out, took refuge in a wood near Salisbury, where, in a very remote spot, he erected a place to sleep in, and continued there for no less a period than five months! He was tried and convicted upon an indictment for a burglary committed in the month of September, 1817, in the house of Mr. John Bolton, at Highclere, and stealing therein several bank-notes, guineas, half-guineas, a gold ring, &c. Upon entering the house in question, the first person with whom he came in contact was the prosecutor, an aged man, of whom he demanded to know where his money was, but on being told he possessed none, the ruffian procured a large hay knife, and throwing the prosecutor down, put it to his throat, and with horrid imprecations, swore he would sever his head from his body if he did not afford him the information he required. Under this threat, the prosecutor was compelled to yield to his mandate. The Learned Judge, in passing sentence upon him, adverted to these circumstances in a very impressive manner, and conjured him, if he regarded an eternity hereafter, to devote that space of life he had remaining to penitence and prayer, in order, if possible, to obtain forgiveness from that just God whom he had so much offended. The unhappy delinquent appeared hardened and unconcerned, and on going into the goal, said to one of his female acquaintances, who was crying, "Why do'st not cry heartily, as my neck will be stretched this day fortnight."—*Carter* and *Williams* were convicted of stealing five sheep, and Mr. Justice BURROUGH observed, that the offence had become so general, not only in this, but in other counties, that it was the determination of those to whose lot the administration of the laws fell, to make public examples of offenders of this description. His Lordship entreated them to endeavour to obtain forgiveness by contrition and prayer, as he should most certainly leave them for execution, in order that they should be an example, and to deter others from the commission of similar offences.

CHELMSFORD, JULY 21.—**SEDUCTION.**—*FITCH v. WING.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a butcher, residing at Helion Banstead, in this county, against the defendant, a master, of small property, for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter, *per quod servitium amisit*.—The case was this:—The lady in question, a nymph of thirty-two, had received the addresses of the defendant for more than four years. The courtship had been carried on with much ardour, and she had been suffered to sit up with her lover after the families had retired to rest, and she admitted that reciprocal familiarities had taken place to almost every imaginable extent. These liberties, however, had passed after a promise of marriage; and the result of the amour being a fine boy, the present action was brought for its support, and the loss of its parents' services to her father.—The uncle of the lady being interrogated by Mr. GURNEY, as to the defendant's property, stated, he had no more in the world than the coat on his back.—Verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 150*l*.

JULY 23.—**SEDUCTION.**—*GROVE v. HARDMAN.*—This was an action against the defendant for seducing the plaintiff's daughter. Mr. GURNEY stated the case. The plaintiff was a respectable farmer, now in decayed circumstances, residing at Warley; the defendant had been a Captain in the 10th Foot. The defendant, who was 40, some years since married a lady of considerable fortune, with whom, it seemed, he had lived for a short time, not in the most perfect state of felicity, for, after a cohabitation of a short duration, articles of separation were agreed upon, the lady being provided with a handsome separate maintenance, and the gentleman being left in possession of an elegant establishment. The plaintiff was the father of two daughters, but his means were so limited that he declined almost all intercourse with his more wealthy neighbours, although he had given his children a liberal education, and so much were his circumstances reduced, that his children had become his domestic servants. It appeared that the plaintiff, at the time of the unfortunate affair in question, was unknown to the defendant, and consequently neither had seen the other at their houses respectively. The unfortunate acquaintance which led to the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter commenced by the casual civilities arising from the lady and the defendant frequenting the same church. In the result an intimacy was formed, which ended in the seduction of Miss Grove, and the birth of a child. It was pressed as a circumstance of aggravation on the part of the defendant, that the seduction was effected at a time when the plaintiff's daughter was labouring under a state of mental derangement. In the statement of the case, it was admitted that before the acquaintanceship of the de-

defendant with Miss Grove, the latter had the misfortune to experience an intercourse with another person, who had accomplished his object by violence. Criminal proceedings had been adopted towards that person, but the cause of injury having been compromised by a suitable compensation, those proceedings were dropped. This circumstance was conceded, as a matter of which the defendant might make the most in mitigation of damages, but the feature of the case which pressed most strongly against the latter, was, his having taken advantage of Miss Grove, at a time when she was labouring under mental derangement.

Miss Grove, who appeared to be a young woman bordering upon thirty, emaciated in person, and preserving few personal attractions, stated all the circumstances of the defendant's courtship, and her final ruin, which produced the birth of a child, now living.—On her cross-examination, she admitted that her first intercourse with the defendant was effected under very peculiar circumstances, too indelicate to mention. She stated, that on one occasion she received a pound note from the defendant in Church, and on another, that she received two bottles of Cape Madeira in the same place, which she afterwards drank in her own chamber.

Mr. MARRYATT addressed the Jury with considerable ability and emphasis, on the part of the defendant, contending, under the circumstances of the case, that there could be no difficulty in seducing a Lady who had gone through the ordeal of a previous violation, which had never been punished with the severity of the law.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 250*l*.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- W. Rudge, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, horse-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Pearson, St. Helen's-place.
J. Tomlin, Chad's-row, Gray's-inn-lane, bricklayer. Attornies, Messrs. Weston, Teesdale, and Symes, Fenchurch-street.
W. Armitage, sen., Thorne, Yorkshire, mariner. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
M. and T. Hall, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Spence, Threadneedle-street.
R. Wight, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Anstice and Wright, Temple.
S. Abbott, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

- W. Tapscott, Plymouth, victualler.
J. S. S. Cooke, Golden-lane, cheesemonger.
J. Attwood, Oldbury, Shropshire, victualler.
W. Cooper, East Cheap, merchant.
T. Hall, Ashborne, Derby, coachmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Colbourn, Pudding-lane, London, fish-salesman. Attorney, Mr. Bower, Clifford's Inn.
R. Blore, Bayswater, stone-mason. Attorney, Mr. Dawson, Saville-place, Burlington street.
J. Sherry, Romsey, Hampshire, hatter. Attorney, Mr. Bogue, Clement's Inn.
E. Alcock, Atherstone, Warwickshire, hat-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Carter, Coventry.
T. Coward, Langholm-bridge, Lancashire, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Baxter and Bowker, Gray's-inn-place.
W. G., and R. Booth, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, ship-brokers. Attorney, Mr. Blakiston, Symond's-inn.
J. Tomlin, Chad's-row, Gray's-inn-lane, bricklayer. Attornies, Messrs. Weston, Teesdale, and Symes, Fenchurch-street.
R. Lee, Great Winchester-street, underwriter. Attorney, Mr. Farren, Threadneedle street.
R. Knight, Stone Breaks, Yorkshire, clothier. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
J. Rowbotham, Butley, Macclesfield, timber-dealer and victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodick, Bow Church-yard.
T. Walcot, Portsea, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Courteen and Robinson, Walbrook.
J. Barlow, Blackburn, Lancaster, bookbinder and stationer. Attorney, M. R. B. Armstrong, Staple-lane.
J. Ranford, Bermondsey-street, tripeman. Attornies, Messrs. Drew and Sons, Bermondsey-street, Southwark.

J. Taylor, Lewisham, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Comerford, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

SATURDAY—A Holiday.

C.—J. C.—A Lover of Delicacy—and C. K. are received.

The Editor thanks A. Q. for his lines. He is obliged also to the Lover of Delicacy, but differs with him as to the elements of the question, and the example to be shewn. One of the other Correspondents above mentioned is informed that the *Examiner* is never paid for any thing it inserts, and never inserts mere Advertisements.

F. M., on South America, next week.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE BOURBON Court, finding that it could not hinder the news of the conspiracy from getting abroad, has at length let it transpire, though in as cautious and indifferent a manner as it could contrive. A few persons are named, of a subordinate description; and a trial is talked of; but so are trials talked of in other quarters and countries, and none take place, or the persons are allowed to escape. The funds have risen, fallen, and risen again, according to appearances at Court. The conspiracy is at all events reported to have been odious with regard to its object, as well as foolish in reference to its means; "which," says the *Courier*, "is pretty nearly the character we gave of it at first." Yes; with the pretty little exception of its being too foolish to exist at all.

In consequence of several outrages committed on the part of ships pretending to be authorized either by the King of SPAIN or the Independent Government in South America, a Circular Order has been issued to the Admirals on foreign stations, requiring them to seize such offenders in future, and send them in safe custody to any port, in England or elsewhere, competent to bring them to trial. This is very good and proper, if impartial justice is really to be done; but the wording of the order is worth attending to. It treats "his Catholic Majesty" with all due respect; whilst it even goes so far as to make a difference between his "dominions," and the provinces of Spanish America; but in speaking of the South American Governors, it calls them, in a strange language, "persons assuming to exercise the powers of government." Now in what light are admirals or other officers to consider *any* kind of commissions signed by persons thus described?—At all events, the South Americans are getting on;—they can talk as well as fight better than the doting pretenders to their soil, and we have no doubt will handle sword as well as pen unanswerably. We again express our hopes that the Chili Manifesto will be published as a pamphlet. The *Courier* meanwhile is "happy to observe; that the system of mutual instruction is expected shortly to be established in Madrid, whence it will necessarily diffuse itself over the whole of Spain. It is to be introduced," says our happy and lucky friend (for he would be equally "happy" if the King had forbidden it) under the patronage of the King, the enemy of all knowledge, according to the liberal judgment of a party who can never mention a crowned head without violating decorum." To

say *all* knowledge is saying too much. His Majesty would no doubt extend a knowledge of the Lives of the Saints, the Art of Religious Embroidery, &c.; and the re-favoured Order of Jesuits is, in his opinion, to extend this blessed kind of learning. But no matter; any real means of knowledge put into the hands of the community is the first step to real knowledge of every kind, however intended. LÜTHER and CALVIN, in opposing the dogmas of the Papacy, cleared the way unwittingly for opposition to their own dogmas; and if mutual instruction be admitted into Spain, it will soon be too wise for the wretched creatures who defend the Inquisition and the Slave Trade, and who publish lists of prohibited books, including the *Spectator*!

Disturbances have broken out in the Cotton Manufactories. No wonder.

§

We have received some New York Papers to the 20th ult. An article in the *National Intelligencer* states, that General JACKSON took possession of Pensacola on the 21st of May. It appears he made certain requisitions, which either were not or could not be complied with, and in consequence he carried the fortress by storm. If this account be correct, war is substantially declared against Spain by the United States; but we still think it probable the latter would not precipitately embark in such a contest, for she must know, that it would be more injurious to herself than her antagonist. That the acquisition of these territories is a favourite policy with the American Government, is known from facts, and might be inferred from circumstances. It would make the southern portion of the United States compact, while the different stations and harbours along the Mexican Gulph would be of incalculable advantage in a maritime point of view. The latter consideration, indeed, might suggest the propriety of England watching the progress of her trans-atlantic rival in this affair.—*Courier*.

The capture of Pensacola by storm is generally credited by the best informed American merchants in the City. The letters received yesterday give the intelligence without affecting any doubt on the subject. The British Consul at Philadelphia, on mentioning the news, states, that it is reported 500 American soldiers were killed or wounded in the assault.—It will be remembered that General JACKSON, in a dispatch which we inserted a few days ago, said, "I am now on my march to Pensacola, which place I shall probably have to occupy with an American garrison." If, therefore, the aggression has been committed, it was at least not an unforeseen difficulty; and assuming the fact to be as stated, which seems now hardly disputable, WAR MAY BE CONSIDERED AS ACTUALLY SUBSISTING BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—*Courier*.—*Saturday*.

The same Paper adds,—“We have received an important letter from Spain, by which it appears that FERNAND having presided at several State Councils, in which the subject of the Spanish Colonies was agitated, *Couriers* were dispatched to several of the Allied Powers; there is little doubt but that they related in some measure to the occupation of the Floridas by the troops of the United States.”

The following (says the *Courier*) is an extract of a letter from Ceylon, dated March 1, 1818:—“The war in the interior seems to be spreading very much, and it is greatly feared that the English will be obliged to relinquish the conquest of Kandy, and be content with their old possessions.”

The number of New Members already returned to Parliament amounts to 123.

It seems, in spite of all that has been said, and all that has appeared, in proof of the necessity of appointing independent, impartial, and unbiassed Commissioners, under Mr. Brougham's Act, to inquire into the abuses of charitable establishments, that Ministers have been filling up the list with their own creatures. It is stated, by one of our Morning Newspapers, that some of them are nearly related to Noble Families, noted for their support of Government; others are themselves known as literary advocates of the Ministry; while the two gentlemen are passed over, whom the last Report of the Education Committee recommended earnestly to the notice of Parliament.

A Commission has just passed the Great Seal, appointing a Board to inquire into the means of preventing the Forgery of Bank Notes, to examine evidence, and to receive any plans that shall be offered. The Members are—Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Sir WM. CONGREVE, WM. COURTENAY, Esq. M.P., DAVIES GILBERT, Esq. M.P., JEREMIAH HARMAN, Esq. Governor of the Bank, WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, M.D. and CHARLES HATCHETT, Esq. The first sitting took place on Tuesday last.

BANKRUPT SYSTEM.—In all cases where censure falls on a part of any profession, it is but justice to the other part of such profession to mention the individuals who are implicated in the charge of error or misconduct. We therefore feel it our duty to name the List of Commissioners in the case of Mr. CROWLEY. We understand it is the fourteenth List, which by the Calendar is composed of the five following gentlemen:—*Griffin Wilson, Archibald Elijah Impey, Montague Farver Anstie, William Villers Surtees, (a relative of Lady Eldon) and Robert Grant, Esquires.*—This list, we believe, has got the name of “the Committing List.” We may add, that the fourteenth List of Commissioners of Bankrupts is spoken of with some freedom in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Bankrupt Laws. The country is annually disgraced with 12 to 15 hundred Bankrupt Petitions, which are so many appeals to the Chancellor against the judgment of the Commissioners; and these, at an average of 20*l.* each on the latter number, occasion a transfer of 30,000*l.* per annum from the pockets of Creditors and persecuted Bankrupts, into the pockets of the Lawyers! The moral effect of this litigation is to create confusion and discord; and the commercial effect, to occasion discredit, and curb that honourable confidence and consideration which are the soul of trade. If Commissioners were better informed, or more attentive to their duty, will any reasonable man say, these appeals would come so often before the Court?—(A letter on the case of CROWLEY, in our next.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has granted a sum of 500*l.* for the relief of the inhabitants of the Scilly Islands. It is stated, however, by the *Cornwall Gazette*, that 1,000*l.* at least are necessary to satisfy their present urgent wants; and from 2,000*l.* to 3000*l.* to establish mackerel and pilchard fisheries, as the only measure of permanent support. The same paper strongly recommends the opening of subscriptions for that charitable purpose.

The prevalence of considerable differences of opinion on the subject of religion at Geneva was announced some time back. It appears by an article dated from thence the 9th instant, in one of the Paris Journals, that these differences had produced, in no small degree, riot and disturbance; a numerous mob assembling at the door of a house where the Puritans (as they are called) held their meetings, who insulted the persons attending them. A military force had in consequence been called out to preserve tranquillity.

THE WEATHER.—The average of six Thermometers in the Sun, at two o'clock, on Friday, was 114 deg. FAHRENHEIT, or two degrees above fever heat. Thermometer in the shade, northern aspect, 87; ditto southern aspect, 88.

The Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND have left England for Germany. Her MAJESTY continued to the last in her resolution not to see her Daughter-in-law.

The QUEEN, it is said, is getting better.

On the 15th inst. the Bishop of LINCOLN confirmed the young people of Spalding and other parishes in the district, amounting to between eight and 900: one of whom was afterwards sent to prison for drunkenness and riotous conduct.

Mr. Burr's period of confinement will expire on the 23d of next September.

The *Nottingham Review* says,—"Two handsome and commodious chapels have been recently erected at Birmingham, one belonging to the Wesleyan, the other to the Primitive Methodists, commonly called *Ranters*."—An announcement of the "deservedly far-famed *Indian Jugglers*" immediately follows this theological notice.

A Neapolitan artist has succeeded, by means of address and patience, in detaching three beautiful frescoes of DOMINICHI from the damp walls of the Palace Farnese, and affixing them to canvas, whereby they will be no longer exposed to the same danger of destruction.

The Wheat harvest has already commenced in this neighbourhood, and in various parts of the county, and farmers are with cheerfulness looking forward to a golden harvest. A season more favourable to the growth of wheat was never experienced. The quality, from present appearances, must be excellent, and the quantity most abundant.—*Bath Chronicle*.

The *Leeds Mercury* announces, "that the late Dr. PRIESTLEY has a venerable brother now living in the village of Birstall, and that his circumstances are very far from being comfortable. He is himself a man of most excellent character, and his situation is rendered more deplorable by the severe illness of his wife, to whom he has been married upwards of fifty years."

The late Judge ROOKE, in going the Western Circuit, had a great stone thrown at his head, but, from the circumstance of his stooping very much, it passed over him. "You see," said he, good-humouredly, to a friend, "if I had been an upright Judge, I might have been killed!"

PUFF EXTRAORDINARY.—In a shop-window in Saffron-hill, is posted up a bill, of which the following is an exact copy:—"Fresh eggs laid every morning by me, Patrick Murphy."

The *Courier* has entered into a laboured defence of the humane and sensitive Mr. Huggins.—Its ground of objection to inquiry—Catch it, ye winds!—the impropriety of disputing the verdict of a Jury—Och Hone! But the admissions of this curious document form the principal curiosity. It appears that the two pilfering slaves were flogged by their own father—no fault of Mr. Huggins, says the *Courier*, mildly, for if he had known it, he would have been aware that the father would have spared the flesh of his children. Neither did he know that the two girls were related to the offenders for whom they so unnaturally wept. Very excellent all this! Fathers may be ordered to flog their own children and Sisters be flogged for weeping for brothers, and no one be acquainted with the relationship, a fact, which we suppose is to be accepted as a proof of the great interest taken by Masters in their Slaves. Such cases are doubtless unfrequent; but that they exist at all, perfectly vindicates the watchfulness of the African Society. As to Mr. Huggins, let him consign over a hog's-head of Sugar to the *Courier* Office, and request the Editor to be silent.—*Chester Guardian*.

Both Houses of Parliament are now undergoing the decorative repairs of painting and white-washing. In the House of Commons a new stair, leading from the upper-lobby to the gallery, and parallel to the former, has been constructed; and an additional small door has been opened in the centre of the gallery, for the accommodation of the gentlemen who attend to report the debates.

FARRINGDON WITHOUT WARD.—On Friday, the election of an Alderman for the above Ward, in the room of Sir CHARLES PRICE deceased, came on in St. Bride's Church, the Lord Mayor in the Chair.—Mr. Deputy HERRING, in a short speech, proposed Mr. ROBERT WATTHMAN, as a fit person for the office, which was seconded by Mr. REEVES, and unanimously carried. The Church was crowded extremely.—Mr. WATTHMAN returned thanks in an appropriate speech, and hoped his future conduct would be such as would merit a continuance of that friendship they had so uniformly shewn for the last 22 years.—A motion was then put by Mr. THOMPSON, and unanimously adopted, expressive of the high respect the meeting had for their late Alderman.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

ON THE SUDDEN DEATH OF A LATE LAMENTED FRIEND.
WRITTEN NEAR HIS TOMB AT K.....

Fate care Frater—amantissime Amice—Vale.

I.

DEAR Shade—if injur'd Spirits wander near
The cold Couch where their Victim-forms recline,
Oh come at ev'nings twilight hour, and hear
And breathe thy last farewell to me on thine—
For here I sit and think at day's decline—
Thy early bloom—sweet hours—for ever gone—
So mild—so tender—e'er thou did'st resign
Thy whole heart up to Passion's thrill alone—
All lov'd and mortgag'd thee, hapless youth, save one!

II.

And she was all to thee—till thou to her
Wert mock'ry's sport—so sad and so subdued—
As wanton winds the stealing lock bestir,
She took and toss'd thee from her bosom rude—
The reel of triumph met the eye that woo'd—
Ungentle Conquerer; when the prize was won,
To break the bruised reed!—'twas then we view'd
Thy gentleness—thy reason—all undone—
All mourn—for all did love thee—all—saye one!

S.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 329.

HAYMARKET-THEATRE.

THIS pleasant little theatre opened for the season on Wednesday week. It has been cleaned and whitened up; and the audience not being crowded though numerous, it really felt cool. We were always struck with the great sense of snugness in this house, though its performances are confined to the summer-time; but we enjoyed it with too summer-like a satisfaction to care for enquiring into the cause, which however is undoubtedly this;—that the stage running a good way to meet the spectators, and the boxes coming with an open look down to their very sides, there is a feeling of sociality produced, like sitting in a private assembly.

The performances of the first night were the *Poor Gentleman*, *Blue Devils*, and *A Day after the Wedding*; and we never saw three pieces run merrier on their wheels. Our old friend *Blue Devils* has a most excellent moral in his hips; and the *Day after the Wedding* a still better one. At least it is more generally useful. And we do not know how it was, whether in the new and smiling look of this old summer-house, or in the summer itself (which, by the way, is a new and glorious ally for the theories of this paper), or in ourselves whom the summer-time laps up in enjoyment; but we never saw the actors to such advan-

tage before. They all seemed inspired, down to the very square toes of old house-keepers. JONES was never in finer butterfly condition; Mrs. GIBBS looked young again, especially as she is one of those who will never be truly old; TERRY was very merry, after his crab-stick fashion, and very feeling nevertheless; TOKELY gave a touch or two of very quiet and natural pathos in the old Corporal in the *Poor Gentleman*;—the old innkeeper in *Blue Devils* looked Frenchified and staring to his very side-curls, and at least deserves to have his name mentioned in the play-bills: there were two new performers of considerable merit; Mrs. DAVENPORT digged at us with her syllables to more than usual purpose, and pronounced the name *Mac Tab* like two stabs of a dagger;—and what do you think happened to our gentlemanly though somewhat stiff friend Mr. BARNARD? Why, at one part of the play, where he hears of good news, he absolutely took three jumps into the air,—three positive ascending jumps! The last accounts of him are promising.

One of the new performers on this occasion was a young lady of the name of BRANCHARD, who performed once before for a benefit of the actor of that name, and is supposed to be his relation. Young lady she may well be called, for we never saw more gentle, unaffected, and interesting manners. She is not perhaps very handsome, or very strikingly made; yet she is far from being either plain or awkward; her countenance is pleasing and intelligent, and she carries herself with that kind of submissive and retiring yet self-possessed air, which creates at once a wish to pursue and to respect. Her performance may be imagined accordingly. It was remarkable chiefly for propriety and femineness. Nor are these kind of performers ever likely perhaps to become eminent on the stage, though highly useful as well as pleasing; for the stage and its exhibitions carry with them something opposite to their natures, or at least habits; and it is only genius, which with a still higher utility can at once perform and sanction something apparently contradictory to those.

The new actor in *Ollapod* was a Mr. J. RUSSELL, from Scotland. He is a shrewd goodish looking man, with a longish face and sparkling eyes. (These *ishes*, by the way, are very modest and useful, and we recommend them to the peremptory critic, as at once proper and authorized, being good old Saxon English.) His performance was on the upper side of what is called respectable,—that is to say, the next to something a good deal better. He seemed to understand his part well, and gave it all which a commonly intelligent reader would fancy in perusing the part; and we suspect that he would be still better in a character which required less practical vivacity,—less written for such actors as FAWCETT. Some of his varieties of emphasis, when he repeated his usual applause at the imaginary good things of those he conversed with, were extremely judicious and knowing; and the difficulty with which he brought out the information of his being an apothecary, in the scene with the old maid of quality, was excellent, and well accompanied with little forward and then retiring flutters, and an uneasy twirling of his cane upon the floor: but his tones are too grave and clergyman-like for such parts as these, and he wanted altogether pertness and volubility. He was encored in the *Cosmetic Song*, to the great honour of the good-nature of the audience; but as one of the daily papers said, he has a better voice and a worse talent at this sort of thing than any other comedian.

We must not forget to notice on this occasion a performer whom we do not remember to have seen before, and who acted the blunt old confidential servant of *Sir Robert Bramble* in a manner which we do not hesitate to call admirable. The down-cornered fixed mouth, the up-staring but not impudent eye, the quiet waiting demeanour with the hands crossed, the plain Chelsea-pensioner

sort of garb, and the apparently toothless yet stout voice, were all in the very highest and most real style of what you might imagine of such a character.

LYCEUM.
We have not left ourselves time or room to give such an account as we could wish of the Lyceum. We can only briefly mention, that the manager has added to his performers Miss CAREW, a very mild yet effective singer, with a pleasing carriage, and fluty kind of voice;—that she and Miss KELLY, and Mr. PEARMAN, not omitting Mr. BROADHURST who is one of the best acting singers we have, make the pleasant pastoral opera of *Rosina* go off excellently well;—that the new farce of the *Bull's Head* is not worth much, though the misplaced Ws and Hs of the cockney in it, and the persecutions he endures from the waiter at dinner, are laughable;—that *Perouse* is very well got up, and exhibits to advantage our new stage friends the Americans, whose quaint barbarities we have yet to describe; and lastly, that the saloon is a considerable improvement upon the good idea of last year, and has two fountains which at least seem to refresh the trees as well as spectators. The sight is certainly very pretty, and the sound very refreshing; but is there no way of keeping these trees a little better alive? We like them so much, that we really cannot help feeling for their thirsty hearts, albeit of deal-board.

(*Cosi Fan Tutte*, and the New Comedy, next week.)

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

"Thou see'st thou neither art mark'd out nor nam'd,
And therefore only to thyself art sham'd;
Now if thou stir'st at best thou shalt but make
The country of thy faults more knowledge take."

G. WITNER'S *Abuses Stript and Whipt*.

No. 1.—ON THE DECLINE OF ELOQUENCE AT THE ENGLISH BAR.

In commencing a series of critical articles upon the various qualifications of those who practise as Advocates in our Courts of Justice, it is far from my intention to controvert the general opinion, that within the last 20, or even within the last 10 years, the eloquence for which the English Bar was once so celebrated has greatly declined: on the contrary, it is my wish in the outset to advert to a few of the causes which I think have led almost to its banishment. Men who possess many of the most important requisites of accomplished orators are not wanting, nor are the occasions few on which they might display their powers. Among the younger members of the profession there are several of distinguished talents in this kind; and from the seniors, bursts of energy and feeling are sometimes heard, and not unfrequently a very successful employment of the better or, at least, the more useful parts of eloquence. Compared however with a remoter period, the instances are rare, and serve principally to shew, that did Advocates yield more to their natural impulses, and less to the trammels by which circumstances have surrounded them, they might restore the Bar to something like the rank it formerly held in public estimation.

Fathers of families, and particularly those tolerably advanced in life, are often heard to assert, that the only profession in this country, where talents can ensure success, is THE LAW. If they mean talents of a popular kind—the power of giving effect to comprehensive views of justice and the bonds of society—a command of language, and a faculty of bringing to bear upon one point all the resources of intellect and knowledge, they are mistaken: they speak from former experience, not from present observation—from a recollection of what they have witnessed at an

early age, without being aware, that since that time the employment of a Barrister has almost completely changed. They refer to the days of MINGAY and ERSKINE—not to those of MARRYAT and BELL;—to the time when Juries were wrought upon by the united influence of zeal and talent, not when they were governed by precedents and practice—when men were allowed to feel a little as well as to think a great deal, and were not required for ever to shut up their hearts in the dark recesses of their understandings.

With regard to the tedious and often unmeaning forms of the law, there perhaps never was a time when the shrewd satire of RABELAIS upon the proceedings of Courts of Justice could be better applied than at the present moment—all the learned arguments, all the citations from books, applicable and inapplicable—all the references to the *dicta* and to the decisions of Judges, according to his humorous account, terminate but in the casting of a die; from which he intends it to be inferred, that while learning and industry are exhausted and wasted on the means, they are perfectly useless as to the end.—In making this reference, no imputation is of course intended to be cast upon the decisions in our Courts: in indifferent causes, the determinations are indifferent; but justice would be quite as faithfully and much more speedily and effectually administered, if the greater part of the expensive forms, processes, and pleadings, so recently enlarged, if not introduced, and so carefully observed, were entirely disregarded:—it is not too much to assert, that one fifth of the causes that come before our Courts are decided upon mere matters of form, without the slightest reference to the merits. So much have they been multiplied of late years, that a new branch of the profession has actually sprung out of them—the business of a *Special Pleader*:—a young man who studies for the Bar is now compelled to go through all the complicated drudgery of the office of one of these underlings* before he is qualified for any higher walk:—all the knowledge he has acquired, in twenty years at school and college, is thrown away; general principles and enlarged notions of law and justice are smothered in laborious and absurd technicalities; and the enervated mind becomes gradually so accustomed to these shackles, that the endurance of them amounts to a habit: they not only cease to seem burdensome, but cease to be so; for instances are not unfrequent, where the natural vigour of the intellect has been so reduced as to make it even depend upon its bondage—as emaciated TRENCCK is said at last to have received support from the very chains that fixed him to the walls of his dungeon.

A second cause, no doubt, is the vast accumulation of business within the last few years, which has necessarily compelled advocates, even of high talents and attainments, to be contented with the appellation of mere men of business: the number of actions tried in the Court of King's Bench has of late nearly doubled, while, generally speaking, the management of them is entrusted to four King's Counsel, and to about twice as many assistants behind the Bar. At the last sittings at Guildhall, more than two hundred suits stood for decision, and the time that could be allowed for hearing the whole was at the utmost fifteen days; so that as the Court usually sat for only six hours each day, supposing them all tried, there would be less than half an hour for the determination of each cause, a space much less than was formerly occupied by the opening speech of a Counsel. This calculation is however by no means fair, because, perhaps not more than half, or at most two-thirds, of these actions came before a Jury. Besides, in the other Courts, and especially in the Common

Pleas, the business has not increased in the same proportion.

But independently of these two considerations, which may perhaps be thought of comparatively minor importance, I do not scruple to say, that the present dearth of eloquence at the English Bar is chiefly to be attributed, on the one hand, to a depressing spirit in the Court, and, on the other, to a submissive spirit in the Counsel. "Pack-bearing patience" is quite as indispensable a requisite for a Barrister, if emolument be his object, as a knowledge of the laws of his country. Young men who start on their career, who have just mounted their wig and gown, of late years have obtained practice not by any extraordinary display of the energies of mind or language in resisting oppression and vindicating those who have been falsely accused, nor by an exhibition of penetration or acuteness in discovering and extracting truth from reluctant witnesses; but, generally, by the publication of some treatise upon a particular branch of the law, or by a volume of reports of decided cases, accompanied by a fulsome dedication to an individual, who has the means of advancing them in their progress by smiling upon their labours. This is what is termed "obtaining the ear of the Court;" this is

— "that trick of Courts, to wear
"Silk at the cost of flattery;"

James Shirley's Poems.

for by such means not a few have risen to the highest rank and highest emoluments of their profession; for prudent Attornies are sure to employ those who are sure to be heard with most indulgence. The undaunted and repeated refusal of ERSKINE to discontinue an address he felt it his duty to make, when imperiously commanded by a haughty Judge to sit down, is not yet, and we hope will never be, forgotten; it has illustrated him and his successors more than the patrician robes by which he has been since invested; but let me ask, has it ever been imitated, or who would have dared to imitate such a fearless discharge of duty, had the necessity occurred? The blunt fortitude of honest JACK LEE, (as he was familiarly called) and others whom we could name, is also still remembered—but only remembered apparently to be avoided.—It would be unfair however not to allow, that some part of the business-like, mechanical mode, in which causes have been recently conducted, is to be attributed to a reluctance on the part of the Court, that any imposition, or attempt at imposition, should be practised on the Jury. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the Court of King's Bench is a man of a strong and piercing intellect, and of uncommon powers of language: he often penetrates to the very bottom of a cause, when others, even the Counsel themselves, are only upon the surface. His intuition in this respect is astonishing, and he cannot endure that valuable time should be wasted in endeavouring to deceive the good sense of a Jury, or on preliminary or immaterial points, while the true and only question is disregarded or forgotten. This indeed is one source of the ordinary complaint against LORD ELLENBOROUGH (more especially by young Barristers) that he is hasty and severe—that he will not listen with becoming patience and forbearance: he certainly often will not: it is however but doing his Lordship justice to add, that in many cases those who are forcing themselves upon his attention have no right to complain of more than perhaps a needless degree of rudeness, in the manner in which they are interrupted or repulsed. I am no admirer of the general deportment of LORD ELLENBOROUGH, either on or off the Bench; but it is not unfrequently a very useful lesson, and a very fine display of power, to witness the manner in which he drives directly onward to the just end of a cause—like a mighty elephant in a forest, trampling down the low brushwood under his feet, and tearing away all the minor branches that obstruct his impetuous progress.

* Their business is called practising *under the Bar*, and two or three years are scarcely sufficient for the acquirement of the intricacies, not to say chicanery, of this department.

It cannot however be denied, that there is a servile and a crouching spirit in the Bar towards the Bench, inconsistent with the equality on which all gentlemen are placed, and with the liberal nature of their early education and attainments. It may perhaps be conceded, that a small portion of this subserviency may arise among the younger Barristers, from timidity or misapprehension, without attributing it to a baser motive; but in causes of importance, more especially where political questions are involved, where the reputation or the liberty of an individual is concerned, it is impossible to trust to them; they will not speak out with decision and fearlessness, for the consequences of doing so stare them full in the face; they therefore shrink from the performance of their duty, and rather abandon a man to a dungeon than abandon their own hopes of success in their profession*. None of them seem to think that any thing can be got by a straight-backed though a respectful and decorous demeanour; and it cannot but excite a melancholy feeling, when we see so many young men every term flocking from our Universities to our Courts, to embrace a profession that requires such a perversion and prostration of intellect,—such a deadness to the most generous impulses of our nature, and such a desertion of all dignity and independence of spirit. Not that the Bench should not be treated with all becoming deference, but there is a deference due to ourselves and to the cause of truth and justice. When HONE, in the course of his late trials, asserted that there was not a single Counsel who would venture to support his own conscientious conviction against the opinion of a presiding Judge,—I will venture to say that there was not a single Barrister present, whose hollow bosom did not echo the sentence, and silently admit its truth!

How this state of things must make us long to see some gifted and high-hearted spirit rise from among the submissive crowd of wigs and gowns, to vindicate his profession, and prove that a great respect and veneration for the Judges of the land is consistent with a greater respect and veneration for his own independence of mind, and for the sacred principles of truth and impartiality!

It is necessary to apologise for postponing, until next week, the discussion of the merits of Mr. SCARLETT: the preliminary remarks have occupied a larger space than was originally intended or expected.

AMICUS CURLE.

* This remark is general: what exceptions may be made to it, and how far they will apply, we shall have an opportunity of stating, when we speak of individuals who, on particular occasions, have shewn more or less fortitude.

FINE ARTS.

MR. NEALE'S WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

WE had the pleasure of assisting to introduce this work to the public on its first appearance, since which it has attained half its intended growth, forming a large quarto volume of six parts, each with 40 letter-press pages, two etchings, and three finished plates. The beautifully printed pages are full of architectural and ecclesiastical information relative to the Abbey, brought together in an apt manner by Mr. BRAYLEY. The etchings and finished plates are of the first order of their class of Engravings. Were there a National Gallery of Engravings, which there ought to be, as well as another of Paintings, these Etchings and Engravings would deservedly have a station in it, as will the entire volumes, we trust, in our public libraries. Such beautiful works as this, so honourable to the assiduity and the talent of Mr. NEALE, the designer and proprietor, and to the other Artists, are not, in their multiplication on the eye of the man of taste, among the least of the substantial pleasures of life, for they are de-

rived from Nature, the great store-house of those pleasures. Genuine Art, like Nature, its divinely wrought original, gives too a continued as well as fervid pleasure. We inspect engravings, paintings, sculptures, and architectural edifices, with repeated delight. We are never tired in looking at such prints as *the Death of Wolf*, or *the Carbons*, or *PIRANESI'S Ruins*, as they hang in our rooms, or as we turn them over anew in our folios. A genuine and continued gratification like this is produced by such Architectural Engravings of Gothic Architecture as are now before us, because they give us that elegant and pensive pleasure which is the element of those features of Nature, of which they are the refined imitations. They are in fact the more ordered arrangement of those forms which so solemnly strike us in the overhanging and meeting arcade of trees, in their green alleys, and outspreading arms, and such as what are homogeneous with that love of order, and of the various and vast, implanted in our minds. On these accounts, we are delighted with the immensely lifted roof of the Abbey, and its regular and diverse lines, either analagous or contrasted, curved or strait, parallel or intersecting. There are besides various moral associations of thought that mix up with these pleasures of the imagination in such venerable places; such as their being the depositories of the ashes and partly of the fame of the renowned, their bringing to our remembrance the respected and loved of our departed fellow-creatures, their reminding us of our own eventual destiny, and a crowd of solemn musings, peculiar to these still and stony sequestrations. On all these accounts, these fine Engravings are morally and tastefully valuable. They affect the heart—they stir up the fancy. But the beautiful and every way proper manner in which they are wrought, completes the recommendation. Thus the character of stone, corroded with the tooth of time, is seen with true effect in *The Screen of Abbot Islip's Chapel*, the *View from the Chapel of St. Edmund* by Mr. SANDS, the *Ornamental Sculpture and Capitals* by Miss E. BURNE, the *Monument of William de Valence* by Mr. ARMSTRONG, and the *Ancient Shields* by Mr. ROFFE, whose *Elevations and Sections*, after the Admeasurements of Mr. THOMPSON, are exemplarily neat and exact. The precision and richness of Mr. SANDS's etching tool is singularly favourable to the final development of a forcible Engraving. It was the very advanced and well-drawn Etchings of BROWN that materially contributed to the beauty and celebrity of WOOLLET's Engravings, though the latter lost in the working up, by a kind of metallic stiffness of style, more than he ought of the freedom of BROWN's etching—so much so, that we confess that we prefer the best Engravings of VIVARES, who was a delightful etcher of landscape, with all their comparative roughness, to the best of WOOLLET's. But Mr. SANDS preserves as much as possible the fluent play of his etching needle, with the full effect of the Engraving. This is seen in the *View of Poets' Corner looking south*, and *View from the Chapel of St. Edmund*. He wants, we think, a little more diversity of aerial perspective.—Mr. NEALE's judicious employment of the best Engravers affords us an opportunity of praising the remarkably various powers of Mr. J. SCOTT, who we here find shines in Architectural Engraving, as well as in Landscape, Animals, &c. Mr. WOOLNOTH appears to more advantage in his latter Engravings, were it only from his having omitted those cross lines, which deteriorated the stony character in his former plates. But how, without appearing enthusiastic, shall we speak of the Messrs. LE KRAEX. It would be scarcely too eulogistic to say, that they are a phenomenon in this class of Art, and that they are without fault. They have reached that most difficult point in their Art, of uniting the greatest possible refinement with perfect freedom of execution, for their most finished works, and none can be more finished, have all the multiplied

touchiness and unconstrained manner of the completest Etchings. They give us the Poetry of their Art, for they affect our minds in a similar way with the real objects, because what they represent is so decisively the look of those objects, either of sharpness or mistiness, of nearness or distance, of smooth or rough, of plain or enriched, of preservation or decay, of illumination or shade, of wood or stone, of height, length, and breadth, that the eye, one of the prime outlets to the mind of the causes of perception, recognizes with almost as much exactness as in the reality, the objects which in the reality raise those perceptions.

R. H.

The Casts sent as a private present to the President of the Academy at Petersburg, M. OLENIN, by Mr. HAYDON, have arrived safely, and been received by the Russian Artists with the most unbounded enthusiasm—indeed they were never more ardently spoken of in this country. The first shipment of the great body of casts for the Russian Academy are on their passage.

COURT VENGEANCE—MR. JOHN WILLOCK.

"There is a generation, whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw-teeth as knives, to devour the poor from off the earth, and the needy from among men."—*Proverbs*, chap. xxx. v. 44.

Brompton, Wednesday.

MR. EXAMINER.—I beg permission to send you the following further instance of Ministerial depravity, which is alike conspicuous for its imbecility as for its consistency in tyrannical cruelty. In revenge for the *daring insult* offered to Ministers by the independent Electors of Westminster, in rejecting the Court hireling, warrants of distress for unpaid Taxes in St. James's have been issued against those who had courage to vote for men who are able and willing to check (if possible) the grasping rapacity of a worthless Administration. One collector had, on one day last week, from 40 to 50 warrants against so many who had given plumpers to Sir F. Burdett, and who consequently have fallen victims to their independence and integrity.

It will swell the grievous tide of lamentation, and exasperate the indignation of many a feeling heart, to learn that these warrants were signed by Mr. W—*, who sat as Chairman on the Government Committee. Would the Candidate for Court favour have used an enemy thus, even if he had struck his colours?—Your's, faithfully,

AN ADMIRER OF THE EXAMINER.

* If Mr. Willock, of Golden-square, "landsurveyor, auctioneer, and sworn appraiser," be the Magistrate here alluded to, we can readily believe him to be capable of lending his aid to any such legal vengeance. The political conduct of this individual has excited the surprise of some, who well recollect how noisy and bustling he was, some years back, while, tricked out in a livery of blue and buff, he was employing his unsolicited exertions in favour of "Fox and Liberty."—But what is there at all surprising in such changes? Men even of respectable families, possessing both accomplishments and talents, when assailed by the temptations of wealth and power, have too often abandoned their political principles. There can be nothing therefore remarkable in the tergiversations of such a man as Mr. Willock, whose parents, being in the humblest rank of society, could not be expected to give him any very high notions of independence or consistency. What perhaps may seem a little singular in Mr. Willock, is his want of sympathy with the plebeian class from which he sprang. If indeed he himself possessed any powers not belonging in common to the mere vulgar, (high and low)—if he were master of anything like humour, or wit, or eloquence—or real talents indeed of any kind—then there might be some reason, however inadequate, for his giving himself airs of patronage and superiority. But as it is,—enjoying from nature, as he does, a very moderate capacity, and not having received from the hands of benevolence anything but an extremely limited education, it is not a little ludicrous to see him aping the manners of gentlemen, and thrusting himself forward in matters of public

importance. Mr. Willock has doubtless been a very industrious person, and he should learn to be content with the possession of the full advantages of his industry. His understanding and his acquirements enable him, we dare say, to measure and put a proper value upon an estate, and even to dilate in his pulpit, in English intelligible to the brokers, on the superior merits of "a four-post bedstead, with green morine furniture, lines, laths, and tassels;" but much beyond this, we humbly opine, Mr. John Willock should not soar; for in matters of science, the fine arts, or literature, we are greatly in error if he be not deplorably deficient. Indeed, the writer of this note once heard him sell some books, the titles of which this would-be Orator and Statesman most sadly mangled—though, to say the truth, on this occasion he seemed himself rather conscious of his defects. Why, then, should he thus assume the character of a politician—and, above all, why, in his old age, should he be so fierce in his persecution of principles, which he for years endeavoured to make triumphant?—However painful in the exercise at times, there is in real power, whether intellectual or physical, always something that commands respect. It may be bad enough, to be sure, to be torn to pieces by the King of beasts; yet in his bristled mane, his lashed tail, the glare of his eye, his loud roar and animated spring, we recognize a noble enemy, to whom we may submit without disgrace. But to be pushed down and trampled to death by one of the dull, plodding, braying, long-eared tribe, is equally fatal, and so superlatively mortifying, that the very idea only excites ones scorn.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Monday, July 20.

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.—CASE OF THE BANKRUPT CRAWLEY.

This was an application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, to discharge the bankrupt out of custody; the motion had been opposed on the ground that there existed no power in the Lord Chancellor to grant writs of *Habeas Corpus* in the vacation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he should now proceed to declare the opinion he had formed, after a very long and laborious examination. The maxim of the law was, that the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was a very high prerogative inherent in the Crown, by which the King had the right of inquiring into the cause why any of his subjects were deprived of their liberties. The first authority to which he should refer was that of Lord Coke, who, in his Readings upon Magna Charta, had declared that the Court of Chancery had the right of issuing writs of *Habeas Corpus*, in the vacation as well as in Term-time; giving as his reason, that this Court was *officina justitiæ*, and was never adjourned. Lord Coke also took notice of this power of the Court, and observed that "this Court is the rather always open;" and gave the special reason, that if a man be wrongfully imprisoned in the vacation, the Lord Chancellor might do him justice. Neither the Court of King's Bench nor the Common Pleas could grant writs of *Habeas Corpus* out of Term, but the Court of Chancery could grant them at any time. His Lordship here noticed various other high legal opinions, and then proceeded to state, that previous to the restoration, the instances were very rare indeed of any writs of *Habeas Corpus* being issued by the Judges of the King's Bench in vacation; and it was quite clear that, until Borchell's case, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas had no idea that they had any power to issue *Habeas Corpus* in criminal matters in term time; and until the statute 32 Car. II. had passed, they had no power of issuing any writ of that nature out of term. If, therefore, he found in these judicial writers not only the doctrine laid down, but the method of proceeding pointed out, he could have, he thought, little hesitation in deciding in favour of the application: and he might ask, (the answer to which would be a confirmation of this opinion) what was to become of the liberty of the subject between the passing of Magna Charta, and the passing of the Act 32 Car. II., if the Judges of Westminster Hall thought that one Court only had the power of issuing writs of *Habeas Corpus* in Term-time? The case of Jenks was certainly a positive authority that the then Lord Chancellor could not grant the writ in vacation; but it did not appear to him, that all the consideration which might have been given to the subject had been given in a case which was of so doubtful a nature. He did not think that Jenks's case was one of sufficient strength to bear him up against the current of doctrine which he had found in so many able writers, and particularly in a case in which the liberty of the subject was so mate-

cially concerned. It appeared, therefore, to him to be his duty to grant the application for the writ; but at the same time he could not help observing, that there was great inconvenience in applying for such an instrument to this Court; if the subject, however, thought proper to avail himself of this right, as he understood the law, he could not *salvo juramento* refuse it.

Tuesday, July 21.

CASE OF THE BANKRUPT CRAWLEY.

Mr. ROSE appeared on the part of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, in support of the warrant of commitment. He represented, that the commission issued on 7th March, 1815, but up to the present time no account had been obtained from the bankrupt. An examination was taken upon the case of the bankrupt upon the 4th of June last, and Mr. Crawley then declared that on the 14th of that month he would produce his accounts. On the 14th a meeting took place, but no accounts were produced; and the only reason assigned by the bankrupt for their non-production was, that they were now at the house of Mr. Hamilton, a friend of his; that he had two petitions before the Lord Chancellor, and that he doubted the validity of the commission. The question was, whether this was such an answer as the commissioners ought to have been satisfied with. He humbly conceived that it was not, and that the commissioners were quite authorized in the step they had taken.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that the question was, whether, if to make a new warrant a good warrant, fresh statements were necessary, the warrant was not sufficient in point of substance.

Sir S. ROMILLY, on the part of the bankrupt, knew of no instance of a commitment upon any thing out of the examination of the bankrupt himself. The Commissioners could only proceed upon the examination of the bankrupt himself, and this examination should appear upon the warrant. But, in this case, it had been omitted, and it was quite impossible to say that this was a matter of form which ought to be supplied by the Court.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that as to what might have been the conduct of the bankrupt, or what effect that conduct might have produced upon the creditors, he should not consider. The duty he had to discharge was, 1st, to determine whether the warrant was a sufficient warrant of commitment; 2dly, whether it was insufficient either in substance or form; and 3dly, if it were only insufficient in matter of form, how it should be rectified. He was upon the whole of opinion, that the warrant of commitment was insufficient, inasmuch as it referred to depositions which the Court had no power of examining, and it was impossible for himself to know that the Commissioners had acted rightly in the decision they had come to of committing the bankrupt to prison. As to the distinction, whether this warrant was insufficient in form or in substance, he took it to be defective in substance, and therefore he was not required to issue any new warrant, nor would he be justified in doing so. He therefore ordered that the bankrupt might be discharged, so far as regarded the warrant in question.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

In consequence of representations from the Rangers of St. James's and the Green Parks, of the disorderly conduct of persons, both men and women, Sir Nathaniel Conant issued a search warrant to Perry, Nicholls, and others of the Park constables, to apprehend all persons of a disorderly description found in the two Parks on Sunday night, between 11 and 1 o'clock, when they apprehended no less than 47 men, women, girls, and boys, in the Parks, and confined them in different watch-houses. When brought to the office, on Tuesday morning, they displayed a most motley group: some of them being respectably and even elegantly dressed; others most filthy, and some with scarcely rags to cover their nakedness. One of the females had the appearance of a housemaid in a gentleman's family; some were mere children, and several far advanced in years, but of a most abandoned description, nightly resorting to the Park for the most indecent purposes.—Such of them as could give a reasonable account of themselves the Magistrate discharged, with admonition.—A fellow of the name of *Gunter* was recognized as a well known thief, by Humphreys and several others.—Several were ordered to be committed as rogues and vagabonds for 14 days, or to find bail.

Jeremiah Kirk was committed for trial on proof of having defrauded the porter of Mr. Coatts, the banker, of several shillings

by a fictitious tale of distress. His fabricated story was, that his wife was lying dead in a hospital, and that he wanted money to bury the corpse.

Mr. James Pidding was charged with an offence, under the Act of Parliament for regulating the dividing Lottery Tickets into shares, viz. halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, being the 57th of Geo. the 3d, cap. 74, and the prisoner was charged with a breach of this Act, he being a licensed Lottery-Office Keeper, by issuing twentieth shares, contrary to the statute, from his office in Holborn. Mr. Pidding, on being called upon to answer to the charge, pleaded guilty.—Mr. Hesse, the Secretary to the State Lottery-Office, agreed that the judgment should be respited on condition that the defendant promised not to offend again in a similar way, which he did most solemnly.—He then left the office.

GUILDHALL.

On Thursday, *Robert Hall* and *John Hooper* were charged on suspicion with being the perpetrators of an extensive robbery in the house of Mr. Chandler, salesman, West Smithfield. The following were the circumstances as detailed by the prosecutor and two young females, sisters to the prisoner Hall:—*Hannah Hall*, lived with the prosecutor, who on Sunday went out early, leaving her in the house, with permission to invite her sister to spend the day with her. He had several times expressly forbidden the brother to come to the house, as he was aware of his character. The sisters were sitting together, when about eleven o'clock, the bell rung, and *Hannah*, upon opening the door, found it to be her brother. The other sister wishing to avoid him, ran to another room, but was afterwards induced to come and speak to him. He seemed much altered in his behaviour; and in a very affectionate manner begged pardon for former misconduct towards them, and *Hannah* said she would get some porter, but could not leave the house. The prisoner then offered to go, and took the key of the front door. He returned after an absence of a few minutes, and called from the top of the stairs:—“*Hannah*, do you want any bread?” She replied in the negative; and, after remaining about a minute at the top of the stairs, he came down, laid the key of the street door upon the table, and seated himself in such a position against the kitchen door, that no person could pass without his rising; continued conversing for some time in a manner highly pleasing to his sisters, who imagined him to be completely reformed. After a lapse of about twenty minutes, he rose and observed that *Mary* seemed uneasy, and he supposed it was because he was there. He would therefore leave them, and saluting her very affectionately, he went part of the way up stairs, and returned. *Mary* then attempted to pass him, but he prevented her. After a struggle, however, she got up stairs to Mrs. Chandler's room, where she found all the drawers open. The other sister in the interim came up, and finding the street door open, called out that she was ruined for ever, and attempted to run up to her sister. Her brother, however, begged “for God's sake she would not, for she would be murdered.” She replied she did not care, and running up the stairs, and from one room to another, she discovered that every drawer and cupboard in the house had been forced open and stripped of their contents, which were very valuable. Among other things missing was a ring valued at 50 guineas, and 40 new shirts. The prisoner came up, and, apparently much agitated, inquired what had been lost, and looking into the place where the plate was kept, exclaimed, “thank God—, they have not taken the plate!” He then begged they would not be uneasy, as he would go to Hatton-garden, and soon get back the property. He left the house but did not return. At four o'clock, *Mary Hall* went to her father, and by his desire proceeded to Bow-street, where she gave information of the robbery, and described her brother's person. On Wednesday, he was apprehended, together with the prisoner *Hooper*, who was known to be his constant associate in vice. On being taken, Hall said, “I suppose this is for that job of my sister's in Smithfield.”—*Hannah Hall*, who bears an excellent character, was dreadfully agitated, and fainted during the examination. None of the property had as yet been traced.—The prisoners were remanded.

WORKSHIP-STREET.

CRUELTY OF PARENTS.—*Daniel Thomas*, and *Sarah* his wife, were examined on a charge of cruelty to *Frances Otterway*, a child 10 years old; It appeared that the unfortunate girl was the daughter of the female prisoner by a former husband, and since her second marriage she (the mother) resides with her present husband, at 6, Prince's-street, Gibraltar-fields, Bethnal-green. The neighbours had been continually annoyed by the

piercing screams of the child. Some of them remonstrated with the mother, but without avail. The screams were still heard rather more piercing than ever, till Saturday, when the cry became more heart-rending than usual, and the neighbours flocked before the door, when it was discovered that the mother was holding her for the father, who, with all his might, was flogging her with a cane till her body was covered with bruises. The neighbours gave information, a warrant was obtained, and they were examined at great length, as were the several witnesses. The prisoners, who were methodists, pleaded, in defence, they would not use any stranger's child in so brutal a manner as represented, much less their own.—The Magistrate observed, that he feared they were wolves in sheep's clothing; it was evidently more than proper correction, and consequently a case fit to be brought before a Jury.—They must find bail.—The prisoners were committed in default of bail.

UNION-HALL.

The following charge was on Thursday preferred against Mr. Yates, stockbroker, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road:—Sarah Page stated, that she was employed as a charwoman in the family of the defendant. On Sunday evening last, he kicked and assaulted Mrs. Yates most violently, in consequence of that lady not carrying a jar of water up stairs, which from its weight she was unable to do. Complainant went up stairs, and found Mrs. Yates weeping in the most affecting manner, and begged, for God's sake, to know what was the matter. Mrs. Yates stripped up the sleeve of her gown, and exhibited her arms, which were covered with bruises; and pulled down her stockings, and showed her legs, which were also dreadfully bruised, and which she stated to complainant had been occasioned by Mr. Yates kicking her for the reason above mentioned. While Mrs. Yates and the complainant were in conversation, Mr. Yates entered the room, and struck complainant a violent blow; she ran out and caught hold of the banisters; he followed, tore her forcibly from her hold, and threw her down the stairs; she ran into the wash-house, to which place he followed her, and beat and kicked her in a dreadful manner. The floor was covered with blood, and he only desisted when her cries of murder had collected a mob in front of the house. She attempted to make her way into the street, but the defendant had locked the door and taken away the key.—The complainant is a respectable looking woman, about 60 years of age; her face was dreadfully bruised, and she was scarcely able, from her weakened state, to detail the circumstances of the case. Mr. Yates declined making any statement in justification; he expressed a wish that the business should be taken to the Sessions, and entered into a recognizance to appear there to answer the charge.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

SINGULAR STORY.—Friday se'nnight, Mrs. Peat, the landlady of the Carpenters' Arms public house, in John-street, Tottenham-court-road, retired to rest about 12 o'clock, but had not slept many minutes before she says she dreamt that some person had given three knocks at her chamber door, and she fancied she heard a female voice exclaim—"Misses, Misses, here's some one putting a child down the privy!" During the whole of the night the idea haunted her, and she arose extremely troubled. On coming to the breakfast table she related the circumstance to Mr. Peat, the brother of her late husband, who treated the idea with ridicule; but seeing that it had made more than a common impression on her mind, he endeavoured to divert her from such an improbable circumstance. In order to gratify her curiosity she determined to explore the drain of the privy. For this purpose she provided herself with a stick, and after about a minute's search succeeded in bringing the arm of an infant above the surface of the drain!! This terrible confirmation of her dream had such an effect on her as nearly to overpower her;—she could only call her brother-in-law, who, with another person, came immediately to her assistance, and after a few minutes trouble succeeded in getting the body out, which had every appearance of a full grown child, and did not seem to have been long placed there. As the story got wind, various were the conjectures formed. Information was sent to the summoning beadle. The Coroner came, attended by Mr. Raynsford, the Magistrate, and other Gentlemen. The first witness was Mrs. Peat's servant-maid; but, after laborious examination, nothing could be elicited to throw the least light on the subject. Mrs. Peat detailed her dream without hesitation, and was confirmed by her brother-in-law in its material points.—Mr. Upham, a surgeon, deposed, that the child was full grown.—After a long considera-

tion of the case, the Jury returned a verdict of—Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.—[Mrs. Peat (who is doubtless innocent of any crime) we should certainly think could throw some more light on this strange occurrence.]

One of those melancholy events which have of late occurred but too frequently, happened on Saturday evening to the regular Hemel-Hempstead coach, belonging to Mr. Hearn, of the King's Arms, Snow-hill, which was overturned in passing the corner at Hunton-bridge, Herts, owing to the wanton behaviour of the coachman in endeavouring to make a fine angle, and literally ground to shivers by the horses subsequently drawing it after them. A woman on the outside was killed on the spot; another outside passenger and the coachman are so mutilated that little hopes are entertained of their recovery; and eight or nine other passengers have been so severely cut and bruised, that a considerable time must elapse before they can again follow their usual occupations. The inside passengers, among whom was a gentleman of great property and consequence in the county of Herts, were more fortunate, but did not any of them escape without injury, though comparatively of a slight nature. There were no less than seventeen passengers on the outside at the time, which no doubt materially contributed to the fatal accident.—We have received from a respectable correspondent another account of this:—"On Saturday afternoon Hearn's Hemel-Hempstead Coach was overturned at Hunton-bridge, about three miles below Watford, owing principally to the carelessness of the driver, in dashing rapidly round the corner of the bridge, with the overpowering weight of seventeen outside passengers, when, shocking to relate, a respectable young woman and a young man, the servant of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, were so dreadfully injured that they survived only a few hours, and several other persons were also severely wounded."—*Times*.

EXECUTIONS.—On Wednesday morning, Timothy M'Namara and Thomas Buttery, for forging a seaman's will, and Richard Fernandi, alias Richard Clarke, for highway-robbery, were, pursuant to their sentence, executed at the usual place before the Debtors' door at Newgate.—Fernandi was convicted of a highway robbery committed by him and two others, upon the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Rood, who were returning to London in a one-horse chaise. Clarke had protested his innocence of the robbery, and denied the justice of his sentence, until a short time before he ascended the scaffold. His conduct was most unbecoming on Sunday, during the time the condemned sermon was preaching: he got up, and declared that he was a murdered man, and the prosecutors had sworn his life away. At a quarter before eight, the Sheriff, the Under Sheriffs, and the Sheriff Elect, arrived at Newgate, and the criminals were brought from their cells into the Press-yard. They mounted the scaffold precisely at eight. Clarke was greatly agitated—the other two were composed and firm, and did not evince the slightest fear. After a short prayer from Dr. Cotton, the unhappy men were launched into eternity. Clarke was convulsed for a long time, the other two died almost instantly.—A respite was received for William Evinson, who was found guilty of forgery last Sessions, in uttering a bill to Mr. Powell, coach-maker, purporting to be drawn by Messrs. Francis and White, in payment for a carriage. He came to town a few months ago, and became connected with a gang of swindlers, and was made a tool of by them, and brought to the dreadful situation in which he now lies. He has mortgaged his property, and lately led a very dissipated life. It is a fact that his relations have all come to untimely deaths; his father broke his neck when hunting, and his two brothers were shot. He has kept the first company in the kingdom until lately, and was very much respected. Great exertions are making by some of the most distinguished persons in the kingdom to save his life. The respite was granted on account of Counsel having given an opinion that the offence for which he was convicted was a fraud only, and not forgery; and also on account of his desiring longer time to prepare himself for death, he being convicted last Sessions, had no idea that he should have been so early reported to the Prince Regent.—*Evening Paper*.—Two out of the three unhappy beings (says the *Times*) who suffered the awful sentence of the law were executed for forgery. Devoutly do we wish that the secrets of the prison-house, and what passes within those dreary walls, could be made to claim more general attention. The conduct of the two poor men during their confinement was so correct and even exemplary, that it is highly probable, if their lives had been spared, they would have become useful members of the community. We seem, however, to act as if we thought that justice could only be satisfied by blood; the thought, that means for reformation might be discovered, seems never to enter our minds; while on many parts of the Continent of Europe the

public would feel just as much shocked at such an execution as was witnessed on Wednesday, as if murder had been committed. That such scenes should have been transacted in the dark ages is not very surprising; but that they should at this time of day be so frequently exhibited in one of the most enlightened countries of the earth, is indeed matter of astonishment. To exterminate instead of using every effort to reclaim, resembles the policy of a barbarous State,—barren in expedients to save,—strong only to destroy.

On Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, as an aged couple named Hunt were asleep in their cottage, at Nazing, near Waltham-abbey, the wife was aroused by a noise at her window. She arose, and perceived a man endeavouring to lift up the sash. She exerted all her strength to prevent his entrance, but her attempt was ineffectual; the villain forced open the window, plunged in, and put a case knife to the throat of the terrified female: happily in her struggle she knocked the knife from his grasp, and it fell to a distant part of the room. She was, however, unable to rise from the spot where the wretch had knocked her down and attempted to perpetrate the murder. In the meanwhile Mr. Hunt, who is 84 years of age, came from his bed, and contributed his feeble assistance for the preservation of his wife; but the robber by a single blow, stretched him on the floor. The villain, perceiving that he had nothing to apprehend from resistance, rifled the pockets of Mr. Hunt, in which was 27*l.* in Bank-notes, which the poor old man had received at the Bank on Saturday; and then escaped through the same window by which he entered. The height from the ground is twelve feet, and, to facilitate his entrance, he had broken off the arm of a large tree, and placed it in such a direction as to form a species of ladder.

As Mr. Robert Derby, of Tower-hill, was coming to town from Edmonton, on Monday night, in a one-horse chaise, he was met by a man on horseback, who suddenly turned round, followed the chaise, and, when within two miles of town, blew a whistle: the vehicle was immediately stopped, and surrounded by five others, who dragged Mr. Derby from his seat, gagged him, and robbed him of his pocket-book, containing Bank of England notes to the amount of 20*l.* besides his watch, and 12*s.* 6*d.* in silver, with which they made off, having previously cut the reins of the horse. Mr. Derby succeeded in taking the gag from his mouth, and proceeded home, having in vain given an alarm.

A labouring man last week, whilst working in the fields in the neighbourhood of Chatham, fell under the influence of a stroke of the sun, which produced phrenzy, and from which he has not yet recovered.

A few days ago, a youth, named John Thomas, who resided with Messrs. Croft and Parsons, in the Strand, went into the Serpentine River while in a state of perspiration—after he had dressed himself, he felt a languor and chilliness, and the moment he arrived at home, he was attacked with violent fever, attended with delirium, of which he died in three days. He was only 18 years of age.—A Gentleman, while bathing at Greenwich on Sunday, was seized with the cramp, and before assistance could be given, he had sunk to rise no more. His name was Askin.—On Wednesday morning the son of Mr. J. Spalding, of Mary-le-bone-street, and another boy, went to bathe in Serpentine River. Both could swim a little, and they in consequence ventured out some distance; but on returning, the former sunk, which being perceived by the other, he went to his assistance, and they both sank, which being perceived by a drummer, he plunged into the water, and succeeded in saving the life of the latter, but the other lad was drowned.

Wednesday an Inquest was held at Woolwich, on view of the bodies of John Wright, John Donovan, and Hugh Jenkins, who were suffocated in a privy on the preceding night.—Richard Kingsland said, that he was assisting in emptying the soil from the privy of the house occupied by the Master Attendant in the Dock-yard, when James Brooks fell down on the soil, upon which Hugh Jenkins, one of the deceased, went down to the assistance of Brooks, when he also fell, and was soon suffocated by the stench. Before Jenkins was known to be dead, Isaac Pitcher went down to assist, when he also was overpowered by the vapour, and became insensible. Hereupon John Donovan went down, and the effluvia had the same effect on him; he fell, and was also suffocated by it. Geo. Parish then went down with the intent of rescuing his fellow-labourers, when he was attacked in the same way, but was caught up and saved. Soon afterwards, John Wright, a watchman, being anxious to extricate the five poor men, went down the ladder, but he was affected in the same way, and suffocated.—Denis Daley then ventured down the ladder, when he also fell. By this time several of the yard watch-

men had come to their assistance; and the bodies of Hugh Jenkins, John Donovan, John Wright, James Brooks, George Patish, Isaac Pitcher, and Denis Daley, were taken out of the hole. The first two were found to be dead, John Wright lived about two hours, and then died, and the remaining four were recovered by the Surgeon of the yard and his assistant. The time that was occupied by this melancholy event was about two hours.—Mr. Dunn, Surgeon, said he had no doubt their deaths were occasioned by suffocation from the stagnant vapour.—Verdict, Accidentally smothered by the noxious vapour of the vault.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 27, 1818.

The supply of Wheat to this day's market, both English and Foreign, was very considerable, for which there was scarce any demand, and sales were exceedingly heavy, at a decline of from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per quarter from the prices of last Monday.—Oats are also 4*s.* per quarter lower, in consequence of the immense arrivals from our own coast as well as from abroad.—Beans nearly support last week's prices.—White Pease are 5*s.* per quarter cheaper, having an increased supply of that article.—Barley is from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter lower.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN.

Wheat, Kent, &c.	70 <i>s.</i> 82 <i>s.</i>	White Pease, boilers,	6 <i>s.</i> 63 <i>s.</i>
Suffolk,	70 <i>s.</i> 80 <i>s.</i>	Grey Ditto	52 <i>s.</i> 58 <i>s.</i>
Norfolk,	70 <i>s.</i> 78 <i>s.</i>	Small Beans	68 <i>s.</i> 72 <i>s.</i>
Rye	42 <i>s.</i> 46 <i>s.</i>	Tick Ditto	50 <i>s.</i> 68 <i>s.</i>
Barley	38 <i>s.</i> 54 <i>s.</i>	Oats Potatoes	33 <i>s.</i> 40 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	—	Poland	30 <i>s.</i> 36 <i>s.</i>
Malt	70 <i>s.</i> 86 <i>s.</i>	Feed	24 <i>s.</i> 32 <i>s.</i>
White Pease	50 <i>s.</i> 54 <i>s.</i>	Flour	70 <i>s.</i> 75 <i>s.</i>

Rape-seed 44*l.* to 46*l.* per Last.

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat per Quarter, 87*s.* 8*d.*—Rye, 53*s.* 6*d.*—Barley, 51*s.* 7*d.*—Oats, 36*s.* 4*d.*—Beans, 62*s.* 0*d.*—Pease, 56*s.* 1*d.*—Oatmeal per Boll 37*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, JULY 27.

To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	Veal	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pork	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Lamb	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>		

HEAD OF CATTLE THIS DAY.

Beasts, about 2,110.—Sheep and Lambs, 19,900.

Pigs 240. Calves 320.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	15 0 to 18 0	Straw	12 0 to 12 15
Clover	5 0 to 9 0		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending July 22, 1818, 2*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* per cwt. exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

MARRIAGES.

Alexander Somers, Esq. of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, to Biddy, eldest daughter of the late Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. of Ballymorris, County of Longford, Ireland.
On Tuesday, at Ayston, near Uppingham, Lord Cranley, son of the Earl of Onslow, to Miss Fludyer, daughter of G. Fludyer, Esq., of the former place.

DEATHS.

Lately, in Coalpit-lane, Sheffield, Mrs. Sarah Dewsbury, aged 83. She has left 4 children, 21 grand children, 24 great grand children, and 2 great great grand children.

On Wednesday week, in his gig, upon the road from Leeds to Raeston, Mr. Thomas Rushworth, of Elland. He had been indisposed, and was travelling homeward from a watering place.

Lately, at Aberdeen, Janet Youngson, aged 101 years. She was able to go about until a day or two before her death. Her mother, Margaret Milne, lived also to the age of 101.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 553. SUNDAY, AUG. 2, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 538.

SEIZURE OF PENSACOLA.

A CIRCUMSTANCE has taken place which has very much puzzled the politicians, especially the "legitimate" ones, who are exceedingly frightened just now at the sound of a gun. The reader knows the long dispute between Spain and the United States relative to West Florida. The American General JACKSON has taken possession of its capital Pensacola; and our ministerial editors draw their quills instantly, in great horror of mind. They ask, How is this? What right have the Americans to seize Pensacola? Why didn't they issue a manifesto beforehand, instead of imitating Napoleon's mode on these occasions? Are these your republican cabinets?—So saying, they sheathe their quills for the present as rather useless, and sit down, looking, (as the legitimate custom is) lofty yet lack-a-daisical.

The ingenious allusion to NAPOLEON, affecting to think that he was the sole practiser of a summary mode of proceeding, of which the old Governments had set him so many examples, has been sufficiently answered by the *Morning Chronicle*. It is curious to see how these gentlemen break their forgetful heads wherever they run, till against NAPOLEON's ambition. They affect to reply that NAPOLEON was the only Sovereign who was in the habit of acting and then explaining, instead of explaining and then acting; and they add, that the instances in preceding Sovereigns were only exceptions to the rule, and have also been "execrated by history and public opinion." We are glad to see for the first time this modest concession on the part of time serving writers,—that history and public opinion are things different from their own productions and sentiments; but it is impossible to help being disgusted at their making this momentary use of "history" which they seem to forget at all other times, and of "public opinion," which they are so often in the habit of denying, or of shutting their ears to, or of representing as Jacobinical. Do they execrate LOUIS XIV. for his unexplained seizures, or FREDERICK II. for his, or the Empress CATHERINE and her brother of Austria for theirs? Do they ever execrate these legitimate setters of bad examples for their seizures, cruelties, kidnapping, and partitions? Do they, in short, ever execrate them for any thing? Not they; and if you do, they call you a Jacobin, though you have execrated NAPOLEON into the bargain. And now they would quote history and public opinion! and for what? For a petty time-serving purpose. So little principle have they in any of their feelings about history past or present; and so far removed are they from the spirit of truth, when they make brief and unwilling use of the truth itself.

But in answer to something else, they have shewn themselves aware that the United States have expressly said "they would make no appeals to other governments in their concerns with Spain." At least, they said they must decline soliciting or acceding to the interference of any other Government, "in justice to that fundamental system of politics, which forbids them from entering the labyrinth of European politics." In other words, they despise the chicanery and faithlessness of these politics, and can afford to do without them and be above them. And this is one of the greatest reasons, why the legitimate pretenders of all sorts hate the American republic, which nevertheless, like prodigious wise-acres as they are, they are teaching the rest of the world to like better every day.

As to the reasons of the United States for seizing Pensacola; they will perhaps refer the world to the variety of State Papers which they have already published on the subject of Florida. We cannot refer to them as we could wish, just at this moment; but we trust and believe that they will make out a good case, as we take exceeding interest in the honour, welfare, and illustrious example set by the United States. The dispute on the subject is an old one; the circumstances, which retain or forfeit the right of possession in such cases are of various descriptions; and we know, that some years back America expressly claimed a "right" to West Florida, and said it was only waiting the result of negotiations with Spain to have it finally given up. Probably it thinks it has waited too long; but at all events, we shall expect to hear why, whatever we may think of the right of the Allied Promise-breakers to hear it.

In the mean time, the politicians are much perplexed. Some think that General JACKSON has exceeded his commission; some, that he has acted upon a discretionary one; and others suppose, that the business has been concerted between the two disputing Powers themselves, in order that Spain may be able to put some money in her pocket by the sale of Florida, and yet avoid a rupture with the Court of St. James's, by appearing to yield it on compulsion.

We think there may be some truth in this latter supposition, except that America would be paying for goods to which she says she has a right, and which must inevitably fall into her hands before long. At any rate, we conceive there is little option of any sort on the part of Spain. The Court of Spain, it is true, grievously wants money; and would willingly part with a colony to get some. The King can scarcely raise any, even for his Court expenses. But then, would he willingly part with a colony so ticklishly situated as the Floridas, considering the state of his revolted colonies in the South? Yes, willingly, though not willingly; for the fact is, even he must perceive at last, that there is no hope of keeping these colonies at all, and he may choose to make the best of a bad bargain, and get the last maravedie out of America while he can. Besides, in spite of the renewed efforts of the Allies, the people

of a state are found to be of some consequence still, and will more or less make their way upward into their rights, especially in America, where such a glorious example has been set them; and for aught we know, the inhabitants of Florida may have specially applied to the United States to be taken under their protection. The Floridas as well as the other Spanish colonies are wretchedly governed, subject to martial law, and to be drained by Governors who go to squeeze fortunes out of them. "Public opinion," of which the *Courier* talks, is known to be so discontented there, that when the Venezuelans declared themselves independent, they appealed to it as on their side.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Agès pass away, and the most useful undertakings are, through some strange and unaccountable blindness, neglected by that people to whom they would procure incalculable advantages, until at length, perhaps, some fortuitous event rouses the slumbers of apathy, and excites an attention to benefits, which, by the by, are at this moment often reaped by those who have all along possessed the least opportunity of appreciating or of applying them.

These reflections cannot fail of being excited, when, on looking over the map of that most favoured part of South America, New Grenada, we find, that on no one spot of the shores of the Gulf of Darien has any European power yet bethought them of forming a permanent settlement*, while every inch of that coast is certainly of the greatest value and importance in a political as well as in a commercial point of view.

Of all Spanish America, comprehending a surface of 5500 miles in length and 3000 miles in breadth, the Viceroyalty of New Grenada, in which are situated the Isthmus and the Gulf of Darien, is by far the most important, and presents the greatest advantages, from its geographical situation, both for the enterprizes of war and for those of commerce.

When we consider, on the one side, the efforts of the South Americans to shake off the yoke of the Spanish Government, the rapid progress of their revolution, and, on the other, the great interest which all nations have to partake directly of the rich commerce of that part of the new world, we cannot doubt of the ultimate emancipation of that extensive and fruitful country, nor of the establishment of a new, powerful, and independent empire, probably under the form of a representative and federal government, which uniting and disposing of its great resources, according to circumstances, can prevent intestine divisions, and effectually maintain its independence,—a government which, by its rapid advancement towards order, will procure happiness to nineteen millions of people already civilized, and prepare the same advantage for a vast number of Aborigenes, who are yet in their primitive state of independence,—such an event cannot fail to influence the commerce, the policy, and even the power of other nations, to an extent at this time not easy to calculate; but to England, such a change must be above all interesting.

It will soon become then highly important, both for the statesmen and the merchant, to be mutually acquainted with the different governments and departments of com-

* About the year 1785, the Viceroy Archbishop Gongara, of New Grenada, founded four villages, named Cayman, Concepcion, Carolina, and Mandinga, which the subsequent Viceroy, Lemas, caused to be suppressed in the year 1789! The village named Carolina was situated in the harbour called New Caledonia, the same spot on which, a century before, the Scotch founded their unsuccessful Establishment of New Edinburgh.

mercial administration into which Spanish America is divided.

Providence, with a bountiful hand, has bestowed its choicest gifts on that happy land: Intersected in all directions by the loftiest mountains, and watered by the finest rivers of the universe, the fertility of its soil is beyond comparison or conception. In these provinces, blessed with endless variety of climates and temperatures, vegetation is perpetual. The vine, and the different species of grain, yield two, three, and some four crops a-year. Here are produced trees of an enormous size, of great durability, and excellent for the construction of ships; some of them being quite incorruptible under water: here grow numberless plants and woods famed for medicinal virtues, as well as those used in dying: the productions of the West India Islands are cultivated in these provinces at a third less expense and trouble, and with the only difference of their being all produced here of a superior quality.

The annual exportation of the produce of the mines of South America exceeds sixty-three millions of dollars; and that of the produce of the soil, thirty-four millions; that of hides and tallow, four millions more. On the other hand, it consumes yearly the value of one hundred millions of dollars in articles of foreign manufacturing industry. Is this a country, then, that we should look upon with indifference? Is the present glorious struggle of its inhabitants for liberty and independence only important, inasmuch as it regards themselves alone? The Spanish Government have always considered the ignorance in which they strove to keep the South Americans in every branch of useful knowledge, the unacquaintance of foreigners with the topography of South America, and the total interdiction of passage up its navigable rivers, as the best support of its tyrannical and debasing authority in that country. But, thanks to the diffusion of liberal ideas, their yoke is broken; the dark veil of ignorance and bigotry is torn by the hand of freedom, and the admiring world beholds, with mingled feelings of indignation and surprise, how idiotic despotism could so long succeed to debase a country blessed by nature with means and advantages above any other part of the globe. F. M.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, JULY 27.—The Court of Cassation, having met this day in an extraordinary sitting, has decided in the appeal of the Duke of Wellington against the sentence passed by the tribunal at Ghent in favour of the Editor of the *Journal of East and West Flanders*. After a discussion of four hours, in which Messrs. Tarte, sen. and Joubert, as Counsel for the Duke, and M. Beyens, for M. De Busscher, warmly advocated the interests of their clients, the Court annulled the decision of the tribunal of Ghent, and declared that the article inserted against his Grace bore the character of calumny. In consequence, and conformably to the articles of the penal code, the Court condemned M. de Busscher to one month's imprisonment, to the interdiction of his civil rights for five years, to a fine of 25 florins, and to the costs of the two trials instead of damages. Five hundred copies of the sentence may also be printed at the expense of M. de Busscher in whatever part of the kingdom the Duke of Wellington shall please.—We shall give tomorrow some details of this important affair, in which the most unequivocal homage was paid on both sides to liberal principles.—*Oracle*, &c. 28.

NORTH AMERICA.

(From the *National Intelligencer*.)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23.—Our readers are doubtless impatient for further accounts of Gen. Jackson's movements; but we have nothing further to offer them. No

direct intelligence has reached the seat of government from Gen. Jackson's headquarters, since he took up the line of march from St. Marks. We have thought proper to notice this absence of information, to account for the silence we have observed on the subject, since announcing, the other day, the reported capture of Pensacola. This report reached the city from two different sources, remote from each other, and nearer to the scene of action than to this city. We have little doubt of the correctness of the fact of General Jackson's having entered Pensacola; and it is equally probable, if he entered at all, it was by assault, as it is not to be supposed the Spanish authorities would have given up so important a post without at least a show of resistance.—The motives of this step General Jackson's despatches will disclose. It is presumed such a measure was not in the contemplation of the Government, although it may necessarily have resulted from the discretion vested in the Commanding Officer to take such lawful steps as the safety of the frontier might appear to require. If the Indians in arms against us led the way to Pensacola, there can be no doubt of General Jackson's being justified in following and dislodging them.

MONTREAL, JUNE 17.—On Friday sentence of death was pronounced by the Chief Justice in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on *Charles de R. R. Hart*, for the murder of Owen Keeney, in the Indian territory. It is, however, understood that execution will be delayed till the decision of the Prince Regent in Council is obtained on a question connected with the jurisdiction of the Court.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

DORSET.—THE KING v. BOWDITCH AND OTHERS.—This was an indictment charging *James Bowditch, William Bowditch, Joanna Bowditch, Susanna Bowditch, Elizabeth Gibbons, Susanna Mulrairie, Jane Marks, Thomas Paul, Juliana Paul, and Elizabeth Snell*, with having conspired to carry away *Maria Glenn*, the daughter of *Anne Fenton Glenn*, widow, of the island of St. Vincent's, being then sixteen years of age, from the care of her guardian, *Mr. Tuckett*, and to procure a marriage between her and *James Bowditch*, a labourer and person in a low condition of life.

Mr. Serjeant PELL addressed the Jury on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Tuckett, under whose care the young lady had been placed, was a gentleman at the bar, resident at Taunton. Of the defendants, *Joanna Bowditch* rented a small farm near Taunton, and was the mother of *James* and *William Bowditch*, as well as of three of the female defendants. This last class consisted likewise of *Susannah Mulrairie*, a person in a low station of life, of *Jane Marks*, the cook, and *Elizabeth Snell*, the housekeeper, of Mr. Tuckett. The conspiracy charged upon these individuals was that of conspiring to withdraw *Miss Glenn* from her natural protectors, in order to bring about a marriage between her and *James Bowditch*. It might be right in him to state, that the evidence of this young lady constituted the main foundation of the case, and that if they disbelieved her, it was at an end. He would add also, that if the story which would be heard should turn out to be false, she could be nothing less than a monster of treachery, and had, at the age of scarcely seventeen years, arrived at a climax of infamy unexampled in the annals of human guilt. She was the daughter of a widow lady in St. Vincent's, and in 1811 came to England for education. She was placed in the family of Mr. Tuckett, who had married a sister of her mother. In January, 1817, *Miss Glenn*, who had been for some time extremely indisposed, was directed to try a change of air, and in a most evil hour, she was removed to the house of Mrs. Bowditch, at a small distance from Taunton. (Here the Learned Gentleman stated the particulars, which will be better gathered from the evidence.)

George Leman Tuckett said that *Miss Maria Glenn* had been intrusted to his care. In July, 1817, having been very ill with the whooping cough, she was removed to *Holway-farm*, attended by a nursemaid; and his two infant children. The farm was occupied by a Mrs. Bowditch, and he was ignorant at that time that she had any son living with her; he was in the habit of visiting her, accompanied by Mrs. Tuckett, sometimes twice a-day. *Miss Glenn* had very great expectations; her mother had property,

and her grandfather, to whom she was heiress, possessed two large sugar estates in the West Indies. She was also an only child. With regard to her mind and disposition, she was of the gentlest nature he had ever seen.

Maria Glenn, a young lady of the most elegant appearance, was then introduced into the witness box; and being accommodated with a chair, underwent a very long examination. After stating the circumstances of her going to *Holway farm*, she deposed, that she was ignorant of *James Bowditch* residing in the house till about three weeks after she had been there. When she saw him before in the garden, she had considered him merely as a labourer. Mrs. Bowditch had a daughter married during her stay at the farm. On the Saturday before the 2d of September, Mrs. Bowditch and Mrs. Mulrairie, a visitor, came into her room, and inquired whether she really intended to return home. She replied, "Yes;" upon which Mrs. Bowditch observed, that her son was then lost, and she knew not what was to become of him. This she repeated; and on the witness's asking what she meant, Mrs. Mulrairie said she could not have been so long in the house, without being sensible of J. Bowditch's attachment. The witness expressed much astonishment, asked them what her uncle and aunt would say, and begged them to say nothing more as it greatly distressed her. She then took her little cousins and walked away. On the following day Mrs. Mulrairie entreated her to speak to Mr. J. Bowditch, who was like one distracted at hearing she was going. She added, that his family could not reason with him, but that if witness would speak to him he would be contented, and made sensible of the difference in their condition. She thought it wrong to go, but at length yielded, and mentioned to him her surprise at his conduct, as his sister had shortly before assured her that what his mother had said was in joke. He made no reply; upon which Mrs. Mulrairie observed, that it was no wonder if, when so nice a young lady was in the house, a young man should become attached to her, but that she need not be uneasy, as it would come to nothing. The next day she returned home. On the 15th Mrs. Mulrairie and Mrs. Gibbons, sister of J. Bowditch, called on her, and whilst alone with them, they begged her to ask permission from her aunt to walk out with them, as they had something particular to say. She applied for leave reluctantly, and it was refused. One of them said, "I thought so," and introduced the former conversation relative to J. Bowditch. She said, he was quite distracted, that he had declared he would not live without her, but would rather murder both her and himself. Mrs. Gibbons observed, she was sure he would do it, for she never knew any one so resolute as her brother. Mrs. Mulrairie said she had a great regard for witness, and that induced her to communicate this; for Mr. Bowditch had declared he would follow her to any part of the world, and destroy her; and added, that if she told her uncle, her danger would only be the greater. The effect of this was to terrify her exceedingly, for she believed all she heard to be true. Mrs. Mulrairie desired her to reflect what a shocking thing it would be to be murdered, and to swear on her life and soul that she would do what Mr. Bowditch wished her. In her alarm she promised to do so, and they left her. On the same day she met *Jane Marks*, the cook, on the stairs, who said she had just seen Mr. Bowditch. The witness took no notice, but was followed by her into her bed-room, where she began to talk of Mr. Bowditch's great regard, saying, he was to be sure too low in life, but she had never seen any body so resolute, and desiring her not to mention it to her uncle or aunt. Elizabeth Snell, the housemaid, often addressed her on the same subject. On Monday Snell found witness crying, and told her not to vex herself. She replied, she was quite miserable, and to relieve her mind must speak to her uncle about it. Elizabeth Snell said, "What, and be murdered; I would not for Indies of gold." Mary Whitby, the nursemaid, sometimes spoke to her in a similar manner. On Saturday, the 20th of September, as she was walking alone in Taunton, having been sent by her aunt to the market place, she was met by *James Bowditch* and Mrs. Mulrairie. The latter said, "Come with us; I want to tell you something." She refused; when Bowditch waved his hand, and with a fierce look cried out, "Go, go; you know what I have declared, there is no occasion to repeat it." Mrs. Mulrairie said, "Why not go?" and Bowditch, "I'll do it." She followed them up a court in East-street, and they led her into a house where the only person she at first saw was the wife of W. Bowditch. They took her into a parlour, where Mrs. Mulrairie produced a paper, and observed that they wished her to sign something. They then led her into signing it, the substance of the contents being that she would comply with all that J. Bowditch might wish her to do. Immediately after this, a man entered with W. Bowditch, whom

she had since seen and now knew to be Mr. Oxenham, an attorney at Taunton. He had a large paper in his hand written in a character that appeared to her like Greek. He desired her to sign it, and placed her hand at the bottom of it as she trembled a good deal. James and W. Bowditch stood one on each side of her, and she left the house, Mrs. Mulrairie observing, that she would not now be molested. The next day as she was returning from church with her aunt, she informed her she was to go in a day or two to a boarding-school at Chelsea. The elder Mrs. Bowditch was with them at this time. Witness felt the greatest pleasure at learning she was so soon to leave Taunton. In the course of that day, Jane Marks brought her a note from Mrs. Mulrairie, stating, that Mr. Bowditch was determined to take her away at the end of that week or the beginning of the next. She went to bed between nine and ten, wholly unaware of what was to happen, and feeling quite tranquil and happy at the idea of going to school, and escaping from danger. Her bed-room door was shut, and her cousin slept in the same room, which was adjoining to that of her uncle. She soon fell asleep, and the first thing she recollected was that of her being awoke by Jane Marks, who came without a light in a long black dress, and said, "Get up, they are all waiting, and you know what Mr. Bowditch has said." She then lifted witness, who was unable from fright either to speak or cry, out of bed, threw some cloathes on her without facing them, and pulled her down stairs. She was just able to pronounce in a low tone, "Oh! Jane," as she was hurried down. She saw her uncle's study window and door open, and being taken through the window she saw James Bowditch, W. Bowditch, and some others, in the garden. The two former took her by the arms, and she could remember nothing farther till she found herself sitting on a step, and Mrs. Gibbons putting on one of her slippers. Mrs. Mulrairie said, "Only think of her walking so far without shoes." They then took her to Mrs. Bowditch's house, and thence to Holway-farm. She went up to a bed-room, where she saw a lady, named Mrs. Owens, and cried out, "What will become of me; Oh, that I was at my uncle's." Mrs. Mulrairie said, "You had better not let Mr. Bowditch hear you say that: however, I have had nothing to do with it." Mrs. Owens remarked, that "it was a most scandalous and abominable thing, that so young a creature should be left in this situation." Old Mrs. Bowditch then said, "You must come with me directly," led her into the kitchen, and forced her to drink a cup of something black and bitter like medicine. James and W. Bowditch afterwards led her through a field, and played her in a gig. Before they drove off, she was obliged to drink a cup of similar liquid, which she was sure was not tea, and which caused her to fall into a deep stupor. She could recollect nothing further till she heard James Bowditch, in the middle of the night, asking what o'clock it was. They soon after arrived at Thornford, at the house of Mr. Paul, who had married a daughter of Mrs. Bowditch. Mr. Paul walked up and down, and said in an exulting manner, "We shall now have all the bells in the parish ringing." Mrs. Paul asked if they had not had a tiresome journey, and James Bowditch replied, "Yes, I could hardly keep her in the gig; she was one minute laughing and another crying all the way." They afterwards conducted her into a room where a tall man was sitting in the window, reading some papers very earnestly. He asked her what was her age? she answered 16 years; and whether she had the consent of her friends or parents to be married; and she said no. He then observed it was plain this marriage could not be lawful. J. Bowditch gave her a severe look, but said nothing. The other added, "Never mind, you may be married just as well." She felt ready to fall, and was carried up stairs, where she remained till dinner time, going down just now and then for a short time. A Mr. Feniphar, a clergyman, dined that day at Mr. Paul's. She was induced much against her will to sit down at the dinner table, but could eat nothing. Being in the kitchen in the course of the day, she endeavoured to write a letter; but J. Bowditch entering, he snatched it from her, and said nobody could blame him if he used her ever so unkindly, and called her "a little b—h."—Cross-examined. "When at Holway-farm she sometimes rode out on a pony, and J. Bowditch occasionally assisted her on and off, as she was a bad rider. She walked out twice with him at her aunt's desire. He walked behind her, and they had no conversation. They were accompanied by her aunt's servant, Whitby, and the children. Two letters which were now shown her she declared were not in her hand writing. The rest of the witness's evidence under this head consisted chiefly in the simple denial of several questions put, touching the personal intimacy between her and the defendant, J. Bowditch."

Mr. Tuckett was again called, and deposed to the alteration in

Miss Glenn's manner after Mrs. Mulrairie's call. After being made acquainted with the design of sending her away to school, he was surprised to find her again tranquil and apparently in excellent spirits. She was the most affectionate creature he had ever known, and devoted to her mother and to his children. He was the more surprised that she should have exhibited so sudden a cheerfulness at the prospect of going to school, as she had never before appeared happy when separated from him. He saw J. Bowditch talking to his servant Whitby, on Sunday, near his premises, and on addressing them the former looked red in the face, and, slightly touching his hat, went away. His niece went to bed between 9 and 10 o'clock, and it was about 4 the next morning that Mrs. Tuckett, being much indisposed, went into her room, and discovered that she was gone. He adopted every means of sending in pursuit of her, and met Mrs. Mulrairie, who, with much agitation in her manner, informed him where Miss Glenn had been carried. He told her she had been carried off by a foul conspiracy, to which her reply was, that she had nothing to do with it, being a mere visitor at Mrs. Bowditch's, and that out of friendship to the young lady she had already written to acquaint him with the place to which she had been conveyed.

Maria Glenn was now again called, and being confronted with Mr. Oxenham, swore positively that he was the man she had seen at William Bowditch's house, and who there produced the second paper which she had been compelled to sign. Before Mr. Oxenham appeared, she described him as a short man, with black hair, and a greasy face.

Mary Whitby, the nurse-maid, confirmed all the material points of the preceding testimony, and directly negated the insinuation of any familiarity having subsisted between her and the defendant, James Bowditch. She undressed her, and saw her in bed on the night of Sunday, the 21st, and firmly believed that she entertained no idea of an elopement.

The Rev. Blakesby Cooper proved that he granted a license of marriage to James Bowditch, on his representation and parole oath, that Maria Glenn was of age, and had the consent of her relations.

This was the case for the prosecution, and

Mr. CASBERD addressed the Court on the part of the defendants; admitting that, if he could not overthrow the evidence of Maria Glenn, his case was necessarily hopeless.

John Oxenham is an attorney at Taunton; has been first copying-clerk to Mr. Kinglake, then articled clerk, and lastly, his successor in business; had seen Miss Glenn about four times, once when she came to the office with Mr. Henry James Leigh, the prosecutor's attorney; this was the latter end of last January. Swore most positively, that he never produced any writing to Miss Glenn before the meeting in January.

Mr. Sergeant PELL inquired for the letters which had been shown to Miss Glenn, but Mr. Casberd said he should not offer them in evidence.

Mr. Justice PARK observed, that it was for the Counsel to judge; but if they were not given, both he and the Jury must necessarily draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Casberd then reluctantly sent for the letters to Mr. Oxenham, and asked if they were the letters shown to Miss Glenn?

The letters were read; they were as follows:—

"MY DEAR JAMES,—In answer to your last letter, I writ you to buy the license, and assure you that I was 21 the 28th of last August; remember that I have no independent fortune; can there then be blame in our forming this alliance, when love, not interest, actuates the deed?—Yours, truly,

Sept. 14, 1817.

MARIA GLENN.

"Mr. J. Bowditch, Holway-cottage."

The other was a note to Mrs. Mulrairie:—

"Miss Glenn sends her kindest love to Mrs. Mulrairie, and informs her it will be perfectly out of her power to see her before half-past twelve, to night, as her aunt and uncle both will be with her if she goes out to walk. She understands that she has something to communicate to her of consequence; if so, she would be obliged to Mrs. Mulrairie if she could write and inform her of it by the bearer.—Sunday morning."

Mr. Oxenham said, that when these were shown to Miss Glenn, she admitted the letter to James Bowditch to be her's, all but the direction; but totally denied the note to Mrs. Mulrairie.

Charles Paddy saw Miss Glenn almost every day; saw her accompanied by Mr. James Bowditch, generally resting his hand upon the mane of the horse. He had seen them more than ten times in that situation; he considered him a little in the sweet-hearting line. He had seen Bowditch take those liberties which a sweetheart would take; witness told Mr. Bowditch that he thought the young lady had a liking for him; and advised him to

try for her: she came to him once, and asked him to catch the horse for her: witness asked her why Mr. James Bowditch would not do it: she said he was sulky and would not do it: he heard her ask him to go up and fasten the window for her; he did not go immediately, and whether he went up or not witness could not tell; they appeared upon terms of familiarity.

Samuel Mansfield had seen James Bowditch and Miss Glenn walking many a time arm-in-arm together in the farm and about the fields. He saw them in July and August; he had seen them in the summer-house many a time; they were very loving indeed. Witness had seen them in a waggon together, and Bowditch kissed her in the waggon: he had seen her in the kitchen sitting on his knee. He did not know Miss Glenn before she came to Mr. Bowditch's family.

Miss Glenn was again called in.

Mr. Sergeant PELL.—Now turn round to that lady.

Witness looked at her impudently.

Mr. Sergeant PELL.—Is that the young lady that did all that you have described?

Mr. J. PARK.—Is that the young lady who sat on his knee?

Witness.—Not in my presence: he saw her sitting on his knee; he saw Miss Glenn do so.

Mr. Sergeant PELL.—Was it that young lady?

Witness.—No; this is not the young lady. (At this answer, a strong feeling of indignation was manifested.)

Mr. J. PARK.—Then this is not the young lady you saw kissed in a waggon?

Witness.—No; I don't think it is. (The feelings of a crowded court could scarcely be suppressed.)

Mrs. Warren knew James Bowditch and Miss Glenn; that is her (pointing to her); she saw them together in September in the evening. Witness saw Mary Whitby come out and speak to J. Bowditch, and Miss Glenn came afterwards, and she spoke to him; Miss Glenn nodded with her head. J. Bowditch went on, and Miss Glenn followed, looked through the rails, turned up the steps, spoke to Mary Whitby, and ran after Bowditch as hard as she could, she overtook him, looked back to her uncle's house, took hold of his arm, and walked on. She could not tell the day, as she did not think she should ever be called on, although it occurred to her to be highly improper; she did not trouble herself about it. James Bowditch was a good looking young man.

Samuel Poole knew Mr. James Bowditch and Miss Glenn; he saw them walk together; she ran towards him; they talked a word or two, and then walked away arm in arm.

John Burroughs, a gardener, knew Miss Glenn and James Bowditch. He had seen them together in Northtown and other places.

Mary Priest, wife of Aaron Priest, lived at Taunton. Mrs. Mulrairie was staying at her house, and during that time Miss Glenn called, and asked if Mr. James Bowditch was there, and they called together once, and once she called when he was not there; and she sent witness to Mr. William Bowditch, to see if Mr. James Bowditch was there; she found him, and he came in about five minutes afterwards, and they walked away together; they seemed very fond of each other. She remembered the christening of Mrs. Mulrairie's child, and Mr. James Bowditch stood godfather, and Miss Glenn godmother; they all went to church, and witness carried the child; Miss Glenn dined with them in the kitchen. The christening took place at St. Mary Magdalen Church; and she was sure it was Miss Glenn who stood godmother, although she never saw her before; she was sure it was the young lady who sat near the place where she stood. Mr. Long was the clerk's name.

James Scarlett recollected being at Mr. Bowditch's house, when Miss Glenn was there: he saw them walking in the garden together one Sunday morning; he had seen them together in the kitchen many times; he recollected their going to a place called Gofton, together, about three miles off; they appeared very familiar.

Joseph Brown, a labourer, knew Miss Glenn. Miss Glenn came to witness and said she was going to be married to Mr. James Bowditch; and said, there he is in the passage, and she went to him again; she came back again, pulled out a ring, and said she was going to be married with it. Witness afterwards saw them go out towards St. Mary Magdalen Church; it was about ten o'clock when they went out, and they returned about twelve through the field. Witness said, "Miss, is the knot tied?" She said, "Yes, thank God, and it cannot be untied," and witness wished her joy.

Rev. George Templar, a clergyman and magistrate, was at Thornford in September: he dined at the house of Mr. Paul; there

present Mr. Paul, Mr. James Bowditch, and two ladies, whom he never saw before; the lady in Court (Miss Glenn) was there; there was no sadness in her appearance; but, with respect to her, upon an observation made upon some man, Miss Glenn smiled, and the ladies afterwards withdrew from the table. Miss Glenn ate a hearty dinner; she ate some of the roasted beef and some apple pudding. The impression upon his mind was, that she ate her dinner in an ordinary way. He would not swear that he never told Dr. Thoopson he did not know whether she ate a good dinner or not. Mr. Paul is witness's uncle, and Miss Julia Paul was the sister of J. Bowditch.

Edmund Jones, sergeant to the last witness, remembered going to Mr. Paul's. Miss Glenn made a hearty dinner. In the evening witness saw Miss Glenn sitting on James Bowditch's knee, playing at dominoes with her arm round his neck. She appeared to be in good spirits.

Miss Sarah Bowditch said, she was acquainted with Miss Glenn's hand-writing. The letter produced she believed to be her hand-writing; it was letter A. The letter D. produced she believed to be also in her hand-writing. She had observed a great deal of impropriety in Miss Glenn's conduct, such as treading on her brother's toes, throwing handkerchiefs at him; &c.; she had seen her on his knee, and this kind of conduct continued until she went away. She was surprised to hear that her brother had taken her off from her uncle's house. Witness heard Miss Glenn's voice, but she did not get up, she put on her gown; she was surprised that Miss Glenn should be there at that time of night; she was in very good spirits; Miss Glenn used to play on the harp, but she did not play that night; Miss Glenn said she would have her brother; witness thought her a lady of very loose behaviour, indeed, she did; but she never said anything to her mother about her bad behaviour. It was not all that Miss Glenn could do that would corrupt her (witness's) morals.

Mary Orben knew Miss Glenn: was at Mrs. Bowditch's on the 22d of September. Miss Glenn came there between one and two o'clock, and she heard Mrs. Bowditch ask Miss Glenn why she took so imprudent a step, and in about ten minutes afterwards Miss Glenn came into her bed-room; and she appeared full of spirits. Mrs. Mulrairie had taken part of her clothes off to lie down with witness; Mrs. Bowditch had then got up. Miss Glenn asked Mrs. Mulrairie if she would go with her; Mrs. Mulrairie said she could not, as she was going to her husband the next day; Miss Glenn then said, "If you will not go, I must go by myself."

Francis Smith was at Mrs. Bowditch's on the night of the 21st of September. Mr. James Bowditch fetched him, and he went over at ten, and went from thence to town for the horse and gig, which he got and put it under the hay. Witness fell asleep, and Mr. James Bowditch told him he should not go to sleep. Shortly afterwards a young lady came out of the house, and got into the gig, and then James Bowditch went up into the gig, and the young lady said to William Bowditch, "Come up into the gig, and ride; there is plenty of room;" but he said, "No, he would come on upon his pony."

William Criddle was near the church-yard at Bradford, on the morning of the 22d of September, between six and seven o'clock, and he saw a gig coming up with a gentleman and lady in it, and a gentleman was riding. The lady and gentleman got out, and the lady took a small trunk from under where she sat, and handed it to the gentleman; they asked witness the way to Thornford, and they pursued that course, the lady taking hold of the gentleman's left arm.

Miss Glenn was again called and examined, never stood godmother to Mrs. Mulrairie's child; she never came out of her uncle's house, and went to French Wear-fields, arm-in-arm with James Bowditch; she never left her uncle's gate to walk with Bowditch; she was never in St. Mary Magdalen church at the christening of any of Mrs. Mulrairie's children; she never came out to meet James Bowditch, and to walk with him; never recollected having said that she was going to be married to Mr. James Bowditch. At the dinner spoken to by Mr. Templar, she ate very little beef, and saw no pudding; she never threw her arms round James Bowditch, never played blind man's buff with him; never trod upon his toes, or threw handkerchief at him; she did not say she would go by herself, if Mrs. Mulrairie would not go with her; she did not get into the gig first. Indeed, this young lady deliberately contradicted every important fact spoken to by the witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Long, parish clerk at St. Mary Magdalen, said, he knew Mrs. Mulrairie's child was christened; he believed the Bowditch family stood to her. Miss Glenn was not there. She was not the person who stood godmother.

Mary Whitby again examined.—Mrs. Mulrainé said, she should say that Miss Glenn was at the christening, and that she stood godmother to her child.

Mr. Tuckett said he had closely examined the letters A and B, and a small note, with the greatest minuteness; and he verily believed them not to be in the handwriting of Miss Glenn. Witness stated, that Mr. Templar said he had helped Miss Glenn to beef, but whether she ate it or not he could not tell, as he did not take much notice of her. He was positive that one of the Bowditch's stood godmother to the child. The Rev. Mr. Hunt Clapp was the clergyman, but he was in a bad state of health at present.

Sarah Northam lived nearly opposite Mr. Tuckett's house. Witness was called out by Mrs. Warren, who said, "Now you may see Miss Glenn and James Bowditch;" and witness came out and saw a young lady, who was in the road with Bowditch; she went over to the railing and shook hands with the nursery-maid with great eagerness; and she returned to Bowditch, took him by the arm, and went over the weir. Witness said if she saw any more of this, she would acquaint Mr. Tuckett of it; but witness's daughter was present and went to the weir to wash her hands, and to see if it was Miss Glenn; and, in the presence of Mrs. Warren, her daughter said it was not Miss Glenn.

Sarah Northam, daughter of the last witness, knew Miss Glenn. She was sure Miss Glenn was not the young lady with James Bowditch.

Here Mr. Sergeant PELL proposed to put two ladies into the box, who superintended Miss Glenn's education; and who would speak to the propriety of her general conduct.

The Learned Judge said, he could not receive such evidence. Mr. Sergeant PELL was about to reply, when Mr. Justice PARK suggested that the young lady might withdraw.—The Rev. Mr. Cooper, who had attended her during the day, said he was really afraid to go out alone; he requested Mr. Tuckett to accompany them. The Sheriff ordered the javelin-men to accompany them.

Mr. Sergeant PELL was about to reply; when the Jury begged him to afford them a few minutes' consultation. The Court acquiesced, and the Jury having consulted a few minutes, the foreman (Mr. Banks) observed, that it would be unnecessary for the Learned Sergeant to reply, or for his Lordship to sum up, they being satisfied that a conspiracy existed. However, they did not see any thing that implicated Elizabeth Snell, the housemaid. She was certainly, in some degree, concerned in the transaction, but without being so highly culpable.

Mr. Justice PARK acquiesced in the opinion of the Jury, as regarded Elizabeth Snell; and Mr. Sergeant PELL agreed that she should be acquitted.

The Jury then returned their verdict of Guilty against all the defendants, except Elizabeth Snell.

Mr. Justice PARK observed, that his own opinion perfectly coincided with that of the Jury. He was sorry to have occasion to observe, that the defence set up was so marked with infamy, that it seemed like a continuation of the same conspiracy against the happiness of the young lady; whom he could not but compliment for the firmness which she had displayed on the present occasion. He never saw a witness give better evidence, or one who better sustained a severe cross-examination; or one who listened with more patient resignation to the gross and abominable aspersions which the defendant's witnesses were continually throwing out against her character for modesty and virtue.

John Gullop, aged 29, was capitally indicted for assaulting Priscilla Brown, and by squeezing her throat, mouth, and nose, caused a suffocation, whereof she almost instantly expired.

Charles Brown is only eight years of age, but knew he was bound to speak the truth. He is the son of Priscilla Brown. He knew the prisoner; he had often seen him at his mother's house. The prisoner called him out; he was pretty sure it was he by his voice. His mother was at work; he could not tell what the prisoner said. Before he heard the voice, there were stones flung three times against the door, and his mother went first to the front door, then to the back-door, and then the prisoner spoke to her; she went out at the back-door, and went up the garden. She had no bonnet on; she never came back any more. Some time afterwards she was brought home dead.

Thomas Homer said, in May last he saw the prisoner (it was on the 14th) go by his house between nine and ten at night. Witness's house is about one hundred yards from the house in which the deceased lived. The prisoner was going towards Priscilla Brown's; he had on a brown great coat, which he did not often wear—it was a loose coat, dark brown, and rough. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards witness saw him come back.

John Serry deposed nearly to the same effect.

Ann Loveridge lived about 20 yards from the house of Priscilla Brown. On the 14th of May, about 10 o'clock, she was standing at her door, and heard a very loud cry; it was the cry of a woman, and witness believed it to be Priscilla Brown; it appeared as if the person was in distress. Witness heard it say distinctly, "Oh! the Lord have mercy upon me." She heard no more words, but heard one groan. She immediately communicated what she had heard to Elizabeth Rose, who lived next door. The voice appeared to come from the Back-lane, about twenty yards from the house.

Benjamin Romain lived in Bere-Regis; the prisoner lodged with witness. The prisoner quitted his lodgings about sun-set on the 14th of May; witness went to bed at half-past 10 o'clock; he lay awake a considerable time, and the prisoner never came home before without his hearing him, but he had not returned before witness went to sleep. The prisoner was taken up on the following morning, and the body of the deceased was before the Coroner at the time. The prisoner put his mouth to witness's ear and whispered, but spoke plainly, "Say I was in bed by 10 o'clock."

Mr. Thos. Nell, a surgeon, examined the body; he observed marks on the throat, mouth, and nose; and a blackness on the throat. From what he saw, the appearances were such as to induce him to believe she had come to her death by the violence. He should think that she was six or seven months gone with child.

Page Ross knew the prisoner: on the 1st of May he saw him thrashing. Prisoner asked witness if he had heard any thing about him that morning; witness told him he had not. The prisoner said, "They have got it about town that Cil Brown is with child by me; but I will be d—d if I know her a man from a woman, and if she swears it to me, d—n my eyes, if I will not murder her the next minute."

Elizabeth Harris was acquainted with the prisoner; he said to witness, and six or seven more, that he could kill a person in five minutes in a company, and nobody never the wiser, by taking of them by the throat and the nose. Witness said, "How can you do that?" and he said, "I will show you." Witness went towards him, and the prisoner put one hand to her throat, and the other to her nose, pressing the nostrils together and the throat at the same time.

Mr. Justice BURROUGHS.—Did he hurt you materially?
Witness.—Oh yes, my Lord, but he did not kill me. (A laugh.) I was obliged to fight him off with one hand.

The Prisoner being called on for his defence, entered at great length into a narrative of the manner in which he had been employed during the evening and night, but he did not call any evidence to bear him out in the assertions he so solemnly made. He declared that he was as innocent as the first moment he came into the world.

Two or three persons were called to speak to his character, but they appeared to know very little that was favourable to him.

Mr. Justice BURROUGHS summed up the evidence, and the Jury, after a short consultation, pronounced the prisoner guilty.—The learned Judge observed to the prisoner, that he had been found guilty of one of the foulest crimes that could be committed by man. The case was a horrible one, for he had destroyed a fellow creature with whom he cohabited, and it was much to be feared that he was too familiar with the mode by which that unfortunate woman came to her death. God forbid that he should have exercised it before. He begged him to look narrowly to the short space he would have to live, as he would certainly be executed on Monday, and he would implore him to remember, that his death would not clear his account hereafter. His Lordship then passed sentence on him in the usual way, and ordered that his body should be anatomized.—The prisoner received the verdict and sentence with an apparent indifference, and on quitting the dock, declared himself as innocent of the crime imputed to him, as he was when he was born.

MAIDSTONE, JULY 29.—Thomas Farrier was indicted for manslaughter, in killing Henry Richard Daniels, a child of three years and a half old, at Minge-ham, in this county.—The witnesses for the prosecution stated, that the prisoner had married the mother of the child, who was her son by a former husband; that on the 4th of April last, the child, having given some cause of offence to the prisoner, he shook it by its two arms, asking the child at the same time, if he was not ashamed of himself? The child answered, "Yes," and almost immediately after fell down, when it was observed that its eyes were fixed as if in convulsions. A surgeon was sent for, who arrived about two hours after, when he found the child in a dying state, having symptoms of concussion.



sion of the brain, and it died in about 40 hours after. A physician also attended, and, coinciding in opinion with the surgeon, directed the head to be opened, when an extravasation of the brain was discovered, which he considered caused the death. Both concurred that the shaking only could not have had that effect.—On cross-examination, it appeared that the shaking was not so violent as to excite any observation; that the prisoner was habitually fond of the child, and kind to him, and was much grieved at the occurrence.—He was therefore acquitted.

TRIAL OF HUSSEY FOR THE MURDER OF MR. BIRD.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.—The Court was this morning crowded to hear the trial of Hussey, for the murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper at Greenwich. Hussey was dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, and mixed pantaloons, and appeared composed. He is rather a tall man, with a mild-looking countenance, and possessing much the appearance of a person above his rank in life.—When the Clerk put to him the usual questions, "guilty or not guilty," and how would he be tried, he answered with a firm tone, and with something like a practised man, "Not guilty," and he would be tried by God and his country. A model of the premises was exhibited, representing the situation of Mr. Bird's house with respect to the academy where Hussey deposited his box with Litton, and the other buildings mentioned in the evidence.

Mr. Sergeant Oxlows detailed the circumstances of the case: he dwelt particularly on the late discovery of the hammer, and the evidence which contradicted the statements made by Hussey in his own defence, both in his examination before the magistrates, and in two letters found on his person, the one addressed to Mrs. Wamsley, and the other to his brother. These letters said, that he had embarked for America, though he was then in Oxfordshire, and that he had been all the Saturday night, from seven o'clock downwards, when the murder was committed, at the Tiger's Head, among the society that met there, called the Lodge of Odd Fellows. This last statement he would disprove by the evidence of persons who were there.—The whole evidence, he reminded the Jury, was circumstantial; but, according to a trite observation, circumstantial evidence was sometimes stronger than direct testimony, as circumstances could not be so easily falsified.

David Thomas lives next door to the late Mr. Bird; Mr. Bird, was 83 years of age. On the Sunday morning of the 8th, Mr. Bird's brother gave him information of his alarm at the house being shut up; they tried a door and broke it open. When in the kitchen, he went to the hall; he opened the back door to let in light, and then saw the body of Mary Simmons lying in the passage. Witness then saw Mr. Bird lying dead on his back in the parlour. Upon examining further, he observed blood on the floor of the hall. There was a track of blood by drawing the body; the head was cut, the ear was slit in two, part of the hammer was broken by her. When he saw Mr. Bird, he saw a candle and candlestick near his knees; between his arms lay his spectacles, which were broken. He went to Mr. Bird's bedroom, and found a double chest of drawers open, and every drawer was half open; the things in them appeared to have been turned over, and left in disorder.

Richard Smith, a magistrate, gave similar evidence.

Frederick Finch, a surgeon, found Mr. Bird slaughtered in the most horrible manner. He observed two remarkable indentations on the forehead about the size of a halfpenny. He observed a fracture from the front to the occiput. Any one of the wounds would have produced death, and from the parietal bone the brain had escaped. He had no doubt that the wounds were inflicted by an instrument, like a hammer, with a blunt cutting edge and a smooth. He observed also the head of Mary Simmons. He observed a depression on the os frontis which would have produced death. He observed other severe wounds. They were evidently produced by the same instrument, as the wounds were of the size of the cutting edge of a hammer. He had since seen the hammer, and he thought it would exactly produce the wounds he had described.

Kesiah Bell, a washer-woman, saw two shirts produced by Hodges, the constable, after the murders, and she was very sure she had washed them on the Monday mentioned. A handkerchief was likewise produced, which she thought Mr. Bird's.

John Litton lives at the Greenwich Academy. He knew the prisoner a year, who left a box at witness's house. The box was placed in a room not occupied by witness. Prisoner frequented witness's house, and knew every part of it. Witness kept his cooper's tools close by the kitchen. He had a cooper's hammer in the place before the murder of Mr. Bird, which he missed

about ten days before that event. He made inquiries about it, but could not find it. It had a particular mark: its handle was split. Mr. Bicknell's clerk shewed him it in the presence of the Constable Hodges. He had previously described it to the Magistrates, and when he saw it, was certain it was the same hammer. Witness had frequently seen prisoner come to the box in the room. The box was not locked, only secured by a cord. The cord was changed, but witness did not notice when. It remained with witness three months.

Maria Litton, the wife of the last witness, remembered the loss of the hammer, and the search made for it. She did not think that matting or rubbish could be in the situation where the bundle was said to be deposited, without her perceiving it.

Jane Goddard was called. She appeared much agitated. She is related to the prisoner by marriage. Remembered a box being brought to her house. The box stood in the shop, and remained there three weeks before it was opened. Her husband opened it; and found the silver ladle, then sheets. The box was again opened about two or three hours afterwards, in the presence of some Gentlemen. Hussey came the next day after the box was brought, and opened it.

Joseph Goddard deposed to the contents of the box. He first saw a bundle, with a silver ladle. There was a pair of loose pantaloons, with a wine-strainer in the pocket. He saw also a waistcoat with sleeves. He saw on one of the sheets the letters G. S. B. L. He then gave information, after having corded up the trunk. Hussey was reckoned a humane honest man.

Thomas Hussey, the brother of the prisoner, who was exceedingly affected, lives at Peckham; he saw him about 4 or 5 o'clock on Sunday, when the murder was discovered. He had asked him to come and dine with him on that day. He did not come to dinner, but afterwards. When he arrived, he said he had taken something that had turned on his stomach, and asked witness if he had heard of the horrid murders. Witness said, no. Prisoner then said an old gentleman and his housekeeper had been murdered opposite where he lived. Witness asked why he did not come to dine, and he answered that it was owing to the shocking murder, which made Greenwich like a fair. Prisoner was dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, with mixed pantaloons. He received a legacy of 60*l* on the Wednesday after the murder.

Thomas Smith, High-constable, received pieces of silver-buckle from Thomas Hussey.

Thomas Hussey, being called, said he delivered the pieces to Mr. Smith the magistrate, and not to Smith the high-constable.

Thomas Smith, in continuation, said, that he received the pieces of buckle not from Thomas Hussey's wife, but from himself. He showed the pieces of buckle to the prisoner, who said those were part of the things that were in the bundle, that he found, remarking at the same time that they had been in the fire.

Elizabeth Goodwyn, the sister of the prisoner, much affected, deposed, that she lives at Peckham. The box came about the 8th of February; the prisoner had access to the box: he opened the box twice: she opened the box herself on the Thursday following, and found in it the two watches and the notes. Her husband and brother took them. There was on the watches the name of Bird.

James Goodwyn is a tailor, and the husband of the last witness. He saw watches which came from the box, but did not see them in the box. He examined the watch-papers, and on one of them was the name of Bird.

George W. Bird, the son of the deceased, identified the watches to be his father's, which were afterwards shewn to the Jury. The last time he saw it in his father's possession was ten days before his death.

Thomas Larkin is a constable: went to the house of Mrs. Goddard on the 14th March, and found a trunk. He found in it two shirts, three sheets, a silver wine strainer, a silver soup ladle, a pair of gaiters, a cotton pocket handkerchief, a pensioner's ticket, with the name of Charles Hussey on it. One of the sheets was marked R. B. another was marked B. at top, S. and G. forming a kind of triangle. Witness was at Mr. Bird's house about twenty minutes after the discovery of the murder. The gaiters had marks of blood and vomiting, and witness observed vomiting near the body of the housekeeper when he first went to the house on the Sunday of the murder.

Mrs. Litton said, the gaiters appeared to be those of Charles Hussey, but she could not say they certainly were his. She had seen on the strap on one of his gaiters, and remembered that the gaiters she sewed were the same colour, and every way the same

as those produced, but she could not swear that they were the same.

Kesiah Bell deposed to the sheet marked B. G. S. being George Bird's, his wife's name being Sarah. She had washed the sheet many times. She remembered the sheet marked R. B., which belonged to the family. She knew the shirt likewise to be one of those she washed on the Monday previous to the murder. The other articles found in the trunk were said to be the prisoner's by Mr. and Mrs. Litton, to the best of their knowledge.

Richard Hodges, the constable, deposed to the other articles contained in the box deposited at Goddard's. The Bank notes were identified to be indorsed by his father. On every one of the notes was the signature of the deceased. The witness, Hodges, saw the hammer found in the pond in Mr. Smith's garden. [The hammer was produced, and identified by Mr. Litton, the cooper, to be his, one which he had lost before the murder. It was mended in the handle.]

John Poulton, the constable, in Oxfordshire, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner on the 1st of April, at Deddington. He took from him a watch and a pocket-book, with two letters. After the witness had searched the prisoner, he asked him for the rings he had heard he possessed. The prisoner said he put one of them down the privy at the King's Arms. It was searched for and found. It contained an inscription, "To the memory of six children." The prisoner said, this was the ring he had put down the privy. Mr. Bird identified the ring to be his father's, together with the watch, its seal, and chain.

John Vickery, the Bow-street officer, deposed to the prisoner's being brought to Bow-street by the last witness, and to a ring being found in searching his person, which dropt from his boot or pantaloons. Mr. Bird identified the ring to be his father's.

George Young was a servant at the Tiger's Head; he knew Hussey; he came to the Tiger's Head and stayed a fortnight after the murder. Witness knows a person of the name of Hazleton, who was a friend of the prisoner's. Witness recollected the Saturday when the murder was committed, but did not see Hussey till half-past 10 at night. There was a club called Odd Fellows that met at the Tiger's Head. He passed by the tap-room at half-past 10, and saw Hussey.

Mrs. Walmsley, who keeps the Tiger's Head, deposed; she did not see Hussey till within a few minutes of ten o'clock at night on Saturday the 7th of February, but that he might be in the tap-room an hour before.

John Sparks, a bricklayer at Greenwich, was in the tap-room of the Tiger's Head on Saturday night of the murder, from 8 to 11 o'clock. He saw Hussey in the tap-room first on that night about 20 minutes or half an hour past 10 o'clock. If the prisoner had been there before, he must have seen him.

Wm. Halkibone is Secretary of the lodge of the "Odd Fellows." The prisoner was there that night about a quarter past 9 o'clock. The lodge meets generally at 7 o'clock, but that night they did not meet till near 8, and the prisoner did not come till a long time afterwards.

Stephen Epsom was at the Odd Fellows' Lodge on Saturday, Feb. 7. He did not know what time Hussey entered, but it was about an hour before the lodge closed, which was at 10 o'clock.

Wm. Coulter was at the Odd Fellows' Club on Saturday night. Hussey was there, but he did not arrive till 20 minutes before 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Bennet proved that he dined with her about one o'clock on Sunday the 8th of Feb., and left her house about three.

The Prisoner was then asked what he had to say for himself. He declared his innocence. He said, about 7 o'clock on Saturday he went to sell some clothes at a woman's house, though she could not recollect any thing of this. He went then to an eating-house called Perret's. He stooped to hear some singing in the street, and went then to the Tiger's Head about half-past eight o'clock. He then stated what had happened in the lodge at the Tiger's Head. He then related a long irrelevant story about his conduct on Sunday, and afterwards. He repeated this string of incoherence with considerable fluency and composure. No look of terror appeared in his face, but he seemed fatigued by standing in a crowded Court for so many hours, from 10 in the morning till 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Serjeant Lens, who sat as Judge, then summed up. The Learned Serjeant had said that the evidence of circumstances was stronger than testimony, but still it must depend upon testimony. The circumstances of the murder could not be doubted; but the question was, were they brought home to the individual at the bar? The time within which the murder must have been perpetrated was nearly fixed. The murder must have been committed between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. The deceased

was a man of regular habits, and went to bed before 10. The supper was prepared; the potatoes were in the oven; the water was boiling; and the table-cloth was about to be laid on the table. The Jury had heard a circumstantial account of the state in which the bodies and the house were found. There was almost no doubt that the woman was coming to the door when the crime was perpetrated, and that Mr. Bird was in the attitude conjectured. The Learned Judge then went over the evidence. He made towards the conclusion a very solemn charge to the Jury, desiring them to make up their minds, and pronounce their conscientious conviction, however fatal it might be to the prisoner at the bar. He spoke two hours.

The Jury, without retiring, after a consultation of a few minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner, who had during the whole day maintained a firm and intrepid aspect, now became agitated and pale. He exclaimed that he was as innocent as the Judge who sat on the bench, and that he was ready to meet death to-morrow with such a conviction.

The Learned Judge then prepared to pronounce the awful sentence of the law, which he did with great solemnity and feeling. It was a painful duty to him to attend to this day's proceedings, and the most painful part of it still remained to be performed. After what the Court had heard he wished the prisoner had spared the declaration he made of his innocence. He hoped he would still be brought to repentance for his crime, of which there could remain no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man; and in the few hours which yet remained, that he would make his peace with God, from whom all disguise was ineffectual or impossible. In this way he might secure pardon above, while there was no chance of it here. Nothing now remained for him but to pronounce the sentence of the law, which was; that the prisoner be taken hence to the place from whence he came, and on Monday be carried to the place of execution, and there hung by the neck till dead, and his body given to be anatomized, and the Lord have mercy on his soul.

At the conclusion of the sentence, the prisoner cast an anxious agonizing look towards the bench, apparently wishing again to address the Judge. He did not do so however, but retired under charge of the officers without speaking. His composure and firmness of nerve during the whole trial was remarkable. If any thing could have affected him, it was the conduct of his sister and brothers, who were so overpowered by their feelings in giving their evidence, they could neither look towards him or the Court. His sister especially seemed overwhelmed, and wept bitterly. Towards the evening the crowd without the Court was immense, and their anxiety to know the verdict extreme; but there were no testimonies, either of satisfaction or disapprobation, shown at the result. The trial lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till near ten at night.

[An action was tried before the above, in which *Mr. Clement*, the Proprietor of the *Observer*, was defendant. It was for a libel upon *Mr. Lewis*, an Attorney, alleged to be contained in an article in the *Observer*, respecting proceedings in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, which charged the plaintiff with gross oppression and cruelty towards an insolvent.—The declaration contained a great many counts, to which there was as many pleas—1st, the general issue, not guilty; and 2dly, a justification that the alleged libel was a correct report of what occurred before the Court. To these pleas there were replications traversing the truth of the report, on which issue was joined.—After a full hearing, the Jury found for the defendant generally; upon which it was agreed that the verdict should stand for the plaintiff on the 1st, 2d, and 6th counts, and for the defendant on the remaining counts.]

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPT.

M. Haddingham, King-street, West Smithfield, harness-maker. Attorney, *Mr. Lewis*, Crutchedfriars.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Blunt, Tavistock-street, Cove-garden, optician. Attorney, *Mr. Richardson*, Clement's-inn.
A. Prout, Truro, grocer. Attorney, *Mr. Davison*, Clement's-inn.
T. Houlbrooke, High Holborn, linen-draper. Attorneys, Messrs Mayhew, Price, and Syon, Chancery-lane.

S. Lapage, London, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Morton and Williamson, Gray's-inn.

J. Abbot, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Young, Charlotte-street, Mansion-house.

J. Frost, St. Albans, linen draper. Attorney, Mr. Besant, Guilford-place, Kennington.

R. Karpeles, Snargate-street, Dover, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 77½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77½ 77.

ALGERNON, G. W., and a CONSTANT READER, are received. So are the Two Letters from Lisbon, which have given the Editor much pleasure, as he will shew by and by with an extract or two.

A Vestryman's judicious Remarks on the new Vestry Act, next week.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

THE Paris papers again allude as little as they can help to the conspiracy; but there are uneasy symptoms at Court. Baron VITROLLES has been struck off, in a very summary manner, from the list of Ministers;—a paper has been circulated at Paris, in which MONSIEUR, the King's brother, is made to talk of the conspiracy as *our* conspiracy; and the King, on Monday last, was to go to a palace which he has not visited since his return, and where he was to meet the members of his family. That the family could conspire against each other, may be easily imagined, both from their past history, and from present agitations. But it is now supposed by some, that the conspiracy has been "got up," as an additional excuse for keeping the Allied armies in the neighbourhood of France, and familiarizing Europe at large to the sight of a standing army. Oh America, America! No wonder they are jealous of thee.

America Papers to the 4th ult. arrived yesterday morning, containing the articles of capitulation agreed upon between General JACKSON and the Governor of Pensacola. By these articles it is stipulated that the garrison, and some persons connected with the civil administration of Pensacola, shall be conveyed to Havannah, the troops to march out with all the honours of war. It appears from a Proclamation issued by General JACKSON, dated the 28th of May, that the atrocities of the Seminole Indians, upon the frontier settlements of the United States, have occasioned this proceeding. Spain was not able to restrain those incursions, therefore Pensacola was seized, and is to be held by America till the former Power "can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties." The *National Intelligencer* of the 4th July, talks of a rumour that General JACKSON was "proceeding to capture the almost impregnable fortress of St. Augustine, the garrison of which consisted only of about 100 men." St. Augustine is the capital of East, as Pensacola is of West, Florida; and the possession of those two places would render the ultimate acquisition of the Floridas themselves of easy performance. "Unquestionably (says the *Courier*) the operations of America in that quarter ought not to be viewed with indifference. Spain is the country which would be

least affected with regard to national interests, by the loss of the Floridas."

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 9th of May, states, that by an arrival there from Calcutta, accounts were received of the 20th February, "that Lord HASTINGS had signed a Peace with HOLKAR and SCINDIAH, and that the troops were ordered into cantonments.—*Courier*."

No disturbances have actually broken out at Manchester, or its neighbourhood; but, in consequence of the continuance of so large a body of journeymen voluntarily out of employ, the Magistrates of Manchester have thought it prudent to have a military force near at hand, lest any riot should break out; and at their desire, Sir JOHN BYNG has detached some troops to Manchester and its vicinity.—*Courier*."

Reports being in circulation that the soldiers have been sent into Manchester to suppress riots which had arisen in that town; we have authority to say that they are without foundation. No riots had arisen; but on account of so large an assemblage of unemployed people, troops had been sent from Liverpool and Chester, to be stationed in the neighbourhood of Manchester, as a measure of precaution, in order to assist the Magistrates in case any disposition to rioting should actually appear.—*Sun*."

One of our contemporaries observes, and we fear truly, that "The illness of her MAJESTY is a total decay of nature, and a daily increasing morbidity in all those parts, the energy, or at least the regular motion of which, is necessary to the functions of life. What usually occurs in this disease, and which is always the last stage of it, has some time since commenced in her MAJESTY. A quantity of water has already accumulated in the chest and stomach."—*Courier*."

The Marquis of HERTFORD and family left town on Wednesday last, for Ragley-hall, in Warwickshire, where they meant to stay until October, when the Marquis and Marchioness will return to Manchester-square, preparatory to the usual trip to Shrubburne-hall, in Suffolk. The latter place is expected to be more than usually gay during the sporting season. The PRINCE REGENT and a large party are already invited.—*Courier*."

The PRINCE REGENT dined with the French Ambassador on Thursday; and in the evening, M. Comte, the celebrated Ventriloquist, had the honour of offering some of his samples of ventriloquism. At the same time he executed a number of tricks, which drew from the PRINCE applause at different intervals. His Royal Highness was principally struck with surprise at finding in his own pocket some jewels, which M. COMTE, by his dexterity, had taken from different persons, and for which he deigned to compliment M. COMTE!—*Daily paper*."

CASE OF CRAWLEY.—It is right to state, that though Messrs. WILSON and SURTEES belong to what is termed "The Committing List" of Bankrupt Commissioners, they were not on service when Mr. CRAWLEY was sent to prison two years ago, who has just obtained his enlargement by order of the CHANCELLOR. As far as we are enabled to judge of this case, it is one of peculiar hardship. The Commissioners required Mr. CRAWLEY to bring his account books before them. He told them that he could not, for they were kept from him by a creditor (whom he named.) Without, apparently, the slightest inquiry into the truth of the bankrupt's assertion of his inability to do that which they required, these Commissioners ordered him to prison, where he has been shut up for two long years,—though, as we learn, it was quite true that he could not prevail on the person who had his books to give them up for examination. It was this person, if he acted illegally, and not Mr. CRAWLEY, who should have been punished by the Commissioners—but they will doubtless be made to answer for their conduct in due time.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware, that Mr. HONE, who so successfully defended himself against the Crown and its Law Officers, has commenced business as a bookseller upon Ludgate-hill. He adds to this employment that of an auctioneer, and he possesses a very good room for the sale of pictures and articles wanting light and space. We notice Mr. HONE's present pursuits, thinking that it may possibly be of some use to him in his honest endeavours to support his large family. He has at this moment some pictures on view, and among them one attributed to L. DA VINCI, of *Christ among the Doctors*, which is exactly the same in size and subject as the one in the British Institution last year; but which is the original we cannot say,—perhaps neither.

Madame V—, of Caen (says the *Journal de Paris*), who was declared by the Tribunal of that city guilty of adultery, has been condemned to two years imprisonment.—Another spouse of the same city, not choosing to leave to justice the task of avenging an infidelity of which he believed his wife to be guilty, *threw her over the window*.—The French Journalist does not think it worth while to add what became of the Lady after this extraordinary exit; but states, that the brute of a husband has been sent to jail, to answer for this new mode of getting rid of a faithful wife.

WINE.—“Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?—They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine.—Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright:—At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.”—*Proverbs*, ch. 23. v. 29, 30, 31, 32.—We recommend the perusal of the whole chapter to Sir WM. CURTIS and men like Sir WILLIAM. He may possibly remember the beginning verses:—“When thou sittest to eat with a Ruler, consider diligently what is before thee; and put a knife to thy throat if thou be a man given to appetite.”

In the shop-window of a Pawn-broker near Clare-market there have been exposed, within these few days, two 1*l*. Notes, which, on being presented at the Bank, have been declared forgeries. The face of them has the word “*forged*” in large characters stamped thereon; they are tolerable imitations, and appear executed in a style easy to deceive. From this circumstance, it seems the Bank have discontinued detaining these things, and are content to mark them in such a manner as to prevent their circulation. This alteration in their proceedings has arisen, it is said, in consequence of the verdict obtained against them for false imprisonment, in an action before Lord Ellenborough, during the late term, in which damages to the amount of 50*l*. were awarded.

HUMANITY TO DUMB ANIMALS.—The Governors of the Free Grammar School, Birmingham, have received from the Executors of the late THOMAS INGRAM, Esq. of Ticknell, near Bewdley, a legacy of 600*l*. the interest of which they are directed to apply to the payment of a Clergyman or Clergymen, who shall annually preach in the Parish Churches or Chapels of Birmingham, or elsewhere, as the said Governors shall direct, Sermons to encourage and enforce merciful and kind treatment towards all dumb animals, but more especially towards the horse.

Abraham Thornton, whose trial for the murder of MARY ASHFORD excited such deep interest, has since his discharge been living in the house of his parents at Castlebromwich. He has not yet returned to any employment, but passes his time in a kind of moody inactivity, and almost entirely alone; whilst his miserable father (a most respectable man, and steward to a gentleman of property in his neighbourhood) is fast sinking into a premature grave with a consumption, brought on by intense anxiety of mind.

We give a full account of the trial of *Hussey*, at Maidstone, for the murders of Mr. BRAD and his housekeeper. After a very patient investigation, the crime was fully brought home to the wretched man, who will be executed on Monday.

MR. JOHN WILLOCK AND THE WESTMINSTER DISPENSARY.

SIR,—When a man of humble birth, and limited education, starts forth to the wonderment of mankind, a meteor of Learning, Eloquence, and Patriotism, an example of all that is liberal, noble, and dignified, he is fully entitled to a niche in the Temple of Fame, as an example to future ages.

This tribute of applause, so justly due to Mr. John Willock, of Golden-square, House Agent, Sworn Appraiser, and Esquire, will no doubt occupy a distinguished place in the next edition of *Mavor's British Nepos*, for the benefit of the rising generation, when such a name cannot fail to eclipse all the celebrated characters there recorded. But praise so justly due ought not to be delayed an hour: that old age and youth may derive every benefit from this sublime example, your paper in the two last numbers, catching the glories of the day, has so far only done justice to such peerless magnanimity and consistency.

Every circumstance connected with an individual so highly distinguished must be deeply interesting to the public. I therefore beg leave to send you the following account of the conduct and feelings of this singularly amusing personage, as “Vice President and Treasurer of the Westminster General Dispensary,” whose government, until a few years ago, had become nearly despotic, under this mighty Monarch of St. James's.

During his happy reign, matters were managed in such a manner, that it might be said there was no Committee. At the annual election in June 1815, the general meeting, as usual, consisted it is said of four or five persons, one of whom observing, from the minute book, that a quorum of three, to form a Committee, could seldom be obtained, found, on inquiry, that no proper means were adopted to secure active members; they were generally the same persons nominated by the Secretary. Notice of their being elected was given, it is true, but *no answer being required*, no responsibility was incurred, and no one felt himself bound to attend. The Secretary said this was the usage and the law, in which last, it afterwards appeared that he was altogether mistaken. Being required to turn to the law in the books, he could not point out where a single law was to be found! there was no index, and, for twenty years, even marginal notes had been discontinued. The laws had never been extracted for the guidance of meetings, in consequence of which the experience of past years was entirely useless, the result of discussions not being tangible. On the recollection of the Secretary, therefore, and on the will of Mr. Willock, the whole government depended of an Institution, relieving until then upwards of 3000 poor objects annually.

This being the root of decay in the Charity, directions were given to the Secretary to require a distinct answer from individuals, whether or not they accepted of the office until an efficient Committee should be completed. By what means the Secretary (a most worthy man) was induced to disregard this order, whether of his own accord or by the will and command of a superior power, is not known; it was disregarded—the measure however was insisted upon—and from that time to this, meetings have been fully attended, and the utmost activity has prevailed. Thus was a Committee or little Parliament forced on his mock Majesty of St. James's, and in violation of every principle of divine right.

Now came the tug of war between King and Parliament, and, as will ever be the case, the latter prevailed. King John had been accustomed to issue his orders to his Secretary of State, from the Palace of Golden-square, to attend meetings being quite unnecessary. His name therefore did not appear on the books, as present, for many years, except at an election, or when it was proposed to change a tradesman; or when he might appear to command the patronage of the Institution. Feeling, however, that Church and State were now in danger, and probably afraid that even Popery itself might creep into the Charity, he felt it necessary to present himself, and take his place on the Throne, that he might crush and extinguish his rebellious subjects by the thunder of his eloquence, and reduce them to ashes by the lightning of his eye. The state carriage was accordingly ordered out to bring his Majesty from Golden-square to Gerrard-street,—a distance of at least 200 yards, where it remained at the door, *in terrorem*, and that he might offer some one a cast in “his carriage,” if only to the distance of 20 or 30 yards.

His Majesty had for so many years condescended to preside in person at the annual dinners, that he often boasted of being permanent Chairman. At the above meeting, when means were to be adopted to elect a new Secretary, it was communicated that his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex had consented to take the chair at the next anniversary. “The Duke of Sussex!” exclaimed the indignant Monarch, “The Duke of Sussex!”—what have we to do with the Duke of Sussex? “If he is to be there I’ll not attend.”—*O tempora, o mores!* I’ll not attend! I—myself—Mr. John Willock, of Golden-square, House Agent, Sworn Appraiser, Auctioneer, and Esquire, would not disgrace myself by sitting down at the same table with his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex!—When the day arrived, his Royal Highness being taken ill, the chair was filled by — Byng, Esq. M.P. for Middlesex; and not being offered to Mr. Willock, he, for the first time, did accordingly absent himself.

In the mean time, at different meetings the exertions of one gentleman were particularly directed to obtain a resolution, that an index to the books should be prepared; but in vain, for his Majesty had still a strong party in the Committee. It was urged, that, without an index, records were of no use; that real business was and must ever be impeded by repeated discussions on mere matters of form, which, during 40 years, had been settled again and again; while, by referring to them, business might proceed; whereas the best friends of a Charity would soon become tired of such endless and unnecessary debates; that at least the laws ought to be extracted for the direction of meetings.

“Laws! Laws!” exclaimed King John, in the triumphant tone of Divine Right, “what have we to do with Laws! as if we were a Parliament of the Nation! Laws! I must insist upon it that the word Law shall not be mentioned in this house—we want no Laws—we have gone on very well for 40 years without Laws, and we don’t want no Laws—not a word about Laws! Laws!—Laws indeed!”

But, Sir, said Mr. —, shall it be said that this Institution is governed by no Laws—that we are a lawless assemblage?

“Order, Order!” thundered King John, knocking loudly with his hammer thrice, “I will not have the word Laws—I have said so.”

Well, Sir, said Mr. —, what word shall I use? may I say Regulations?

Yes, yes, Regulations is quite another thing—Regulations is good—that’ll do—but as for Laws—did any one ever hear of Laws in a Charity?

It unfortunately happened that Mr. — was out-

voted:—at a subsequent meeting he tried it again; but in vain.

A considerable interest having by this time for a year been exerted in behalf of the Institution, Mr. — thought it prudent, for the good of the Charity, to offer terms of peace to King John, at St. James’s Church, when the anniversary sermon was preached: the offer was immediately accepted.

The election of a new Committee took place in a few weeks, and Mr. — was privately informed, that his Majesty meant to attend with his whole force, to turn out those who were obnoxious to him. The day arrived, when there appeared such an attendance of Governors as had not been seen for many years.

His Majesty opened his Parliament with a speech from the Throne. Unfortunately no short hand-writer had been invited to attend. The substance however was a fresh declaration of war.—The following are some of the passages:—

“Hu-hu-hem—Gentlemen—we have had much dissension in this here Charity of late—hu-hu-hu-hem—its high time we should put an end to all this—hu-hu-hem—We have got some people among us who wants to make themselves men of consequence, like young officers in a regiment, wants to set us all to rights—hu-hu-hem—w’ll shew them what we can do.”

Mr. — expressed his concern and astonishment at such sentiments, after what had taken place only a month before at St. James’s Church; but since he had determined on war, the interest of the Charity required that the battle should be fought.

“Oh, Mr. —,” said his Majesty, “if you think you can do as you please here, you will find yourself mistaken; while I am in the chair, you will find you have got the wrong sow by the ear.”

I care not, replied Mr. —, whether I have a sow or a hog by the ear. I shall do my utmost in defence of the Charity and its good government.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect a Committee, but from the difficulty of referring to the books, there was no possibility of immediately ascertaining the law on this subject. After a long and warm debate the ballot was carried,—whereby, if any were afraid of tax-collectors, they were enabled to vote as they pleased.—When the ballot was closed, to the horror, astonishment, and discomfiture of King John, it appeared that Mr. — and other sincere friends to order and regularity were triumphantly elected at the head of the list.

“Wish you joy,” exclaimed his Majesty.—“Thank you,” said Mr. —, “if my conduct has met with your approbation, I shall endeavour to make myself still more agreeable to you.”

Since the above election Mr. Willock has not shewn himself at the Dispensary, except at the meeting lately, and occasionally to give a vote at an election—Peace and harmony have prevailed, and instead of the former apathy, the utmost energy pervades every department.

Those persons who were in the habit of saying, “we have got some reformers among us, but they will only flounder in it,” may be enabled to judge of their prophetic talents, by the high rank which this Dispensary now holds as a Medical Institution.—I am, &c.

A GOVERNOR OF THE WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY.

P.S. A circumstance lately occurred, which shews that Mr. Willock is still a friend to the Institution, by attending a Charity Sermon at Mary-le-bonne Church, when, at the principal door, in a tone and manner peculiar to himself, conciliatory, dignified, and elegant, he demanded the plate from a gentleman, one of the Stewards, out of respect to whom that station was given—in vain did he remonstrate and represent that this duty was

allotted to him—"I don't care for that," replied this bustling bundle of impotence and vulgarity—and seized the plate, that he might on an occasion so public still seem to be a great man in the charity;—and lest people should pass him unobserved,—he exerted his eloquence in the true Beadle twang, with, "Pray remember the Westminster General Dispensary,—Pray remember," &c. &c.—Few who had not served the office could have acquitted themselves so well.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 330.

ITALIAN OPERA.

MOZART'S Opera of *Così fan tutte* has been revived here, and most delightfully. It is one of his best, ranking next to *Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*; it is altogether taken up with those subjects and feelings, which MOZART played to in so happy a manner,—gallantry, arch humour, gracefulness, laughing enjoyment, voluptuousness, and an occasional pathos which is rather the suspension of pleasure than the sufferance of pain.

This opera too has the advantage of being simpler and more obvious in its incidents,—of telling its own story better, than any we have ever witnessed. There are six people in it, two pair of whom are the lovers, who vow eternal constancy. (FANON, CORI, BEGREZ, and GARCIA),—the fifth an old gentleman (NADU) who is always laughing at them for it,—and the sixth, a servant girl (MORT) who joins with the men in a plot to try the fidelity of the ladies, which the good old gentleman in the first instance warned them against, and which, we must say, is tried with a vengeance. It may have been wrong in the two ladies, whose lovers have apparently taken leave for the army, to listen to the same lovers in disguise, and to feel the courage of their constancy shaken by besiegings, and melancholy implorings, and supposed takings of poison. They ought doubtless to have spared not one kiss of compassion, whatever their notion was of the attachment of the sufferers. They ought, if not to have kicked them into atoms, at least to have let them suffer on as much as they pleased, and drink poison like *eau de vie*. But unfortunately, they were made of too pitiful stuff; and of course the lovers have to regret their success, and to forgive them upon the ground of the "natural viciousness" of the sex. *Così fan tutte*, says the play; "It's the way of them all;" and so we must think the worst of it, and then make the best. O wise we!

This is also perhaps the most completely performed opera on the stage. All the singers are at home, with some exception on the part of Miss CORI, who is a good singer, but wants spirit as an actress. The fault of GARCIA, an excellent singer, is of another sort;—he is over-vivacious, if not in his gestures, in his attitudes; and while standing still, as an Irishman would say, keeps writhing and bending himself about like an elephant's trunk. He makes also such doleful mouths when he is pathetic, that he appears to taste the bitterness of his sorrow literally in his mouth. He seems to want a lump of sugar after it.

What an inexhaustible succession of beautiful airs and harmonies is there in MOZART! One combination after another does not start out with a more sparkling facility in the far-famed Kaleidoscope. The first thing you hear in the present opera is the ardent trio, beginning *La mia Dorabella*, in which the lovers praise their mistresses, and insist that the old gentleman shall give proofs of their possible infidelity; then comes, like a gentler note to the same purpose, the other of *E la fede delle femmine*, the sounds of which absolutely talk and gesticulate; then the happy and polite one of *Una bella serenata*, with that gentlemanly willingness of assent on the line *Ci sarete, sì signor*, like a bow

itself; then the triumphant noises of *Bella vita militar*; then the little sobbing farewell, and entreaty to write every day, *Di scrivermi ogni giorno*;—the invocation for gentle winds on the voyage, *Souave sia*, with those delicious risings of the voice, like a siren's from the water; the exquisite laughing trio, *E poi ridete*, with its slippery rhymes, its uncontrollable and increasing breathlessness, and the grave descending notes of the pitying old gentleman in the base; the quiet triumph and lingering enjoyment of *Un'aura amorosa*; the nodding and gentle giddiness of *Prendo quel brunettino*; the breathing passion of *Secundate*; the smiling insinuation of *Il core vi dona*. What do we not owe to an art and a master like this, who as it were spoke music as others speak words; and who left his magic imprinted for ever in books, for the hand and the voice to call forth, whenever we want solace in trouble, or perfection in enjoyment!

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 2.—MR. SCARLETT.

Omnibus enim rebus is, qui princeps in agendo est, ornatisimus et paratissimus esse debet.—*Cic. in Q. Cæcilium.*

An excellent writer has said, that "eloquence is the common child of freedom and knowledge;"* and the remark is verified, if verification were needed, by the present state of the English Bar, as I endeavoured to shew in the introductory article of last week, where, among other causes of the decline of oratory in our Courts of Justice, two were principally rested upon,—the absence of nearly all independence of mind, and the confinement of knowledge almost to the mechanism and drudgery of the profession. In a soil so cold and shallow, eloquence can never flourish; it can never strike wide and deep the spreading roots through which it must draw its nourishment; or if by any accident a seed should fall upon better ground, it can never attain luxuriance or perfection, if the blossoms and burgeons are so unmercifully cropped and clipped by the hand of self-sufficient authority. If, for the sake of impartiality, it be admitted that efforts to break through the trammels are sometimes repressed by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, because he revolts at any attempt to impose upon the good sense of a Jury, it must also be allowed, that it is at least very questionable whether such interference be a part of the province and duties of a Judge; whether one man has a right to assume that he sees more clearly than twelve others, whose understandings he is to take under his protection? But setting aside that point, it ought at least to be recollected, that though one individual may be gifted with extraordinary penetration, it does not follow, that his eleven brethren of the Bench possess the same faculty and in the same degree: indeed the contrary in most instances must be the fact; and supposing that the ends of justice are not often defeated by Lord ELLENBOROUGH's precipitation, by other Judges she may be made a cruel instrument of oppression, because they may think fit to pursue a system of servile and contemptible imitation.

Yet the submissiveness, the crouching acquiescence, the want of independence of mind, so generally deplored, and which has led to the total disuse of Advocates in political and party prosecutions, is not confined merely to the Court of King's Bench, where the Lord Chief Justice presides—the system of imitation extends to the Counsel as well as to the Court; and if the deference be not in all the Courts quite so humiliating, it only arises from the circumstance, that there, indictments for libels upon the government or officers of state are not heard. If however the

* WYNN'S *Eunomus*.

venue, as it is called, be laid in the country, and not subsequently changed, the case is tried at the Assizes before the Judge who may happen to go that circuit; besides, any Barrister in any of the Courts may be heard in the King's Bench, if he will venture to take a brief on a party question, or if a defendant will venture to trust him with one; so that, in truth, it comes to pretty nearly the same thing. Throughout the whole of this part of the profession, with a few honourable exceptions (of which Mr. SCARLETT is undoubtedly one) there prevails the same sort of contempt for every species of attainment that is not subservient to the miserable technicalities that encumber their capacities. Some have never learnt any thing else; but others, and not a few, reject all their early acquirements and glory in the absurd intricacies of pleas, counterpleas, demurrers, rejoinders, rebutters, sur-rebutters, and all that heap of trash, which makes counsel rich and clients poor;—such are doubly despicable; the rest are mere low-souled blockheads—

For sure a fool I do him firmly hold
That loves his fetters though they be of gold.

Sp. F. Q. B. 3, C. 9.

That Mr. SCARLETT belongs to either of these classes no one will imagine for a moment, who has heard or seen any thing of the proceedings of our Courts within the last five or six years; yet there is not a man at the bar who has a stronger relish for the niceties and subtleties of his pursuit: his admiration seems even sometimes to extend to its complicated and absurd formalities; but this is a mistake: he feels, I am convinced, as supreme a contempt for them as any generous free-spirited student, when first he sets himself to the hateful task of narrowing and subduing his intellect to the comprehension of them. He is a man of great ingenuity and acuteness,—capable of drawing the most subtle and delicate distinctions; and while he despises the mere forms, invented like all other quackery to puzzle the ignorant, he enjoys the curious niceties and refinements to which they not unfrequently lead: he delights in making them as clear to others as to himself, and his countenance, generally good-humoured, and always intelligent, lights up with peculiar brightness while illustrating a point of this kind. To use a phrase of Sir THOMAS BROWNE, he seems to take pleasure, in the first instance, in “posing the understanding,” in losing it in the labyrinths of the law, and then in producing his clue, and shewing how simple the whole matter was when properly viewed. In this particular he stands almost alone: many others perhaps can rival him in the faculty of analysis or simplification, and the power of confounding what is intelligible is a very vulgar attainment among lawyers; but none seem to possess the double quality of first involving a question and then explaining the difficulty, as it were, by that very involution. Until this is understood, Mr. SCARLETT would appear a sort of contradiction of what is above advanced; for he is a lover of learning and of learned men, an admirer of art and its professors—a man of liberal thoughts and liberal acquirements, and yet, to cursory observers, a lover of many of the technicalities of special pleading*.

This extreme ingenuity and subtlety were in some respects of more use to him before he obtained a silk-gown than at present: he has now deservedly become the leading Counsel of the Court in which he practices—the King's Bench; and the greater part of his emoluments arise out of what is termed *Nisi prius* business, or the trial of actions before a Jury. Arguments upon points of pleading,

upon dry technicalities, as well indeed as upon more general questions of law, are chiefly confided to the Juniors, who have more time to study the case, and to hunt up the authorities; for this reason, during term the Seniors have apparently but little to do.—I mean, contrasted with the ostensibility and bustle of their engagements in the Sittings: they are seldom employed; but on matters immediately arising out of the suits, they have conducted at *Nisi prius*; so that some of the peculiar gifts of Mr. SCARLETT are now very much thrown away. Indeed, at first, after he took his seat within the bar, they were sometimes positively disadvantageous to him, for he not unfrequently refined beyond the comprehension of the Jury, who have been afraid, where the main facts were with him, to give a verdict in his favour, lest they should, in a manner, have been cheated into it by the Advocate. Of late, however, he has in a great degree overcome this propensity; yet it still remains a drawback upon the praise which, in most respects, he eminently deserves.

Although I have seen nothing of Mr. SCARLETT but in public, he may be safely pronounced to be a very accomplished, and what usually follows, a most unaffected, unpretending man: he never quotes Greek to a Jury, (as was done by a late learned and laughed-at Lord), though he has been heard to repeat a few words to the Court: he sometimes, in his addresses, employs a line or two from the Latin writers, but always rather as if the sentence had involuntarily escaped his lips; than as if it had been studiously sought for and laboriously applied. False quantities (a fault not avoided by all at the bar who adventure upon learned citations) are never heard from him; and there is something peculiarly fascinating about his voice and pronunciation. He seems also to be sufficiently acquainted with modern languages, though he does not ostentatiously thrust them forward, in imitation of a paltry smatterer of the last generation of King's Counsel, who in the effort to shew his learning, invariably betrayed his ignorance.—Mr. SCARLETT's references to matters of history, or to general literature, are sparing; but they would probably be more common, did not the extent of his practice almost preclude him in ordinary cases from making long speeches. Though he is a very accomplished man, he is far from being a perfect orator: his voice is musical, and his action not offensive, though in too small a compass; but with regard to language, he appears to have a contempt for every thing like pomp of diction: he forms his periods upon no model, shunning whatever may look like art and construction. He will usually prefer a short word to a long one, even though the latter would sometimes better suit his purpose, and add greatly to the force and fulness of the sentence; as if he were determined that he would not fall under the ordinary reproach,—

—This lawyer hath swallowed
Some apothecaries bills or proclamations;
And now the hard and indigestible words
Come up like stones we use to give our hawks.

Webster's Vittoria Coromona, A. 3.

His mode of speaking is therefore most unambitious; and even when he becomes energetic or impassioned, he rarely reaches eloquence—the sustained and heightened style,—the *aureum flumen orationis*,—is not his; and if he begins a sentence well, he seldom arrives at the conclusion on the same level. He is one of the very rare instances of men, who have extorted rank and secured emolument by little else than the mere force of talent; yet a few years ago, the defect just no-

* It may be necessary to remark, that the word *pleading* is applied popularly in a very different sense to that in which it is used by lawyers: with the latter, it means merely the preparation of laborious formalities, and has no reference to speeches either to the Jury or to the Court. This perversion of the term of itself seems to shew the perversion of the practice.

* Perhaps this remark applies less to Mr. SCARLETT than to any other King's Counsel, for his reputation is such, that he is often employed to argue matters of mere law, especially in that involved branch relating to Settlements: yet he has hardly time to read his briefs, and frequently argues difficult questions at sight, much to the satisfaction of his clients.

niced was much more conspicuous in him than at present: his delivery was formerly even deficient in fluency; his words dropped out, two, three, or four at a time, leaving painful intervals, that much interfered with the impressiveness of his delivery: at that period, also, he more frequently destroyed the force of the beginning of his sentences, by the awkward manner in which he concluded them: the first of these defects he has however now entirely conquered, and the last is neither so common nor so obvious.

The business of a leading Counsel at *Nisi prius* chiefly consists of opening speeches, in which the facts are detailed, of the examination of witnesses, and of replies to the case made out on the other side. It is in the last that Mr. SCARLETT is principally eminent, since he has conquered, in a great measure, his refining inclination: his openings are not remarkable for any thing but distinctness, and an endeavour, carried too far, to answer the supposed case of his adversary, instead of relying upon and enforcing his own: the effect is, that he now and then raises ill-founded suspicions in the minds of the Jurymen, that he has not much confidence on what his own witnesses will establish. His examinations and cross-examinations are not deficient in art or shrewdness, but they are not to be compared with those of Sir WILLIAM GARROW or Lord ERSKINE: they want much of the intuition of the former, and of the humorous wheeling of the latter, by which he not unfrequently convinced an adverse witness, that he was his friend and not his enemy. Mr. SCARLETT however has strength without ungentlemanliness, and he generally is successful in extracting the truth. His ruddy, smiling, contented countenance, often deceives a witness into a belief, that whether his answer be no or yes, is a matter of perfect indifference. His replies are however his great forte—the excellence of some of them has perhaps never been exceeded. If the issue depend upon the balance of testimony, upon contradictory witnesses, there is no man, and perhaps never was a man, who had a happier facility of displaying the weak parts of his opponent's case and the strong parts of his own. If it depend upon a deduction of inferences, upon the combination of many minute circumstances, upon reconciling apparently discordant evidence, he is sure to obtain attention in the commencement, and to rivet it to the conclusion. He makes few or no notes of what he intends to say, but arranges all the points in his memory; and when he rises, his face expresses the certainty of a verdict in his favour. He is never tedious, and his remarks upon trifles never seem frivolous or unnecessary: he never exhausts his hearers, and always his subject.

Before I conclude, let me do this gentleman the justice to observe, that he is to a considerable extent one of the exceptions to that crouching servility of the bar I referred to last week: he is obviously a gentleman in his feelings, and of course a gentleman in his conduct; but I have seen him (and I acknowledge it with pleasure) make a firm though respectful resistance to what he considered the unjust dictation of the Bench: it is fit however to add, that no political question was involved in the result.

AMICUS CURIE.

[The next subject of criticism will be Mr. MARRYAT.]

THE BANKRUPT SYSTEM.

CASE OF CRAWLEY.

MR. EXAMINER.—The different accounts given of this case shew the interest the public are supposed to take in matters of this nature; indeed the liberty of the subject is no slight matter to interest them, whether we view it abstractedly as Englishness, in reference to the established protection afforded by our laws, or in reference to the common rights of man to appeal to general and admitted

principles of justice and right, for the guarantee of his privileges and free exercise of his discreet and inoffensive agency in society.

It is not my purpose to crowd your columns with entering into the very elaborate researches of the Lord Chancellor, to find precedents to justify the Commissioners in committing Mr. Crawley to prison. His Lordship's great discrimination upon those researches, and his final decision on the question, must give the public an assurance of his profound knowledge of the law, and the justice of his ultimate judgment on the immediate case.

But, Mr. Examiner, I really feel so strongly the duty I owe to society, and the impression on my mind from this and many other Bankruptcy cases, that I cannot restrain myself from raising a query, whether the subjects would have been likely to have trenched so much on the time of his Lordship and the Court, if it had not carried with it the possibility of culpability and censure on the conduct of the Commissioners?

Have you ever, Mr. Examiner, heard of Commissioners privately referring to authorities for a century or two past, to justify them in committing a man to prison, and possibly depriving him of his liberty for the remainder of his life? I never heard of such a thing! An hour or two, or a much shorter time, suffices for those Gentlemen to decide upon and exercise the power with which they are invested.

I once had occasion to attend a private meeting under a Bankruptcy, when the Commissioner in the chair declared, that Commissioners had a greater power than the Lord Chancellor. The decision of his Lordship in this case seems however to have thrown a cloud over this Learned Commissioner's opinion; and the circumstances may serve to shew the levity and inconsiderateness with which Commissioners of Bankrupt sometimes indulge in speculative theories, and draw their hasty conclusions.

In a comparative view of the tardiness in the Court to make decisions, which may affect the character or conduct of Commissioners, and the short space of time occupied in the investigation and committal of a Bankrupt to prison, one cannot but form conjectures upon the contrast between the one and the other—truly not very favourable to the cause of humanity or justice.

The temperament of a Court of Equity is supposed to have more of mercy in it than a Court of Law; but how do we find it in practice in the present times? Cases protracted, from various pleas and exceptions to proceedings, six, ten, or more years, and the peace of mind of the parties at issue kept on the rack for these long periods! As well as great distress, possibly, praying upon the very vitals of the weaker party; greatly disturbing the ease of the other.

The case in question has been of two years standing! There is another afflicting case, of a Mr. Dufrens, a merchant of Leeds, (some particulars of which I have read in your paper) who has been imprisoned for five or six years; and from what I have observed in that case, great doubts have been expressed, not only in the Court of Chancery but in the House of Lords, as to the authority of the Lord Chancellor, both with respect to bringing up a prisoner by Habeas Corpus, and hearing him afterwards on the subject of his committal by the Commissioners.

I do not mean to enter into the merits of this case of Bankruptcy: I am as great an enemy and persecutor of fraud, vice, and injustice, in any shape, as any man can be; and, I assume to think, I am as great a friend and promoter, as far as in my power, of the protection of property, of peace, happiness, and prosperity of my fellow subjects of these realms; but I will frankly confess to you my alarms, that this rashness, in a position of judicial power on the one hand, and a tardiness to reprove it on the other, may eventually involve the country in most lamentable consequences.—I am, Sir, your assured Friend,

OSWALD CUSTON.

PADDINGTON PARISH.

MR. EDITOR.—I was much astonished at reading an article in a weekly paper, headed, "Vestry Act," in which the good effect of Mr. Sturges Bourne's Act was attempted to be exemplified, by stating, that Mr. Stockdale, of Pall Mall, after having lost a question then before the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington, by the usual custom of a show of hands, put this Act in force, which dis-empowers those who have been called upon, and have not paid their Poor Rates, from voting; and that thereby the Faction, as this egotist terms those who oppose his interest, were defeated. How does this appear when fairly stated? Mr. Stockdale and his party lost the motion by a show of hands, the only method of deciding any question ever adopted at this Vestry; he then puts the Act in force, when it was found that some of those gentlemen who opposed Messrs. Stockdale, Hicks, Little King, and Co., had been called on, but were not at home, and not having paid their Rates, their votes were not good; and that the principal part of those who supported Messrs. Stockdale and Co., including Mr. S. himself, had not been called on; so that although they had not paid their Rates, their votes were good. Now, Mr. Editor, can you or any honest man believe, that the violent opposition of this seeker of Parish Offices, is an established custom of the Parish of Paddington, for their Officers to bring forward their accounts at a Vestry to be held monthly: but this salutary practice has, by the advice of Mr. Stockdale, been discontinued, and Vestries are now called as circumstances and the interest of Messrs. S. and Co. require them. The above occurrence leads me to notice what I conceive to be an error in Mr. Sturges Bourne's; in many respects, excellent Act, which is the placing so much power in the hands of Collectors or Overseers: for, as in the present case, individuals of the greatest respectability may be deprived of their power of voting, by the Collector calling at their house just before the meeting of the Vestry, and leaving those whom he knows will support him and his measures uncalled on.

July 28, 1818. AN INHABITANT OF PADDINGTON.

* This man is a third-rate publisher in the above street; and he seems very anxious to rival the Court-book-seller (Murray) in the race of sycophancy and scurrility. The people of Paddington however, if we are rightly informed, already know quite enough of Mr. Stockdale.

GRAND PROJECT.

(From an American Paper.)

MR. EDITOR.—It has been sagely said that this is the age of wonders; that it is, I think none will deny, after perusing the following circular. It was received a few days since from a correspondent in St. Louis, who writes that the author, Captain Symmes, is a very respectable man, a man of intelligent, and really sane in mind. He also states that Symmes is diligently engaged in forwarding his scheme, and that upwards of twenty credible persons have actually engaged in the expedition.

CIRCULAR.

Light gives light, to light discover—ad infinitum.

St. Louis, (Missouri Territory), North America,
April 18, A. D. 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD!

I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentric spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

JOHN CLEVELAND SYMMES of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

N. B. I have ready for the press, a Treatise on the Principles of Matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account

for various phenomena, and disclose Dr. Darwin's golden secret. My terms are, the patronage of this and the new worlds. I dedicate to my wife and her ten children. I select Dr. S. L. Mitchell, Sir H. Davy, and Baron Alexander de Humboldt, as my protectors. I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season, with reindeer and sleighs, on the ice of the frozen sea—I engage we find warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables, and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82. We will return in the succeeding spring.

J. C. S.

To his Excellency Governor Wm. Clark.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Wednesday, July 29.

PRACTICE OF COURT.

As soon as the Chancellor had taken his seat, Mr. FONBLANQUE addressed his Lordship in the case of "Willan and Willan," which the learned Counsel observed had been so long depending.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Is Counsel prepared and present on the other side?

Mr. FONBLANQUE.—I do not know, my Lord, whether Sir S. Romilly is instructed or not, but he is not now in Court.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Then, Mr. Fonblanque, I will not hear the case. If I am, day after day, to be employed in hearing motions and causes in the absence of the necessary Counsel, I might as well not come here at all. It is quite impossible for me to go on in this manner. If another branch of this Court, instead of following the provisions in the Act of Parliament, which direct that the Chancellor should be consulted, choose to introduce a new practice, without concert or communication with me, and which will prevent the business of this Court from proceeding, I had better never leave my room. For the last time, I intimate now that I will give no answer to such applications in future.

Mr. FONBLANQUE.—I trust your Lordship does not conceive that it was ever the intention of my clients to treat your Lordship with disrespect?

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Understand, Mr. Fonblanque, what I mean by disrespect; not that the learned gentlemen at the bar would wilfully treat me with disrespect, for I am sure if any was found capable of it, it must be caused by some impropriety of mine, which, if I am guilty of, I am no longer worthy of sitting where I do. But the disrespect I complain of, that the business of the suitors of the Court is retarded, I may say neglected, by my being obliged to hear motions two or three times over on account of the absence of counsel. It is, however, necessary for me to say, that the fault is not with them; but wherever it is, I must try to rectify it.

Mr. FONBLANQUE.—All I wished to express, my Lord, was, that no delay, which can be construed into disrespect, has been caused by the plaintiffs or their Counsel.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—I am sorry that I speak so unintelligibly that I cannot be understood. It is impossible that the business of this Court can proceed regularly, when a person at the head of a branch of it, who by Act of Parliament is under the control of the Lord Chancellor, will issue orders that entirely overthrow the usual routine of business here. If it is persisted in, I may as well stay at home.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Thursday, two young gentlemen presented themselves to the sitting Magistrates: one of them stated himself to be Mr. Wallace Hall, at present in the office of Messrs. M'Allister and Co., attorneys, in Freeman's court. He said, that on Friday last, the gentleman accompanying him and two other friends, went up the river in a boat. In the evening, a violent storm came on about seven o'clock; they were making for Putney-bridge to take shelter, but observing on the Fulham side a beaten track leading to the shore, they took shelter under a large tree, a few yards from the water, where they remained during the storm. As they were about to return to their boat, they were surrounded by a gentleman armed with a double-barrelled gun, and five livery-servants; one of them was armed with a pitchfork, the others

with Otaheite clubs. The Gentleman armed with a double-barrelled gun was, he understood, Lord Ranelagh, and the men his servants. His Lordship demanded to know what they were doing there. Mr. Hall explained the cause, and that they were about to depart. This was not satisfactory to his Lordship, who declared that he and his companions should answer for their conduct at Bow-street office; they expressed their willingness to proceed there, though they were not conscious of having done any thing that was cognizable there, as the extent of what they had done could not possibly amount to more than a trespass, and that there must be considerable doubt even about that, as they had not got over any fence or hedge; and the place where they had taken shelter under the tree was perfectly open from the river.—Mr. Hall stated to his Lordship, that he and his companions were gentlemen. He presented to him his card with his name and address; his companions did the same, but his Lordship doubted their representation. One of his companions referred him to Mr. Scott, of Hammersmith, who is a magistrate, and who would prove he was the person he represented himself to be. Even this did not avail with his Lordship; he observed that he was constantly annoyed by a genteel rabble, who stole his flowers, and broke down the branches of his trees. Mr. Hall said, that they had done neither; and were about to depart, but they were prevented by the armed servants by order of his Lordship, one of them presenting a pitchfork, and another holding up an Indian club in a menacing way. Mr. Hall remonstrated with his Lordship, assuring him he was acting illegally. His Lordship, however, persisted in detaining them; but after some time he agreed to let them depart, on condition of their paying his servants for the trouble they had in the business. This was resisted by Mr. Hall and his friends for about half an hour, when finding all remonstrance vain, and fearing that the boat would get swamped, he agreed, and did give 7s. to the servants as a condition for their release; and after that payment they were suffered to depart to their boat.—Mr. Hall stated, that out of courtesy to Lord Ranelagh, he had written to his Lordship informing him that he should expect him to answer for his conduct in detaining him and his companions, and for obtaining 7s. for his servants, &c. He sent the letter by post, but learnt afterwards that he had directed it to Putney instead of Fulham; although, on inquiring at the Post-office, he learned that the letter had been forwarded to his Lordship. Mr. Hall also sent a special messenger to Fulham, to serve him with a copy of the letter; he had not received any answer, but he understood his Lordship had come to town early on Wednesday morning. The Magistrates were of opinion, that if Mr. Hall could swear he had parted with the money to the servants under personal fear, it would amount to felony.—Mr. Hall expressed his determination to indict all the servants.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A daring attack was made on Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, of Haughton-street, Tottenham-court-road, early on Tuesday evening. They were attacked in the fields by a gang of five or six persons; who, without notice, knocked them both down, and robbed Mr. Pringle of 7l. and his watch, and the lady of her ridicule, containing some silver. Mr. Pringle, who is infirm, was severely beaten. The ruffians were disguised as sailors.

On Monday last, at midnight, about 20 yards from the Plough public-house, in the Kent-road, Mr. Daniel Ferguson, of East-place, Stockwell, was attacked by four or five men, who knocked him down, beat him dreadfully, and robbed him of all the money he had about him. Mr. Ferguson was found about an hour afterwards lying senseless on the ground, weltering in blood, by a labouring man, who continued with him until he recovered his senses, and assisted him home. The atrocious act was committed near a small cottage, the shutters and walls of which were bespattered with Mr. Ferguson's blood. The inhabitant of the cottage, an elderly female, hearing a great bustle and a noise, as if the head of some person was forced violently against the shutters, looked out, and distinctly heard one of the party say, with an oath, "We have waited an hour for you, but we have got you at last." She was so overcome with terror, as to be incapable of giving any alarm, and was afraid to open her door to assist Mr. Ferguson when the bustle had ceased. Mr. Ferguson is under the care of Mr. Hilliard, surgeon, at Stockwell, and continues in a state of great danger.

Sunday, the wife of a Cabinet-maker residing in Broad-court, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, was found hanging in her room by a

cord, and almost dead. She was cut down, and by medical assistance placed out of danger, but on Tuesday the landlady of the house was alarmed by hearing a peculiar noise up stairs, and on going up to discover the cause, was shocked to find the unfortunate woman again suspended in the same place. She was quite black in the face, and the cord had sunk very deep into the flesh on her neck; the landlady immediately cut her down, and again sent for a surgeon, who restored suspended animation. She is now in a fair way of recovery.

The following account of a dreadful parricide is from a Vienna Paper. Pest is a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name:—"A dreadful parricide has lately been committed in one of the first noble houses in the county of Pest. The wretched criminal, a youth of 20 years of age, seems to have grown up in every kind of excess, and expressed to his father two years ago his intention to shoot him. He was, upon this, put into confinement, and having now just returned from his confinement to his father's house, a quarrel again arose between the father and the son. The latter went into his room; his father followed, but had scarcely reached the door, when the son fired a double-barrelled gun, which wounded the father in the breast, and stretched him on the ground. A steward who had been present at the first dispute, and had also gone into his room, hastened to the spot, when the son discharged the second barrel, wounded his dying father in the head, and also wounded the steward in the arm. Hereupon the murderer shut himself up in his room for two days, and did not open the door till it was represented to him, that he, as the present possessor of the estate, had various orders to give. As soon as he came out he was seized, and delivered over to justice!"

The day before yesterday one of the best established merchants in our capital put an end to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol at Prater. This act of despair is attributed to pecuniary embarrassments. By an unhappy and fatal destiny, his widow had the misfortune to see the man hanged whom she expected to become her husband; her first husband hanged himself, and her second has just blown out his brains.—*Vienna paper, July 15.*

The following extraordinary robbery, or extraordinary joke, occurred in Dublin last week:—"A gentleman's house in Baggot street was robbed of several articles of wearing apparel. As no suspicion could fairly attach to any of the servants of the family, the event occasioned much surprise. In a day or two after the following letter was delivered at the house by the penny-post:—"Sir,—I am a man who likes to robbing—you left your door open on Sunday last, when you thought you shut it, for which you have lost your coat and other articles. I wanted them sadly, for I was beset with the sun. I could have taken law books, but I am rogue enough without them.—Yours truly, PAT. WATCH-THE-DOORS."

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d ult. Mr. John Fasson, of South Lambeth, to Fanny, second daughter of Mr. George Blogg, Aldersgate-street.

On the 25th ult. Mr. Mitchell Greenaway, of Bishopsgate-street, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Triquet, of the Grove, Camberwell.

On Tuesday, the Rev. Walter Davenport, youngest son of D. Davenport, Esq. M.P., to Caroline, daughter of Archdeacon Gough, of Saxlingham, Norfolk.

On Tuesday, at Whitechurch, the Rev. George Hunt, Rector of Barningham and Coney Weston, Suffolk, to Emma, only daughter of Samuel Gardiner, Esq. of Coombe Lodge.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult. at Argyll-house, Lady Caroline Catherine Gordon, second daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, and of Catherine Elizabeth, late Countess of Aberdeen.

On Thursday morning, at Newport, the Hon. Andrew Foley, M.P. for Drogheda, in Worcestershire, brother of the late Lord Foley, and father of Colonel Foley, one of our county Members in the last Parliament.—*Herald paper.*

On the 26th inst. at Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, the Hon. Lucy Anderson Pelham, third daughter of Lord Yarborough.

On the 30th ult. at Brompton, in the 75th year of her age, Miss Pope, of Newman-street, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 554. SUNDAY, AUG. 9. 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 539.

RELIGIOUS DOGMAS FROM THE BENCH, AND POLITICAL FROM THE PULPIT.

We have considerable pain in noticing the subject before us. Not that we think the opinion of persons who believe the DIVINE BEING incapable of tormenting any of his creatures to all eternity, can at all hurt the feelings of the Learned Judge who is so persuaded of the piety of that doctrine:—but in the first place, the Judges of latter times, though too many of them have been men of the world, and some have given way in a scandalous manner to their own immediate passions or to those of authority, have been generally very liberal men in theory, and have agreed to forego certain bigotries and fiery zeals as equally unwise and out of date. If they have been men of this world, the phrase may not be extended towards them in a bitterer sense. They have not been deficient in what may be called ultimate piety and humanity:—they have thought good naturedly if not always good temperedly of human nature, and well, if not often, of the divine. In the second place, it is painful to see these naturally combined efforts of civil and religious bigotry return together,—whatever may be our opinion of their ultimate utility. And thirdly, when we see on the one hand a number of human beings, (we know not of what variety of nature, not how more or less excusable) condemned to death for stealing to the value of forty shillings, and awfully lectured upon their “crimes” and their chance of “eternal” tortures,—and on the other hand, another human being, with all the advantages of better education, not once alluding, for aught we can see, to the kinder considerations such circumstances might suggest, but putting on all the hardest assumptions as well as symbols of condemnation, talking over and over again of crimes and criminals, and above all taking upon himself to assert that the punishment of crimes like these, if not forgiven, *shall be not only abundant but eternal*,—a multitude of reflections rush upon us, such as we do not chuse to express, without taking more room to explain ourselves than we can spare;—reflections upon all the wonderful fortunes and mistakes of mankind,—upon their strange measurements of greatness and goodness,—and upon the quarrelsome slowness with which they advance in real knowledge, not only in spite of their occasional teachers but of their own continual suffering.

The following account of a sentence passed by Mr. Justice BAYLEY appeared the other day in the newspapers:—

“On Saturday se’nnight, Mr. Justice BAYLEY passed sentence upon the following prisoners at York, the other prisoners who had been convicted, having received sentence at the close of their respective trials:—Joshua Wormald, Joseph Wormald, and Benjamin Buckley, convicted of breaking into a mill at Dewsbury, to be transported for seven years. His Lordship then

passed sentence of Death upon the following 15 prisoners capitally convicted:—George Long, George Groves, Isaac Farrar, Joseph Farrar, John Farrar, John Mitchel, and Wm. Hague, for burglary; James Galloway, David Holt, John Brook, Thomas Reason, and Thomas Pearson, for grand larceny, *without the benefit of the statute, in stealing to the value of forty shillings in a dwelling-house*; Thomas Bradley and William Jackson, for *horse-stealing*; and William Smith, for *sheep-stealing*.

“Mr. Justice BAYLEY, standing, his head covered with the terrible emblem of the sentence of death, and with a look of mixed solemnity and sorrow, thus addressed them:—“It is most painful to find, that in the short space of three months, not less than 15 persons should come to the situation in which you now stand. The crimes of some of you are accompanied with circumstances of peculiar aggravation. You, Farrars, were at that bar before. This I know, not from information, but painful recollection. Your danger and acquittal failed to have their effect on you; and, in justice to the public, I must pause before I determine whether my responsibility can allow me to recommend you to the mercy of the Crown. (The Learned Judge now made particular observations on the circumstances of each crime of which the several prisoners had been convicted). You, William Smith, stand there, a most affecting monument of the dreadful effects of crime. For many, many years your character stood as high as the character of any man could stand. You had a son who looked to you for example and assistance; you had a parent that felt deeply interested in you. The one you have irreparably injured and disgraced; you have contributed to bring the grey hairs of the other with sorrow to the grave. Criminals, if for your own happiness you had no feeling, could you forget that you had friends and relations, parents and children, who are most deeply interested in you, and who participate in your danger and disgrace? The folly of sin is at least equal to its criminality; it seldom escapes punishment from the laws of the land; but there is an eye from which no prudence can conceal, and no dexterity can elude. There is an infatuation in crime which facilitates detection; often, too, criminals themselves, in the most extraordinary manner divulge their crimes; nor is this accident; it is the wise arrangement of that Being who rules over all. Remember, too, that there is another world, where the punishment of crimes, not forgiven, shall be abundant and eternal. I beseech you, then, to employ your time in obtaining the mercy of God, and preparing for another world; the time cannot be mispent that is so employed. There is no extraordinary atrocity in your cases, Farrars, Mitchell, and Hague, to prevent me from recommending you as well as the rest for mercy. The sentence of the law is, that you all be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.”

In reading this passage again, what we have said at the head of our paper comes over with double force. The punishment of death is, in our opinion, always a violent absurdity,—the worst means in the world for remedying the mistakes of moral government and making up a loss to society:—but be this as it may, the punishment of death for stealing to the value of forty-shillings we hold to be one of the mere remains of impatient barbarism,—a barbarism which wants quite as much teaching, in this instance, as any thing which it undertakes to instruct. The dangerous as well as pitiful nature of theft is indeed obvious to every body; but so is the general nature, education, and fortunes of offenders like these. To punish them is necessary; to choose such a punishment as shall turn to their own good and that of society would be noble; but to put them out of all power of being so is absurd; and to threaten stealers of 40 shillings with the everlasting agonies of burning, to which having the nails torn out with pincers as often as they grow would be as rapture and beatitude,—Good God! How can we make use of that very exclamation in speaking of thee, and so degrade thy divineness.

The writer of this account speaks of the Judge's look on the occasion. He saw in it a "mixed solemnity and sorrow,"—probably the reflection of his own natural feelings. We do not mean to deny to the Learned Judge all the reputation for virtue and wisdom, that men of his description possess; neither have we ever seen his face on such an occasion, nor should we allude to it had it not been mentioned; but we must say, that on an occasion when we did see it, it did not appear to us capable of expressing any very great sentiment of any sort; it seemed to our eyes (which speculated "more in sorrow than in anger") cold, formal, and bigoted. And yet it would be marvellous indeed, if something like sorrow should not appear in it, at a time when he was dealing out these horrible denunciations; for to say the truth, not only is this sort of belief a melancholy one, but it is difficult to see how any body whose faith lays stress upon it can be happy; how he can walk through the streets, and think that nine out of ten, or one out of ten, or one out of a hundred, of his fellow-creatures, is doomed to this hot and eternal agony, and go home and smile again. And yet we have heard it said, among other monstrous and absurd arguments for being comfortable under the thought, that it is pusillanimity not to be so. God defend us from the less equivocal pusillanimity of not opposing the doctrine! The only real argument for it would be, (after all the previous ones had been settled), that God is not to be judged of by our virtues and feelings, and that it is wise to be as comfortable as possible in that case. But then what becomes of God's attributes, which are not only repeatedly spoken of, but which it is held impious to deny? Things both divine and human come to nothing in fact before these desperate resorts. If humanity were driven to this, it were better to begin every thing again, and leave God entirely out of the question, rather than at once neutralize the idea of him in point of goodness, and make a tool of it in point of authority. Why so few persons, comparatively speaking, are unhappy in this belief (and yet there are more lamentable instances of the reverse than people imagine) is partly owing to the little real belief of any sort, which those who assent to such doctrines possess. Those who have a strong sense of it are apt to exhibit with it the most intense and unhappy feelings, as poor Cowper did; or—the alternative is easily imagined. We would not have a man be unhappy under it;—we would have him rather callous than so; but then we would either get him out of it entirely, or not let him have any thing to do with human sympathies or rather authoritative antipathies. Be comfortable out of the pale of proper sympathy, if you can; but do not be out of it, and have any thing to do with the comfort of others.

Where was the official necessity, to say the least of it, for Mr. Justice BAYLEY to talk in this manner? He is aware of course that the multitudes of mild spirits in the Church of England have tacitly rejected the doctrine, not to mention several most respectable sects; and why should he take advantage of his civil situation to deal forth his particular religious dogmas?

But the Learned Judge seems to have a general tendency to the bigoted and superstitious, and that too with a leaning to the harder and accusatory side. He talks of criminals proclaiming their own offences, and says it is not

accident, but providence. Be it what it may, we can only say it is not proof. A criminal may proclaim a crime, out of the unbearable intenseness of the consciousness of it; but a morbid man might do the same from intenseness of idea; madmen have often done it before now, and persisted in the most atrocious and notoriously false accusations of themselves;—and would the Learned Judge hang a man for delirium? This alone shews his natural want of philosophy and of the moral knowledge of his species.

Does the reader remember our phrase of *other-worldliness*? A worthy correspondent objected to it, as being of the family of nick-names which have done so much mischief; and his objection deserved consideration. Yet the advantages of it are often thrust upon our recollections, as calculated to save a volume of words; and if we use it gravely, we are not convinced that it is not a proper phrase for what is very properly and gravely to be mentioned. The more we think of it, at any rate, the more we are persuaded that worldliness, commonly so called, is the foundation, though not always the accompaniment, of something which is pretended to be very unlike it. A day or two after the passage just extracted, the newspapers presented us with the following one:—

"NEWCASTLE, SUNDAY, AUG. 2.—The Judges arrived here yesterday evening, and opened their commission in the usual form. This day they attended divine service in St. Nicholas's church, accompanied by the High Sheriff and the Mayor, with all their circumstances of pomp and state. The church is remarkably large, yet it could not contain one third of the multitude that pressed for admission. The farther north their Lordships penetrate the more they are thronged; whether from curiosity or devotion we cannot pretend to determine. We could not, however, help remarking, that the exemplary attention and solemnity of Mr. Justice Bayley seemed to rivet the devotion of the crowd. Mr. Thorp, of Rydon, preached. His text was 1 Cor. vii. 24. "Brethren, let every man, wherein he has been called, therein abide with God." After a suitable exordium, the preacher proposed to show, 1. That the Christian was sundered from the world; 2. That he performed all the duties of his station in the world; 3. What motives and principles determined the character and regulated the conduct of the Christian. On those several heads he enlarged with the usual copiousness of illustration. Having fully established his propositions, he deduced a few inferences to the following effect:—Every man is bound to perform the duties of his station; *there is no danger that men in official stations can neglect their duty, and therefore no admonition need be addressed to them*; but men of rank and influence ought to be reminded, that *although they are not accountable to any human tribunal, they must give account to God of their employment of their time and talents*; and, therefore, they ought to perform the political duties which devolve upon them; *for by their neglect of those duties, they not only fail to discharge what is required of them, but they leave room for the activity of persons whose previous training and habits have not qualified them for the task*: the most important inference is, that *no man should aspire beyond the station in which he is born*; in the present state of society, when such a mass of knowledge is diffused, and such a desire of improvement is become general, *men of zealous minds often resort to extravagant modes of benefiting human kind; but there should be no interference beyond our precise right and calling*.

The writer concludes by saying, that "the last inference was particularly pointed at those who at present have no elective franchise, but who would fain have something of that kind," and that it glanced perhaps at those who preach with episcopal licence. But enough for the present. We will pay our respects to Master THORP and his precious logic next week. He seems resolved, at any rate, to make his "calling and election sure." At present, we must go and get some fresh air after this sulphureous subject.

ELECTION BY BALLOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

New York, June 27, 1818.

Sir.—As the people of Great Britain do not seem to understand election by ballot, as is practised in this country, and as all men here agree in the excellence of it, for the information of my countrymen, I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to make it plain to every capacity, in connection with a few introductory observations and concluding remarks. The State of New York is divided into counties, these again into towns. Elections are held in the cities by wards, in other parts by towns.

Members of the House of Representatives of the United States are elected for two years. Members of the State Legislature, Aldermen, &c. of this city, for one year, so that we have a regular annual election, and it commences regularly on the last Tuesday of April, and continues for three days successively, including the first. When an election is about to take place in this country, for example in the city of New York, which is divided into ten wards, meetings are held for the purpose of nominating candidates respectively. After they are agreed on, and they have accepted the nomination, they are put on what is called the ticket, to be supported by their friends at the election. If there are two large political parties in the country, the other does the same in nominating their candidates. The corporation of the city of New York appoints three substantial freeholders, actually residing in the ward, to be inspectors of election in the same ward, and the inspectors appoint two or more competent clerks of such election, each of whom to keep a poll-book or list. At ten o'clock forenoon, on the last Tuesday of April, a poll of election is opened in each ward, and the inspectors have a square box, with a sufficient lock thereto, and large enough to hold all the ballots of the voters in the ward, with a small hole in the lid or cover of the box, and a key to receive each ballot, and through which all the ballots are put into the box. Before the inspectors receive any ballots, they publicly administer to each other, and severally take an oath, to execute the office of inspector well, faithfully, honestly, and impartially, and they also administer an appropriate oath to all the clerks. Now observe particularly what follows. All other things being arranged, and in your place, suppose Lord Archibald Hamilton, or any number, to be nominated by the one party, and had accepted the nomination, a voter comes forward who is going to vote for him. Before he leaves his house, he simply writes on a small piece of paper, in a neat form (or he can get plenty of printed ballots if he pleases) "Lord Archibald Hamilton;" but you will particularly observe, that the voter does not write his own name on the ballot or paper ticket; and having folded or closed it to conceal the contents, and without sealing it, he comes to the poll, and if he is well known to be a qualified voter, and the qualification here is on a very broad principle (but it is not universal suffrage), he immediately and openly delivers the ballot to the inspectors, who, without opening or suffering it to be inspected, put it into the box, through the hole in the lid of it, in his presence, and the voter's name is taken down in the poll-books or lists by all the clerks, and he goes away about his business, perhaps without speaking a single word, and the whole operation may be done, in many cases, in one or two minutes; at the same time he is at liberty to tell every person he sees, inspectors and all, who he is going to vote for, or who he has voted for, still he must vote by ballot. No person is obliged to vote except he please, and a person may vote for any man he chooses, if he gives him leave. If any dispute arise about the qualification of any voter, the inspectors settle it instantly, by turning up the assessor's or collector's books, which lie before them, to see if he has paid assessed taxes, or tenders a certain oath to him, as the case may be. Other

voters come forward in the same manner till sun-set, when the poll is shut, and the clerks' books or poll lists are carefully compared in the presence of the inspectors; after which the box is opened, and the poll books or lists put into it, and again locked, and the key delivered to one of the inspectors, and the seal or seals of the inspectors put upon the box, so as to cover the hole in the lid of it, and kept in safety till ten o'clock next morning, when it is again opened in the presence of the public, and so on for three days, including the first, when the poll is finally shut, and the election terminates. Such is the operation and simplicity of election by ballot. The inspectors then open the box, and count over the ballots unopened, which should be equal to the number of names on the poll books or lists: should it ever happen by mistake that there were more ballots than names, the excess would be impartially drawn out unopened, and destroyed, for the number of ballots and the number of voters on the poll books or lists must be exactly equal. The inspectors then proceed to canvass and estimate the ballots, and should they find two or more ballots folded or rolled up together, none of them are estimated, but thrown away, and the voter thereby loses his vote; and they set down in writing the names of the several candidates voted for at the election, with the number of votes, in words at full length, given for such candidates; and they certify and subscribe a statement or certificate to the clerk of the county, and a like certificate to the clerk of the town, to be by them entered on record in a book kept for that purpose. The poll-books, or lists and ballots, are destroyed, after giving the certificate. The clerk of the county within a certain time delivers a transcript, certified by him, of all such certificates by him received to the Secretary of State, who enters the same certificate in a book kept for that purpose in said Secretary's office; and who, in conjunction with the Surveyor-General, Attorney-General, and Comptroller of the Treasury, estimates, and certifies the aggregate of the number of votes given for the respective candidates voted for, and determines upon the persons duly elected, and enters the same certificate in a book kept for that purpose in said Secretary's office; and they further send a copy of the certificate to the persons elected, and a like one to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and a copy of said certificate is also published in the newspapers. The above plan of election is very simple, and the longer it is practised the more it is approved of by men of all parties; as all the members of the State legislature, aldermen, assistant aldermen, assessors, collectors, constables, office-bearers in patriotic and benevolent associations, &c. &c. in this city, are all elected by ballot; in the two last cases, the person who presides takes off his hat, turns it up, and receives the ballots from the members present in the crown of it, without taking down their names; and after reading the ballots and marking them off, pronounces who has most votes for office-bearers. By the above plan also, a person can vote conscientiously, as he ought always to do, without fear or dread of consequences from the wealthy or powerful in society, in cases of a difference of opinion; for even well disposed good men will sometimes differ in opinion as to who are best qualified to conduct national or local affairs. It is also a powerful check on bribery and corruption, because if any person was so foolish as to attempt to bribe another to vote for certain candidates, the latter might amuse him, and take all the money he chose to give (admitting he was to escape the punishment of the law), and vote as he originally intended notwithstanding; for no person can oblige another to shew his ballot, or tell who he is going to vote for, except he please: it is even considered very impolitic and impudent to ask the question. In short, it is the most independent, systematic, correct, and business-like way of conducting an election that I know of, and the election

here are all conducted with great quietness, order, and dispatch, for there is no encouragement and satisfaction for the idle and disorderly to gather in crowds and stop at the poll to see who people vote for, and to raise mobs. Voting *viva voce*, or by the voice, as is practised in England, is a very bad way, as it leads to bribery and corruption, drunkenness, tumult, and disorder, and a servility to the wealthy and powerful in society for self-interest, or to serve present purposes. For example, a banker or moneyed man, who discounts bills, is a very influential man in any country. We shall suppose he is extremely desirous to promote the election of a friend or certain person. Merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and every one who depends on regular discounts from him, must vote as he tells or wishes them, otherwise, what is the consequence? no more accommodation or discount, but become bankrupt, and shut up shop when you please for him. Farmers must vote as their landlords tell them or wish them, otherwise what is the consequence: pay their rents on the term day, and act strictly up to the letter of the task without mercy. Dependents on persons in place and power must vote as their patrons tell or wish them, otherwise, what is the consequence? no more patronage and favour, but give place to others that are more obedient into the bargain, and all these influenced in their turn, or others in some way or other obligated to them, down to the lowest orders in society; for they or their agents could easily attend at the poll, to see how their dependants acted: election by ballot obviates all these difficulties, for although they attended the poll from morning to night, it would answer no purpose whatever. Voting by a signed ballot is very objectionable, as it leads to unnecessary and injurious exposure. Although the influence of one man over another in this country is nothing in comparison to what it is in Great Britain, I am told by intelligent and discerning men, that voting *viva voce* would never do here, it would be attended with similar lamentable consequences as it is in that country; but if election by ballot, as is practised in this country, was adopted in Great Britain, I believe you would never again see such disgraceful scenes as have been witnessed at the elections at Westminster, Liverpool, and other places in England, for I am abundantly well convinced, that the people of Great Britain are as capable of conducting themselves with propriety, on such occasions, at the poll of election, as the Americans are.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH SUBJECT,

The above is taken from the law of elections, and from my own actual observations at our late election, for the sole and express purpose of being able to give you an accurate account; and I shall be exceedingly gratified if you will insert it verbatim in your paper, and disseminate the plan as widely as possible, as it is of the greatest importance in a country where there are popular elections; and if ever you obtain a fair representation of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, if it is not in connection with election by ballot, as is practised in this country, in the present state of society, you may depend on it, it will not answer your expectations. In some places the election is finished in one day, instead of three, as is the case in this state and city. Enclosed you have a few real ballots, to give you ocular demonstration.

I rely on your attention to this, and such of your publishing friends as publish papers in other parts of the country.

NORTH AMERICA.

(From the New York Columbian of June 29.)

Boston, June 29.—The Spanish Government, after having been driven to the release of Mr. Meade, have not

abandoned their hated policy, but have seized upon another American, and imprisoned him in a common gaol, Mr. James W. Wardrop, of Richmond. During the revolution in that country, Mr. Wardrop supplied the Government with flour and breadstuff, for which he was compelled to take treasury certificates (*libranos*.) Since the return of that bigotted monarch, he has been at Madrid, endeavouring to redeem the lost credit of his house, by obtaining payment for these certificates; but being probably too urgent or troublesome, and wanting a victim after the release of Meade, they have seized upon Wardrop as a substitute, and till he abandons his claim, he may expect to remain in confinement. It is not to be denied that the general system of government as now pursued by Spain has rendered her hateful to every liberal nation. The storm which has for many years been rolling over her head will break at last, and either dissolve that tyrannical yet imbecile monarchy, or introduce a new order of things. Certain it is, that *our* affairs, at present, do not promise a tranquil termination.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 8.—Don Onís has protested against the capture of Pensacola; it is said to contain a great variety of amusing arguments. Mr. Quincy Adams is said to be drawing up a manifesto, explaining to all the world the pacific policy of the invasion of Florida. It is said that it will be superior, as a composition, to the celebrated manifesto of the Court of Great Britain, drawn up by Gibbon, against France. Among other themes of the new manifesto, it is said that the spoliation of Spain will be avowedly abandoned, in order to prove that war upon Florida is a mere pacific operation of diplomacy. Among other propositions to be explained in the manifesto, is the following, which is a new species, and a kind of counter-demonstration to the celebrated *non sequitur* of the memorable Judge Chase. It is shown first, that the attack upon Amelia Island was an act of devotion to the cause of liberty and independence; and in the second place, that the taking of Pensacola, as war was not authorized by Congress, must be an act of amity and good-faith towards Spain on the part of the Executive.

NEW YORK, JULY 9.—The *Charleston Courier* of the 30th of June says,—“From the General Orders issued by General Jackson, it appears that the General, after getting possession of Pensacola, had retired from the command. The expected attack on St. Augustine will not therefore be made at present.”

HEAD-QUARTERS.—DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Adjutant-General's Office, 29 miles west of Pensacola, May 31.

Captain M'Girt, of the territory of Alabama, is authorized and instructed to raise a company of volunteer mounted men, for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged; to consist of two subalterns and 50 privates, to be under his command as Captain. As soon as Captain M'Girt raises 50 men, he will proceed directly to Perdido, and scour the country between it and Mobile and Pensacola, putting to death every hostile warrior that may be found, preserving the women and children, and delivering them to the commanding officer at Pensacola. The subalterns will be left to raise the balance of the company, and will immediately join him at Pensacola, where the officer commanding will be instructed to regularly muster them to service.—Captain Boyle, of the said territory, is in like manner instructed and authorized to raise a company, and will proceed with Captain M'Girt in raising 50 men, to aid in executing the wishes of the Major-General, leaving his subalterns to raise the balance of his company, and to join him at Pensacola, and be mustered into service.—These companies, on reaching Pensacola, will be furnished with provisions by the Commanding Officer, and will then proceed to scour the country between Escambia and Apalachicola rivers, destroying any hostiles as above directed; and on their application at Fort Gadsden, or Scott, provisions will be issued to them by the respective Commanding Officers.

By order,

ROBERT BUTLER, Adj.-Gen.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

CORNWALL.—THE KING v. MARY-ANN TUCKER.—This was an indictment against the defendant for a libel published in the *West Briton*, upon Mr. R. Gurney the younger, vice-warden of the Stannary Court, Devon. The cause was no sooner called than the Lady appeared in Court as her own advocate, and was accommodated at the barristers' table.

Mr. Sergeant PELL, after some prefatory remarks, read the alleged libel, which was addressed in a letter to the Editor, charging Mr. Gurney with neglect of his office, with borough-mongering and various acts of corruption in the discharge of his official duties; and stating, that Mr. G. was kept, in consequence of political motives, in a situation the duties of which he was quite unable to discharge.

Miss Tucker observed, that she stood there with reverence, but without fear. Fear, indeed, was the inseparable concomitant of guilt, and of any offence in a moral view her conscience entirely acquitted her. She did not appear there personally from any feeling of presumption, but from her inability to procure Counsel. The prosecutor would derive his chief advantage from her ignorance of the law, for she could only take the plain and simple ground of denying the falsehood and malice charged in the indictment. With permission, she would now read a passage from Lord Ellenborough's address to the Jury on the trial of William Cobbett. (Here the Lady read an extract from the speech of the Chief Justice, touching the license of discussing the character and conduct of men in public offices.) The main point on which she rested her defence was, that Mr. Gurney was a public officer, and that she, and every other subject, were entitled to examine his conduct in that capacity. She was fully prepared to prove the truth of every statement contained in the published letter.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH.—That the law of the land does not allow you to do.

The Defendant proceeded, expressing a hope that she might at least be allowed to prove that the publication in question was no libel. The Jury, she trusted, would not be induced by any legal sophistry, to sanction a principle equally adverse to religion and to morals—that truth could be a libel. It was the doctrine not of the law, but of the abettors of tyranny, ever vigilant to ensnare mankind. Vengeance, not the vindication of character, was the unworthy and unmanly motive of the prosecutor. Had he been actuated by a better feeling, he would have brought his action, in which as a lawyer he must have known, that evidence might be produced with regard to every fact stated in the publication. He had, however, adopted the cowardly resource of indicting a female for an act tending to a breach of the peace; he himself having, not long since, been sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Court of King's Bench, for a positive breach of the peace in horse-whipping the present Solicitor-General! The statement which she had sent to the Editor of the *West Briton* referred wholly to the official and public conduct of the prosecutor; and with great submission to the Court, she apprehended that the conduct of every person in a public station was open to public examination. This position, as she has before stated, she had the authority of Lord Ellenborough in maintaining.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH.—Lord Ellenborough never could talk such nonsense, or assert that a man in a judicial office may be charged with bribery and corruption by any person who thinks proper to publish such a statement to the world. I am sorry to see you transgressing the law at every step, from a false notion of moral right. Many Gentlemen at this bar would have been happy to assist you, and would, I am sure, have advised a very different sort of defence.

Miss Tucker continued, and begged leave to read a clause of the act of the 32d of George the Third, by which the Jury, in a case of libel, are empowered to give a verdict on the whole matter, and on the general issue of guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH.—This act was never construed to enable a defendant, upon an indictment, to justify by proving the truth of the libel.

Miss Tucker proceeded, and remarked, that the essence of the indictment consisted in the evil tendency of the publication. This tendency she was prepared to show was good, and would contend that resentment might exist, without malice. The celebrated Mr. Locke had quoted an expression from St. Paul to this effect—"Be ye angry, but sin not." If the law of libel really were what she had heard it interpreted to be, a new system of libels

ought to be prefixed to it. No lawyer or legislator could intend to punish where there was no malicious motive or intentional provocation. The falsehood and malignity were all on the other side; and she hoped no legal sophistry would induce the Jury to convict her of an offence where her object was meritorious.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH then charged the Jury, expressing his decided opinion that the publication in question was libellous in the highest degree.

The Jury retired for about half an hour, and delivered a verdict of Not Guilty at the Judge's lodgings.

NORTHERBERLAND, AUG. 4.—SEDUCTION.—This was an action brought by Thomas Carr against the Rev. Robert Clerke, to recover compensation in damages for the loss of his daughter's services. The defendant was Lecturer at Hexham, a man of very considerable fortune, and but half a year a widower when the transaction took place. He had been married to a daughter of Mrs. Shafto, at Hexham, and had three children. He lived at Walwick, but very often visited in Mrs. Shafto's house, and sometimes with his family for weeks. In Mrs. Shafto's family was the daughter of the plaintiff. The plaintiff is a master tiler; being a poor man, he was assisted by part of his daughter's wages.—The defendant took the opportunity of his frequent visits to Mrs. Shafto, to seduce the plaintiff's daughter.—It was contended by the defendant's Counsel, that the plaintiff could not demand compensation for the loss of his daughter's services, it was at the option of Mrs. Shafto whether she should remain with her or not.—This opinion was supported by the Judge, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

DEVON, JULY 31.—Frances Clarke was charged with having poisoned George Laken, a base-born infant, by compelling him to drink oil of vitriol, on the 24th of October, 1817.

William Vesey deposed, that the prisoner was brought to bed about three weeks before the affair under investigation. He was confined to his room on the 24th of October by sickness. About two o'clock the prisoner entered the room in which he was, and went into her own, which was behind it, with her child. Before a minute had elapsed, she returned without the child, and went down stairs. In the space of two minutes she came back to her room, and he instantly heard a noise like that of strangling a child. The prisoner had an apron on her arm when she passed a second time to her room. He heard the prisoner shriek, and cry out that her child was dying. The child was crying like one that had been much hurt.

Susannah Vesey, the wife of the first witness, was walking in her garden on the 24th of October, about half-past two o'clock, and on coming up to the door, heard the prisoner shrieking. She was kneeling on a chair, with her own child in her arms, and bending over a cradle in which the witness's grandchild lay. The prisoner said her child was dying. Witness asked her how that could be, and desired to look at it. The prisoner refused, and immediately ran up stairs towards her own room, and the witness followed her half way up, when she returned and went into the kitchen. She now suffered the witness to take the child, and on carrying it to the light of the window, the child threw its head back and shrieked in a dreadful manner. She saw something on the fore part of its lips like bladders, and the nose and mouth were both burnt. Mr. Pean, a surgeon, examined the child, and on hearing her account of what had passed, ascribed its appearance to the pressure which the person's posture when kneeling on the chair had occasioned. On going away he told her that he thought the child would do well again. After he had gone, she observed something like blood on the child's flannel garment. On putting her hand to it, and tasting it, she found it to be oil of vitriol, an article of which she had made frequent use as a cure for the tooth-ache. It had burned a hole through the flannel. The child was as fine a baby as she had ever seen. Three days after she found a bottle which had been thrown behind the fire, and which broke as she took it up; a part of its contents fell on a stick, which it burned, and produced a colour like that which she had perceived on the child's clothes.

Sarah Tapper, daughter of the former witness, confirmed her evidence. Witness found a spoon in the prisoner's room, in a box belonging to her mother, covered with a sort of white fur, which could not be brought off by rubbing.

Sarah Maddick, a girl eleven years of age, deposed that the prisoner sent her, a fortnight before Bucklersley fair, which took place three weeks before she lay-in, to Mr. Butcher's, a druggist, to get her a pennyworth of oil of vitriol, in a small phial-bottle. Mr. Butcher desired her to tell Fao. Clarke, that if she should

drink it it would kill her. Witness did tell her so, and the prisoner said, "No, no." The prisoner had promised her a penny at fair-time, and a habit-shirt afterwards, desiring her not to tell any body what she had bought. [Here the prisoner, instead of putting any question, stated, that this witness had once gone to get her coffee, and brought her snuff. She had never sent her for oil of vitriol, but for oil of almonds and syrup of violet.] Sarah Maddick being re-examined, said, she had once taken up a wrong paper, which contained snuff, mistaking it for another in which was coffee, and brought it to the prisoner. She was quite sure that on this occasion she had told Mrs. Clarke what Mr. Butcher had said.

Richard Butcher confirmed this testimony.

George Roan, surgeon, stated, that when he first saw the child he thought it had been strangled, from the livid marks about its mouth. On looking into the inside he discovered a great deal of inflammation, arising from some strong acid, which had been thrown into it. The child died the next day; and as he considered that its death was evidently caused by suffocation and the violent swelling of the throat, he had not thought it necessary to open to body.

Richard Churchill, surgeon, deposed that he saw the child about four o'clock, and found that the surface of its mouth and throat had been destroyed by some chymical acid. It had died, in his opinion, from the action of the acid on the upper part of the throat, which prevented it from swallowing any thing. He could not ascertain that any portion of it had been admitted into the stomach; he considered the death, therefore, to have been occasioned by suffocation.

Mr. Justice BURROUGHS now expressed his doubts whether the prisoner could be convicted upon this indictment, in which the offence was laid to consist in compelling "to take, drink, and swallow." The cause of death, which was a substantial part of an indictment for murder, was improperly described. The Jury must, under these circumstances, acquit the prisoner of this charge; but the prisoner must not suppose that the investigation was at an end. Verdict—Not Guilty.

LEICESTER, JULY 31.—Michael Shipman, a dissenter, a man of property, resident in Hinckley, within 13 miles of Leicester, was called to answer the complaint of a beautiful girl, named Emma Dalton. The indictment charged him with having assaulted Miss Dalton, and administered laudanum, or some other exciting drug, for the purpose of producing unconsciousness, insensibility, or excitement in that young lady, with the view of rendering her subservient to his passions.

Mr. CLARKE opened the case, which he said was the most aggravated one he had ever heard. He called the prosecutrix. Upon getting into the box she trembled exceedingly. In her countenance, which wore the marks of thought and sorrow, could be traced the evidences of former happiness. The spectators turned with horror to her abuser, who presented a hideous contrast. His head was covered with lank red hair. He now and then "grinned horribly a ghastly smile," especially when his Counsel was proceeding to draw inferences from the evidence which led him to entertain a vain hope.

The following is the substance of Miss Dalton's evidence:—"I am 21 years of age. My father was a merchant at Birmingham; but found it necessary some time ago to leave the country. My sisters and I remained at home. Early in September I went into the family of Mr. Shipman, as governess to his three daughters. On Friday the 19th of December, I was violently ill with a pain in the chest, and retired to my room about seven o'clock. Between eleven and twelve the servant, Clara Johnson, came to ask how I was. I told her I was exceedingly ill, and begged that she would ask whether I should bathe my feet in warm water. On her return the girl told me that her master would be up directly. Before I had time to express my disapprobation of so extraordinary an intention on the part of Mr. Shipman, he entered the room. Having covered my head with the bed-clothes, and made no reply to his inquiry how I was, he pulled down the clothes, took both my hands, and placed me by force on my back, desiring me to look at him full in the face. Again he asked me what was the matter with me? I said I had a violent pain in my chest. He then desired Clara to fetch some brandy. The children were in the room, but they were asleep; the eldest girl was in bed with me. When Clara left the room he put his hand over the upper part of my person, and told me the pain was in my chest, but in my stomach. My endeavour to resist his hand was quite fruitless, and my breath was so stifled as rendered me wholly incapable of remon-

strating. He then removed his hand from my bosom, and obliged me to take some, after which I entreated him to leave the room, which he at first refused, but afterwards consented to do, declaring, however, that Clara should go. Both went away together. About five o'clock in the morning I awoke in great pain, and was quite hysterical; my cries awoke Mr. Shipman's eldest daughter, who jumped out of bed and ran to her parents' room. Clara came, and said her master had ordered her to dress and take me down, and I, finding objections useless, told the girl she might dress and take me down. He was at the bottom of the stairs with a candle in his hand; he had on a night cap and waistcoat, and assisted the girl in bringing me into the room, where, before a large fire, there was a sofa, on which he placed me. I complained of the excessive heat, on which he sent Clara for the tea things, and said the fire was not hotter than I could bear it. My breath grew worse, and I felt dreadfully ill. He insisted on my taking tea. Upon compulsion I took two cups, and he said I should have a third. There is a cupboard in the room, where different kinds of drugs are kept, amongst which is laudanum. Before he brought the third cup he went to that cupboard and filled it there. I refused to take it. He said I should, and presented the cup to my mouth. I perceived the smell was nauseous, and again refused. He declared that I should, or he would drench me with it: at the same time he took hold of me by the nose, forced it down my throat most violently, and threw me down on the sofa. One of my teeth was broken, but whether it was at that time or not I don't know. Clara came in while he was drenching me with the tea, and he desired her to take the bone out of my stays. I was in violent agony, and I motioned her not to do it while he was in the room. He went out. I thought I was expiring. Clara on removing the bone retired. He came and sat at the foot of the sofa, and gave his hand more unrestrained liberties than before to my person. The servant came in, and he removed his hands, with one of which he had held both of mine. She said she had come to prepare the room for the family. He removed me into the back kitchen on the sofa, near the fire, and put the shutters up: Clara went to do her business, and he sat beside me, and repeated the liberties I alluded to. I have since smelt laudanum in tea, and it is my firm belief that laudanum was mixed in the third cup. My illness increased, and Clara, by his order, put me to bed. Mrs. Shipman came in on hearing me scream, and Mr. Shipman made me take castor oil. What occurred from that time till four in the afternoon, I was wholly unconscious of. On Sunday I felt better, and contrived to sit to dinner, after which, I went up to my own room. Mrs. Shipman went to chapel, and Mr. Shipman came to me while I was lying on the bed, and insisted on my going down. I told him I would cry murder if he persisted in removing me, for I was dreadfully ill. Finding that I was bent upon not going down, he brought up a large goblet full of brandy and water. He threatened to drench me with it, and stood over me till I drank it every drop. I was then in hysterics, had dreadful fits of crying, and lost all recollection of what occurred. On the following morning I was awake by Mr. Shipman's kisses. He told me how much his wife and children loved me, and that he loved me more ten times. I complained of the insult he had offered me, and informed Mrs. Shipman of it. My illness continued with unabated violence; and though I expressed a wish to see Mr. Power, the surgeon, and another medical man, I was denied by Mr. and Mrs. Shipman. At length I saw Mr. Power on Tuesday; told him that I was very unhappy; had been used very ill, but had neither time nor power to tell him more. I continued delirious for a fortnight; the last thing I remembered was Mr. Power's coming. From Mr. Shipman's I was removed to the vicarage in a sedan, until I got better." Before the Friday she had taken salts and calomel and other drugs for a cold, by desire of the prisoner. In her cross-examination by Mr. Denman, she stated that an unnatural sensation had, in consequence of the drugs, pervaded her.

Clara Johnson gave an account of the conduct of her master perfectly confirmatory of that given by Miss Dalton. When she told her master how ill she was, he said that was what he wanted. When her mistress went to Chapel on Sunday, her master sent her out with the child before she had time to clean herself; and when Mr. Power came to see Miss Dalton, Mr. Shipman flung down his hat in a great rage, and said he was undone.

Martha Hey, the nurse, who attended Miss Dalton on Wednesday night, deposed, that she was quite delirious, and that Shipman had acted while she was so in the manner described.

Mr. Power, surgeon, of Hinckley, visited Miss Dalton on Tuesday the 23d of December. She made the communication to him

which she had stated to the Court. She was very delirious, but her complaint was attended with lucid intervals. Witness was not prepared to say that laudanum would produce obduracy—ness—a small dose would produce excitement—a large one stupor.

The defence was, that Miss Dalton must have construed the application of the necessary medicines for the correction of a natural disorder into the administering of poisons.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty; and Mr. Shipman was adjudged to pay a fine of 100*l.*, and to be imprisoned for 12 calendar months.

STAFFORD, JULY 21.—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—The plaintiff, Miss Eliz. Knight, was a young lady, the daughter of a substantial farmer, in this county. She was 24 years old. The defendant, Mr. John Deakin, was a master potter, between 30 and 40. He was admitted into the plaintiff's family as an honourable suitor, and constantly declared that he intended to marry the plaintiff. No suspicion of his dishonourable views were entertained, until the situation of the plaintiff became such as to prevent her from so doing; but that she had reposed too much confidence in his protestations of affection. When this was discovered, she learned the defendant of her situation, and required the performance of his promises, but he treated her with indignity and contempt.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages Two Hundred Pounds.

MAIDSTONE, AUG. 3.—EXECUTION OF HUSSEY.—This unhappy man has, to day, pursuant to his sentence, suffered the awful penalty of his crimes on Penenden-heath, the usual place of execution at Maidstone. Up to this morning, both after as before his condemnation, he persisted in vehement protestations of innocence. With this exception, his conduct since his conviction has not only been becoming but exemplary.—On his conviction and sentence he was greatly agitated, and exhibited symptoms of profound and overwhelming anguish. During all that night his restlessness and prostration of mind continued. On the Saturday morning he became tranquil and resigned; he ceased to desire for the commutation of his sentence. The only intimation to this state of composure occurred in his taking leave of his friends and relatives on Saturday afternoon. The same was a overpowering and heart-rending. At parting, he grasped the knees and hands of his brothers and sisters, kissed them, clung to them, blessed them, went with them, and exhibited every symptom of the most unquenchable affection in the most overpowering distress; but still protested his innocence. After that last interview with them, he remained calm and resigned. During Saturday night and the whole of Sunday he was employed in religious exercises. He has been generally reported to be a Roman Catholic, but there was no foundation for the report. Mr. Argles, the ordinary of the gao, has attended him since his condemnation; and the Rev. Mr. Rudge, of Limehouse, on a pressing invitation from himself, arrived on Saturday. He is said to have slept soundly for the last two nights, and to have taken the ordinary sustenance allowed him by the rules of the prison. In the course of yesterday his most serious moments were embraced to draw from him an acknowledgment of his guilt, which he constantly denied. A short time before eight o'clock this morning the Rev. Mr. Argles and Mr. Rudge proceeded to his cell, and administered to him the sacrament. Before they proceeded, the latter gentleman said to him,—"Did you or did you not perpetrate this horrid murder? or if you did not, do you know who did? His answer was, "As God is my Judge, and as you are my witness, these uplifted hands were never stained with the blood of either Mr. Bird or his servant. I have my suspicions, but—more presently!"—The two reverend gentlemen were with him a considerable part of the morning, and left him finally in his cell, a little before 11, to accompany the Sheriff in his carriage to the place of execution. As eleven o'clock struck, the unfortunate man was led forth to be placed on the waggon. His dress was nearly the same as on his trial: a black coat and waistcoat and grey pantaloons; but his person, his features and general appearance were so changed, that he could scarcely be recognized as the same person. He stooped forward with a feeble and tottering gait, and appeared scarcely able to support his chains. His pale, haggard, and emaciated countenance, seemed to have been a prey to the troubles of years, instead of the anxieties of three days; his eye was sunk and glassy; his lips colourless and parched, his strength prostrate, his person neglected, and he appeared altogether like a man just recovering from or falling into a fainting fit. It is likely that a few days more in prison would have terminated his sufferings, without the assistance of the executioner. His arms were pinioned, the cord with which he was to be suspended was slung around him, and

his neck was open, without a handkerchief. He ascended the waggon with considerable difficulty, but with no symptom of reluctance. His arms, though pinioned, admitted of his holding a small tract in his hand, entitled "The Vindication for the Prisoners." At this book he gazed with a kind of vacant stare, occasionally shutting his eyes, as if to reflect on the passage he had read; but as he appeared only to look at one place, it may be supposed that it was rather intended to prevent his eye from wandering on the immense crowd by which he was surrounded, than to supply topics of religious meditation. He never looked to the right or the left, and seemed to pay no attention to any visible object. Scarcely was he placed in the waggon when the solemn procession began, and his countenance and frame became more feeble and ghastly than before. His confidence and firmness while in prison forsook him, and he appeared to fall into a lethargic stupor, in which he were only reminded that he was alive by the quivering of his lip, the raising of his eye-lashes, or the muttering of a suppressed ejaculation. The distance between the gao and the place of execution is upwards of a mile. When he had arrived near the place of execution, a friend of his in the crowd, anxious to bid him farewell, called out his name "Charles" once or twice distinctly. Hussey did not raise his head. An apple was offered him, but he refused it. The crowd was immense on the Heath and round the gallows, but the most perfect order prevailed. The procession arrived about a quarter before 12 o'clock. When turning towards the fatal spot, the unhappy man cast one look on the apparatus of execution, and again closed his eyes. The two clergymen ascended the waggon, and proceeded to read the appropriate prayers. Mr. Argles for the last time asked him "do you know who did the deed?" to which he replied with eagerness, "I do, I do." He then rose from his knees; and taking leave of the clergymen, ascended the scaffold. When the scaffold was adjusted, and the drop ready to fall, he sent for Mr. Rudge, and addressed him in these words:—"Let me be considered as the only guilty person, and as alone deserving of what I am going to suffer." Mr. Rudge then said, I hope you feel comfortable in your last moments! He replied, I do feel happy, I assure you, Sir; and having shaken hands with the Rev. Gentleman, who at his request drew the cap over his face, was launched into eternity without a struggle, exactly at 12 o'clock.—The unfortunate man was only 25 years of age. He had been in the navy, and was a Greenwich pensioner.

The *Kentish Gazette*, in its account of the last moments of this wretched man, varies from other accounts with respect to the confessions made by him. After saying that he had "his suspicions," he is stated to have added, "I know of the robbery, and partook of the plunder." Mr. Bird's son, it is farther stated, visited him in his cell, after the Sacrament, and put the same question to him as Mr. Rudge did—"Do you know who did this deed?" To which Hussey replied, "I did not see them do it." When Mr. Rudge had finished praying with him on the scaffold, he again asked Hussey if he was innocent of the murder? to which he replied "Yes, I am." And when the Rev. Gentleman re-ascended the scaffold a second time, it is said that Hussey, in a low voice, begged it to be understood, "that he considered his to be a righteous judgment; that he was equally guilty in point of law, but not the murderer."—The following is from the *Maidstone Gazette*, the conductors of which "pledge themselves for the correctness of this statement" thus publicly made:—A short time previous to leaving the prison, he (Hussey) promised the Reverend Gentleman (Mr. Rudge) that he would, at the place of execution, answer, "yes" or "no" to the question respecting the murders; "do you know who did this deed?" He said, he was in the house after the murders were perpetrated; he committed the robbery, but he did not commit the murders. He also acknowledged that the waiters found in his box were in the house, and were sprinkled with the blood of his victims, as he walked over the bodies. Mr. Bird, son of the deceased Mr. Bird, also visited him in the cell; and, in answer to a question from that gentleman, he said, "I did not see them do it."

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at Carlton-house, the 3d of August, 1813, present: his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council:—

It is this day ordered by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the united Kingdom called Great Britain, do issue writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Tuesday, the fourth

day of this instant August, to Friday the second day of October next; and also for proroguing the convocations of Canterbury and York, which were appointed to meet on Wednesday the fifth day of this instant August, to Saturday the third day of October next.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

H. Lambden, Two-Mill-Hill, Gloucestershire, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 19.

J. Gibbs, Bishopsgate-street-without, grocer, from Aug. 15 to Sept. 26.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. Rattenbury, Newport, Monmouthshire, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Walker, jun., Manchester, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

T. Flower, Castle-street, Holborn, jeweller. Attornies, Messrs. Jennings and Collier, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

J. Fitton, Gosport, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Minchin, Norfolk-street, Strand.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

C. Coles, Ditcham Grove, Southampton, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. and S. Salisbury, Liverpool, sail-makers. Attornies, Messrs. Avison and Wheeler, Castle-street, Holborn.

W. Cayzen, Mawgan, Cornwall, maltster. Attornies, Messrs. Sandys and Co. London.

J. Walker, Nelthrop, Oxfordshire, collar-maker. Attorney, Mr. Tims, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

J. Ramsay, Lower Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Crowder, Layie, and Oliverson, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

W. Abbott, Honey-lane-market, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 78 77½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77½.

ENQUIRER will perhaps think the point in question determined by what the *Courier* has since said, as well as by our own remarks. At any rate, we agree with him.

E. W., A. S., and the Poem, have been received.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

OFFICIAL accounts have been received respecting the taking of Pensacola. The American General expressly attributes it to the savage hostilities of the Indians thereabout, who took advantage of the weakness of the Spanish colony to be continually harassing and slaughtering the frontier settlers, even to the massacring of infants in the cradle. An Indian Chief with his family was found in the fort; and in the event of the colony's returning to Spanish management (which it seems it is to do when the latter becomes strong enough), the authorities guarantee that he shall never come there again. It is asked by the Ministerial Papers, whether all this is the real ground of the proceeding; and whether the United States have not long wanted the Floridas for their convenience of territory, their influence of commerce, &c., and their production of oak for the Republican Navy. We answer, that all may be true, and that the United States may be glad enough of a reason for taking possession; but then the question is, whether that reason is not a sufficient one, and whether they are to suffer their women and children to be massacred because the Floridas are convenient. But, say the Ministerial papers,

let us hear also what the Court of Madrid says: Good; let us hear by all means. It would be highly desirable also, to hear what the Spanish colonists say;—together with the settlers and traders there. The General has declared that "trade shall be free to all nations;" and to an article in the capitulation demanding that the Catholic Religion, its Ministers, and the free exercise shall be maintained, "the Republican officer answers in that short, conscious, and high tone of rational liberty, which the Holy Legimates seem so little able to afford,—A free toleration granted to all religions."

The *Courier* affects to be greatly shocked at an order of the American Adjutant-General's, for "scouring the country between Mobile and Pensacola, and putting to death every hostile warrior that may be found, preserving the women and children, and delivering them to the commanding officer at Pensacola." Now if this order is not the result of atrocities on the part of the Indians, it is most atrocious indeed; but who can believe that it is not the result,—knowing at the same time the dreadful habits of those people? Did the *Courier* ever blame the Spanish Independents for giving the French no quarter, though not provoked to the same extent? Nay, did it utter a single syllable, when Governor AINSLIE, in his monstrous proclamation at Dominica respecting the Runaway Negroes, said he would put their wives and children to death, if they did not return? But the *Chronicle* has saved us the necessity of answering on this point. "We have been most unjustly accused by the *Courier*," says the writer, "of advocating the massacre and extermination of the American Indians, in the remarks which we yesterday made on the Order of the American Adjutant-General. It required, we think, no small want of charity, to say the least of it, to fasten this meaning to them. We wished to expose the hypocrisy which would endeavour to hold up to unimixed execration, that which we have never failed to do ourselves, when placed in the same situation. We wished also to expose that want of candour, which, in judging of others, makes no allowance for the effects of deeply irritated feelings, and sees no difference between acts of deliberate cruelty, and acts to which outrages against humanity have given rise. "We ourselves," we observed, "followed precisely the practices which we are now condemning in them (the Americans). This does not indeed form a justification of the Americans; but it ought at all events to render us a little more modest in arraigning their conduct." Have we so soon forgotten the shocking barbarities which our Government stimulated the Indians to perpetrate on the Americans, in the Revolutionary War, barbarities against which CHAMBERLAIN raised his expiring voice, and which CAMPBELL, in his *Gertrude of Wyoming*, has consigned to immortal infamy? Have we forgotten the cruelties which we inflicted on the Maroon negroes of Jamaica, whom we hunted down like wild beasts? Do we forget that we are at this moment carrying on a war of savage extermination in the great Island of Ceylon, against the supporters of that very legitimacy for which in Europe we have lavished so much of the blood and treasure of the country?—With respect to the Indians of Florida, there is something so mean and disgraceful in the conduct of Ministers towards them, that we want words to express our detestation of it. The un-

fortunate ARBUTHNOT, in the memorable Letter which our readers will find in another column, says, 'In the late war, they (the Government) drew them into their quarrel against America; at the peace they agreed to see them protected in their rights and privileges, and placed on the same footing as before the war; since then they have never troubled themselves about them.' Well might General GAINES say to KINADJEE 'the Englishman will be the ruin of you yet.' Knowing the savage mode in which the Indians uniformly carry on war, burning and devastating the country wherever they go, and inflicting the most shocking cruelties on persons of all sexes and ages, who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, by the usual presents of arms, ammunition, and spirits, which are unfortunately all powerful with that wretched people, they stimulated them to take part in a contest with which they had nothing to do whatever, and then abandoned them to the infuriated Americans."

Yet because the *Chronicle* deprecates war in general, and hopes that the Holy Allies at Aix-la-Chapelle are not going to renew the old inhuman game which kings are so fond of "playing at," the *Courier* in one of its papers of the same week makes a joke of the lamentation, and compares the writer to a City Knight who looks with pain on the "joints of mutton" in "a butcher's shop." So much for those who are destined to lose their limbs in the great Allied market.

No.—Fight in behalf of despotism, and you may do what you please; war against it, even by the incitement of those men for their momentary views, and when their purposes are done with, *You shall be hunted down yourself.* We allude to a shocking piece of information, which has come to us respecting the English Government, through the medium of that of France herself. It is, that "the English Government has formally interdicted the entrance of Spanish Refugees into their territory," in consequence of which passports cannot be afforded them hither. Now observe of whom many of these Refugees consist.—They consist of the very men who fought and bled for their country's independence against Bonaparte,—who did so by our special encouragement as well as their own impulses,—who saved FERNANDO's throne for him in the hope and under the direct promise that he would give them a good government in return,—and whom he has persecuted ever since because he broke it and lay told him so. Ministers have denied that they lent themselves in this manner to be the tools of the Continental Despots; but here is the French Government, grounding a proceeding of their own upon official knowledge of the fact. We trust that those who made enquiries on this subject before in Parliament, and received such extraordinary answers, will return to it next Session. Their evidence is completed, and their auxiliaries will then have been strengthened. Sir ROBERT WILSON, in particular, will think himself bound no doubt to look after the interests of men like himself.

The farce of inquiry into the late Conspiracy at Paris was no sooner begun than concluded. There has been a little shew of proceedings, but nothing is to be gathered from them, except that nothing ever will be. It will not long be necessary, we are told, to continue the confinement of General CANUEL; and the inquiry is to be put off till November!

It would appear by a letter from Baden, inserted in a German paper, that LAS CASES is making representations to the Allied Powers to procure some mitigation of the lot of his master NAPOLEON.

We find by a letter from Ceylon, that affairs throughout that island are in a state of more alarming confusion than at any former period. Martial law was proclaimed on the 2d of March throughout the whole interior of the country. The Governor was obliged to concentrate his force in the neighbourhood of Candy, where his various detachments had been threatened by the natives. The Dessave of Ourah occupied part of our troops in Lower Ourah; while the Pretender, as he is called, or some of his adherents, hung upon our communications between Candy and Columbo. The natives are represented to have got together both ammunition and arms. The most melancholy prospects seem to haunt the minds of our countrymen, whose interests are involved in those of the British settlement at Ceylon.

The Princess of ORANGE was on the 22d inst. safely delivered of a son.

It is now upwards of a month since her MAJESTY has quitted her chamber at all; and, during the whole of that time, one or other of the physicians has been in constant attendance, while almost daily consultations are held among the medical advisers of the Royal Family, on the state of her disorder, which there is but too much reason to apprehend is a confirmed *hydrops pectoris*. Symptoms of *anasarca* have made their appearance some time, particularly in the extremities; and the difficulty of respiration, especially when in a recumbent posture, increases continually. At the same time her MAJESTY experiences a most distressing nervous weakness, with extreme lassitude, on the slightest motion, and almost incessant torpor. Of course exercise, which is so necessary in these complaints, is totally excluded; and the consequence is the worse, as her MAJESTY, when in health, has always accustomed herself to daily exercise in the open air.—*Morning paper.*

"It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to announce the continued state of improvement in the QUEEN's health. Her MAJESTY has found herself, for some days past, better than during the whole of the preceding three weeks. We understand, that, when she remains quite tranquil, and is not labouring under an immediate paroxysm of spasm, she does not experience much pain. Her appetite has fortunately not failed her throughout her illness. Madame and Miss BECKENDORF are the constant and only attendants of her MAJESTY, and they have been in waiting alternately during the whole period of residence at Kew. The report received this morning from Kew is, that "her MAJESTY has had a good night, and remains much the same."—*Courier—Saturday.*

Proper notice will be taken of the Case before the Lord Chancellor, respecting the right of the Jewish Inhabitants of Bedford to all the advantages of the Bedford Charity—from which the bigots wish to exclude them. The heads of Sir S. ROMILEY's able Speech shall also be given.

Letters from Preston state, that a deputation from the spinners there had waited upon Mr. HORROCKS (the Member), indicating their wish for increased wages. A meeting of the principal master spinners had been held in consequence. They determined *not* to raise their wages. This will be announced to them on Saturday, when it is apprehended they will all turn out.

On the 2d instant, a man apparently of the age of 45 years, stopped under the triumphal arch of the Carrouzel, and blew out his brains with a horse-pistol. It is supposed that the unfortunate man had just quitted a gambling-house in the Palais-Royal. He was horribly disfigured; his body was conveyed to La Morgue.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—The reader will see a very curious trial at the Cornwall Assizes, in which a Lady defended herself most manfully against a charge of Libel, and convinced the Jury, in direct opposition to the Learned Judge, that no one should be punished for writing *the truth* of a public character. The Judge appears to have made a hasty retreat, expecting, we suppose, the disagreeable result—for though the Jury were not long out, the verdict was obliged to be sent after him.—Such is the triumph of common-sense and justice, and the progress of public opinion.—Of the highly improper conduct of another Judge, (PARK) due notice, it will be seen, has been taken by the worthy Editor of the *Taunton Courier*.

A Correspondent observes,—“It would be an endless task to attempt to adopt the dress to the various temperatures of the weather in this uncertain climate; but there is one thing worn by the moderns in Europe, the abolition of which would be particularly acceptable in this warm weather, that is, the *Neckcloth*. Indeed we wonder who could ever have thought of such a ridiculous incumbrance. It is not only disagreeable, but we should think injurious, in hot weather,—perfectly useless in cold, for the throat is quite as capable of exposure to the air as the face,—and moreover ugly and expensive at *all* times.”

The following is a copy of an article from the *Westchester New York Herald*, dated June:—“Some time last week, Mr. John Lacock, of this place, a gentleman of undoubted integrity and veracity, while splitting a cedar tree into quarters, for posts, discovered in the heart of it a living toad, about half grown. The cavity in which it was lodged was but merely large enough to contain it, and there was not even the smallest communication from the cavity for the circulation of any air; the tree was perfectly solid, and, from its size, is supposed to be of at least twenty or thirty years growth. As soon as the tree was quartered, the toad (conscious of having regained its liberty) instantly leaped from its confinement, and still lives.”

MINISTERIAL MANAGEMENT.

MEMORANDUM of the conduct of the Acting Licensing Magistrate, the Collectors, and the Beadles, of St. Margaret, Westminster, in reference to the late Westminster Election:—

LICENSING MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Alexander Sutherland, of Queen-street, apothecary, was made a Magistrate about three years since, on the recommendation of Lord Sidmouth, whose son is under the care of Mr. Sutherland's relation, (Dr. Sutherland, of St. Luke's). Mr. S. has been for some time the Acting Licensing Magistrate of the parish, and in that capacity Mr. S. went round to all the public-houses in this district, and solicited votes for Captain Maxwell. In many instances the publicans secreted themselves, and would not see Mr. Sutherland, but when this was the case, he left his card, saying to the servant, “Tell your master that Mr. Sutherland called, and that it is expected he will vote for Captain Maxwell.” In consequence of this conduct on the part of Mr. S. several of the publicans voted for Captain Maxwell, who have stated that they would otherwise have voted for the independent Candidates.

THE COLLECTORS OF THE PARISH RATES.—These men were upon the hustings during the whole of the election with the parish books, as inspectors for Captain Maxwell, and by that means objected to a number of persons, who they knew had come to vote for Romilly and Burdett, on the ground of being in arrear for taxes, while they refused to produce the books, when the same objections were taken to Captain Maxwell's votes by the inspectors on the other side. The consequence of this conduct was that numbers of bad votes were taken for Captain Maxwell, and many good ones rejected that were tendered for his opponents.

THE BEADLES, Matthew Burt and J. Wardle.—These men were constantly employed by the parish officers during the 15 days of the election in the service of Captain Maxwell, by publicly canvassing for that gentleman, attending his Committee, and distributing his letter and papers. This is considered highly improper, as the salaries of the Beadles are paid from the pockets of the inhabitants generally.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 331.

DRURY-LANE.

We see by the *Chronicle* of Friday that poor Drury-Lane Theatre, over-built, over-indebted, and over-committed, is at length avowedly hastening to its fall. These are the first causes of its destruction; and if some of them attach to Covent-Garden also, the reason why the latter survives is, we believe, two-fold; first, that it swells its voice to a proportionate size, and out-cries the other in audible modern-tragedy; and second, that the money-getting world believed Drury-lane to be much poorer, and treated it accordingly! The *Chronicle* thinks that the population of London could not support it,—that they could not pay seven shillings to see Melo-dramas and Puppet-shows there, when they could see them as well performed for four at the minor theatres.—There is some truth, we think, in the latter part of this reason, but Covent-garden confutes the former; with regard to the population itself, the metropolis is not the great sufferer in money, and even supports more theatres than it used. If we must own reluctantly, that Drury-lane's better spirit has done it a disservice as far as the performance of the “classical drama” is concerned, we think also that this spirit may resuscitate it in a most successful though less gigantic shape. Let it contract itself, as the *Chronicle* thinks it must and ought to do, and as we always recommended, and with the help of KEAN in tragedy and its excellent female performers in comedy, it will yet be “my little ALEXANDER the Great” triumphing over the Covent-garden PORUS.

An old and most meritorious favourite of the public, Miss POPE, is just dead, after surviving for some years every other performer of the GARRICK School except “Gentleman SMITH,” of whose comfortable existence we are rejoiced to hear. It is delightful to think of a man's living long and happy, who has helped to lengthen and to enliven the existence of others. With respect to Miss POPE, whose sprightly and natural powers survived to the last, we shall in our next make an extract from a work which we wrote some years ago, and with which, although it is very young in many respects both in style and substance, we still generally agree. In the opinions of the extract, we find nothing to qualify.

We have missed the new Comedy, which was not played on one or two nights though announced, and has not been repeated. Should it be so, we shall make a point of seeing it.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—In the Court of Chancery yesterday, Sir S. ROMILLY, on the part of a great majority of the proprietors of this theatre, moved his Lordship to grant an Injunction to prevent the Sub-Committee, consisting of five persons, from proceeding in engaging any new performers, or entering into any new contracts on the behalf of the proprietors, considering the state of their funds. When the late theatre was unfortunately burnt down, there were a number of engagements, and an Act of Parliament was passed authorising a Committee of ten

persons to raise the sum of 300,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* each, and the shareholders to have votes in proportion to the number of shares. The Legislature passed a second Act, in which the power of management was vested in a Sub-Committee of five persons, who had full power to appoint a manager and engage performers, &c. The debts of the Theatre amounted to 80,000*l.*, and in June last a Select Committee was appointed to investigate the matters referred to them, and on the 8th of that month they reported, and it was indeed evident, that the true state of affairs must have been known to the Sub-Committee. Several Resolutions were formed by the Select Committee, which were read and approved of by the General Meeting on the 8th of June. On the 16th July the Select Committee gave another report of their efforts, and recommended the sum of 17,000*l.* to be raised by loan, and GEORGE COLMAN, Esq. to be appointed Manager. A Special Committee, at the same time, reported, that much of the incumbrances were occasioned by the facility with which articles were procured from tradesmen, and also from the very great number of orders for free admission. The Report was agreed to by the General Meeting of Proprietors, at least by a majority of 54. The bill went on to state that no capital remained, but that money must be raised by loan. Large sums were due to the performers, who had consented to receive a composition for their debts on certain terms. The Court was therefore prayed to rescind the Sub-Committee from going on. He had no doubt the Court would at once interfere. The Learned Counsel then at great length went into a detail of facts, already before the public.—The LORD CHANCELLER granted the Injunction on this *ex parte* application; but ordered notice to be served on the other side without delay.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 3.—MR. MARRYAT.

The law to him
Is like a foul black cobweb to a spider;
He makes it his dwelling, and a prison,
To entangle those must feed him.

Webster's Duchess of Malfy, A. I.

Those who think with Bishop HALL, "woe to the woe where many lawyers thrive," would augur very ill of the state of this country from the fact, that there is perhaps no profession at present so much over-stocked in all its departments as THE LAW: shoals of Attornies are sworn in daily every succeeding term, and the number of Barristers called by the various Societies is very nearly, if not quite, in proportion. That part of the area of our Courts, especially of the King's Bench, devoted to the accommodation of the latter, is more than twice as large as the space appropriated to Solicitors, Suitors, and the Public; yet in term-time it is usually crowded to excess, and whether the business of the day be important or trifling makes little or no difference to those who fill it: the great majority do not attend to profit by displays of genius, learning, or ingenuity, in an eloquent speech or a logical argument, but to collect and register insignificant points of practice or pleading—whether such and such a rule is made absolute in the first instance, or whether such and such facts warrant an action of *assumpsit* or upon the case.

They pick up law as pigeons pick up peas,
To deal it forth again—as Heaven doth please:

And an appeal might safely be made to the margin-creased note-books, which these indolent, idle gentlemen always carry about them. Some listless supporters of wigs and gowns, it is true, are only lawyers in externals—mere idlers and loungers, who stroll down to Westminster-Hall, because they have nothing to do any where else—to loiter upon the benches, gossip, and crack a few bad jokes;

but their number is small compared with those who, having spent years in pleaders' offices, learning little else but to forget the knowledge they had previously acquired, visit our Courts to witness the application of all the useless and cumbrous forms with which the law is now overloaded. These men, when first they are called, take their seats upon the back-row most distant from the Court, content to be numbered and not named when the Bar is gone through*. Now and then they are favoured by some friendly Attorney with a motion of course, or perhaps one of them obtains a junior brief on the circuit, which makes him fortunately known to one of the Judges: that Judge condescends to call upon him by name in the following term, and it is met by a smile of peculiar gratitude, and a bow of unusual servility. Some legal friend, who stood in our young Barrister's way, then fortunately dies, and he immediately steps into his business—he "obtains the ear of the Court," by following the example of his predecessors,

Da i più sublimi

Ad ubbidire imparino i più bassi,—

Tasso. Ger. Lib.

and business follows of course. He now advances with confidence to the front rows, and in due time is honoured with a silk gown, and with the title of "one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law."

Such, generally speaking, is the progress of a Barrister before he arrives at the very highest honours of the profession, though it is not to be denied that real learning and true talent will to a certain degree force their own way, and extort reluctant distinction. Indeed an instance of it to a certain extent I gave last week, and MR. MARRYAT (who for that reason, principally, is now selected), in a very limited degree deserves the same praise, for though far inferior to MR. SCARLETT, he has worked his way upwards often under the frowns of the Bench. In no other particular however can any comparison for a moment be made.

The fact however of the advance of MR. MARRYAT, though slow (for he was called to the bar when very young), proves that he must have some merit; but the principal difficulty is to discover in what it consists. His great qualification certainly is a knowledge of the heavy business of his profession—an acquaintance with all the laborious intricacies that belong to it; but it is impossible to contend that he is not lamentably wanting in all kinds of general information, and ignorant even of the higher branches of his own pursuit. When therefore I say that he is a man of more learning than talent, it is not placing the latter very high, because the former is so limited in its range; and when I add, that he is a lawyer, I do not mean even that he is a man of deep research in his profession—who has studied the sources and foundations of law, its first principles, and their subsequent extension and application. The rise and progress of the science probably never entered into his contemplation; he has been contented to take things as he found them, and perhaps the greatest praise he deserves is that he has made himself pretty thoroughly intimate with them. Why they are as they are, and why they are not as they ought to be, he would deem a most useless and unprofitable enquiry. Surely it would be expected of a King's Counsel learned in the law, that he should at least be instructed in the events of our national history, yet even some of these and their consequences and bearings he is obviously in the dark about, and no one will be inclined to presume any thing in favour of an individual who makes it his boast that since he left school he has never read any but a law book. I do not intend that he is upon a level with an Irish Barrister, who referring to two great events,

* "To go through the Bar" is a sort of law idiom, and signifies calling upon the Counsel according to seniority when they have any motions to make.

the obtaining of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, confounded the Sovereigns from whom they were exacted; nor with the celebrated English Barrister, who having occasion to quote a statute, and being required to mention the period at which it passed, very gravely replied, that it was in the reign of one of the HENRYS, or one of the EDWARDS, but he could not exactly tell which: ordinary conversation, and the indorsements upon his Roughhead, supposing he never opened it, would afford him sufficient instruction to avoid such exposures. There is no doubt however that he is what would be considered in well educated society—that for which his rank qualifies him—an ignorant man. To the Court nor to the Jury does he ever address a remark or make an allusion which would lead an auditor to suppose that he had acquired a particle of any but legal knowledge since he was freed from scholastic castigations; on the contrary, so constantly is every opportunity permitted to escape, that it would almost be concluded that he had totally forgotten what he must formerly have learnt. I heard Mr. SCARLETT once introduce a Latin quotation by observing, that there was something in the air of Courts of Law that drove all matters of taste out of the head, and he seemed feelingly to lament the loss. Mr. MARRYAT could not participate either in the regret or its occasion; at the same time I do not go so far as to believe all the current stories against him; on the contrary, the assertion that he once applied for two *Mandami* is most likely a libel upon his latinity.

About modern languages, so often useful to others, he seems to know nothing, and to care less: in the true spirit of John Bull, he apparently despises all foreigners but those who happen to be his clients.

Though he is not remarkable for acuteness, he is not deficient in quickness; and if it be asked how he obtained so large a share of business, the answer is, that he is principally indebted for it, not to his talents, but to his most laborious and plodding industry: he has gradually and slowly worked his way, and has gained the character among the Attornies of being a very solid man: indeed a better authority cannot be consulted upon the heavy drudgery of the profession. His opinions may be generally relied upon; and while there are few Counsel who have more cases to answer, none takes more pains with or bestows more time upon them. His legal arguments are overburdened with authorities, but without arrangement, and his knowledge seems disposed in his head, pretty much in the same order as furniture in an upholsterer's shop.

He is one of the most clumsy negligent speakers that ever opened his lips: it has often been remarked of the present Lord Chief Justice, that he never ends a sentence, and Mr. MARRYAT, it may be added, never begins one: he involves his speech in innumerable parentheses, and connects the most discordant parts by his favourite words, *and*, *but*, and *so*; running on at a hand-gallop, dashing through thick and thin, floundering here and stumbling there, and bespattering all who come in his way. Indeed he possesses very few qualifications for a *Nisi Prius* Advocate, and in this respect he has been out of his element ever since he exchanged his bombazeen for silk. Formerly, upon commercial questions, bankruptcies, and matters relating to shipping and navigation, he was at least tolerable; but it is now quite laughable to hear him attempt to open a case that requires anything like choice of language or oratorical display: an appeal to the feelings of a Jury, or a speech in mitigation of damages from him, rather serves to shew the student what he ought to shun, than what he ought to say. He has always the merit of being zealous, but it often occasions an exaggeration of his faults. A French satirist asserts that "anger sometimes produces the same effect as inspiration," but though it is not true of poetry, it is now and then verified in public speaking, and at such a time I have heard Mr. MARRYAT

forceful and affective; but if the stream be strong it is always muddy; when energetic he is never select in his epithets, and as Lord ELLENBOROUGH once said of a witness, "really such men should not venture upon metaphor." Mr. MARRYAT's best effort of this kind is a speech to evidence; but still a want of arrangement very much destroys the effect of his observations: his formal objections, or what is calling picking a hole in a declaration, are not unfrequently successful.

The action employed by him is the most inappropriate that could be used: white his head and full round shining face are in vigorous motion, shaking from side to side in the vehemence of vociferation, his arms are buckled close to his sides, and his fingers are actively employed in buttoning and unbuttoning his coat, or in twiddling the strings of his gown. As may be guessed, his wig is often thrown awry by the violence of the action of his head; and the adjusting of it (when he thinks it necessary, which is not always the case) forms an agreeable diversity. For the same reason, one is unwilling to object to the not very graceful mode in which he puts both hands behind him, and tucks up his robe, so as to form an artificial projection in the rear to balance the natural protuberance in front. Leaning both hands upon the table, and swaying backwards and forwards, is the highest perfection he has in this respect yet reached.

From what has been observed, it will not be thought very high praise to say, that at *Nisi Prius* Mr. MARRYAT's chief excellence consists in the mode in which he examines or cross-examines a witness: nothing ruffles him; nothing puts him out of his straightforward course: a retort never disturbs him. We are told that the late Mr. BEACROFT was disconcerted by an old woman in a brewery cause, who called him Mr. *Beercraft*; but the gentleman of whom we are now speaking can put up with the most insolent replies with the utmost composure: he always affects not to hear what makes against his side of the question, and follows the answer up so quickly with another interrogatory, that he sometimes succeeds in suppressing it. This indeed is the only piece of artifice or address he uses; and if the Counsel on the other side interposes, or even if the Judge interferes, Mr. MARRYAT carries it off with a great appearance of innocent unconsciousness. He does not pretend to much ingenuity in framing his questions, or in choosing the course of an examination: this is a refinement of art he never will attain. He is obstinately persevering in his inquiries, and a witness never gains his point by not giving an answer as direct as the question; for Mr. MARRYAT is so patient, that he will repeat the same words over and over again twenty times, until his object is accomplished.

There is however one great perfection about him, not at all connected with his talents, that more than any other secures him the good opinion of the suitors, though not always the good will of the Court. The summary manner in which causes are referred at *Nisi Prius*, frequently in direct opposition to the declared wishes and probably interests of the parties, because it may happen to suit the views or convenience of the presiding Judge, has often been reprobated, not merely by sufferers. The Counsel who have pocketed all their fees are well contented to be spared the trouble of earning them, while the Plaintiff and Defendant are not uncommonly put to 20*l.*, 50*l.*, or even 100*l.* additional charges as the costs of the reference. This injurious practice has lately been censured from the highest authority; for the LORD CHANCELLOR declared, only a few days ago, that, if he were at the Bar, he would compel a Judge to try a cause, on which he thought the opinion of a Jury ought to be taken*. Had he been only a Counsel, his language would most likely have been dif-

* See the case of *William v. William*, in another part of the paper.

ferent, for ordinarily the profound deference shewn to the slightest hint from the Bench produces at most a very gentle opposition, or perhaps none at all. In this respect Mr. MARRYAT, more than any other man in his situation, deserves approbation: he has been known to struggle to the end of a trial with the most zealous perseverance, after repeated recommendations by the Judge to refer the matter in difference; and though this obstinacy (as it was called) would perhaps in most cases be impolitic for his client, as causes are now conducted, yet in this instance he obtained and merited a verdict.

Of wit or humour Mr. MARRYAT has not a particle: he probably never made, nor relished a joke in his life; but he is not deficient in good sense and its companion—discretion. His greatest excellence is zeal, and his greatest defect ignorance.

AMICUS CURLE.

[Mr. Serjeant BEST, next week.]

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON'S AND MARIA LOUISA'S SON IN THE ADELPHI.

"This Portrait is very recently from Vienna, where it was painted from the life by C. SALES, who is considered as one of the finest Vienna Artists, and is the instructor of the young Prince in Drawing. It is of a plump boy of between seven and eight years of age, of middling height, grey eyes, oval face, light brown, or rather sandy hair, handsome and well-proportioned features, except rather a long distance between nose and mouth, hair parted on the forehead, and falling down in curls; the whole farther and most recommended by an open and brisk countenance and action. It is such a child as is not always, but we conjecture is generally the offspring of a man of strong constitution, handsome, and of high intellect, and of a healthy young woman. It is such a promise of future exploit, such a genuine germ of the parent stock, as must awaken, to almost a nervous trembling, the jealousies and fears of the legitimatists, such fears as made one of their votaries say, "What a desirable thing would it be for the peace of mankind, were young NAPOLEON to die!" as if the Monarchs of Legitimacy, the BOURBONS and the BRANDENBURGS, had not been devoted to the disturbance of that peace, or would not again; as if even England had not sent a thirsty sword among her kinsmen in America, for demanding what, thank God, they obtained, in eventually breaking that sword, but not, alas! till it was drenched in the blood of freemen. "This interesting youth," says the description bill, "is represented as he generally appears to the immense crowd that throng to see him at the Imperial Gardens at Schoenbrunn. He is looking with surprise and pleasure at the admiring multitude, is roused by the looking and eagerness of his favourite dog, and is about to retire into the palace. His general costume is strictly adhered to, his beautiful features most faithfully delineated. This young Prince, from the peculiar circumstances of his fate, and the recollections attached to his name, excites universal sympathy among the inhabitants of Vienna, while his extraordinary beauty, quick apprehension, and amiable disposition, command general respect and admiration."—Being painted in a white jacket and trousers, the figure relieves with force from the dark reddish brown columns, and the trees immediately behind, and from the minute tints and half shades on the tessellated pavement, sky, &c. He appears, as it is, the coming-on of evening, to be retiring inward from the portico of the palace, and looks glowingly, from his activity of play with his dog, and from his natural vivacity of mind and body. He has on a beautifully-painted pink sash, bordered with green, and on his knot the insignia of the order of the Iron Crown. Though the picture is painted with intelligence, the action

easy and natural, is neatly finished, and the effect in every respect pleasing, it is inferior to the best of our English Artists. It has nothing of the vigour of LAWRENCE, JACKSON, PHILLIPS, OWEN, &c. Nothing of the purity and clearness of colour of PHILLIPS or JACKSON. It has however sufficient merit to render it well worthy of a visit, even were it a portrait of a much less interesting person. But with the very peculiar interest attached to it as the young "rose and expectancy," not only of the family of NAPOLEON, but of a crowd of eager-eyed politicians, and we may say, of Europe in general, the Exhibition-room, will no doubt, become a thronged levy-room of visitors to the young prince.

R. H.

THE NEW VESTRY ACT.

MR. EXAMINER.—Permit me to call your attention to some of the provisions of the Parish Vestry Bill, passed last Sessions, commonly called Sturges Bourne's Act, and to point out the baneful effect it cannot fail to produce on the characters and tempers of the inhabitants of every parish subject to its operation. In the first place, it provides that three days notice shall be given of every Vestry, and the specific business stated for which such Vestry is called.—To this no one can object. In the next place, it provides, that the Rector, Vicar, or Perpetual Curate, shall always take the chair if present, for the purpose of maintaining order.—a clause introduced, no doubt, by some Member more enlightened than Sturges Bourne, and who clearly foresaw that this Bill would be operative of disorder and discord. It may be very well on occasions like those, for Clergymen to act as chairmen; but for my part, Mr. Examiner, I cannot help saying that I dislike to see so many Clergymen acting as Magistrates, as Trustees of Roads, Members of Committees, of Canals, &c. &c. and my reason is, because this is not the sacred business to which they were ordained; because I have generally found them more dogmatical and intolerant in their opinions and principles than other men, whose minds perhaps have not had equal advantages of cultivation, but whose knowledge has been more useful in all matters of business, having been acquired more from the active scenes of life than from books; and because they are too often disposed to head parties in parishes, and to enter into all the little likes and dislikes of some leading man greater than themselves. I have also observed, that the kind and benevolent pastor is too often lost in the stern justice of the peace. The consequence and dignity of those ancient officers, the Churchwardens, are lessened by this Act; they cannot now, as heretofore, in the absence of the Rector, take the chair, unless called to it by an election each Vestry.

I come next to a most obnoxious clause, which enacts, that every person assessed for house, land, &c. in any sum up to 50*l.*, shall have two votes; for every 25*l.* additional, one vote more;—that is to say, two votes for 50*l.* a-year, three for 75*l.*, four for 100*l.*, five for 125*l.*, six for 150*l.*, allowing any man possessed of or renting property to the amount of 150*l.* or upwards, six votes, and no more. Gracious God! can any Englishman of the present day, possessed of the least liberality of sentiment, or who entertains the slightest veneration for our excellent laws, in presence of which all men are equal, contemplate such a clause without feelings of disgust and indignation? That a clause too, so truly aristocratical, should originate in the Commons House of England, excites my astonishment. Could any thing be devised more insulting and degrading to the poor and middling classes of society, than this hateful and invidious distinction of property? I think I already hear some rude ignorant booby or some pert, purse-proud, coxcomb exclaim to his humble neigh-

bour, "Stand aside, you sixth part of a full blown Vestryman,—let me come forward and tender my six votes in one person!" As an Englishman, I could not brook such an insult. My feelings would prompt me to knock the offender down, and to consign Sturges Bourne and his ugly act to everlasting oblivion. Can Englishmen submit without murmuring to such a degrading change of old established customs? Can there be a greater satire, or a more marked libel, on the present constituted House of Parliament than this? Sturges Bourne must surely be a Reformer in principle, and have introduced this clause with some future view towards it. It is to be hoped, that he, or some other Member upon the same principle, will move, when the new Parliament meets, that those Members shall be entitled to a certain number of votes more than others, not exceeding 6, or 16 if they like, according to the number of souls they represent: this expedient perhaps might answer the purpose of a temporary Reform. We should see then how easy those one-vote Members would find themselves in the company of the six. One Vestry only in this Parish (where the parties run high) has been held under this Act, and it was attended with the greatest uproar and confusion. One respectable inhabitant, entitled to four votes, declared he could not, consistently with his notions of established usage and equal rights, avail himself of the privilege conferred by this Bill, and he would not insult the feelings of his fellow parishioners, who had only one vote, by tendering his vote as four. What a pity it is, that the knowledge of so many Members of Parliament should be so purely theoretical!

The next clause is in many respects equally objectionable. It directs that no person shall be entitled to vote, or be present even in a Vestry, who has not paid the last poor's rate. Had it stopped here, all objects would have ceased. But it further orders, that no person shall be entitled to vote, at whose house the Overseer or Collector shall have called for the rate,—no matter whether he has seen him or not,—upon his mere assertion that he called, without producing any test, either of date or witness, he stands disqualified; but every person upon whom he has not called (whether his rates be paid or not) is entitled to vote. Thus an artful Overseer, by what is termed a little manoeuvring, can always command a majority of votes in a Vestry; he can rate one friend at 75*l.*, another at 100*l.*, and soon, by the contrary rule, he can rate a known opponent at 72*l.* or 96*l.* &c.—thus increasing or diminishing the number of votes at pleasure. He has only to call previous to a Vestry, if a rate has been recently made, at the doors of those whom he knows to be of a different way of thinking from himself, and to call too at those hours when he knows the parties are from home, for his object in making such a call is, not to receive the rate but to insure their disqualification at the next Vestry and to get rid of any opposition.

I fear I have already exceeded the limits that you can allow me, but the subject is an important one, and I trust these observations of mine will draw the attention of some abler writer to the subject than myself.

Paddington, July 31.

A VESTRYMAN.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Prince Leopold, inspected the Schools and establishment of the British and Foreign School Society. Their Royal Highnesses expressed their satisfaction at the order, regularity, and proficiency of the children. Afterwards, it being the anniversary of this Institution, a very numerous meeting of Ladies and Gentlemen took place in the School-room, in North-street. The Duke of Kent arrived about two o'clock, accompanied by his Duchess and Prince Leopold.

The Duke of Kent opened the business, by stating the object

of the meeting. Since this Institution had been established, 3041 boys had been educated, and 616 remained then in the school. It was the peculiar advantage of this school, that instruction was given to the children of persons of all religious denominations. Though all who heard him doubtless preferred this liberal system, he would recommend them to act in a conciliatory manner towards those who, with more confined views, supported what were called the National Schools, in which instruction was given only to children educated in the principles of the Church of England.

Mr. WILKS then made a report on the state of the school. In the course of last year 508 boys had been admitted, of whom 252 had already completed their instruction in the school. During the same year 504 boys had been withdrawn from the school. During that period 345 had been taught to write, and 159 had been instructed in the principles of arithmetic. It had been fully proved by experience, that the great number of boys composing the pupils of this school could, by the machinery which had been introduced, be easily instructed by one master. No children were excluded on account of the religious opinions of their parents. They all, however, attended places of worship. About 293 regularly attended the Sunday schools established in the neighbourhood. There were also some Catholic children; but the charity of the Institution was not confined even to Christians, for there were among the scholars several Jews. He had to observe, that 700*l.* of their debt remained unpaid; but relying on the active principle of British charity, the Committee saw nothing in that circumstance which should induce them to despair, or in any way to relax in their efforts to do good.

Mr. Alderman WOOD alluded to the pledge which he had formerly given for the establishment of a female school. He had written on the subject to a lady who had formerly given 500*l.* to the Institution. There were some buildings adjoining the boys' school, which could easily be procured, and might be fitted up at a very small expense. He had prepared a list of ladies, from whom a Committee would be formed, and he had authority to place the Duchess of Kent at the head of that list. He had besides on the list the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Darnley, the Marchioness of Downshire, Lady Elizabeth Whitbread; and he concluded by proposing the appointment of a Committee of Ladies.

Sir R. WILSON expressed his admiration of the principles on which the Institution was founded. Here charity was clothed in her pure robe, unstained by any illiberal distinctions, and extended her bounty to all who required her aid without asking what might be their religious faith. While instruction improved the morals of the people, and withdrew them from vicious habits, the knowledge it spread was the best security for the peaceful enjoyment of constitutional liberty. When the value of the present Institution was considered, how much ought not the country to feel itself indebted to an Hon. Member of the House of Commons, who has done so much to rescue from abuse and corruption the excellent institution which their ancestors had founded for the education of the poor? So long as he might have a seat in the House of Commons, that Gentleman might always rely on his humble assistance. There was an illustrious person present who had already secured to himself the attachment of the country, and whose heroism in the field it had been his good fortune to witness. Since that Prince had been in England, he had gained as much in the affection of the people as he had unfortunately suffered in his own. But this was a subject on which it would be painful for him to dwell, and he should beg leave to drop it by moving a resolution of thanks to that Prince: which was carried unanimously.

Prince LEOPOLD came forward, evidently much affected, and said, I wish to express my gratitude for this kindness. You have already shown me so much sympathy, that I trust you will excuse me for being unable to do more than to say, I most sincerely thank you.

Mr. BROUGHAM could not help expressing that feeling of delight which he believed must be felt by every well regulated mind, at seeing so large, so select an assemblage on such an interesting occasion, and witnessing the patronage bestowed by the first persons of the state on so useful an Institution. This example had spread abroad in the world. It was warming and illuminating the dark and foreign regions of the north of Europe; and he who has hitherto reigned over 40,000,000 of barbarians, now disdains a sceptre, unless he can wield it over an educated and civilized population. He hoped when Parliament met again, that something effectual would be done to correct the notorious abuses which had taken place with regard to institutions for education, and by which the poor of this country had been most

cruelly robbed. Many thousands were in this way yearly plundered by persons who were regarded as grantees in the country, and in some instances these guilty practices were traced to the Church—he meant to recreate and unworthy members of the clerical body. It would at once astonish and shock the meeting, when he told them that one great estate had been violently torn from the poor, whose right it was, and its produce at last employed by borough jobbers in the work of political corruption! He hoped that in the next Parliament, he should be so supported on this question, that every pledge he had given with regard to it would be redeemed, and that the patrimony of the poor would be rescued by force from the fraudulent hands which now unjustly held it. He concluded by a motion, which was not distinctly heard at the extremity of the school, but which we understood to express the thanks of the meeting to the Princes of the Royal Family for their support of charitable institutions.

The Duke of Kent returned thanks; and after a large subscription had been collected, the meeting broke up.

EXTRAORDINARY SENTENCE.—JUDGE PARK.

William Hopwood was convicted at the late Salisbury Assizes for stealing a sack of oats, and sentenced by Judge Park to 18 months imprisonment and hard labour; but immediately on the sentence being pronounced, he had the effrontery (as the report says) to direct an impertinent question to his Lordship, respecting the wages for his labour, which he wished to know how he was to recover. The learned Judge instantly ordered his sentence not to be recorded, and altered it to that of *Seven Years Transportation!*

It appears by this statement, that although 18 months imprisonment was considered an adequate punishment for that transgression of the public law upon which the man was arraigned, yet for the offence of making an *impertinent remark* to a Judge, the criminality of which is neither declared by statute, or otherwise recognized among indictable delinquencies, the offender was sentenced to seven years transportation—a punishment so disproportioned to his offence, as to cause an involuntary shudder upon every one who peruses the statement. The crime of impertinence, for which this very severe punishment was awarded, is not of so very dangerous a nature to society, as to require the hasty and heavy judgment with which it was visited; and, we trust, that his Lordship will be content to review the case and limit the punishment to that amount, which he had himself pronounced as being commensurate with the crime for which alone the man was indicted. His Lordship's irritability was the subject of animadversion two years since in a letter published at Exeter, signed "RUSSELL," and upon that occasion, from a reverence of the pure and blameless manner in which the laws of this country are administered, we undertook, as our readers may recollect, an humble defence of his Lordship's conduct. It is, therefore, with pain that we notice the present occurrence; but as it has excited a strong sensation among many very respectable characters, who are about to interfere on behalf of the convict, it becomes our duty to bring the matter plainly before our readers, that this singular case may be borne in mind, and the protest of the public voice timely recorded on the occasion.—*Taunton Courier.*

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Saturday, Aug. 1.

REFERENCES AT NISI PRIUS.

When the Lord Chancellor entered the Court this morning, a short conversation took place between his Lordship, Sir S. Romilly, and Mr. Hart, respecting the issue directed in the case of William v. William, which respected repairs done to two farms.

Sir S. Romilly suggested that the issue would not probably have the effect of bringing the questions between the parties

more nearly to a close; the examinations at *Nisi Prius* must be long and minute, and probably the learned Judge would recommend a reference, which could not be resisted by Counsel.

Mr. HART, on the other side, observed, that he should be very well satisfied with what would be done on the trial of the issue before a Jury, as he was convinced that the Judge would do only what was right.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—All I know is, that if I were a Counsel at *Nisi Prius*, I would not submit, but I would make the Judge try such a cause.

POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.

CAUTION TO SERVANTS.—Elizabeth Meridith and Sarah Fletcher were examined on the following charge:—The former prisoner lived cook in the family of James Armitage, Esq., 5, Brunswick-square; the servants were always allowed plenty of provisions; but it reaching their master and mistress's ears that they were kept rather on short allowance, suspicion fell on the cook. Her master ascertained that it was her practice every night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, to hand a small hand-basket over the area-gate to the prisoner Fletcher. In consequence of this discovery, Mr. Armitage employed William Read, jun to watch. A little before 10 o'clock on Monday night, as the prisoner Meridith was in the act of handing a basket to the prisoner Fletcher, the officer took the latter into custody, and the basket was found to contain a fresh half-quarter loaf incut, the chief part of a boiled leg of mutton, and some cold boiled potatoes. Mr. Armitage did not wish to prosecute them criminally, but the Magistrates insisted on his prosecuting both, as an example to servants.—The prisoners were committed to Newgate for trial.

UNION-HALL.

Deborah Sullivan, who was committed on Monday evening last on a charge of attempting to murder her husband Philip Sullivan by striking him on the head with a hammer, was brought before the Magistrates for re-examination.—Philip Sullivan, the husband, stepped forward in an extremely weak and emaciated state, with his head covered with bandages, and, to the astonishment of every person present, stated that his wife had never struck him with a hammer, but being in a state of intoxication, he fell down and struck his head against a large iron fender, which caused the wound and the violent effusion of blood, which alarmed the neighbourhood of the Mint where he resided.—Glennon, the officer, stated, that when the prisoner was given into his custody, Philip Sullivan affirmed in the most positive manner that the prisoner struck him with a hammer, and attempted to murder him.—The prisoner is a young woman, and her husband at least 60 years of age. Previous to the case coming on, they were observed to be deeply engaged in conversation in a very low tone of voice, and it is conjectured that she persuaded him to give up the prosecution. The Magistrate reprimanded him for his inconsistent conduct, and ordered the wife to be liberated.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MURDER.—The following are the particulars of a most cruel and inhuman murder, committed by Catherine Paget, aged 40, on the body of her illegitimate child, on Saturday night, July 18, at Rotherby, in the county of Leicester:—She had long been suspected by her neighbours to be pregnant, and that she had formed the horrid resolution of her making away with her babe when born: they therefore watched her actions narrowly, and on Saturday evening last they observed that she was very unwell, but wished much to conceal it; the suspicions became still stronger by her shortly after retiring to her room, the door of which she instantly locked. Saturday night and Sunday passed in anxious suspense, when some one observed what an offensive smell there came from Paget's room, and immediately gave information to the parish officers, who proceeded with the constable and broke open the door, when they found the mangled remains of a male child, divided into quarters, three of which were in a bonnet-box under the bed, and the other burnt to a cinder in the ash-hole! The mangled remains were removed to a convenient situation, for the investigation to take place before the Coroner; and the Jury, after the necessary inquiry, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the said Catherine Paget, and she was accordingly brought to Leicester county gaol.

MURDER.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Epsom on the body of *Ely Cox*, the gamekeeper of *James Tessier, Esq.*, who was murdered on Sunday morning last about a quarter of a mile from the house. A more horrid spectacle was never brought under the view of a Jury. The back part of the head appeared to be beaten in, the face entirely black, the neck compressed to the size of a man's wrist by a handkerchief being twisted with extreme tightness round it by means of a stick fastened in the knot; the bottom of the stomach literally kicked to pieces, the right arm and two ribs broken, a finger cut off the left hand, and both hands covered with gashes deep and long.—*George Milson*, the coachman of *Mr. Tessier*, deposed to the dreadful state in which he found the body. From the appearance of the grass and bushes, he thought there must have been a violent scuffle.—*James Finch*, servant to *Mr. Tessier*, produced a clasp knife, which he found about 15 yards from the dead body; also a pistol, which was picked up about twenty yards from the corpse. The neckkerchief of the deceased was twisted so tight round his neck by means of a stick which was thrust through the knot, that witness could scarcely force his fingers between the neck and the handkerchief; the face was almost black. The stick was produced; it is about two feet in length, five inches in circumference, and has a large hook at one end.—*Charles Stanners*, gardener, was going along Chalk-lane, about five o'clock on Sunday morning, and heard the report of a pistol, and immediately afterwards an exclamation of "Oh, Lord!" and some other expression, but saw nobody.—The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

An extraordinary interest has been experienced by the inhabitants of Epsom since the murder of *Ely Cox*, the gamekeeper of *James Tessier, Esq.* and the bustle and confusion in the town have exceeded, if possible, what took place at Greenwich on the murder of *Mr. Bird* and his housekeeper.—On Tuesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, the magistrates assembled at the coffee-house, Epsom, the doors of which were literally blockaded by the mob, when *Thomas Arnold*, *James Arnold*, *John Bridges*, and *Thomas Osborn*, were brought before them on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.—*John May* stated, that *Thomas Arnold* usually resided with his mother at Banstead, about two miles from Epsom, and was a notorious poacher; on Saturday, the night before the murder, he did not sleep at home, nor could it be discovered that he slept at Epsom, although he was seen there about six o'clock on Sunday morning; the murder was committed at five o'clock on the Sunday morning; he described himself as having been very drunk on the Saturday night; whereas, upon inquiry, it was found that he left Epsom about ten o'clock at night, perfectly sober. *James Arnold* was the constant associate of his brother; the prisoner, *John Bridges*, absconded, when informed that the officers were in pursuit of him. *T. Osborn* was taken into custody in consequence of having been seen at six o'clock in the morning of Sunday, at his cottage door, which is about 50 yards from the spot where the body was found, as if he had just come in from a walk. On search being made in his cottage, a loaded gun was found and a great number of wild rabbit-skins. The bloody knife found near the place where the murder was committed very much resembled one which *Osborn* had been seen to use in his business as a gardener, but which he could not now produce. Two bruises, having the appearance of having been recently inflicted, were discovered on his forehead.—This evidence was confirmed by other witnesses, but no one could swear that the bloody clasp knife was in the prisoner *Osborne's* possession.—*Thomas Arnold* said, that after he left Epsom on the Saturday night, meeting with some acquaintances, he got drunk, and slept out all night on a stack of oats about a quarter of a mile from the place of the murder.—*Osborn* said, that he slept at home on the Saturday night; that he was roused by the report of a gun about five o'clock the next morning, and that he got the bruises on his forehead by a fall from an apple-tree.—*Bridges* accounted for his absence from the fear of being punished by the magistrates for getting drunk on Sunday.—The Magistrates discharged all the prisoners; and they resolved that a reward of Two Hundred Pounds, on conviction of the offenders, should be offered.

An Inquest was held on the body of *Mr. Saffield*, of *Fooke's-court*, *Chancery-lane*, who died in consequence of falling from a window. It appeared that the pressure of the deceased on a rotten window-ledge was the cause of the accident, and the Jury returned a verdict of—Accidental Death.

An Inquisition was taken July 21, at the work-house, *Kingston*, on the body of *Sophia Brill*. The deceased was servant to *Misses Gray and Willis*, milliners. About a fortnight ago, be-

tween one and two o'clock in the morning, these ladies were alarmed by a violent screaming, and the deceased burst open their door, rushed into the room, and presented a spectacle which filled them with horror. Every part of her dress was in flames, and the form of a human being was lost in the mass of fire. *Miss Gray* threw the unfortunate girl on the bed, and extinguished the blaze with her bed clothes. It was now discovered that the bed room of the deceased was in flames. The neighbours were called in, and the conflagration was prevented from spreading. The unhappy sufferer languished till Saturday, when she died in indescribable agony. On the night of the catastrophe, she went to her chamber at the usual hour of retiring to rest, but instead of going to bed, sat up to do some needlework. She became drowsy, fell asleep, and was at last awoken by the agony inflicted by the flames. Verdict—Accidental Death, occasioned by burning.

An Inquisition was taken on Wednesday, in *Great Saffron-hill*, *Clerkenwell*, on the body of the illegitimate child of a woman named *Ann Loades*, alias *Watts*.—It appeared from the evidence that the mother, who was only twenty years old, went to lodge at a public-house in *Saffron-hill* the day after the child was born; and that she kept the child during three weeks, at the end of which it died, in a horrid state of want and filthiness. When the landlady remonstrated with her, she used to take some milk from her breasts, and give it to the babe in a spoon, and said, that it was no use doing any thing, as the child would not live. There were no external marks of violence on the child. The Jury were of different opinions respecting the verdict, but on being told by the Coroner that the mother would certainly be prosecuted by the parish, agreed on the following—"The death of the deceased was produced by the gross neglect of the mother."

Saturday week, as *Mr. Halliday*, of *Moat-street*, was passing through *Hyde-park*, a gang of ruffians rushed from one of the plantations near the gravel pits, and knocked him down. *Mr. Halliday* roared as loud as he could for assistance; upon which one of the villains placed his knee on his throat, and held him till the others had taken his watch, and rifled his pockets of 1*l.* 5*s.* and a silk handkerchief.

BIRTHS.

A woman, aged 48, who had not had a child for ten years previous, was lately delivered at *Paris* of three daughters, who with their mother are doing well.

Lately, *Sarah Dullerson*, wife of *James O'Brien*, of *Derrygault, Ireland*, of four female children, one of whom was still born. The mother and the three children are likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th of July, *Lord George Lennox*, to *Louisa*, daughter of the *Hon. John Rodney*, and grand daughter of the late *Earl of Aldborough*.

Wednesday week, the *Marquis of Bute*, to *Lady Maria North*, eldest daughter to the late *George Earl of Guilford*.

DEATHS.

On the 25th July, at *Brighton*, after a few days illness, *Robert Thelwall Telford*, son of *John Telford, Esq.* of *Aldermanbury*.

On the 27th ult., at *Streatham*, in the 10th year of her age, *Emma Henry*, youngest daughter of *Sir George Barlow, Bart.*

On Friday, in the 76th year of his age, *Francis Newbury, Esq.* of *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

On Thursday, at *Brighton*, *Lady Charlotte Eyre*, second daughter of the *Earl of Newburgh*, aged 26.

On the 29th ult., at *Kensington Gravel-pits*, *Thomas Thompson, Esq.* late of *Chapel-street*, *Grosvenor-place*, and formerly *M.P.* for *Evesham*.

On Wednesday, in *Grosvenor-place*, *General Lord Muncaster*, aged 73. His Lordship is succeeded by his only son, *Lowther Augustus John Pennington*, a minor.

Mr. Monge, one of the greatest Geometricians of the age, and a distinguished Member of the *French Institute*, a few days since at *Paris*, in the 70th year of his age. He was one of the men of science who formed part of *bonaparte's* expedition to *Egypt*.

At *Dundee*, in the 100th year of his age, *John Fraser*, a native of *Strathspey*, and one of the few remaining adherents of *Prince Charles Stuart*—having fought under that unfortunate Prince during the whole of the rebellion in 1745 and 1746.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 555. SUNDAY, AUG. 16, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 540.

RELIGIOUS DOGMAS FROM THE BENCH, AND POLITICAL FROM THE PULPIT.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

We repeat one of our last week's extracts, for our text:—

"NEWCASTLE, SUNDAY, AUG. 2.—The Judges arrived here yesterday evening, and opened their commission in the usual form. This day they attended divine service in St. Nicholas's church, accompanied by the High Sheriff and the Mayor, with all their circumstances of pomp and state. The church is remarkably large, yet it could not contain one third of the multitude that pressed for admission. The farther north their Lordships penetrate the more they are thronged, whether from curiosity or devotion we cannot pretend to determine. We could not, however, help remarking, that the exemplary attention and solemnity of Mr. Justice Bayley seemed to rivet the devotion of the crowd. Mr. Thorp, of Rydon, preached. His text was 1 Cor. vii. 24. "Brethren, let every man, wherein he has been called, therein abide with God." After a suitable exordium, the preacher proposed to show, 1. That the Christian was sundered from the world; 2. That he performed all the duties of his station in the world; 3. What motives and principles determined the character and regulated the conduct of the Christian. On those several heads he enlarged with the usual copiousness of illustration. Having fully established his propositions, he deduced a few inferences to the following effect:—Every man is bound to perform the duties of his station; there is no danger that men in official stations can neglect their duty, and therefore no admonition need be addressed to them; but men of rank and influence ought to be reminded, that although they are not accountable to any human tribunal, they must give account to God of their employment of their time and talents; and, therefore, they ought to perform the political duties which devolve upon them; for by their neglect of those duties, they not only fail to discharge what is required of them, but they leave room for the activity of persons whose previous training and habits have not qualified them for the task: the most important inference is, that no man should aspire beyond the station in which he is born: in the present state of society, when such a mass of knowledge is diffused, and such a desire of improvement is become general, men of zealous minds often resort to extravagant modes of benefitting human kind; but there should be no interference beyond our precise right and calling."

We are not told in this account how Mr. THORP established the propositions he set out with; but as we are informed he did it with the usual copiousness of illustration, we may suppose he did it with the usual arguments. Unfortunately they are not convincing, especially when they produce the "inferences" of which we are told. His very first proposition is in the middle of a most distressing dilemma. He says, that "the Christian is sundered from the world," and yet he proceeds to insinuate that the Christians abound in official situations; and we had just before read, that the Judges whom he addressed came to church "with all their circumstances of pomp and state." Here are not only the possessions and ties of "this wicked world," as it is called,—salaries, fees, perquisites, sinecures, &c. &c. with all their consequences both anxious and jovial, but things which are expressly forbidden in the catechism and (if it contain the catechism) in Mr. Justice BAYLEY's own edition of the Prayer-book, for we

understand he has given one,—namely, "the POMPS and VANITIES of this wicked world." What does Mr. THORP, with his gown and velvet cushion, say to these? That there are Christians, as there are philosophers, sundered from the world, we doubt not; but that the Christian is so, unless Mr. THORP reduces the number to a very small and primitive portion indeed, and leaves out for instance the Judges, Statesmen, and Bishops (which of course he would not be so unpolite as to do), how is the case to be made out? The very Quakers, who in our opinion are the best Christians going, and do not palter with some of the most vital texts of their religion, such as the injunctions against violence, have not escaped from the little clinging pomps and vanities of fine linen, cloth, coaches, and a reputation for wealth; but how is the aspiring preacher, the Judge, the Bishop, or the Statesman, to get into the very thick of show and parade, of velvet cushions and processions, of ermines and silks, of robes trailed and borne up, of colours of all sorts, of livery-servants, beadles, and vergers, of staves, maces, wands, coifs, caps, mitres, coronets, equipages, titles, bows, flatteries, influences, riches, and luxurious dinners,—and then to say to us, out of the midst of them all, "Gentlemen, we are sundered from the world?"—Hear what a great lawyer and philosopher says on this subject, who really is sundered from the world and yet does all his duties in it;—we mean the venerable BENTHAM, whom the Judges might study with advantage on the penal code, Mr. THORP on the catechism, and Mr. Justice BAYLEY on both:—

(3.) ["The pomps and vanity of this wicked world."]—Pomps and vanity, two other sorts of things given here as one thing,—and that one, as well as the things preceding and succeeding, a thing to be "renounced." Renounced?—By whom?—By every member of the Church of England without exception, and that with almost his earliest articulate breath.

As to the *vanity*, with or without the subjoined limitation, by which it is confined to "this wicked world," being in itself the *painest* of all *pain* words—so completely *vain* as to be void of all meaning—it may, with that character attached to it, be dismissed.

But the word *pomp*—to this word is attached by usage—unvaried usage—a meaning somewhat more determinate and intelligible. Under the word *pomp* are comprised all those factitious appendages, by which factitious dignity,—when combined with the visible and tangible fruits and marks of opulence,—is, in the hands of the ruling few, employed to distinguish them from the subject many.

The Monarch, in the first place, is it not by *pomp* that he is intended and enabled to display and preserve his *dignity*, and therewith and thereby to maintain his *power*? The robes—the sceptre—the crown—the train of attendants, in so many forms and colours—armed and unarmed—if these be not the elements of *pomp*, what others are?

Not to speak of *Lords Temporal*, with their *titles*, their *coronets*, and their *armorial ensigns*, behold the *Lords Spiritual*, with the "fine linen" on their *shoulders*, the "purple" on their *liveries*, the *purple* and the *mitre* on their *equipages*. If not of these things, of what things is "*pomp*" made?

Of all these holy personages—these sitting and walking pageants—what one has there ever been, by whom all these things have not been thus solemnly *renounced*?—all these things, to which, disguised under the name of *decency*, they now cling with such fond and undisguised affection:—these things, of which the very essence of their order is, according to them, composed, and by the taking away of which the Church would, according to them, be laid in ruins, and along with it the State.

That this so much magnified instrument of theatrical piety, is neither more nor less than a farce,—that nothing that is to be found in it need or ought to be considered as possessing any binding force,—that it is neither more nor less than so much sound without sense,—is not this the comment which, in that highest of all places, the text receives from practice?

Such, then, being the judgment passed on it by the highest of all authorities, by what inferior authority—by what private individual—should any different judgment be passed upon it?

Bentham's "Church of Englandism."

Mr. THORP gets into another dilemma with his second proposition, the spirit of which indeed is disproved by the disapproval of the first. Either the number of Christians and persons to be saved (which with these gentlemen are the same thing) is inconceivably small, or it involves, as Mr. THORP insinuates, most, if not all professed Christians in official situations, and of course vast numbers of others. Now that these persons perform "all the duties of their station in the world" is not only incompatible with their manifest enjoyment of its pomp and luxuries (it being part of the Christian's duty to despise these), but it is lamentably and notoriously false in the face of the world; and what is more, it is repeatedly disclaimed by the persons themselves, who either from common candour or a sense of Christian duty confess themselves more or less imperfect in the practice of virtue. Part of the very prayers which were said on the present occasion is made up of these confessions of undutifulness:—"We have erred and strayed"—"We have followed too much the devices of our own hearts"—"We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and left undone those things which we ought to have done; and there is no health in us." Those in particular, such as the Methodists, who lay claim to the special favour of God by their faith, (that is to say, their theory,) take equal pains to shew that they have no claim in point of practice. They even insist, and take a sort of suspicious delight in informing us, that they are miserable sinners. We shall not dispute the matter with them; but does all this mean any thing, or does it not? Is it sincerity or hypocrisy? Is it a confession of error, or a mere claim to consideration under the pretence of being one? Is it the honest repentance of men who have really not fulfilled all their duties, or the strange anomaly of a penitent form of words in the mouth of those who have fulfilled them? Is it, in short, truth; or is it, (to use the words of a great man), "offering to the Author of Truth the unclean sacrifice of a lie?" It would seem, at one minute, that Mr. THORP reduces these confessions to mere forms of words, at least with regard to the *great*; for he is represented as saying, in conformity with his proposition, that "there is no danger that men in official stations can neglect their duty, and therefore no admonition need be addressed to them;"—a conclusion, which since the times of Henry the Eighth would not have been hazarded, we believe, till after the Battle of Waterloo and the era of the Holy Alliance. Since those events, power and pious conduct have of course gone hand in hand, to the great edification of the expectant. Yet though there is no danger in Mr. THORP's opinion that these gentlemen can need admonition, or do any thing but perform all their duties, we are presently informed that it may nevertheless be becoming to "remind" them a little. Now of what can such perfect official persons possibly want reminding? Why of this,—that they

are accountable to God, though not to any human tribunal. Really we can scarcely credit our own eyes here, or at least the reporter's ears. What! Judges, Bishops, and Statesmen, not accountable to any human tribunal! Of what use then are laws, decencies, jurisdictions, appeals, inquiries, impeachments, and all or any of the provisions which the members of society have made for regulating and controuling their public servants? What is the meaning of Magna Charta, of the Bill of Rights, or of the people's having any share in the Government? This is stretching prerogative and divine right far beyond what SACHEVEREL ever dreamt of, or even the Boroughmongers. Is it possible Mr. THORP can have imagined that men in official stations are not accountable to the public, because the Judges, (whose glories we suppose he had been preparing his eyes for, by investigating their history) are not removable at pleasure,—are not, as it is termed, "upon good behaviour?" Such an inference from a relative circumstance is not credible; and yet we have nothing before us to shew that Mr. THORP's inferences in general are a jot wiser.

"The most important of these inferences," says the reporter, "is, that no man should aspire beyond the station in which he is born." Mr. THORP opines, "that in the present state of society, when such a mass of knowledge is diffused, and such a desire of improvement is become general, men of zealous minds often resort to extravagant modes of benefiting human kind; but," repeateth our preacher to High Sheriffs and Judges, "there should be no interference beyond our precise right and calling." His text, in the solitary manner in which it is quoted, appears to be to the same purport:—"Brethren, let every man wherein he has been called, therein abide with God;" or rather, as the original says, "wherein he is called." The reporter thinks that one part of this passage is levelled at a class of the Reformers, and another at those who preach without a license. Both these descriptions of persons are included, we dare say; but the passage, in our opinion, is levelled at every class of speculators, who differ with Mr. THORP and his aristocratical friends, and tell the world so without being in office or the Church. Thus, none but Clergymen of the Established Church must speak of divinity, none but Parliament-men of politics, none but Judges of legislation;—it is to no purpose we all have penalties to take care about, taxes to pay, and souls to live for ever;—we must take for granted the wisdom, infallibility, and benevolence of those who are professionally and officially called, and who are accountable only to God, let our treatment be never so much at variance with our own wishes and perceptions. It would be a waste of time to refute such absurdities as these. It is sufficient only to mention them, and to shew them that with all the good wishes of certain powers that are in their favour, they must not think to skulk back upon us under their cloaks. What does Mr. THORP mean by his "precise right and calling?" Every man in a free country, or country that ought to be free, has a precise right to look after its political interests; every man in the same country has a right, if he can, to get above his particular trade or calling; and as to the word "calling" in a religious sense, if fanatics trifle with it, so do the clergymen of the establishment,—and in a worse manner, because with greater levity. How is it that,—

not now and then, nor in small numbers, but continually and in great ones,—persons profess to have had a *call* to the Ministry, when it has only come from their mode of education, their parents, or their hopes of a living? How is it that a Bishop is said to be called to his office by the Holy Ghost, when the King's recommendation has previously settled the matter? And how is it that these calls, in almost every instance, are sure to come into the ears of the tutors or younger sons of great families? That the general spirit of the Members of the Established Church is a million times preferable to that of the Methodist, we are heartily willing to admit; but they are putting their fingers on edge tools, and not on cushions, when they argue in this manner: and an established intolerant zealot is a worse sight to us than a Methodist, inasmuch as his *other-worldliness* is as complete, and his present worldliness somewhat more certain. The truth is, with regard to this text from St. Paul's epistle, that it applies neither to one nor the other, nor to any thing modern, but to the contemporaries of the Apostle, and the supply of pastors for the infant church. And what is particularly unfortunate for Mr. THORP is, that at all events it is *against* his very argument in question. Let us quote the whole of the context. St. Paul says, "Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called. Art thou called being a servant? Care not for it; but if thou mayst be made free, use it rather. For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman: likewise also he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant. Ye are bought with a price; be not ye the servants of men. Brethren, let every man, wherein he is called, therein abide with God." Now if this passage is obscure, and seems to mean different things in different sentences (we have not the Greek by us to refer to), one thing at least is clear, that whatever might have been the stations of those to whom St. Paul is speaking, and however he might recommend them to remain in those stations as compatible with a religious call, the religious call is not therefore to be unattended to; fishermen might be preachers, tent-makers might be preachers, tax-gatherers might be preachers: and so they were in the persons of Paul himself and the other apostles. Thus in the only point of view, in which the text is to be taken, it is opposed to Mr. THORP's conclusions; and as to a civil meaning, it has none at all. St. Paul did not mean to tell a common soldier that he might not aspire to be a General, or any one that he might not rise in the world by various means. He himself had had a variety of occupations; and how had *his* "previous training and habits,"—of a tent-maker, a bigoted Jew, a holder of the clothes of mobs that stoned people, a fierce officious persecutor,—"qualified him for the task of a Christian preacher?" The answer is a matter of great nicety; but it can do Mr. THORP's illustrations no good either way. St. JAMES, the mildest and most amiable of the Apostolic Writers, was brought up differently,—but not not for the Ministry. He was a fisherman. We allow that these instances, and the particular contemporary injunctions of the Apostles, are not to be applied in favour of modern enthusiasm; but how are they to be applied against it?—Handling texts of Scripture for purposes of this kind is dangerous work; and especially so, inasmuch as almost every body, for his particular purpose, can select his wea-

pon of controversy. How much might be quoted, for instance, and is, against modern Episcopacy, its trappings and wealth;—to say nothing of a number of well-received vices, which people think they may practise with impunity, if they behave decently towards the laws?

We might enlarge greatly on this subject, had we time or room; and shall perhaps return to it; but we conclude in the mean time with another extract from the venerable writer before-mentioned. It is from his Preface, in which he gives an account of the reasons that led him to write against the inevitable *worldly consequences* of the mode of teaching in the Established Church. Our application of the passage to such sermons as Mr. THORP's is of course not directed to that gentleman's doctrines in particular, or with any thing like personal feeling, but to him and such of his brethren in common, as are more or less conscious or unconscious victims, and makers of victims, of a servile and paltering system.

"When, out of the multitude of his attendants, Jesus chose twelve for his Apostles, by *the men in office* he was declared to be possessed by a devil: by his own friends, at the same time, he was set down for mad.* The like fate, were my conscience to have shewed itself more scrupulous than that of the official seist, was before my eyes. Before the eyes of Jesus stood a comforter—his Father—an Almighty one. Before my weak eyes stood no comforter. In my father, in whom in other cases I might have looked for a comforter, I saw nothing but a tormenter: by my ill-timed scruples, and the consequent public disgrace that would have been the consequence, his fondest hopes would have been blasted, the expenses he had bestowed on my education bestowed in vain. To him I durst not so much as confess those scruples. I signed;—but, by the view I found myself forced to take of the whole business, such an impression was made, as will never depart from me but with life.

Mendacity and insincerity—in these I found, and it will be seen how far I experienced,—the effects—the sure and only sure effects—of an English University education: of a Church of England education of the first quality; these, sooner or later, I could not but see in the number, not only of its *effects*, but of its *objects*: of mendacity, a forced act or two; and the object of it the securing of an *habit* of insincerity throughout life.

Another thing, which I moreover beheld most certainly among the effects, and but too probably among the objects, of Church of England doctrine, enforced by Church of England discipline, was,—that "humble docility" as towards its rulers and their subordinates—that "prostration of the understanding and will," which, in so many words, with an intrepidity that cannot sufficiently be admired, the *Bishop of London*, on a late *Charge*, some passages of which will here be more particularly brought to view, has published as the avowed object of their endeavours: their *National Society's* Schools, and this their Catechism, being employed as instruments to this purpose."

* Mark iii. 14 to 22.

LETTER TO FERDINAND VII.

[The translation of the following interesting Document appears to be from the pen of the Spanish writer himself, and therefore may be reasonably excused for some deficiencies in correctness. The spirit of the feelings, the importance of the subject, and the actual result of it's being laid before Ferdinand, more than amply make up for them.—*Exam.*]

LETTER ADDRESSED BY CAPT. DON DIEGO CORREA TO HIS MAJESTY KING FERDINAND VII.

Cádiz, May 10, 1814.

SIR,—(1.) The signature under which, I have the honour to address the present writing, will not, I believe, be unknown to your Majesty, from the nature of the trust and circumstances which have proceeded in consequence of the Commission the Government confided to my care. It now reawakes and renews the sentiments of fidelity, zeal, integrity, and patriotism, with which my spirit has always

been penetrated and inflamed for the general good of my country, religion, and the restoration of the Spanish throne, which we, the loyal subjects of your Majesty, have preserved unhurt, in order thereon to place you as a just, beneficent, and religious King, in fulfilment of the sacred rights which this heroic nation confided to your Majesty, for the administration and government of a moderate monarchy.

(2.) It is not, Sir, dissatisfaction, resentment, or insubordination, which now urges me thus reverently to address my complaints to your Majesty; neither ambition nor base flattery ever found a shelter in the breast of an honourable Spaniard: the internal love I profess to my country, and the fidelity I owe to the royal person of your Majesty, are the real sentiments which inspire my breast and guide my conduct; nor have I any other object in view than the benefit of my fellow-citizens, and the advantage of your Majesty as our lawful King.

(3.) Your Majesty, by facts evident and well known to the nation, has been enabled to experience and correctly appreciate the debility, malice, cowardice, and malignity, of the greatest part of the Courtiers of the kingdom, of the Ministers, Generals, Diplomats, and Chiefs of political and religious Bodies, who by their counsels, persuasions, and example, delivered up your Majesty into the hands of the most cruel of tyrants, as a tame lamb led to the altar to be immolated.

(4.) Assembled, Sir, in Bayonne, they sanctioned and adjured the insidious constitution, by which they eternally condemned your Majesty to perpetual confinement and slavery, causing you to die in a civil sense, deprived of your throne and the aid of your faithful subjects.

(5.) They set up the nation at public auction; they sold Spaniards to the Corsicans as so many Ethiopians or Africans, by delivering up the country to which they were indebted for their existence, by giving the bloody armies of the enemy possession of the strong places and forts most advantageous for their locality, and by corrupting the deluded with promises and threats, and by drawing over the apathized and immoral to their infamous party.

(6.) Sir, let your Majesty examine these evident truths in the bottom of your heart, and I am confident these horrid and criminal acts will be there written in indelible characters. These are demoralized Spaniards, who seek to deceive your Majesty with more daringness than when they dragged you from Madrid to Bayonne, leaving the nation in an orphan state, and scattering odium, confusion, and disorder, in every corner of the monarchy, and driving the provinces of America into an open and dreadful insurrection.

(7.) Who, Sir, of the many celebrated courtiers and flatterers, who acknowledged your Majesty as their lawful Sovereign, complied with their obedience, by swearing to defend you with their property, blood, and lives: as the faithful subjects of an adored Monarch, did they present themselves before the tyrant to assert the rights of your Majesty? did they reproach him for his horrid conduct, and combat his black perfidies with a resolution to sacrifice themselves for your Majesty, or save you from the fangs of the most cruel of tyrants?

(8.) Those who degrade themselves in the highest extreme of adulation and servility towards the favourite of your incaptious parents, or who did not possess sufficient energy or dignity to destroy the insidious rival of your Majesty, are not fitted for any other than execrable attempts, in which their persons run no risk, since they only rejoice in seeing the blood of their fellow-creatures flow, whenever this can accomplish their purpose.

(9.) These, Sir, are the exact ideas and machiavalian principles of the degraded sons of our country—to eat, dress, and amuse themselves, and enjoy every pleasure that can be invented at the expense of the unhappy—to

intrigue, command, and tyrannize, through the medium of their influence and stratagems, upheld by the inquisitorial tribunal. The religion of Jesus Christ does not authorize excesses so prejudicial, but they hide these extravagancies with the cloak of an irreligious hypocrisy, contrary to the wise maxims of the gospel, which directs that the rational being shall live by the sweat of his brow and the labour of his hands, since otherwise it is an useless and heavy burden on society, as laziness and apathy engender vice and the excesses of the human passions.

(10.) Such, in few words, are the proselytes of Bonaparte, and those who have done most to destroy the constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, and at all risks now seek to make your Majesty clash your generous, humble, and magnanimous people, by artfully and obstinately plotting a civil war, by driving the nation into anarchy, so as to destroy thousands of victims by the sword of the armed force, whom they seek to persuade and induce to assassinate and ill treat their fellow-citizens with all the vigour of the laws of war, as well as their parents, relations, and friends, whenever the absolute will of your Majesty should so ordain and determine according to your pleasure or caprice.

(11.) It is not, Sir, any illusion or phrenzy that now urges me to utter such gloomy and disagreeable truths, by appealing to the paternal heart of your Majesty. With the bluntness and vehemence dictated by my patriotic sentiments, the preservation of the august person of your Majesty, and the imminent danger that awaits the country, compel me to address myself to your Majesty as a meritorious ex-military officer, and as a citizen who fears nothing but the law.

(12.) Your Majesty, as a King and the Father of your People, ought not to lend your innocent ears to the agents of despotism—to those who with impunity delivered you up to the tyrant—to those who sold their country, and have conspired by every means imaginable to its total ruin—those who have carried on war under the bloody banners of the enemy, and supplied his Generals and satellites with means and aid.

(13.) As these wicked characters are marked and stigmatized by the meritorious defenders of your Majesty, it it would be very difficult for them to be mistaken or hide themselves, if you really wish to know them. Let your Majesty invite near your throne those tried Generals, who by their patriotism, virtue, and good qualities, have distinguished themselves in our magnanimous revolution—a Lacy, Ballesteros, Espoy, Mina, Baron de Ecoles, Sarsfield, et Empecinado, Villacampa, Valdes, Kourequi, &c. Let your Majesty confidently listen to their Councils, and place reliance on the decided and illustrious patriots Antillon, Arquelles, Count de Torena, Garcia, Hemeros, Martinez de la Rosa, Caperos, and other conscientious Spaniards. Let not your Majesty despise the councils and advice of upright Spaniards, who have put forth their opinions with characters, integrity, and dignity; sustaining with firmness the rights of the throne, as well as those of their fellow-citizens, in order to redeem them from an Asiatic slavery and ministerial despotism; since otherwise I am of opinion that according to all appearances and founded conjectures, invincible Spain will terminate her political convulsions in the same manner and with the same result as the unfortunate reign of Louis 16th, and will at length become a prey to a daring man or to some foreign nation. Every thing fatal disappears, is overcome and destroyed, if your Majesty listens to the voice of reason, justice, and the law, which imperiously demands an early and efficacious remedy, as on this depends the general good of Spaniards, being that the safety of the country requires that your Majesty, without any animosity or scruple, should adjure the constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, that firm bulwark of the national liberty and independence,

that efficacious antidote against the inveterate despotism and arbitrariness entailed upon us by the progenitors of your Majesty, and which, through a rare and miraculous dispensation of providence, your Majesty alone seems fixed upon to bury in oblivion, by giving to us a just and happy reign as a return for the incalculable sacrifices made by this heroic nation for the restoration of your Majesty; thus sealing the constitutional code in such manner as to render it immortal and dreaded and respected by all despotical Governments.

(14.) The above, Sir, is what is prayed and implored of your Majesty, by a constant and faithful subject, who has had the satisfaction of usefully serving his country and your Majesty for the long space of 25 years, complying with his obligations in the field of battle, and corresponding with his duties at all times and in every destination; and through the services of his two only (military) sons, who by their wounds prove their patriotic wishes, he again earnestly beseeches you, Sir, that the blood they have shed in their tender years, in defence of the nation, religion, and of your Majesty, may suffice to move your beneficent heart, in order to remedy and guard against the terrible disasters which are preparing by domestic enemies, who endeavour to surround your Majesty with sinister views.

(15.) I hasten to forward to your Majesty this plain and submissive exposition through the medium of the Minister of State, his Excellency Don Josef Layando; at the same time ardently wishing your Majesty an unlimited prosperity as well as a happy reign, in order that all the people of the Spanish Monarchy may enjoy in peace and tranquillity the inestimable fruit of the precious blood with which they have cemented the inviolable throne of a constitutional King.—Our Lord preserve the Catholic and royal person of your Majesty, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CASE AND SENTENCE IMPOSED ON DON DIEGO CORREA.

I, the undersigned Public Notary belonging to this city, do certify, that in the Court therein established to take cognizance of the causes instituted against the detractors of the royal person of his Majesty, and of his prerogatives, in my presence, and in conformity to royal orders of the 20th May and 24th June, of the present year, proceedings have been carried on against Don Diego Correa, for the revolutionary propositions or expressions made use of in the Memorial he remitted to his Majesty from this city, under date of the 10th of the same month of May, and the rest resulting from the said proceedings; all which being established according to the regular forms of law, and after the Advocate-General, as well as the Advocate of Don Diego Correa were heard, the definitive sentence was given, the tenor of which, that of the royal order approving the same, together with the warrant of execution and notification, copied by request of the plaintiff, are as follows:—

SENTENCE.

In the city of Cadiz, on the 23d day of August 1814, his Excellency S. Don Juan Maria Villavicencio, Knight of the Military Order of Alcantara, Lieut.-General of the Royal Navy, Captain General, and Military and Political Governor of this city, and its Maritime Jurisdiction, Subdelegate of the Rents thereof, with the functions of Intendant and Member of the Council of Admiralty, &c. &c. having inspected this cause, carried on by virtue of royal orders of 20th May and 24th June, against Don Diego Correa, a prisoner in the public prison of this city, said, that according to the results of the same, alledged and proved by the parties, he ought and thereby did condemn Don Diego Correa in the penalty of ten years hard labour, which he is to fulfil in one of the garrisons of Africa, as well as in the costs of the suit; and let the proceedings forthwith be sent to his Majesty through the medium of his Excellency the Secretary of State, and of the Council of Grace and Justice, for the purposes specified in the royal order of 24th June. And his Excellency decreed the above as his definitive sentence, on the report of S. Don Joaquin de la Pena y Santander, Proctor of the Royal Councils, Assessor General of the Subdelegation of Rents of the Criminal Court, and Judge specially commissioned for the pre-

sent case; and that they signed the same I further certify, Juan Villavicencio, Licenciado Don Joaquin de la Pena y Santander.

LUIS BARRERA DE LOS HEROS.

ROYAL ORDER.

The King has been duly informed of the suit instituted against Don Diego Correa, as well as of the motives which induced your Excellency to acquiesce in the same, in conformity to what your Excellency states in your letter of 23d Aug. ult., in consequence whereof his Majesty has been pleased to approve the sentence; at the same time commanding, through the Minister of State, that a notification be made to the British Government, purporting, that this kind of demand and delivering up of persons are conformable to right, and that for the same no blame ought to be attached to the Governor of Gibraltar. By orders of his Majesty I communicate the same to you for fulfilment in the part that belongs to you, and at the same time I return the proceedings to you. God preserve your Excellency many years.

Madrid, 4th Sept. 1814.

PEDRO MACANAZ

To the Captain-General of Cadiz.

PROCEEDINGS.

In the city of Cadiz, this twelfth day of September, 1814, his Excellency S. Don Juan Maria Villavicencio, Lieut.-General of the Royal Navy, Captain General of the Province, and Military and Political Governor of this city, said, that by the ordinary post his Excellency had received the royal order above copied, and obeying it as he was bound to do for the execution of the same, he commanded that the same be added to the file of proceedings instituted against the said Don Diego Correa, that its contents as well as the sentence be notified to the said Correa, and that the proper testimony of the condemnation be forwarded to the Secretary's office of this Government, in order that the culprit may be sent away to the hard labour and confinement of Ceuta, to which his Excellency destines him; and in a note in the margin, let the time of his entering into and going out of prison be specified. And by this decree his Excellency, the Captain-General so ordained it, with the concurrence of S. Don Joaquin de la Pena y Santander, Assessor of Rents and of the Criminal Court, and that they signed the same I further certify, Juan Villavicencio, Joaquin de la Pena y Santander, Luis Barrera de los Heros.

NOTIFICATION.

In Cadiz, on the 12th day of September, I, the undersigned Public Recorder, caused the definitive sentence given on the preceding 23d August, the royal order of the 4th instant, and the proceedings above copied, to be personally notified to Don Diego Correa, a prisoner in the public gaol, and that he appeared to be duly informed of the whole, which I further certify.

BARRERA.

All the above particulars result from the proceedings of the aforesaid cause, and the documents herein inserted are conformable to the originals to which I refer. And that the whole may so appear and serve as a condemnation to Don Diego Correa, I have drawn out the present statement, which I have signed in the said city of Cadiz this second day of September 1814.

LUIS BARRERA DE LOS HEROS, Public Recorder.

The above is copy of the original which exists in the Recorder's Office of this place, under my care, which I hereby attest and deliver up these presents at the request of the party concerned, and by virtue of a decree of the chief officer of this place.

Ceuta, May 11, 1815. (Signed) TOZE M. DE FECER.

CERTIFICATE OF PASSPORT.

I, the undersigned Notary Public belonging to this city of Cadiz, do certify, that before his Excellency Don Juan Maria de Villavicencio, Knight of the Military Order of Alcantara, Lieut.-General of the Royal Navy, late Captain-General of this Province, and in my presence, a criminal suit was instituted by virtue of a royal order, communicated by his Excellency Don Pedro de Macanaz, late Secretary of Grace and Justice, under date of the 20th of May 1814, against Don Diego Correa, late Captain in the regiment of Ciudad Rodrigo, in consequence of a certain remonstrance he addressed to his Majesty the King our Lord on his return to Spain in the said year 1814. Among the papers found upon him, and placed in the file of proceedings, is a passport No. 5, the contents of which are literally as follow:—

(PASSPORT).—Political Government of the Province of Cadiz. Passport for the Canary Islands by way of Gibraltar. The nation is obliged to guard and protect by wise and just laws, the civil liberty, property, and the other legal rights, of all the members constituting the same. Constitution of the Monarchy, Art. 4.—Don Cayetano Valdes, Flore, Bazau, Knight of Maria.

Lieut.-General of the National Navy, Military Governor of this place, Captain-General, &c., I grant a free and secure passport to Don Diego Correa, native of the Canary Islands, in order that he may freely pass to said Islands by way of Gibraltar, where he goes to establish himself. I also remind all authorities, of whatsoever class they may be, of the rights which the bearer has to their protection and aid, if necessary. This passport is valid for four months.

Cadiz, May 13, 1814.

Description of the bearer's person:—Particular marks—Age 42 years, tall, dark colour, dark hair, partly grey, black eyes, thick nose, black beard; signature of the bearer, Diego Correa Valdes, Jose Rice Osorio; seal, registered No. 413; which said passport is conformable with the one on the file of proceedings belonging to said cause, to which I refer. And that the same may appear, and be handed to the said Correa by virtue of a decree of the 7th of the present month, issued by his Excellency the Count of Castellklorius, Captain-General of the Kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen, and Military and Political Governor of this place, in consequence of a Memorial of the said Correa for this purpose, forwarded from Ceuta. I have drawn up the above, signed and sealed in the city of Cadiz, April 9, 1816.

(Signed) LOIS BARRERA DE LOS RIOS.

TRANSLATION.

Don Joachim Camparano, Charge-d'Affaires of his Catholic Majesty, at the Court of his Britannic Majesty:

I certify, that Don Diego Correa, a Spaniard, hath required of me a passport, to go to use the waters of Baden, and which I have not been able to grant to him, as it hath been proved to me that he hath been claimed by the English Government from his Catholic Majesty; and I therefore cannot consider him as under Spanish protection.

London, Sept. 8, 1817.

(Signed) JOACHIM CAMPARANO.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 10.—The bookseller L'Huillier has not been conducted to the Conciergerie, as the journals have reported; he is to go into confinement at La Vendee a few days, where he will pass the month's imprisonment to which he has been condemned as the Editor of the first *Gray Man*.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 10.—Lord Lauderdale arrived here yesterday from Ghent. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence arrived on the 7th at Ghent, and left it the next day for Antwerp.—A letter from Paris says, that "it is certain that some of the Exiles included in the Royal Ordinance will shortly obtain permission to return to France. The recd of Marshal Soult, of Messrs. Merlin de Douay, Arnault, and David, has been proposed to the Council of State."

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 24.—Notwithstanding the resolution made by the Allies against the admission of any diplomatic agent at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, we entertain the just hope, that the Monarchs will not refuse to take into attentive consideration the serious differences which exist between our Court and that of Portugal. With respect to the important events which have recently taken place, and probably those which are now passing in the Floridas, it would be in some degree an insult to the enlightened wisdom of the High Allied Powers to doubt of their earnest endeavours to gain information and explanation on the subject of a quarrel, the consequences of which may be incalculable.—*Madrid Gazette*.

NORTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10.—The Chevalier de Onis reached this city only a few hours after the arrival of General Jackson's despatches at the War Department.

It is said, he has brought with him in his portefeuille a protest against the occupation of West Florida by the United States' troops, and a reclamation for its restitution to Spain, which he transmitted to the Executive on the very evening of his arrival.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

GRIMSBY, AUG. 11.—*Mary Stone*, aged 29, was charged on the oath of her sister, Harriet Hampton, with having wilfully murdered a female child, of which she (the prisoner) was the mother, in the month of September, 1816, at Richmond.—The prisoner, who was a most interesting-looking young woman, was placed on the seat near the table, as she appeared too weak to support herself in the usual place where prisoners stand to be arraigned. She seemed quite dejected and worn down; her features, which were remarkably intelligent and expressive, indicated extreme anxiety and emotion. On being arraigned in the usual manner, and called on for her plea, she replied, in a faint but agonized tone of voice, Not Guilty.

The prosecutrix, *Mrs. Harriet Hampton*, was then put into the witness box. She appeared to be a fine young woman, about 19 or 20 years of age. On casting her eyes downwards to where the prisoner sat, she burst into tears, and exclaimed, with great apparent anguish, "O, my sister, my sister!" The prisoner fainted during her sister's agitation, but was speedily recovered; the latter, after having been taken out into the open air, was soon sufficiently well enough to give her evidence, which she did with less apparent embarrassment than might have been expected. She stated, that on the 25th of September, 1816, she slept with her sister, who about two o'clock in the morning was delivered of a female child; it cried, and witness wanted to go for assistance, but the prisoner would not let her. About half past two, the prisoner forced her hand into the infant's mouth so as to choke it, and then thrust the body into a pan under the bed. Witness said she would cry out, but the prisoner threatened, if she did, to kill her. The prisoner left the body in the pan that night, and on the next day made a fire in the room and tried to burn it, but, being alarmed lest the crackling noise it made should be heard, took it off. On the following morning, she carried it down to the copper, burnt it to ashes, and then threw the ashes on a dunghill. The prisoner, witness, and their brother, have 500*l.* in the Bank which was bequeathed to them with the benefit of survivorship.

There was no other evidence for the prosecution. On behalf of the prisoner, *Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes* was called, who stated, that in September, 1816, she lived at Trentham, where she knew the prosecutrix. Witness repeatedly heard the prosecutrix wish for her sister's (the prisoner's) death; saying, that she wanted her money. About three weeks after the marriage of Harriet Hampton, she complained to witness, that the prisoner demanded 3*s.* a week from her husband for the time his wife had lived with her before she knew him; and she added, "I'm afraid she'll get the amount from the trustee, Mr. Smith, who is her friend."

Mr. Justice ABBOTT said, that if they believed the witness for the prosecution, they must convict the prisoner of the horrible crime of the murder of her own new-born child; if they disbelieved her, they must decide that one of the two sisters had infamously conspired against the life of the other, in the shocking expectation of thereby coming a short time sooner to the possession of some small property than she was likely to do in the usual course of things. In either alternative the reflection was most revolting. Nothing was surely more improbable than to believe that a woman in a small house, at the moment occupied, and the thin partition so communicating with the adjoining houses, that what passed in one was audible in the other—nothing, he repeated, could be more improbable, than that a woman should, without making the slightest noise, or expressing the slightest pain, or as to be audible outside her room, have borne the generally severe and sore pains of child-bearing.—There was not, besides, the slightest evidence to shew that any body had seen the prisoner in a state of pregnancy before this occurrence was said to have taken place. If the body was burned in the manner described, how had it happened that the very offensive odour had never attracted notice. Taking the whole statement together, it stood unconfirmed by the testimony which might, were it true, be adduced in its support. If the prisoner had really committed the act in the manner described, nothing was

more unlikely than that she should have quarrelled, and almost immediately after the fact, with the person who balanced her life in her hands.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The unhappy woman was in convulsions almost throughout the trial, but during moments of composure protested her innocence in a distinct tone. Her sister, upon first seeing her, screamed aloud, and continued to cry most bitterly, and to evince, at least outwardly, the deepest sorrow.

Mary Pouller, a delicate looking girl, only thirteen years of age last January, stood charged with the wilful murder of a female bastard child.—Several witnesses proved the birth of this child in a healthy state on the 24th of June. The prisoner seemed fond of it, but it was found dead with her two days afterwards, and with some livid marks about its mouth, which the woman who principally assisted in dressing the child after its birth attributed to something like a convulsion fit.—The chief witness to prove that the child died of a violent death was Mr. Newman, a surgeon, who was decidedly of opinion, from the examination of the infant's head and throat, that it met its death by strangulation and fractures in the head, which caused a rupture of some of the vessels, and an extravasation of blood.—On two of the former witnesses, who chiefly remained with the prisoner and child, being recalled, they repeated their declaration, that her treatment of the child seemed maternally kind and attentive.—The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE KING v. ROBERT HAMPTON.—This was an indictment against the defendant for escaping from the Rules of the King's Bench Prison. It appeared that he had broke the Rules in March 1817, in consequence of which the Marshal was compelled to pay the debt and costs to the amount of 504*l.* 10*s.* After being absent 15 months at Hamburg and other parts of the continent, he was retaken and lodged within the walls.—The defence was, that the defendant had violated a moral, but not a legal obligation, as he had given a bond to the Marshal, who might recover by a civil action.—Mr. Justice ABBOTT, in his charge, declared that there was no doubt that the Rules of the King's Bench were a prison, because the Marshal was liable on an action of escape, if he suffered any prisoner to depart the Rules.—The defendant was found Guilty, and sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county jail.

AUG. 12.—George Chennel and J. Chalcraft were arraigned for the Wilful Murder of O. Chennel and Elizabeth Wilson, at Godalming, on the 10th of November last.

Mr. GURNEY stated the case to the Jury. The deceased Mr. Chennel was a respectable tradesman at Godalming, and a man of considerable property. The prisoner Chennel was his son, and the other prisoner his carman. Eliz. Wilson, the other person murdered, was an old woman, who had been many years his housekeeper. The prisoner Chennel lodged in Godalming, and usually took his meals at his father's, but did not lodge, and it could be proved, had not that filial feeling which a son ought to owe for a father. On the morning of Tuesday, the 11th of November last, about seven o'clock, the town of Godalming was alarmed with the account that Mr. Chennel and his housekeeper were found murdered in their house, which was in the middle of the street, the old gentleman in his bed, and the housekeeper in the front kitchen. They were last seen alive at about eight o'clock on the Monday evening, and from circumstances the murder must have been committed from nine to ten o'clock. The old gentleman was a very regular man, and went to bed usually at nine; his housekeeper sat up after him for some time, and usually retired at ten. He was found in his bed, and therefore it is done after he had retired; she was found in the kitchen, not having been to bed, and work lay near her; it was therefore presumed that it was before her usual time of going to rest. The person also who lived in the next house, and whose bed-room adjoined to Mr. Chennel's, went to bed at ten o'clock, and could hear any thing that passed in his room; did not hear any noise after that hour. In addition to this, a person was passing the house about half-past nine, and heard a scream, and afterwards something fall, but did not suspect any thing of the dreadful deed which was then most probably in perpetration. The next morning, when a farming servant of Mr. Chennel's came to the stable to feed the horses at about six, he found Chalcraft there, as usual. They dressed their horses, and went to the house where usually the old gentleman and his housekeeper would be stirring at that hour. The door was open, but no one appeared; at length Chalcraft went into the front kitchen, and the other heard him calling his master, but no answer. Now it would be proved that the murdered body of the housekeeper lay in such a position that

when he opened the door he must have seen it, and, indeed, must have stepped over it to get to the stair-foot door, and therefore his affecting not to see it was matter of great suspicion. In addition to this, when the alarm was given, he stated that his master was murdered up stairs before he or any one had been up stairs. He was known to be the constant companion of Chennel, and therefore he was immediately sent for, and on searching the box of Chennel two 1*l.* Bank-notes were found, one of them slightly tinged with blood, which notes would be traced to the possession of the father a few days before. The prisoner at once acknowledged the notes had been his father's and said his father gave them to him on the preceding Sunday; he should, however, call evidence to prove that the prisoner, in the early part of Monday, could not pay a sum of eight-pence halfpenny: but about ten o'clock on Monday evening, after the murder was supposed to be committed, he went to the Richmond Arms, in that town, and squandered money very profusely. As they were both suspected, they were required to say where they had been, and whether they were together on the Monday evening. They both agreed that they had not seen each other since the preceding Friday. The falsity of this statement would be abundantly proved, for both Chalcraft and Chennel were seen on the spot at half-past 9 on the evening of the murders, and Chennel was seen standing at the very passage which led to the deceased's house; and a witness afterwards passing by saw a woman walking before the door, apparently on the watch. This woman was one Sarah Hurst, an accomplice; and Chalcraft was seen walking towards his home, Hurst following him; and Chennel at the same time went back to the Richmond Arms, which he had left some time before, he insisting that he went to look after a woman, and was gone so short a time, that the pipe he left behind him was burning when he returned. It was also singular that Chalcraft had a short time before declared that "there would be a bigger blow up before long than Godalming had ever seen." Chennel, the prisoner, was separated from his wife, and was in the constant habit of using invectives against his father and the old woman. He should call Mary Hurst, the accomplice. An accomplice was an infamous character, and ought not to be believed unless confirmed by other testimony; and he was bound to state that this accomplice, Hurst, had accused A and B—he would not mention names, who, upon investigation, were clearly innocent.

All these facts were confirmed by a number of witnesses, from whose evidence it also appeared that Chennel had been heard to wish that his father was dead, and to use violent language against the housekeeper, saying that she made mischief between his father and him. At one time he expressed a hope that he should find her some morning with her throat cut; and if he met the men coming out of the door who had done the murder, he would not tell of it, though he were to be hanged for it himself; and that if he found them both so, he would not be the least sorry; nor even if he committed the murder himself, should he think it any sin.

Sarah Hurst said, that she stood before Mr. Chennel's door to watch at the request of Chalcraft, and heard a scream; then Chalcraft came out and told her they had done for them both.—The evidence of this witness was extremely confused and contradictory, and it was proved that she was in a very perturbed state of mind and had been subject to fits.

The prisoners being called on for their defence,

Chennel gave an account of the transactions of Monday, which he partly read from a paper. The account did not very much vary from the evidence and his previous statement. He persisted in saying that he used the same pipe when he returned to the inn as he had used before he left it.

Chalcraft likewise gave an account of his conduct on Monday, stating what he did at the different hours. He delivered this story, introducing the most minute circumstances; and the most trifling dialogues, without the least stop or embarrassment, in a firm voice, and with great composure of manner. The only symptom of anxiety or agitation that appeared was a quivering in his lips, which he found it necessary to wet frequently with his tongue. He concluded by declaring "what I have said is true, So Help me God."

Mr. Andrews then called witnesses in behalf of Chennel.

James Coles remembered the Monday night when Chennel was murdered. Saw Chennel the prisoner in the shop about eight o'clock at night. He went up the passage of his father's house towards the street. Witness saw no more of him that night. Witness went to him next morning, and found him in bed, and told him what had happened at his father's house. When he heard it, he said, "Lord have mercy upon us, is he quite dead?"

He dressed himself in the clothes he had on the previous night, and witness saw no stain of blood on them.

Mr. Sergeant LENS then summed up at great length, and with great clearness and impartiality, and the Jury almost immediately returned a verdict of Guilty.

The Learned JUDGE then told the prisoners that they had been found guilty by a Jury of their countrymen, after the most patient investigation of their case; and he might now mention what he had studiously abstained from hinting before, that he thought the conclusion they had come to the only one to which any reasonable man could come on the evidence against them. He could not much longer make a demand on their attention, but he could not omit stating to the prisoners the situation in which they stood with regard to the deceased. The one of them stood in the relation of a son—a relation which should always create the utmost reverence and love; the other in that of a servant, which should always command duty and respect. Murder committed in these relations could scarcely admit of aggravation, but the crime in their case had been aggravated by circumstances of almost unexampled atrocity. The one had lifted up his hand, not only against his father, but that father aged and feeble; and the other against a master whom he himself had denominated kind and benevolent. If they had not yet prepared their minds by repentance to supplicate that God whom they had offended, they should employ the few hours that yet remained for that purpose, without uselessly denying their guilt, and endeavour to place their souls in a state to receive pardon in another world for a deed like this. He had now only to pronounce the awful sentence of the law, which was, that they be taken to prison, and on Friday next carried to the place of execution, to be hung by the neck till dead, and their bodies afterwards to be given to be dissected. The prisoners were then led away, Chalcraft protesting that he was "as innocent as the child unborn," and Chennel saying nothing. The latter seems a person about 40; he is a stout made man, rather inclined to be corpulent, with the outline of a good face, apparently rendered heavy and dull by the effects of indolence and irregular habits. He was dressed in a black jockey coat, a striped waistcoat, and a black neckerchief. He displayed, on his entrance into Court, the utmost indifference to his situation, and did not appear to be much touched by any thing that occurred. The prisoner Chalcraft appeared in a smock-frock, with a coloured handkerchief tied carelessly about his neck; he had all the rustic appearance of his situation, joined to a considerable degree of acuteness in his eye and general intelligence in his countenance; he seemed secure and confident, but at the same time earnest and attentive.

George Chennel, aged 38, and William Chalcraft, aged 50 years, were executed on Friday morning, at a quarter past eleven o'clock, in Godalming Meadows.—The culprits, since their conviction, evinced the greatest apathy. They were conducted to Guildford Gaol on the night they were convicted, placed in the condemned cells, and double ironed. On Thursday the Rev. Mr. Mann came down to attend them. He remained on Thursday night with them a considerable time, entreating them, as the only reparation they could make to society, to relieve the minds of the people, by acknowledging their guilt. The culprits declared that they were "innocent as the child unborn of the murders of Mr. Chennel and Mary Wilson."—On Thursday evening, Mrs. Chennel, the wife of George Chennel, visited him with her child, a fine lad about six years of age. The moment Chennel saw them, he burst into tears, and embraced her most affectionately. They were left together in the cell for about 20 minutes, and when they parted, his wife was in a dreadful state of anguish; he did not seem to feel so much as when they met. He persisted to his wife that he was innocent of the crime for which he was doomed to die. In a short time afterwards a more afflicting scene took place, Chalcraft's wife and six children presented themselves at the gaol door to take "a last living leave" of the husband and father. The interview was overpowering to the spectators. The agonizing shrieks of the mother, the heavy groans of the father, and the cries of the children, would have pierced a marble heart.—Mrs. Chalcraft used the following emphatic words when she was sufficiently recovered as to be able to speak:—"Oh! my dear Will, tell me the truth; as a man, who stands before God, and is going to die, if you are guilty of the murder, pray, for God's sake, don't hide any thing, and have the weight of guilt upon your conscience when you are dying." Chalcraft replied, "My dear, I am innocent of the murder, or I would confess it."—Mrs. Chalcraft was about to leave the cell, when she presented the babe she held in her hand to Chalcraft to kiss; she then exclaimed "Oh, God! to-morrow this child is just twelve months old, and your father then is to die. I hope

God will be a father to my children." They then embraced, and were separated by the gablers.—The Rev. Mr. Mann was with the criminals on Friday morning as early as six o'clock, and continued praying to them until half past eight;—they still persisted that they were not guilty. Mr. Mann hesitated for a considerable time before he would administer the Sacrament to them. After some time spent in protestations of their innocence, the Worthy Divine cautioned them not to take sin to their souls by partaking of so divine an ordinance with a lie in their mouths.—They continued to declare their innocence after the Sacrament was administered; they were bound by ropes, and at about half-past nine they were placed in a waggon, upon which was erected a platform, which they were to be launched from under the gallows. When the procession began to move, Chennel once changed colour, but he soon became composed, and did not move a muscle during the remainder of the way; he was totally unaffected by the surrounding multitude; he seemed as insensible as a block of wood, and kept his eyes fixed upon the platform all the time, until the moment he arrived under the gallows (except once, when he answered a question of Mr. Mann's), and he cast his eyes up at it and sighed. Chalcraft, during the whole of the time, responded to the prayers of the Clergyman, and seemed sensibly affected with his awful situation. The procession arrived on the fatal spot about eleven o'clock; the place is surrounded by hills, and thousands had assembled at the place of execution. On the left hand of the criminals was the farm lately occupied by young Chennel.—When the platform was under the gallows, the executioner asked Chennel to mount upon it; he sprang up with surprising vigour and boldness, and stood firm, without betraying the most remote symptoms of fear during the time the executioner tied the rope round his neck. During that time a gentleman, for whom Chalcraft had worked, was in deep conversation with him; Chalcraft had promised him (his own words) "to tell him the whole pedigree of the affair when he came to the place of execution." The gentleman entreated him to fulfil his promise; Chalcraft trembled very much but recovering himself, he again protested his innocence of the murders.—When the procession was on the road, Mr. Mann earnestly entreated Chennel to make a confession; and told him that he had no right to expect mercy unless he acknowledged his crimes, if it was only for the purpose of preventing innocent persons from suffering for the crimes which they had committed. Mr. Mann then put the question (which we above allude to) direct to Chennel in the most solemn manner, "Did you, or did you not, commit the murder, or assist at all in it?"—Chennel lifted up his eyes, and said, in reply, "I never had any concern in the murder." When Chalcraft was desired to ascend the scaffold, he trembled very much, and looked anxiously round. It was thought he would have made a confession, but he shook hands with a gentleman, and again repeated his avowal of innocence. He then mounted the scaffold, and the rope being adjusted round his neck, the Rev. Mr. Mann ascended, and held a conversation with him; he said that they were on the very verge of the grave, but it was not too late to make a full confession; and he entreated them, if they, as dyers, had any regard for their souls, not to die denying the truth. Chennel replied, "What I have asserted is the truth." These were his last words.—Chalcraft was deeply engaged in prayer, and made no answer. Mr. Mann then prayed with them, and having left the fatal apparatus, they were launched into eternity. Chennel was a great deal convulsed. Chalcraft died almost instantly. After hanging an hour, they were cut down, and their bodies were given to Mr. Pars, surgeon, at Godalming, for dissection.—It will probably be recollected, that Chalcraft gave as a reason for refusing to see the dead body of his master, the shuddering feeling which he had viewed the man murdered at Petersfield. From what has since transpired, there is every probability that his reason for disliking the sight was the same in both cases, namely, his connexion with the act of murder. It is singular that he and Chennel were at the place at the time the four crimes were perpetrated, and that some of the clothes of the victims were found near Godalming where Chalcraft lived. Another murder, it will be recollected too, was perpetrated at Farnham, and the two criminals were there at the time, while the body found in the house appeared to be one of Chennel's father. Other acts of the kind have been attributed to them, though on so good foundation; and, if the reports of the people in the quarter can be believed, they would appear to have proved about like wild beasts, whose appetite for spoils and blood is as keen as that of a hungry tiger. The person whom they murdered was a respected man. His murderer was his only

J. Bentley and J. Beck, Cornhill, watch-makers. Attornies,
Messrs. Mayhew, Price, and Styan, Chancery-lane.

THERE is now talk of an approaching war between England and the United States. It is not attributed to the seizure of Pensacola, which it is universally believed will be made the best of, as the phrase is, by Spain. Neither is it supposed that we are to obey the call of the Indians, however we may have helped to increase their trouble with the Americans by inciting them formerly to war; for the Ministerial Papers have proved that we guaranteed them no future assistance. The supposition is that the execution of Mr. ARBUTHNOT will be made the ground of war; and yet the principal Government Journal and the Opposition one, seem equally agreed not to discuss this apparent outrage, till they have heard what the Americans have to say upon it. But an extraordinary sensation was made on the Stock Exchange last Thursday by an immense sale of Stock, on the part of a respectable house; and "this circumstance," says the *Chronicle*, "coupled with the tone which the Government Journals have held ever since the Americans took possession of Florida, gave rise to a suspicion that there is a correspondence on foot not altogether of an amicable nature." The latter is very probable. As long as certain retrospective yearnings exist in a particular quarter, or rather as long as the conduct of Monarchical Governments naturally renders them jealous of the growth of republics, so long there will be a tendency to angry correspondence. But there are readers who think they discern very different symptoms in the tone of the Government journals; and for our parts, though we are sure their masters would very readily put down America if they could, North and South, and though we never held them for very wise personages, yet we think there is something in the nature of the present times which would almost instinctively hinder them from going to war with any one. It would at any rate be extreme folly in them to do so. They cannot afford it in any way. They have neither money to spare; nor character for faith to begin with; nor Allies that they can put to any hazard; nor armies that they can venture to send to such a distance; nor, in short, such an honest and kindly peace as they can dare to trifle with and disturb. It is a knave that has got a hold on them, owing to their bad practices and insincerity, and that will give them up to ruin if they do not continue to keep it quiet and let it extort their money. And yet it is impossible to say what desperate measures they may resort to, from folly and resentment in the first instance, and on the difficulty of scraping together this very money in the second. At all events, our opinion on this subject is twofold; first, that the Ministers would gladly go to war if they could with America; and second, that the great and perhaps insurmountable hindrance to it is their fear of it's

breaking up the peace of Europe. If they do go to war in the teeth of this danger, we shall conclude, either that they are foolish and resentful to a degree of which we did not suppose even them capable, or that they see the inevitable approach of a war whether they commence it or not, and perhaps of a coalition or secret understanding, little looked for at present, among the lovers of liberty on the two Continents.

A remarkable document has appeared in the daily Papers,—a Secret Memorial addressed to the Allied Powers on the present state of France; but even if we had room for a twentieth part of it, our Readers might well be spared the tediousness, inconsistency, obscurity, and dotage of even that; for the whole paper is remarkable for nothing but its sovereign impertinence, being neither more nor less than a request on the part of the desperate Ultra-Royalists in France, that the Allies would please to constitute them Ministers to Louis the 18th, instead of his present ones. That this is a treasonable proceeding on the part of persons eternally calling out about treason, is clear; and that they will get no punishment for it, at least from the King, is pretty clear also,—Louis either being secretly implicated in their wishes himself, or at all events too many of his personal friends and his own family. We rather believe the latter; for his infirmities are not of a nature to dispose him to irritable activity, and he loves a reputation for being shrewd and apophthegmatical, which can be obtained among the liberal. Even the *Courier*, who used so to laud the legimitates and all their expectations, now says that there is no hope of retracing the march of revolutionary events. "The thing," he says, "is impossible"; and he adds, with an extraordinary piece of homage to a truth, (so strongly does it press upon him) that, "if possible, it would be most unfortunate for the interests of humanity." What the *Courier* growing a little Jacobinical again! Oh there can be no doubt, that the King and his brother legimitates have given up all hopes of what he alludes too; and that these Ultra-Royalists plague them dreadfully. But see the inconsistencies that clog them all at every step. The *Courier* wonders how any set of men can have the face to call upon the Allies to dictate Ministers to a King. Here he forgets his own late Ultra-Royalism and his former Jacobinism both. The Allies, he says, must not dictate Ministers to a king, and yet he cheered them on the other day when they were dictating a king to a whole people! Ever while you live, the many for the few! Even the Ultras come to nothing, if they shew as little respect for one person, as they have done for millions.

"It was stated, in a Morning paper, (says the *Courier*) that Madame BERTRAND had arrived in the River, from St. Helena. Upon inquiry we find that it is not Madame BERTRAND, but her maid, and who, with her husband, and a servant of BONAPARTE, have been ordered to depart from England."—The *Courier* does not say where these persecuted people are to go.—The *Star* of last night, however, asserts that Madame BERTRAND has arrived in the General Kidd, and that she is at present detained on board the *Flamer* off Gravesend,—the Government not allowing her to land in England.

PROTEST OF COUNT BERTRAND.

Longwood, April 13, 1818.
"MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,—Dr. O'Meara made known to me yesterday, that in consequence of an order emanating from you, he was obliged to quit this Island. On this occasion I have the honour to request you to consider, that M. O'Meara was given us by your Government on our demand, and by way of substitute, for a French Physician;—that he has our confidence;—that the Emperor has been for seven months affected with a chronic disease in the liver, a disease mortal in this country, and occasioned by the want of exercise, which he has been unable to take for two years, from the manner in which you have abused, and still abuse your powers;—that things are come to that pass that the patient requires attendance every day; that for two years you have been wishing to dismiss M. O'Meara, to substitute M. Baxter in his place;—that, notwithstanding your reiterated applications, the Emperor has constantly refused to receive this Physician, for whom he has an invincible repugnance. Consider that if you take from him M. O'Meara, without supplying his place by a French or Italian Physician already known, you oblige this Prince to the destitute of all assistance. He is determined on this point. His agony will be the more painful; but the sufferings of the body are temporary; whereas the opprobrium which such ferocious conduct stamps on the character of your nation will be eternal.—I am instructed—1st. To declare that Dr. O'Meara is the only Physician on this rock in whom the patient has any confidence. 2d. To protest against his dismissal with whatever pretext it may be attempted to be coloured, unless it be the consequence of a legal decision.—I have the honour to be, Monsieur le Gouverneur, your very humble and very obedient servant,
(Signed) "Count BERTRAND."

"To Governor Lieut.-Col. Sir Hudson Lowe."

Her MAJESTY has experienced so much relief from the united talents of her physicians and Mr. KEATE, as to be able to resume her accustomed exercise in her garden chair, without its producing any recurrence of those spasmodic affections, which have heretofore caused such alarming effects during almost the slightest motion. Every precaution, indeed, is taken to avoid any material alteration of her MAJESTY'S position, in her removal from her chamber to her chair; and the horse is led in the gentlest and most careful manner, so as to make the motion almost imperceptible. Her Majesty's appetite also continues unimpaired; but, notwithstanding all these favourable circumstances, it is not probable that she will speedily be removed from Kew.—*Morning paper.*

It is generally believed that her MAJESTY has undergone an operation by which the water on her chest has been withdrawn. The attendance of Mr. KEATE, the surgeon, and the relief she has enjoyed, seem to countenance this report; but it is attempted to be kept a secret.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Sir FRANCIS BORDERT, we are told, with other public spirited individuals, will be present on Tuesday at the dinner at the Horns Tavern, to be given by the Friends of Reform, and of its venerable, consistent, and altogether excellent advocate, Major CARTWRIGHT. Mr. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD is to preside.

On Thursday Mr. Alderman WATMAN held a ward-mote at St. Bride's, when Mr. FIGGINS proposed Mr. R. TAYLOR, the eminent printer, as a proper person to represent the ward in the Common Council. Mr. CLARK was proposed, but stated that he would not persevere on this occasion, but offer himself on the first vacancy. Mr. TAYLOR was then declared duly elected.

HUSSEY'S CONFESSION.—Mr. RUDGE, of Limehouse, has published a statement, together with Hussey's confession, which only differs from what has appeared before in being more minute. It says, that he was the proposer and planner of the robbery, and stood watching opposite the house, while two other men entered and murdered Mr. BIRD and his housekeeper; that they afterwards went into the Park and shared the property; and that on his inquiring four or five days afterwards, he found that they had sailed in their ship to the East Indies.

SOLEMN OFFENDERS.—In our last, we noticed briefly the case of the *Rev. Robert Clarke*, a man of fortune, and Lecturer at Hexham, who escaped, on a point of law, the full punishment due for having first seduced a simple girl of eighteen, (*Eliz. Carr*) then abandoned the unhappy creature to her fate, and finally closed his career of profligacy by leaving his unfortunate offspring to be nurtured and provided for by the parish. On the trial, there was something of an attempt to throw a slur on the poor girl's previous conduct, but it totally failed—for the burler of Mrs. SNAFFO, (the lady in whose house the injured creature lived) swore that he had never witnessed anything incorrect in her behaviour.—This vile attempt might certainly have been made by the Reverend Gentleman's Counsel without his concurrence; but when a man of fifty can deliberately betray, and subsequently abandon a poor young creature—quite young enough to be his own child,—leaving also the innocent offspring to its fate, one is rather prone to suspect, that he would not much hesitate at any line of defence, which he might suppose would tend to lessen the odium of his proceedings. In this however he or his Counsel failed; and though the Reverend Gentleman has avoided all the legal penalties of his guilt,—though he may at this very moment be congratulating himself that he has escaped in pocket, yet of this the Lecturer of Hexham may be assured, that while truth and justice and sensibility remain on earth, his falsehood and injustice and brutality will be remembered. He may go and count his pitiful savings,—he may or may not continue to violate in his own person all the decencies and charities of life, while he is lecturing others on their due and careful performance of them,—but the public hatred and contempt must be his inevitable portion, at least till he has attempted all in his power to soften the condition of her who owes her wretchedness to his guilt.—Yet had as this orthodox case is, the reader doubtless remembers even a worse in the same publication,—that of a dissenter named *Shipman*. We shall not pollute our pages with any further recital of this wretch's hideous proceedings. A verdict, too, was obtained against him, however inadequate—so he will suffer according to law as well as justice.

Last Wednesday Sir WILLIAM GARROW set off from Monmouth for the purpose of holding the Assizes at Gloucester, but was not able to reach that place before twelve o'clock at night. It was suggested that it might be illegal to open the Commission on Thursday instead of Wednesday, the day specified, but as Sir WILLIAM did not at first consider it of much consequence, it was opened; and on Thursday morning the Juries were sworn in and other proceedings commenced. Mr. Justice HORNBY, however, arrived about three o'clock, when a consultation was held, and it was then determined that it would be very dangerous to proceed with the trials. The Court was therefore adjourned until Saturday, and the Under-Sheriff went off express to the Lord Chancellor, in order to learn when the Assizes might be legally held, or whether it was necessary that a new commission should be made out. This delay has caused great confusion at Gloucester; the witnesses were lamenting their loss of time, and lawyers and their clients were seen running about in all directions. It is not known how long this state of things will last, as the Lord Chancellor may think it necessary to summon the Privy Council together.

On Monday afternoon, the remains of Miss POPE, of theatrical celebrity, were removed from Brompton for interment in the vault of St. Martin's church. The carriage of Dr. ASKE and two others followed the mourning coaches. No funeral pomp attracted the notice of those who in her life-time were charmed with her captivating talents.

It is stated in an American paper, that a ship of about 375 tons was ready to be launched from one of their ship-yards, which is actually to be fitted up with a steam engine and apparatus, as a steam packet ship for crossing the Atlantic.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 332.

THE LATE MISS POPE.

Neither these dangers, nor the earliest as well as greatest praise that an actress could receive, have had any effect on the steady, unassuming, and unaffected genius of Miss POPE, of whom CHURCHILL, in the ancient character of poet and prophet united, and in the midst of the most gallant satire upon others, spoke his perfect approbation.

With all the native vigour of sixteen,
Among the merry group conspicuous seen,
See lively POPE advance in jig and trip,
Corinna, Cherry, Honeycomb, and Snip.
Not without art, but yet to nature true,
She charms the town with humour just, yet new.
Cheer'd by her promise, we the less deplore
The fatal time when CLIVE shall be no more.

ROSCIAU.

This anticipation of Miss POPE's resemblance to Mrs. CLIVE, who excelled in hoydens and romps as well as intriguing chambermaids, does not seem to have been perfectly justified in the former character; but in the latter we ourselves can witness to that lively nature which seems determined to survive her very powers, and the picture of Mrs. CLIVE's genius, if not of her characters, might still be drawn for Miss POPE:—

In spite of outward blemishes she shone
For humour fam'd and humour all her own.
Easy, as if at home, the stage she trod,
Nor sought the critic's praise nor fear'd his rod.
Original in spirit and in ease
* She pleas'd by hiding all attempts to please.

It has not been my fortune to see Miss POPE in her former days and characters, but if her humour is still so powerful, when her powers of voice and of action have become so weak, it is easy to imagine her former excellence. Her genius however is of a very lasting nature for it does not depend upon bodily exertion. The stage, as CHURCHILL says with respect to Mrs. CLIVE, appears to be her own room: she never indulges in that excess of action which is intended to supply the want of active countenance, and which would be so astounding to Englishmen in real life; she never talks to the audience, she does not exhibit all she can when her character will not warrant the display, and with the same judgment she never affects what she cannot do. One of her great beauties is a most judicious emphasis of speech that unites the qualities of reading and of talking; for it has all the strength of the one tempered by the familiarity of the other. Her general style of acting indeed may be termed emphatic, not because like Mrs. DAVENPORT, who is a very sensible actress in other respects, she digs, as it were, into particular words with her voice and her action, but because she relieves with much art the uniform temperance of her manner by that variety of tone which appears the natural result of a person's obedience to feelings without any attempt either to repress or to elevate them. This is peculiarly observable in her performance of Mrs. Candour in the *School for Scandal*, in which her affected sentiments are so minutely hidden by the natural turns of her voice, that it is no wonder her scandal carries perfect conviction to every body around her. Her humour is perfectly adapted to this affection of truth, for it is of that dry sort which a person of little judgment might mistake for seriousness, and it is so perfectly equalized with her immediate feelings, that in scenes of cool contemptuous defiance or of anger affecting coolness, as in the character of *Lady Courtland* in the *School for Friends*, she never passes those limits at which the actor's adherence

to his author ends, and his mere wish to please the audience commences.

In parts of mere farce, like that of stupid *Audrey* in *As You Like It*, Miss POPE must yield, I think, to Mrs. MATROCKS, but in true comic humour and in temperate unaffected nature she yields to no actress on the stage, and it is a very considerable praise to her judgment and her general manners that in the present rare gentility of the stage she is the only natural performer of the old gentlewoman. With features neither naturally good nor flexible, she manages a surprising variety of expression, and with a voice originally harsh and now enfeebled by age, her variety of tone is still more surprising. None of her deficiencies in short are acquired, and she contrives that they shall injure none of her excellencies. With perpetual applause to flatter her and a long favouritism to secure her, she has no bad habits; and when even the best of our actors are considered, it is astonishing how much praise is contained in that single truth.—*Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres.*

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—In the Court of Chancery yesterday, the LORD CHANCELLOR, on coming into Court, proceeded to give judgment. He said that it came before him by a motion for the injunction being dissolved which he had, on an *ex parte* statement, granted last Saturday. When he granted that injunction, he did it on the condition of immediate notice being given to the defendants, because he had very considerable doubts whether he ought to have granted it or not; but he wished these doubts to be removed, not by any opinion of his own, but by a cool and dispassionate discussion at the Bar. The Bill went into a long detail of the two Acts of Parliament passed in 1810 and 1812, and it also described the various dealings of the defendants. It would therefore be necessary for him to read these Acts now, and to make some observations on them. (Here his Lordship at great length went over the different clauses of the Acts.) The result of the whole was, that by the first Act the Proprietors were constituted a corporate body, and had powers vested in them, which the Legislature gave them very particular directions how to discharge. He might lay it down as a principle of law, that while the powers vested in select parts of a Corporation could be exercised by the select parts of that Corporation, it was impossible for him to say that a body of men could assume powers which were not given them by the Act of the Legislature. The general assembly of proprietors in this case might give advice; at least they might appoint a Select Committee to give such advice, but that Committee had no power to dictate to the General or Sub-Committee what they ought to do. If it was true, as was alleged, that the General Committee was not a valid one, and that the Sub-Committee was in the same state, by not acting agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, then the question before him was, whether the Corporation could any longer exercise their powers, and he must judge of that as he would do in the laws made relative to corporate bodies. The question, however, might as well be avoided, for the benefit of all parties.—It would perhaps be as well for him not to go into the affidavits at all: yet he felt very much that this speculation was going on at an immense hazard. Of this he was very deeply convinced, but how was it possible for him to interfere in a case where the powers of the Committee were settled by Act of Parliament? He had given the case his most serious attention, and after weighing all the circumstances in his mind, he was decidedly of opinion, that he could not support this injunction, on account of the absence of parties; this was not the only reason, for he also was convinced that no case whatever had been made out to justify him in continuing the injunction.—The injunction was accordingly dissolved.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 4.—MR. SERGEANT BEST.

"Quick wits be commonly apt to take, unapt to keep: more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; even like over-sharp tools whose edges be very soon turned."

Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster.

WHEN we reflect upon the many qualifications necessary for a perfect Advocate, according to the mode in which law is now administered in this country;—when we remember that he must possess much more than the great pattern of eloquence required in an orator;—that he ought to be gifted not only with extraordinary powers of language—with great learning general and particular, but also with discretion and a peculiar quickness, acumen, and cunning, apparently inconsistent with his higher and nobler faculties, it makes us despair of ever beholding at our Bar an individual so endowed. Experience too shews, that such despair is not ill-founded; for most of the qualifications above enumerated are rare even in their separate excellence, and few have ever figured in the profession who have enjoyed more than two or three in combination. To go no further back than the memory of some of our younger legal aspirants—MINGAY was shrewd and forcible, but vain and ignorant; ERSKINE was eloquent and energetic, but wanted much legal knowledge and a little legal cunning; GARROW had quickness and cunning beyond any of his rivals, but was deficient in the lowest elements of learning; and GRAY, with scholarship, a knowledge of his profession both in its magnitude and in its minuteness, had scarcely a spark of eloquence, and was outwitted by men of half his talents and one-tenth part of his attainments. But as there are in the Law so many different departments, room is found for men of all kinds—the dullest can obtain employment, and the brightest, if he will at first condescend to a few of the tricks of trade, and if he have sufficient firmness, may make occasions for the display of his powers.

The subject of the present criticism is taken from the Court of Common Pleas, with the proceedings of which the public at large is comparatively but little acquainted. The smallness of all our Courts renders it impossible that many visitors should be admitted; and, generally speaking, an opinion is formed of the merits of Advocates from the reports in the newspapers of trials in which they have been concerned: but it is somewhat singular, that while every day a long detail is given of the business of the King's Bench, little or no notice is taken of the Common Pleas. It has surprised many persons, that while in the former the cause-paper is overloaded, so that one Judge is almost incompetent to superintend the decisions; in the latter they are comparatively few, though frequently important. Some have attributed this disparity to a want of confidence in the Judges; but surely this is paying an ill-compliment to the understanding of the Juries. Supposing however this conjecture to a certain extent correct, I feel convinced, that did our public journals pay more attention to the business of the Common Pleas, the actions there tried would very soon be multiplied: Plaintiffs, who do not generally object to publicity, though Defendants may shun it, are unwilling to institute a proceeding in a place where it will probably never be heard of beyond the walls; and they are besides probably little acquainted with the qualifications of the various Counsel, whose practice in London is chiefly confined to that Court. Yet it is an almost undisputed fact, by those whose business it is to attend to the proceedings in Westminster-Hall, that the Advocates in the Common Pleas, as a body, are superior to those of the King's Bench.

In two important particulars the former have a decided advantage over their rivals: the one results from the smaller number of actions they have to try, and the longer

time that may consequently be devoted to them; so that a Serjeant has more favourable opportunities of employing his oratorical talents: the other is, that the Judges in the Common Pleas do not exercise quite the same controul over the Serjeants. Perhaps this may result partly from the equality of *Brotherhood*, which they recognize whenever they make a remark; but it principally arises from other circumstances:—true it is, that one or two of the Judges have endeavoured to assert and maintain an authority equal to that of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; but the only one of them who has any pretensions to such a sway is Sir V. GIBBS, who very seldom presides. Mr. Justice DALLAS is too much of a gentleman to engage in the contest; Mr. Justice BURROUGH is too recently elevated to risk it, and Mr. Justice PARK—but he is too properly appreciated to need the assignment of any reason why his influence is not greater either with Attornies or Counsel, whenever he happens to be upon the Bench at *Nisi Prius*.

But it is time to speak of Mr. Sergeant BEST, who is one of the principal ornaments of this Court, and who enjoys the greatest share of business: I do not hesitate to say, that his qualifications as an Advocate before a Jury (for I confine myself to that) are probably more eminent than those of any other man now practising in Westminster-Hall. In particular points probably several individuals could be named who are his equals, if not his superiors—one in legal knowledge, another in perspicuity, a third in subtlety,

Qui juris nodos, et legum ænigmata solvat;—

but most of these have little or nothing else to recommend them, and either of those qualities alone, or even one or two of them united in the same person, are insufficient. Mr. Sergeant BEST however possesses perspicuity and acuteness, if it do not amount to subtlety, in a very striking degree, and they are combined with several other important requisites noticed in the commencement. In mere legal knowledge, the dry business of the profession, he is unquestionably defective, and to legal learning, if I may use the distinction, he makes no pretension. Let me add however, that of the former he is not by any means ignorant; for constant practice, even without study, must unavoidably have communicated to him some information relative to the forms and machinery of the Law: he has not, like many legal pedants, devoted his whole reading to them; he has left them, and wisely, to mechanical heads competent to nothing else: he has however imperceptibly become familiar with the more useful parts even of this branch: a man like him need not sit down like an ordinary plodder in pleas and demurrers, to hammer things through the substance of his skull; he obtains in such matters what some call an instinctive knowledge, because they are unable to trace how it is acquired.

His general information regarding literature, the arts, and matters of taste, is principally of the same kind, for he does not appear to have been very regularly educated: he has however mixed with the world, (of which indeed a Court of Justice may be considered in some sort an epitome), and, aware probably of his own deficiencies, he seems to have taken pains to supply them; and his knowledge, at least of the superficies of things, is such, and his prudence and ingenuity in turning all he gains to the best account so great, that he seldom or never betrays his ignorance. Yet there are not a few lawyers, who, because he happens not to have trodden in the laborious, tangled, and lower walks of the profession, affect to look upon him as a pretender: when he is successfully addressing a Jury, they will sometimes be heard to mutter with a sneer, that he is vapid or frivolous, by which is to be understood only that they do not possess the eloquence he is displaying, and which they have not generosity enough to acknowledge. At the same time, I am quite ready to allow all

that can be fairly said against the solidity of his attainments; all I contend for is, the superiority of his natural powers, improved and almost perfected by habit. Undoubtedly he is one of those "quick wits, apt to take but unapt to keep; more quick to enter speedily than to pierce far," but then I answer that this aptness to take, and this faculty of entering speedily into a subject, is exactly what is most wanted in a *Nisi Prius* Counsel: heavy learning may sometimes, but will not often be useful, and slowness of perception and comprehension can never be of the slightest advantage to any man in any situation.

From what has been said, it will be gathered that I think highly of the oratorical powers of Mr. Sergeant BEST. I am inclined to believe that few men of late years, (perhaps none since the time of ESKINE) have at times gained more influence not only over the feelings but sometimes even over the understandings of a Jury! His general stile of speaking is extremely energetic and forcible—his heart always seems to be in what he is uttering, and in such a case it seldom happens that he does not carry the hearts of his hearers along with him:—yet notwithstanding his great practice, he is not always fluent; he has been known even to make a dead stand, and has not very unfrequently a hesitation, which proceeds, not from a want of words, but from a superabundance of thoughts: his mind is so full of what he ought to say, that the ordinary channel seems choked, and it runs over and interrupts the regular stream of his utterance. In one view this is a drawback upon his impressiveness; but as it is said that "some men's excellences serve them but as enemies," so his defects sometimes serve him as friends, for this very hesitation begets a strong interest in his favour. Mr. Justice DALLAS, who when at the bar was one of its most elegant and accomplished orators, never began a speech without much of this apparent difficulty of enunciation; in him it was the effect of art, but with Mr. Sergeant BEST it is the effect of nature, and the consequence of zealous impetuosity. His whole stile is unstudied and free from any kind of affectation: when he says any thing well, it is always without effort; and though he very rarely attempts a florid ornamental or even a declamatory manner, he seldom renders it painful by failure or offensive by overstrained exertion. He has not much fancy or imagination, (as the terms are indifferently used) and does not affect to speak as if he had.

His action is like his speaking, easy without carelessness, and varied without pretence: perhaps he uses his right hand too much—or I should rather say, his left hand too little; for he has such an impressive and imposing way of stretching forth his right hand, when he is pathetically endeavouring to work upon the minds of the Jury, that his hearers would much regret to see it restrained. He has besides the advantage of a sharp piercing eye, and an animated countenance capable of great variety of expression. It used to be said of Sir W. GARROW, that he was an actor as well as an advocate—that when silent, he ceased not to address the Jury by the change of his features; to a certain degree, this power is enjoyed and employed by Mr. Sergeant BEST; it is much the same as the bye-play upon the stage, and some counsel, whose leaden visages can express little else but their dullness, call it unfair and ungentlemanly. They forget or never know that an advocate is nothing but an actor, who invents the dialogue of his own part; the plot being supplied him; and they might just as reasonably object to his being eloquent, because they cannot put three sentences together, as to his availing himself of this or any of the other faculties God has bestowed upon him.

In another respect, also, he makes a nearer approach to the excellence of Sir W. GARROW than any other man at the Bar, not excepting Mr. SCARLETT, or Mr. GURNEY, who is ingenious in this way too, and of whom I shall speak hereafter,—I mean the mode in which he worms out

the truth and exposes the guilt of a profligate witness:—Mr. Serjeant Best is always ready with expedients which he can vary indefinitely; he proceeds by slow and wily degrees—winds round his purpose—detects first one falsehood, then another, until the witness is confounded in his complicated perjuries, and is at last compelled to free himself by avowing the truth. Sir W. Garrow saw through a designing scoundrel at a glance,—the vicious to him were, as STERNE supposes men in the planet Mercury,—absolutely vitrified; he beheld the darkest and deepest workings of the heart by a perfect intuition; and in this faculty Mr. Serjeant Best is far his inferior, for it is quite independent of acuteness or cunning: he dares not, like Sir W. Garrow, attack a smooth hypocrite point-blank, exposing his falsehood, and certain of success, while by-standers are astonished at his hardihood. This constitutes the chief difference between these two individuals, for in point of shrewdness and ingenuity in putting a question, they may be considered nearly upon a level; but Mr. Serjeant Best is obliged to be more wary, to take more care that he stands upon solid ground, and that by imputing untruth to a witness, he does not make the Jury revolt at his unjust severity.

There is one peculiarity about this Gentleman that deserves remark:—

Nulla ferè causa est, in qua non semina lilem Moverit,—

says the satirist, and it is probably as true of London as of Rome: at least, if causes here do not so frequently owe their origin to women, it very seldom happens, unless it be merely a commercial matter, that a woman has not something to do with them, either as a promoter, a party, or a witness. Now Mr. Serjeant Best, though not young, and though much tormented by the gout, is a man of considerable gallantry, in the ordinary sense of the word: of course, this has reference only to what passes in Court, where he always seems to treat the softer sex with peculiar lenity; if it fall to his lot to examine a pretty girl, on whatever side she is a witness, he can scarcely find in his heart to be the least uncivil to her. Let her evidence be what it may, he appears to look upon her as “a palace for the crowned truth to dwell in,” and he cannot easily be brought to believe, that falsehood may have there taken up her abode. At least this is an error on the right side; great consideration is undoubtedly due to a female in such an unwonted situation, and great delicacy in not unnecessarily insulting her by imputations upon her veracity, can hardly be imputed as a fault to any man. It much too frequently happens, that witnesses of this sex are treated with needless rudeness, if not with wanton coarseness.

This then is the general summary of the merits and defects of Mr. Serjeant Best: he is superficial, both in legal and in general knowledge; but his talents and his prudence enable him to bring his small stock to the best market: he is eloquent in speech, and impressive in action; he is acute, ready, and ingenious: let him be assisted by a junior Counsel, who can answer formal objections, and success is very possible in a bad, but almost certain in a good cause. With his political conduct and opinions I have nothing to do, and I am glad of it.

AMICUS CURIE.

[No. 5, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.]

MORE OF MR. JUSTICE PARK.

“Mr. Justice Park, who presided at the Crown Bar, closed the proceedings on Wednesday afternoon, leaving three causes, viz. the King v. Crapp, the King v. the Mayor of Saltash, and the King v. Swan, to stand over to the next assizes. In the usual disappointment of the parties concerned, who had attended with their witnesses, at a considerable expense; and who will now have to endure all the pain of suspense, until March or April next;

when they will be obliged to attend at Launceston, which will greatly increase the expense, being at a greater distance. The assizes for Somerset do not commence until Monday; so that there was no want of time to go through the business at Bodmin. We have heard a cause assigned for his Lordship's abrupt departure, which we can hardly suppose well-founded. It is said, he had engaged to dine with Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, at his seat at Killerton, near Exeter, on Thursday, and that he left Bodmin at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of keeping his appointment.”—*West Briton, Cornwall paper.*

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY,

Friday, Aug. 7.

PRIVILEGES OF THE JEWS.—BEDFORD CHARITY.

On this day week Sir S. ROMILLY was heard on behalf of certain Jews, of the names of Joseph and Lyon, inhabitant house-keepers of the town of Bedford, who claimed to be admitted to the benefits of the Bedford charity, founded by Edward VI., and subsequently endowed by Sir William Harpur. It consists of a grammar school, a preparatory school, an establishment on the plan of Dr. Bell, and a number of almshouses; and fees and rewards are given on the binding of apprentices, the completion of their articles, and the putting out to service the poor daughters of the inhabitants.

This day the SOLICITOR-GENERAL appeared on behalf of the trustees to resist the application of the petitioners. It was to be remarked, that from the earliest time, down to the Commonwealth, Jews had been always considered by our laws not merely as aliens, but as alien enemies, and perpetual alien enemies, infidels who could derive no benefit from the constitution or establishments of this kingdom. Even as late as the reign of Jac. I. when Calvin's case was decided by the twelve Judges, assisted by the Lord Chancellor, the old illiberal spirit had to a great degree prevailed. It was quite clear, that at the foundation of the charity, Jews were not in the contemplation, either of the King or of the benefactor; and, by the qualifications required for trustees in the subsequent Statutes, it was equally evident, that it was never intended that they should fill that office. A Jew could not be a member of the corporation, nor churchwarden, nor overseer of the poor. For the better regulation of the institution, certain rules were enacted in the statutes; which, as long as they continued in their present shape, expressly excluded all Jews. It appeared, by the affidavits, that no Jew had ever been a trustee of the charity; that one of the petitioners, Joseph, had had come to reside in Bedford 30 years ago, and was the first inhabitant within the memory of man; he had voted only in two instances at the election of trustees, but two of his sons had been admitted into the school, one in the upper and the other in the lower. The establishment was placed under the visitation of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, and it never could have been the design of any persons that such a body should have the superintendence of a school where Jews were educated; there were, besides, several exhibitions of 40*l.* a year, from the upper school to Oxford or Cambridge, of which a Jew could, of course, never take advantage. It was provided that passages should be read every morning and evening, which it would be impossible for Jew children to join in or attend. It had been said that the direction that the Christian and surname of the party should be entered, had no reference to any religious distinction; but he (the Solicitor-General) could not but hold it to be most important, as showing that Christians only were contemplated by the founder, and by those who had endeavoured to carry his purpose more fully into effect. This was confirmed by the fact, that it was required that those who were in the almshouses should attend in some place of public worship on Sunday, for of course a place of Christian worship must be understood. A certain sum was to be given on binding out apprentices, but Jew apprentices could only be bound to Jew masters; and it appeared, that the only two instances of this kind were those where Jew boys had been apprenticed to their own fathers; nor could they on the same account receive the reward due upon good behaviour, when they were out of their time; for how could the Christian master and churchwardens of the parish give the necessary certificate? The trustees did not insist that the advantages of the charity were confined to members of the Established Church; they only drew the line at the broad distinction

between infidel and Christian; for a Jew had no more right to claim admission than a Mahometan or any other unbeliever. The law said, that no charity could be established for Jews; and in a Christian institution, it would be singular indeed if Jews could intrude themselves, and so far deprive Christians of what was intended solely for them. The affidavit of Dr. Brereton, head-master of the grammar-school, stated that prayers were read every morning and evening, and that boys who did not attend were liable to expulsion. One son of Joseph was in the upper school, and his presence at prayers, and on Saturday, the Jewish sabbath, was dispensed with. The master of the writing-school swore, that another son of Joseph was instructed in the lower school, where the children are taught to read the Bible and Testament, and to repeat the Church Catechism: the two last the Jew boy had been excused at the request of his father. The master of the National School on Dr. Bell's system deposed, that seven Jewesses had, at various times, been under his care; but only one remained a twelvemonth: they were permitted to read the Bible only. Upon the whole, therefore, it appeared, that though some Jewish children had been admitted, it was done as a matter of favour, and not of right; and the indulgence shown in this respect was to be regretted, as it had led to the unprecedented claim now made by persons on the Lord Chancellor, not merely to decide upon the particular case, but to declare for the future that the Bedford Charity was open as well to Jews as to Christians, to Infidels as to Believers. The petitioners were not merely inhabitants of Bedford, but five Elders of one of the London synagogues who thought fit to put in a claim on the behalf of the whole Jewish nation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed a doubt whether he could take into his view the petition of the five elders, who had at least no immediate or even proximate interest in the result of the discussion.

SIR S. ROMILLY observed, that in a case of charity every person had a right to be a relator to the Attorney-General, and to submit it to his discretion whether the petition should be presented; at all events the five Elders could only be considered as valiant petitioners.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL proceeded. If persons of the Jewish persuasion could intrude themselves into the Bedford Charity, there were many others from which they could not be excluded; and it was obvious, from the appearance of the Elders, before his Lordship, that they considered it in some degree a national question.

MR. PHILLIMORE followed on the same side, dwelling upon the bad example to the rest of the school of allowing Jew boys to sit while the rest were at prayers.

MR. SHADWELL followed. The charity was founded *pro institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum in grammatica literatura et bonis moribus*. By *bonis moribus* was not to be understood the Jewish religion, which would be encouraged if Jews were admitted to the charity, and which was wholly repugnant to the pious spirit of the King by whom the patent had been granted. Lord Coke declared, that a Jew wife, whose husband was converted, while she maintained her old errors, was not entitled to dower, because she would not be converted to Christianity. Molloy held that Jews were entirely in the power of the Crown, which, if it wanted money, might seize not only upon the chattels but upon the lands of Jews; and in the discussion on the naturalization bill, in 1753, it was admitted that Jews could acquire and give no title to real estates. Jews could not be trustees; first, because the Corporation Act stood in their way; and next, because the trustees were required to take an oath, among other things, to keep in repair a statue of Sir W. Harper, the founder. Now it was a strict article in the Jewish faith not to erect any statues; for they were expressly forbidden to make into themselves any graven image, or the likeness of any thing in heaven or earth; neither could they join in prayer with Christians, who had no general form to the Creator, but addressed him through the mediation of the Saviour.

SIR S. ROMILLY replied. The Elders of a London congregation had not unnecessarily interposed by petition, considering the importance of the question, and the inability of the claimants to litigate the matter. It was clear from the affidavits, that up to this dispute Jews as well as Christians had received the benefit of the charity. Their children were educated, were apprenticed, were rewarded, and what the Solicitor-General had conceived impossible, had actually occurred, for a Christian Minister had been found liberal enough to certify as to the good moral character of a Jew; so that the fact was directly against the Solicitor-General, and he (not the clergyman) contended that a man could not be of a good moral character, because he happen-

ed to be born a Jew. The fact was against him on another point, for Jew apprentices, in two instances, had been bound to Christians. It had been asserted that the Lord Chancellor would not give effect to any charity for the benefit of Jews: but where was this doctrine laid down? Unquestionably not by Lord Hardwicke, who had only held that an institution for propagating the Jewish religion, in opposition to Christianity, ought not to be countenanced. Hard indeed would be the condition of the Jews, if they were not only debarred from receiving benefit from Christian charities, but were not permitted to erect charities of their own. Mr. Shadwell had contended that they could not hold or transmit landed property—that they were alien enemies; but where did he make this notable discovery? Not in any book of authority could he find the *dictum* of a single lawyer in his favour, and the practice was proof directly to the contrary. At least the present Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench was not of this opinion, or he would not have been so unwise as to purchase of a Jew his seat at Roehampton. If what was argued were true, not only Lord Ellenborough had no good title, but the Legislature had stultified itself in 1742, for it had declared that any Jew residing in our colonies for seven years, *ipso facto* entitled himself to all the rights of a natural born subject. The language of Lord Coke, on Calvin's case, had been ridiculed and reprobated almost ever since it was written: his words were these,—“All infidels are *perpetui inimici*, and Jews are such; the law presumes not that they will be converted, that being a remote possibility: as between the devils, whose subjects they are, and the Christians, there is perpetual hostility, and can be no peace.” The last occasion (until the present) on which it was brought forward as an authority, was in the singular case which involved the question, whether a Mahometan could be a witness in a court of justice; and there Lord Chief Justice Willes observes upon it,—“This notion, though advanced by so great a man, is, I think, contrary not only to the Scriptures, but to common sense and common humanity; and I think even the devils themselves, whose subjects, Lord Coke says, the Jews are, could not act on worse principles. It is a little, mean, narrow notion, to suppose that no one but a Christian can be an honest man. God has implanted in all men true notions of virtue and vice, justice and injustice, though heathens more frequently act contrary to them, because they have not the same motives to induce them to obey them.” It had been urged, that if Jews were admitted, Mahometans ought not to be excluded; and most unquestionably they ought not. The only qualifications of admittance to the school ought to be, infancy and ignorance; and to the alms-houses, age and poverty. Supposing, however, that his Lordship should be of opinion that Jews were not entitled to any of the advantages of education, it would decide nothing as to other parts of the charity which might be open to them. Because they could not enjoy all, it would be strange if they were excluded from every thing. No doubt Edward VI. was zealously attached to Christianity; but on that account was he to confine his benevolence merely to those of his own persuasion? As well might it be said, that a poor Jew, who broke his leg, was not to be conveyed to St. Thomas's hospital, because it was founded by the same monarch. He admitted that at the date of the foundation Jews were probably not in contemplation; but if the argument founded upon this fact were good for any thing, it proved that all sects, excepting the established, ought to be deprived of the benefit, because they were not in the contemplation of the founder, and not in his contemplation because not in existence. It would prove, too, that Jews ought not to receive any advantage from the poor laws; that though they were compelled to fill the offices of churchwardens or overseers, or pay the fine for not doing so, they were never to be relieved. In fact, there was nothing more absurd than to go back to such times for liberal policy; and if Lord Coke were to be cited, they should not stop there, but take his originals, Bracton, Fleta, and Glanville, one of whom had declared it death for a Christian to marry a Jew. By the same argument, Jews ought to be stripped of the benefit of Clergy, notwithstanding the statue of Queen Anne. A Learned Gentleman had contended that the Jews could not be received into the school, because the trustees of Jews could not take the oath to keep the founder's statue in repair: this argument, derived from the second Commandment, was too ludicrous to merit any answer; in truth, it answered itself, for the Ten Commandments were not to be obeyed by Jews only, but by Christians; and if it were unlawful to set up any graven image, it was as unlawful for the one as the other: the meaning, however, was obviously, that we were not to set up such an image, and then to fall down and worship it. Next it was urged, that if Jews were in the alms-houses, they could not, as requir-

ed, attend a place of divine worship on Sundays—Why not? The Synagogue was a place of divine worship, and, by law, that was open every day in the week, so that the Jews would be able to follow the requisitions of the law. The argument derived from the word *Christian* and surnames was quite as futile, because if it established anything, it showed that even Anabaptists and Quakers must be shut out, because they had no Christian names. If the word had been *baptismal* name, it would have clearly shown that the founder intended to be very strict in his construction; but as it was, the word *Christian* name was only used for the *prænomens*, the first name as distinguished from that of the family. Those who were for taking the words of the patent in the most precise sense, should recollect that if it were done for one purpose it must be done for all; and then what would they say to that passage which stated, that the charity was established that the "children of all the inhabitants of Bedford might be educated?" The question was certainly one of high importance; the mode in which it had been argued on the other side made it so, and while they disclaimed all illiberality, they insisted that the Jews were a marked and peculiar people who can have no rights and no possessions—who are aliens born, and must aliens die, and whose chattels and lands the Crown may seize and appropriate to its own purposes whenever he things fit once more to expel them.

The LORD CHANCELLOR postponed judgment.

Wednesday, Aug 12.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, observing several gentlemen in attendance who were interested in the question of the Bedford Charity, said, that he had not yet been able to read, with sufficient attention, the various documents relating to the case, nor did he expect that he should be able to make himself master of their different bearings during the present sitting; probably he should devote some days in the vacation to the subject, and he would take care that all parties had due notice of the time which he should name for giving judgment.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

Friday, Aug. 7.

EX PARTE HOLDING, IN RE MARSON, A BANKRUPT.

Mr. WAKEFIELD stated, that his client, Mr. Holding (a flour-factor), was one of the bankrupt's creditors, and was asked that the commission might be superseded on the ground of the act of bankruptcy being fraudulent and collusive. From the affidavits, which were very long and numerous, it appeared that the bankrupt was a baker, at Knightsbridge, and in collusion with one James Stanbrough, a miller, and David Shuter, an attorney, on the 2d of April last, planned and concerted the act of bankruptcy in the office of the latter, who, on the next day, issued the commission, and that on account of some obstinacy in the bankrupt he was now confined in Newgate.

Mr. BELL argued in support of the commission.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR declared that the bankruptcy was a gross fraud, and that he must therefore direct a supersedeas as prayed. His Honour deprecated the conduct of the parties in first concerting a fraud with the bankrupt, and afterwards, the moment he displeased them, getting him committed to Newgate.

Mr. BELL then stated, that an affidavit of Mr. Holding, the petitioner, and Mr. Henry Williams, his solicitor, had been filed so late, that he must pray his Honour to defer his final decision until the next petition-day; to which after much argument on both sides, his Honour consented.—This case seemed to excite a considerable degree of interest.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

We mentioned a little while ago the application of Mr. Hall, a gentleman in the law, and several of his friends, who complained of a violent assault upon their persons, by Lord Ranelagh and five of his servants, armed with a double-barrelled gun, Indian clubs, and a pitchfork, at the time when they had taken shelter from a storm, under a tree, near his premises at Fulham. Proceedings had in the interval been stayed, and a written application had been made by Mr. Hall and his friends, for a satisfaction for his Lordship's and servants' conduct; but no answer was returned by Lord Ranelagh, who applied to Sir N. CONANT upon the charge that had been exhibited against him and his five servants, saying, that if any charge was regularly made against him and his servants, he and they would attend to answer it. Warrants were accordingly applied for on Tuesday to apprehend his Lord-

ship and his servants; and Mr. Hall was informed by Mr. Birnie, that his Lordship and his servants would attend on a future day.

Lord Ranelagh had promised to appear with his five servants, whenever the Magistrate should direct; the Magistrate appointed 12 o'clock on Friday, but neither his Lordship nor any of his servants were present. Mr. Wallace Hall, the gentleman who complained against him, appeared with his father, a respectable Clergyman, and several friends, and expressed his determination to indict his Lordship at the ensuing Middlesex Sessions.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

About two o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out at the Duke of York public-house in Ratcliffe Highway. The landlord and his family had gone to Margate, leaving the house in the care of a young man. The flames burst forth in the cellar, and from the quantity of spirits deposited there, quickly became so intense and powerful as to mock all efforts to extinguish them. In half an hour from the commencement the public-house was totally destroyed; and the flames communicating to the premises on each side, two more houses were burnt to the ground. At the back of the Duke of York is a narrow street, consisting of houses built chiefly of wood, and inhabited by poor people. The flames having communicated to those houses, a wide scene of misery ensued. Their inmates, half naked, rushed forth to escape the fury of the destructive element, leaving their little all a prey to the flames. In one group was seen a parent, calling with distraction in her looks for a child she supposed lost; and in another, children loudly calling upon their mothers; nor did the affecting scene end with the dawn of day, which only showed the inhabitants the extent of their losses. Ten or twelve of the small wooden houses were consumed.

A few months ago, the body of a young woman was discovered in the water near Barming, in Kent, with remarks of violence, which seemed to indicate that she had been murdered. Nothing, however, transpired which could tend to fix the guilt on any individual; and all further inquiry into the circumstances had ceased, when on Monday, a young man at Maidstone declared himself to be the murderer. He said, that ever since the execution of Hussey, the horrible thought of his own guilt had rendered his life a burden to him; that he could find no rest night or day; and that he had, at last, come to a resolution to deliver himself up to the hands of justice.—*Daily paper.*

BIRTHS.

Saturday fortnight, at Rochdale, the Lady of Mr. Abraham Wood, surgeon, of three fine children, who, with their mother, are doing remarkably well.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, Mr. T. R. Pryor, of the City-road, to Miss Hammond, of Brownlow-street.

On Wednesday, at Harborne, Thomas Simcox, eldest son of John Lea, Esq., of the Lakes, near Kidderminster, to Elizabeth Pratt, eldest daughter of George Simcox, Esq., of Harborne.

On the 4th inst., at Eltham, Richard Mills, Esq., of the Six Clerks'-office, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Wilgress, D. D.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., in the Edgeware-road, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Kenrick, relict of the late celebrated Wm. Kenrick, LL.D.

On the 6th inst., at the Ville of Dunkirk, near Boughton-under-the-Blean, David Ferguson, aged 124 years. Ferguson was a Scotchman, but had resided in the Ville of Dunkirk between 50 and 60 years; he was, until a few years back, a very industrious, active, and hard-working labourer.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at Lambeth, Mrs. Bland, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Bland, formerly of Surrey-street.

On the 13th inst., Thomas Latham, Esq., of Champion-hill, Camberwell, in the 75th year of his age.

On Thursday last, Robert Benton, Esq. of Barasbury-place, Islington, aged 86.

On Monday, in the 84th year of his age, John Willes, Esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

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THE EXAMINER.

No 556. SUNDAY, AUG. 23, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

POPE.

No. 541.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

"Date obolum Belisario."

We see by the *Chronicle* that somebody has proposed a measure to this effect, that he has set the example by a subscription of ten pounds, and that a house in London has agreed to receive the others. The proceeding does him great honour. Next to those of our own countrymen, whom wars and exactions had reduced to a state of starvation, no set of human beings could have a greater demand on our sympathy than these infamously treated men. The poor Englishman who is burnt out of house and home, has still a country about him to receive and relieve him:—the Spanish patriot is made an alien to his country. The poor Englishman, who suffers distress in the bosom of his family, still suffers it in that bosom, and may give and take the solace of a smiling effort;—the Spanish patriot has to think what his family may be suffering for him or for themselves, and is unable to be among them. Let him be afflicted as he may, he must bear it with all the maddening additions of distance and of the impossibility of leaping over it; let him yearn never so much for "the old familiar faces," they cannot be near him; let him attempt as he may to be silent in his squalid distress, his native dignity must give way to its demands; let him endeavour to talk of them even with delicacy and to make them rather felt than explained, he must at last press a sense of them upon strangers to his language; let him hear of his friends imprisoned or killed, he cannot get to them; let him be calumniated by the servile, the ungrateful, or those conscious unhappy men who envy him his nobler sorrows, and he cannot defend himself; he cannot be defended; he cannot shew a present and unequivocal scorn;—let him be sick, let him be on his death-bed, let him linger in worse vitality with all his fibres out of tune, his blood jaundiced, and impossible thoughts pressing upon his brain till he bursts out all over into moist agony, and if he lets a groan for his family escape him, it wastes itself consciously in the ineffectual distance. He must not even drink their tears.

And good God! *who* are the men that are liable to these dreadful sufferings? Let the ears of the triumphant hear, and tingle with blushes. These are the very men who wrote, suffered, fought and bled, to save the—what shall we call him?—who has made them beggars and fugitives. They engaged to endure any extremities rather than not see their countrymen be their own rulers and reformers, instead of accepting the suspicious improvements of the French. They let FERDINAND know as much in

the foreign land into which he himself had been betrayed, partly by his own wretched fears and servility. He flattered himself he felt a generous emotion, especially as his interest encouraged it; and he agreed, for this hazardous patriotism, to act up to their reasonable and truly loyal notions in government; they therefore went on straining every faculty for him, bodily and mental; they took on them in his absence the cares of government, careful indeed at that time; they united his cause with all that was liberal in politics; they battled with factions, they raised monies, they spent their own; they tried every way to get him out of captivity; they had Englishmen for their allies, whose old books on public virtue and liberty they had latterly been led to think they might read and admire; they conquered by the help of these sentiments and these allies; and then the creature for whom they bled and conquered, and whom they had paid the compliment of supposing capable of sincerity and gratitude, stung them for the salvation they had afforded him. He,—he, the late timid, servile, and all-promising captive,—got angry and pretended to be high and lofty because they considered him as bound by his kingly word;—he kept those in foreign land who had fled in time, killed others, imprisoned others, made exiles and beggars of the rest, and sent grand ambassadors to their late allies, to give grand dinners and receive compliments as if nothing had happened. O free spirits of our ancestors,—O true Englishmen indeed, who handed down to us your writings and your achievements, and were the original fountains of the blood whose very lees put out the sprightly French fire at Waterloo,—how little did ye dream of the hypocritical and ungrateful uses to which your influences would come!

After all too, *who* was this FERDINAND? He was and is the son of a living king. He reigned and still reigns only upon the recognition of a popular principle. He reigned only upon the supposition that he would put an end to abuses, which his father was too old and too much in trammels to do. He did not put an end to them; and if the aged exile (for his own father is among his exiles) were to demand the throne, we do not see what is to hinder him from having it, except that there is little choice perhaps betwixt the two. It would long since indeed have ceased to be a doubt whether he ought to continue to reign, even with his legitimate brethren, if in trying to avoid one set of scandals they would not risk tumbling upon another, and remind the world of more histories of princely relationships. His own character is known well enough to save us the annoyance of dwelling upon it. He was quite as time-serving to BONAPARTE as his father, and would gladly have married one of his sisters,—a piece of involuntary good taste, which he lost of course with the necessity for it. During his captivity, he signed papers giving away a throne which he had no right to alienate, and made secret promises of its reformation to the gallant men in whose behalf he has now compelled us to address foreigners and heretics. When he returned from that captivity, the first thing we heard of him, in a panegyric

from the pulpit, was his having adorned it by embroidering petticoats for the Virgin Mary. The next was his persecutions of the men that had saved him.—What a state of things that can force us to talk of two such different descriptions of men together, and that shews the one in possession of power and the other trampled upon! It is like an incoherent dream, made up of the shocking and ludicrous,—gallant men driven by a storm from about a throne, the mist rolling asunder, and a feeble animal discovered grinning upon it in a human dress.

Let the reader, who really admires what every body pretends to admire, the Revolution of 1688; suppose King WILLIAM driven awhile from his throne, restored by the exertions of those who first called him to it, and then proscribing these very men and reducing some of them to beg their very bread in exile; and he will have but a faint idea of the claims which the Spanish Patriots have upon FERDINAND and of the treatment they have received. The comparison is as feeble; as FERDINAND is inferior to WILLIAM. Let him suppose (to bring the similitude closer to our own times) that the PRINCE REGENT had been ousted from the throne of these realms by BONAPARTE, that the real lovers of the Constitution, stipulating for its reform, had triumphantly fought for him, ousted the French, and brought him back from a French Brighton; and then let them suppose him forgetting all his promises immediately, entrenching himself with the old courtiers and borough-mongers, most of whom had turned against him, and sending his preservers into dungeons, exiles, and graves; let them suppose such men as the venerable BENTHAM shut up in solitary imprisonment, such men as Lord HOLLAND, ROMILLY, and HENRY BENNET, driven to seek a charitable asylum in America, and such men as CARTWRIGHT, FERGUSON, and WILSON, hung in their uniforms on a gallows, and he will have a truer idea of what a JOVELLANOS, an ARGUELLES, and a MISA, have actually suffered. We say no more at present. What an Englishman, such as he ought to be, gives to a Spaniard, such as these are, he does not give; but pays; and we think we cannot tell either party a more welcome truth.

PUBLIC OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—Amid all the eulogiums on the stability and purity of our glorious Constitution, which are daily poured forth by the borough-mongering press, they never advert to its greatest excellence, which I take to be its capability of yielding to public opinion. They are either blind themselves, or they wish to keep others so, to the radical though silent change which public opinion has effected. That all-powerful and ever acting engine, although it has produced no ostensible change in the form, has made a dreadful inroad into the practice of the Constitution.

The great diffusion of knowledge, and the example of the American United States, have created in the middle ranks of society a great longing for a share of political power, and a great predilection for that part of our Constitution, which is understood to be the representative of the people. This state of opinion has gradually produced the effect of throwing the whole political power of the State into the hands of the House of Commons; and it has been with great fairness urged by the advocates of the privileged orders, in vindication of the interference of Peers in elections, that if they were not represented in the House

of Commons, their power and privileges would soon cease to exist.

The friends of liberty have, as I take it, been very unreasonably dissatisfied with the present state of things. What can be more favourable to the cause of liberty, than that all ranks and orders of the State should delegate Members to one representative assembly, in which the whole political power of the State should be vested: only do not let the people be any longer humbugged by supposing the whole of that assembly to consist of their representatives.

In fact, their representatives do not constitute a fourth part of it. There are three other orders in the State, each of whom has probably as many representatives in the great assembly, the Crown, the Peers, and the Borough-mongers who are not Peers.

Let the people have a correct list of their own representatives. On any question affecting popular rights, let them know the conduct of their representatives. When the public prints state the divisions on each question before the House, let them not trouble themselves with the names of the other orders, but state generally so many representatives of the Crown, so many of Peers, so many of Borough-mongers, but give each name of the popular representatives, whether present or absent.

This will tend to create a mutual confidence between the people and their real representatives, and the expression of the public opinion through them will be irresistible.

Hoping that you will favour the public with your sentiments on this subject, I am, Sir, your constant reader,

C.

BONAPARTE.

LETTER FROM COUNT BERTRAND TO SIR HUDSON LOWE, ON THE REMOVAL OF DR. O'MEARA.

Longwood, April 24.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

SIR,—When on the 12th April I was informed by Dr. O'Meara that he should discontinue the exercise of his functions as physician to the Emperor Napoleon, I hastened to send a message to Major Gorrequer, begging him to favour me with a call, having some communications to make to him of the very highest importance.

I told this officer that I had intended to apprise him of our great regret at Balacombe's house being deprived of supplying the provisions; that the journey of the principal of that house to London could not be a reason for depriving him of his business, since the service had always been performed by his partners, Messrs. Fowler and Cole, and Mr. Balacombe had never directly interfered therewith: but that the communication I had just received from Dr. O'Meara was vastly more important, and that the Emperor could not rest a single day without the aid of Dr. O'Meara.

The next day, the 13th, I had the honour to write to you to the same effect. I had hoped to have an answer in the course even of that day; but this is the 24th, and I am still without any reply. Thus, for 12 days, has the Emperor been deprived of all medical assistance. In the month of October he was 15 days without seeing Dr. O'Meara, at the time you assumed the astonishing right of imposing upon him the obligation to issue his bulletins only under your dictation, without their being first submitted to the Emperor, or the original being left in his hands. Then, however, his disorder was in its infancy, now it has made some considerable progress. Count Montholon, who lodges in the same part of the building as the Emperor, informs me, that on the 18th, and to-day, the 24th, he was awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning by the Emperor's valet-de-chambre, and remained at that Prince's bedside from 2 o'clock in the morning till 5, witnessing the sufferings he endured, and utterly unable to alleviate them. Your restrictions upon Longwood, of the 10th of April, have thus already had the saddest effect.

I beg, therefore, to repeat my request, that you would restore Dr. O'Meara to the exercise of his functions, and discontinue to annoy him, and make him feel the effects of such ill treatment, by removing the restrictions you, so contrary to what have been in

force for three years, have imposed upon him by your letter of the 10th April, to which he neither will nor can submit, without dishonouring himself.

In short, Sir, whatever reasons you may be able to allege, reflect upon the consequences of continuing things in their present state, and of depriving the Emperor of the physician of his choice, without having substituted another, conformable to my letter of the 13th of April. If you still persist in this line of conduct, this arbitrary act will be duly appreciated by Europe, by your own country, and even by your Ministers.—I have the honour to be, &c.

COUNT BERTRAND.

To Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe.

[The *Morning Chronicle* has published more of the correspondence between Mr. O'Meara and Sir H. Lowe. The facts we collect from it are these:—That Mr. O'Meara on accepting the situation of surgeon to Napoleon, refused to receive any recompence for his services, in order that he might preserve the privileges of a British officer. But when it was attempted to place him in the same situation as the French there, by forbidding him to leave Longwood without the Governor's permission, when he was desired to report conversations between the Emperor and himself, and to act as a sort of spy upon him, he gave in his resignation.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 15.—Yesterday, at 40 minutes after one o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans was delivered at the chateau of Neuilly of a Prince, a third son, who will be called Francois-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie, Prince de Joinville.

AUG. 17.—It is asserted that the opening of the Congress at Aix-la-chapelle is deferred, and definitively fixed for the 27th of September next. It is conjectured that the Sovereigns who will assemble in that town will remain there two or three months.

BOULOGNE, AUG. 17.—Lord Cochrane embarked on Saturday morning on board a fine new frigate, which arrived the preceding day from England. He certainly goes to South America—they say Lima.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 13.—A very severe ordinance has just been issued at Milan, relative to the press. The following are the principal articles:—No book can appear without the permission of the Censure; even catalogues must be examined; a special commission must be obtained to reprint books already published in the Austrian Monarchy. Dedications cannot be admitted to the Censure unless they are provided with the authorization of the persons to whom the books are dedicated. No subject of his Majesty the Emperor and King can have a book printed in a foreign country, without having submitted it to the Austrian Censure.

SPAIN.

IRUN, JULY 27.—It is confidently asserted that one of our most celebrated diplomatists, accompanied by a pretty numerous suite, is to proceed immediately to the Congress of Sovereigns, which is going to assemble at Aix-la-Chapelle. The choice the King has made to fill this important mission is not yet publicly known, but every thing leads us to believe that it will be confided to one of his Majesty's Ministers. Spain has great interests to treat of at this moment, and she is resolved to demand, with energy, the mediation of some of the great Powers. On one side, the United States of America have taken an attitude so horrible with respect to her, that one cannot yet foresee the issue of the differences with that power; they are such, that we are assured our Envoy has been recalled.

MADRID, AUG. 5.—The expedition for America, which sailed from Cadiz on the 20th May last, under convoy of

the frigate *La Marie Isabelle*, was obliged to put into St. Croix, at Teneriffe, to water, their supply being all expended, and to take out some troops which were on board a ship in a leaky state. They again departed on the 7th June for their destination. The news of their arrival is daily expected.

EAST INDIES.

Letters and papers have arrived from India, to a date much more recent than that of any former intelligence. The most interesting portion of the news respects the operations against the Peishwa's remaining force, under the Generals Smith and Pritzer, who alone continue in the field. In all parts of India but towards the south-east, the war was at an end, and the armies had retired. The general orders of the Marquis of Hastings are dated February 21, when his Lordship took leave of the several divisions, and warmly thanked the officers who had commanded them. The Pindarrees were utterly annihilated as a power, and many of their Chiefs had accepted lands from the British Government, as their only means of subsistence. The army of Sir Thomas Hislop was to break up on the 31st of March.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

LANCASTER, AUG. 17.—*Joseph Doyle*, aged 44, was charged with maliciously cutting and stabbing John Smith, with intent to murder, or to do some bodily harm.

John Smith was acquainted with the prisoner two years. The prisoner kept a public-house in Thomas-street, Liverpool. Witness lodged with him for five months; the prisoner had been all that time in the borough gaol, for debt, except the last two or three weeks. He had never had any quarrel with him. In the room in which he slept there were two beds; Mrs. Doyle's father and he slept in one of them—Mrs. Doyle and the children in the other. On the 14th of July he went to bed between nine and ten o'clock. Mrs. Doyle's father did not sleep with him that night. He awoke by a noise at the door, which was locked, and he saw the prisoner taking hold of his wife. She shouted "Murder!" He got up and caught him round the neck, and said, "Are you going to murder your wife?" Prisoner then struck her three times, and she fell. He told her to get up and to get a light. Prisoner turned round to follow her down stairs. Witness put his hand gently to his breast to prevent him from following her. Prisoner came forward, and hit him twice, and the witness felt the blood gushing. Witness struck him, and put him on his knees. The prisoner got up, pulled witness's shirt over his head, and gave him three stabs on the naked side. A watchman came and secured the prisoner. He was not in bed with the woman. The prisoner was jealous of her with another man.

Evidence was called to prove these facts, and the knife was produced. It was a large clasp knife and encrusted with blood. The prisoner was seen to throw it away.

In his defence, the prisoner said that he found his wife and Smith in bed together, and would have run them both through, if he had had a bayonet. He called no witnesses.

Mr. Baron Wood explained the act under which this prosecution was brought. If it would have been murder had death ensued, then this was a capital offence; if it would have been only manslaughter, then they must acquit the prisoner. He was of opinion that most undoubtedly death in this case would only have been manslaughter. Adultery was laid down in the books as that kind of provocation which made killing manslaughter, and of the most justifiable kind. If they did not believe the prisoner's story, yet Smith himself admitted that he had first struck the prisoner, and that the door had been locked.—*Not Guilty.*

COMBERLAND.—On entering the Court on Saturday week, Mr. Justice BAYLEY made some observations on the weight of business which was to come before the Court. He understood that much dissatisfaction existed respecting the shortness of time allowed for the present Assizes. When the Judges met together, and arranged the Circuits, it was thought that recent events (the

Election) in this and a neighbouring county would much reduce the business. This supposition was ill founded as it respected Cumberland; and he was anxious to do all in his power to remedy the defect. He was willing to sit in Carlisle, and try the Civil causes, while Baron Wood proceeded to Appleby alone, and executed the Commission there, if this course should prove agreeable to Counsel; or he would return to Carlisle, after the business at Lancaster had closed.

Several gentlemen of the Bar said, that returning from Lancaster to Carlisle was out of the question—they could do no such thing—and they hoped that the business would be gone through by Wednesday evening.

Mr. Baron Wood finished the business of the Crown Court on Monday night, and sentenced the prisoners on Tuesday morning. He occupied the remainder of the day in trying *Nisi Prius* causes, sent from the other Court. On Wednesday morning he set off for Appleby, where he opened the Commission in the evening.

Wednesday evening, at the rising of Mr. Justice BAYLEY, there still remained some Special Jury causes for trial. The leading Counsel declared that they would not remain, their presence being required at Appleby; and on Thursday morning, when the Court was opened, the Counsel did not attend. Mr. Justice Bayley therefore left Carlisle for Appleby.

A great number of witnesses had been waiting in the town from the commencement of the assizes, at an enormous expense, independent of the inconvenience and cost of prolonging the litigation. Fifty-six causes were entered for trial, seven of which were Special Jury causes; and two of these are removed to Lancaster. A meeting of solicitors took place at the Bush-inn, at which it was agreed that a deputation should wait upon the Grand Jury, to express to them their opinion, that the assizes ought to be held in this county twice a year. The Grand Jury unanimously came to a resolution in favour of a Spring assize. The Grand Juries of Northumberland and Durham, at the assizes held in those counties, came to similar resolutions.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Elliot, Bristol, coal-factor.

W. Rudge, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Whitfield, Old-street, St. Luke's, coal-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Chapman, Stevens, and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle.

S. Wilkins, Russell-street, Bedford-square, fellmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.

J. Breese, Caerswys, Montgomeryshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Temple.

R. Ray, Norwich, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Tilbury, Falcon-street, Falcon-square.

W. Smith, Leicester, woolstapler. Attorney, Mr. Jeyes, Chancery-lane.

J. Harcourt, Chard, Somersetshire, banker. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

R. Blore, Craven-place, Bayswater, stone-mason, from Sept. 5 to Sept. 26.

T. Walker, George-street, St. Mary-le-bone, haberdasher, from Aug. 25 to Sept. 26.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Lane, Cheapside, warehouseman.

J. W. Pearson, Great Marlborough-street, dentist.

H. Stephens, Penryn, Cornwall, merchant.

J. Smith, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Leigh, Bath-street, Bethnal-green, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Lyon, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street.

W. Lamey, Jernyn-street, St. James's, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Haynes, Fenchurch-street.

W. Bonsfield, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, woollen-drapeer. Attorney, Mr. Blackford, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.

G. Pace, Cranbourn-street, silk-mercator. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old-Jewry.

J. Hoare, Bistol, calenderer. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn-square.

J. Marshall, Sheffield, shoe-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Stocker, Dawson, and Herringham, New Boswell-court.

C. Bruford, Galloway-street, St. Luke's, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. Reynolds, Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square.

W. Burton, Hincley, Leicester, hosier. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Noble-street, Falcon-square.

J. Rose, St. Michael's-Alley, Cornhill, provision merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Co. Great Ormond-street.

F. Devereux and M. Lambert, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, Basinghall-street.

R. Spooner, Cornhill, woolleg-drapeer. Attornies, Messrs. Walton and Gliddon, Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street.

M. M. Jones, Pantheon Riding-house, Blackfriars-road, livery stable-keeper. Attornies, Messrs. Draper and Bird, Exchange-buildings, Bank.

W. James, Clement's-lane, Lombard-treet, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street.

J. N. Durand, Upper Cumming-street, Pentonville, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Earnshaw, Redcross-street, Cripplegate.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A Notice of the Correspondence between Mr. O'Meara and the Authorities in St. Helena next week.

The Letter on "Preaching Politics from the Pulpit," next week.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

THERE is little news from Paris this week. A number of half-pay Officers have repaired thither, and the consequence is that the Minister at War has written to the Commanders of Military Divisions, directing that except in very urgent cases, leave to this effect is not to be granted, nor the order to be transgressed on penalty of forfeiting the half-pay. "A brain fertile of conspiracies and plots," says the *Courier*, "might invent a very charming one out of this circumstance, especially if it happened to remember, that just before the escape of BONAPARTE from Elba, a precisely similar occurrence took place."—Nor we do not know what brains fertile in plots may think; but it seems that the unfertile brains of the *Courier* think there may be something in the matter, to say nothing of the more fertile brains of the Minister at War. The approaching departure of the Allied Troops (if they do depart) must naturally cause strong sensations in all parties.

The disputes between Spain and Portugal, it is now said, are to be settled by the mediation of the Allies; that is to say, the Allies are to tell them that none of the Legitimate can afford to go to war just now, especially FERDINAND the Grateful and JOHN the Immoveable. Money-matters, in fact, would alone be enough to prevent the combat of these two mighty nulligents, particularly on the side of the Spaniard. The Cabinet of Madrid are perplexed to know how to raise money even for the King's expenses. There is a passage in the works of QUEVEDO, which has struck us as curiously applicable not only to the present state of Spanish finance, but to that of finance in other countries, and of a certain island among them. It is as follows; and though somewhat long, the reader will be happy to let the dullness of the modern allied history give way to a piece of ancient wit:—

There is a small island on the coast of Denmark, in which there are five towns. The lord of this place was very poor,

rather because he coveted much, than that he wanted for any thing. God had afflicted the inhabitants with a general inclination in them all to be projectors, so that the land seemed to be infested with as many monsters as there were men. All the neighbouring people stunned these islanders as they would the plague, for the very air that came from them was so contagious, it consumed their stocks, blasted their fields, wasted their treasure, and ruined their trade. So prodigious was the natural proneness to projecting in that country, that the very sucking babes, instead of daddy and mammy, cried out nothing but Project. The whole island was a confused chaos, for man and wife, father and son, neighbour and neighbour, were ever jangling and hawling about their projects; and they were as intoxicated with them, as if they had been drunk with wine. The lord of this place (avarice, which is one of the worst devils that distracts the world, having gained the ascendant over him) ordered a general gathering of projects. Legions of projectors assembled before his palace, with scrips and scrolls of paper stuck in their girdles, and run through their button-holes, and peeping out of their pockets. The lord having made known his wants, demanded their assistance, and they all at once laying hold of their papers, and crowding till they had almost sifted one another, in an instant heaped up four tables with their memoirs. The hurry being somewhat over, he began to look over them. The first paper he opened was entitled to this effect, "A project for getting an infinite quantity of silver and gold, without asking it, or taking it from any body." A difficult proposition in my mind, says the lord. The second, "How to gather unmeasurable treasure by taking it from all men, and enriching them by taking it away." The first, quoth the lord, of taking from all men, I like; but as to the second, which is to enrich them by taking it from them, I am dubious, yet let them look to that. The third, "An easy, pleasing, and just project for amassing of many millions, in such manner, that they who are to pay them shall not miss them, but rather think they are bestowed on them." This I approve of, leaving the persuasive part to the projector. The fourth project undertakes to make what is deficient to superabound, without adding any thing, or taking away, and without giving any body cause of complaint. A project so inoffensive can have nothing of truth in it. The fifth, which offers to furnish all that shall be desired, directs to take by fair and foul means, and to ask of all men, and they will give themselves to the devil. This project, having to do with the devil, seemed practicable. The author encouraged by this approbation, added, "And I propose, that those who levy it, shall be a comfort to them who suffer by it." The devil put it into his head to let slip that word, furies possess the projectors, who thunder out reproaches against him, calling him sot and dog, and crying, "Thou scoundrel, hell itself could never have proposed a comfort in tax-gatherers, they themselves being the greatest of grievances."

We are anxious to hear accounts from the American Government, and explanations of the affairs of Ambrister and Florida. If it is in the wrong, and has condescended to the vulgar ambition, passions, and bad example of the monarchical Governments, it is certainly not worse than they; but we hope, and still hope, better things of our independent kinsmen. Political common-place on their parts would be a dreadful thing just now, when the old and the new despotisms are so committing themselves; and would leap for joy at being countenanced by a republic.

The war in India is, it appears, nearly brought to a close, and the exultations of the Government papers show that the issue of it was not at first considered at all certain. The difference between their assertions at the commencement of the war, and their present ones, is remarkable. Then we were told that there was nothing to fear—that the Pindarries were an insignificant set of people, and every trifling advantage was magnified, in order to quiet the apprehensions of the moneyed men, and to keep up the funds. But now the danger is over, they take occasion to praise the skill and prudence of the Governor-

General by proclaiming the magnitude of the confederacy against the British power. We have thus added more territory to our present enormous Indian territories; but we have not made them a jot more secure. If ever the English are ejected from India, it will not be by any nation on the borders of our possessions, but by a general rising of the people in those parts, where we have allowed the Native Princes to retain power enough to oppress and extort money from their subjects, in order to satisfy our demands, and support their own luxury, and have reserved the supreme authority in our own hands. It is proved from all experience, that those who hold this sort of intermediate power are always more tyrannical and arbitrary in their conduct to the people under them, than independent princes. To mention only one example,—the insurrection of those South American States, who are now contending for their rights, was owing, in a great measure, to the Viceroys sent out by Old Spain.

The accounts received from Ceylon, state that disturbances had broken out in two other provinces of that island, and that martial law was in consequence proclaimed. Several skirmishes had taken place, and the rebels are allowed to be numerous. Whatever may have been the conduct of the late King there, it is very evident, that his subjects do not choose to have him put down by foreigners; and it certainly was a most bare-faced inconsistency in our Government, when making such a hubbub in Europe about legitimacy. When we recollect that these accounts are official, and that we have for some time known of the insurrection, appearances are very much against us, and we may expect to hear shortly of the total loss of the place. Such a discomfiture would be useful, and might teach the great men in India to be a little more cautious how they outrage the feelings of whole nations.

ADMIRALTY DROITS.—It appears, from accounts of the Droits of the Crown and of the Admiralty, printed by order of the House of Commons, that the sum total received amounts to eight millions six hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds, of which the following extra items have been paid, besides the sums appropriated to the public service:—

To his Majesty's Physicians	£10,679	10	0
To different branches of the Royal Family	209,843	15	9
To Building and Alterations at the Pavilion, Brighton, and for Furniture	58,360	10	1
To Expenses in different departments of the Royal Household, occasioned by the visits of Foreign Princes to England	14,579	2	4
To the Prince Regent's Donation to the Poor of Spitalfields	5,000	0	0
To the Lord Chamberlain and others, on account of Expenses incurred in that department for the Archduke of Austria and the Prince of the Brazils	14,030	18	10

It may be recollected that one of the arguments for keeping up the large Windsor establishment was the great sums of money paid to his Majesty's Physicians, but it now appears that they are partly remunerated in this convenient way. The PRINCE REGENT's munificence, in giving to the poor of Spitalfields what had been obtained by the courage and exertions of another suffering part of the community, is also very remarkable.

YOUNG NAPOLEON, by letters patent from his grandfather, is to be entitled Duke of REICHSSTADT, and to rank immediately after the Princes of the Imperial House.

MANCHESTER COTTON-SPINNERS.—For several weeks past, these people have been out of employment, on account of the refusal of their masters to give them an advance of wages, which they demanded. They have now put forth a statement of their reasons for striking, which are the low price of labour, borne, they say, only on account of the general depression in 1816 and part of 1817, and on the promise of their employers that their wages would be augmented as soon as prosperity returned; which (they go on to say) was the case about ten months back, when the markets would have allowed their masters to fulfil their promise; but some were unwilling, some pleaded their inability, and most, though willing, disliked to begin, and that, after eight months petitioning, they resolved to try some other means. The price of labour is stated by them to have been, in 1816, 24s. a-week, and then to have been reduced 20 or 25 per cent. making it at present about 19s. This is the disputed point, and one that is perhaps rather difficult to clear up. It has been asserted in the *Courier* that they were paid 31s., a great deal more than the men contend for, who want only a return to the former prices. Now the men would hardly be foolish enough to be crying out for wages which they already obtain, since the fact can surely be ascertained, if the masters choose. This circumstance is therefore in favour of the journeymen, as is also the price they demand, which, considering what they truly bring forward concerning the dreadful unhealthiness of their employment and the length of their working hours, (from five in the morning to seven in the evening, in *bad air*) is moderate. The chief question seems to be, whether they have or not a right to combine. All combinations are injurious to the public and productive of mischief to the parties; but are not the masters allowed to meet and regulate the wages? Why not then the men, as a mere measure of self defence? Indeed it would be a less evil that the masters should suffer by an increase, than the men by a decrease, of prices; as the former are better able to bear it. It is always *dangerous* to interfere in these matters, and it is *unjust* to interfere only against one side.

It is announced by letters received from Manchester on Friday, that one of the master cotton-spinners has yielded to the terms demanded by the journeymen, but that no others have followed his example.

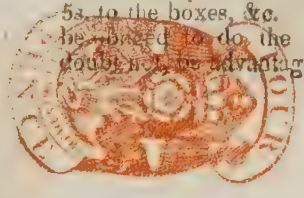
The operation undergone by her MAJESTY is not that which is common in cases of dropsy. Incisions, we understand, have been made in her MAJESTY'S arms, which are treated in a way well-known; and by these she has been relieved.—*Morning paper.*

According to the accounts in the daily papers, her MAJESTY has been gradually improving in health all the week, but she has not yet quitted Kew.

Drury-lane Theatre seems about to expire of a complication of disorders, the principal of which are, its size and magnificence, which have produced a kind of tympany, that has ended in utter exhaustion.—N.B. 'Too many Doctors and Nurses.—*Chester Guardian.*

The Sub-Committee of New Drury have determined, it seems at all hazards, to re-open the Theatre for the winter campaign. Mr. STEPHEN KEMBLE is actively preparing his troops to take the field in great dramatic force. The Theatre will be opened on the 7th of next month. Immediately after the injunction had been dissolved by the LORD CHANCELLOR, notices to such effect were sent to the several performers.—*Evening Paper.*

It is reported that one of the intended arrangements for the ensuing season at Drury-Lane Theatre, is the reduction of the price of admission to the old standard, viz. 5s. to the boxes, &c. The other Theatre will, of course, be obliged to do the same; and the measure will, we doubt not, be advantageous to both.—*Evening Paper.*



BOROUGH OF ABERDEEN.—The Town Council of this City were dismissed at the last election by the Court of Session, on the ground of their having brought the borough into a state of bankruptcy and ruin; and the PRINCE REGENT was applied to, as there was then no regular magistracy, to decide in what manner the Council should be chosen. Now the usual mode of (what is called) election was, for the old Council to nominate the members of the new one; and a small portion of the inhabitants petitioned the REGENT that that course might be adopted; but the majority wished that they might be chosen by the Burgesses at large, very reasonably desiring to have some controul in the management of their own affairs. The REGENT however thought otherwise, and accordingly, "by and with the advice of the Privy Council," (who were horrified, we suppose, at the mention of Reform), ordered his warrant to be issued to empower the old set to elect their successors! On this subject the *Sootsman* makes these judicious remarks:—"In whatever point of view this transaction is considered, it appears alike unconstitutional and improper. We do think, that where the inhabitants are nearly unanimous, and where the borough is disfranchised, the Privy Council has the undoubted right, and is bound, when called upon, to make an improvement on the set. But the restoration of the old set, without any amendment whatever, is not the most disgusting feature in this transaction: it is the vesting of the right to elect the new Magistrates, not in the inhabitants at large, but in the remnant of the old junto. This is a proceeding which we conceive violates every principle of constitutional law; and we trust the Burgesses of Aberdeen will bring an action, in which we should think they must succeed, to have it reduced and set aside. This precious remnant, who are thus to be enabled to lord it over their fellow citizens, were no longer magistrates,—they had no political privileges except what they enjoyed in common with every other citizen,—they had been divested of all authority, and were become mere private individuals; and it would have been just as legal, and, we believe, much more acceptable to the inhabitants, had the Privy Council ordered the scavengers to meet and elect the new Magistrates."

We see by an advertisement that the Anniversary Meeting of the National Benevolent Institution will take place next Friday, at the Freemason's Tavern, at which the Duke of Kent will preside. We have before drawn the attention of our readers to this excellent Institution. Its principal object is to afford relief to respectable, though distressed, females in the decline of life, and certainly there is no class of people who need more the assistance of the charitable. At the Meeting, an account will be laid before the subscribers of the progress of the Institution, with some particular cases, and it is intended also to show the good effect of bestowing sums on industrious and unfortunate tradesmen, in order to prevent the ruin of their families.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the truth of the reports of the Discovery Ships not having found a passage to the northward practicable, we can now state, that this is placed beyond a doubt, by a letter from Capt. NAIRN, of the whale-fishing ship *Princess of Wales*.—Capt. NAIRN writes, of date the 7th ult. that on the 10th of June, in lat. 80. 2. he spoke the Discovery Ships, and was informed, that the highest latitude they had reached was 89. 22.; that he then went on board, and learned, that they could find no passage farther to the northward on the west side of Spitzbergen.—*Chronicle.*

Our Readers will see that the LORD CHANCELLOR has decided against the Jews, in the main point at least. Our first article next week will consist of observations on this subject.

The Law of Libel has been very triumphantly illustrated, by the pleading of a Sister Journalist in Cornwall. We think the fair pleader should, as the phrase is, be admitted before the Bar, and honoured with a *silk gown* immediately.—The Judge was legal, the Jury gallant.—*Chester Guardian*.

MR. KEAN and his fellow-traveller were nearly dashed to atoms on their way to Geneva, by the breaking down of their carriage on the Jura Mountains, about two o'clock in the morning, but they had the good fortune to reach a village about two miles from the spot where the accident took place, and where they obtained a temporary shelter. KEAN was not only magnificently treated in France by TALMA and other Performers, but received a superb snuff-box from the Manager of the *Theatre Français*.

DR. FRANKLIN recommends, that a person when he is seized with the cramp in swimming, should turn upon his back, and give the limb affected a sudden, vigorous, and violent shock in the air. By attending to this simple direction, the cramp, he says, may be driven away and many lives saved.

FANATICISM.—A German paper mentions, that a horrible murder has been committed by some religious fanatics in the circle of Leissnig, in Saxony. It is said, that an artisan, of the name of Kloos, has lately formed a pretty numerous sect in that part of Germany, who have adopted the belief that they are bound to sacrifice not only brute animals, but human beings, to the Devil. The German paper asserts, that several attempts which had been made to procure victims had failed, but at length a poor man, who was not a member of the sect, has been murdered in the most atrocious manner. The whole country about Leissnig, Colditz, Grimma, Oschatz, &c. is in no little alarm at the extensive ramifications of this sect.

GENUINE ORTHOGRAPHY.—The following is a literal copy of a notice recently given by the clerk in a parish church in Devonshire:—"This is to gee notis, here's narra Sunday here next Sunday; keas why, measter is gwaing to Daalish to preach."

A Paris Paper says, "A Mayor of the Commune of La Vendee is found to be the possessor of a great number of letters and of several manuscripts of VOLTAIRE, which he has received from THIRIOT, one of the most active correspondents of Ferney. Among these manuscripts is a very curious one; it is a dedication, in verse, of the *Henriade*, addressed to Louis XV."

IMPORTANT RECIPE.—(From an American Paper.)—A man in Oliver-street, New-York, after imprudently drinking cold water, was seized with very alarming symptoms, from which he was relieved by Dr. JOHN DE ALTON WHITE, who dissolved half an ounce of camphor in a gill of brandy; of this, three parts were made and given at intervals of three minutes, which soon gave the patient relief.

A human skeleton, of almost Herculean dimensions, was lately found in a garden belonging to R. HARRISON, Esq., of Hill-house, near Gainford. It is supposed the body has lain there a great number of years, and had, in all probability, been interred naked, as no vestige of a coffin, &c. was remaining. According to a legendary tale, Hill-house was about a century and a half ago a rendezvous of the celebrated Sir W. Brown and his followers, highwaymen of that time.—*Durham Advertiser*.

A YORKSHIRE BRIEF.—A cause came on before a few Circuits back, at York Assizes, in which the defendant had nothing to say against a verdict in favour of the plaintiff. The Attorney, however, was to be paid, and the Counsel to be feed, but to neither could the full quantum be due without a Brief. A Brief was accordingly drawn and presented to the Counsel, worded as follows:—"We have no defence to this action, but please to abuse the Attorney on the opposite side."

ANECDOTE OF CARDINAL MAZARIN.—The most horrible books were continually written against Cardinal Mazarin. He used to pretend great anger, but cared in reality very little about them. One day he ordered that all the copies that it was possible to find or collect of these odious libels should be brought to him, in order, as he said, "that he might burn them." A great number were accordingly seized, and as soon as he got them into his possession, he with the utmost coolness privately resold them, by which he gained ten thousand crowns! He afterwards laughed heartily. "The French people," he used to say, "are extremely good-natured:—I let them write and sing, and they let me do what I please."

THE NIGHTINGALE IN SCOTLAND!—Ornithologists say, that in this country, the Nightingale never emigrates north of the Trent—but in the *memorabilia* of the present fine summer, it will be recorded, that two of these much-famed *musicians* have actually been chanting their *verses* on the Banks of the Forth!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES.

ON THE DEATH OF M—E DE C—LLI.

1.

WHEN Heaven recalls the Friends it gave—
Through time and trial dear—
Our hopes go with them to the grave,
And all is darkened here.
Yet, sure 'twere better Heaven should part,
Than live by fortune parted;
For Heaven recalls to heal their heart
Whom Earth made broken-hearted.
Then 'tis a wayward grief to weep,
That they have slept the quiet sleep.

2.

And when our friends are far away,
Beside their loss we bear
The painful thought where'er they stray,
Their griefs will haunt them there:
But when the virtuous die, we know
They leave us to be blest;
For we are taught that where they go
The weary are at rest.
Oh, this should make us wish, not weep,
To sleep like them the quiet sleep.

3.

But not for them the tear is rife—
But not for them the woe;
The living weep to find that life
Is worthless when they go!
Yet, who would even this grief gainsay?
'Twere most unfit in me—
For I have mourn'd the fatal day
Thou died'st DE C—LLI!
And many an eye hath cause to weep
That thou hast slept the quiet sleep.

4.

Oh! they who boast few friends below,
May well indeed repine;
Nor be it deem'd presumption, tho'
I say that thou wast mine.
No lukewarm, no lip fervent one,
As many might confess,
Whose welfare blossom'd in the sun
Of thy kind-heartedness.
And they and I have cause to weep
That thou hast slept the quiet sleep.

London, August, 1813.

"A POEM

BY THE LATE WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

Not published in his Works."

[The following lines are evidently believed by the Editor of the *Chronicle* to be authentic, as he has given them for such; neither is there any internal evidence to contradict his assertion. But they are of no value except as coming from the pen of the celebrated and unfortunate author, and adding another testimony to the melancholy effects which Methodism did or was to produce on his over-delicate organization.—*Exam.*]

Doom'd as I am in solitude to waste:
The present moments, and regret the past;
Depriv'd of ev'ry joy I valu'd most,
My friend torn from me, and my mistress lost;
Call not this gloom I wear, this anxious mien,
The dull effect of humour or of spleen!
Still, still I mourn, with each returning day,
Him snatch'd by fate, in early youth away;
And her, through tedious years of doubt and pain
Fix'd in her choice and faithful—but in vain!—
O prone to play, generous and sincere,
Whose eye ne'er yet retir'd the wretch a tear;
Whose heart the real claim of friendship knows,
Nor thinks a lover's are but fancied woes;
See me, ere yet my destin'd course half done,
Cast forth a wand'r'er on a world unknown!
See me neglected on the world's rude coast,
Each dear companion of my voyage lost!
Nor ask why clouds of sorrow shade my brow,
And ready tears wait only leave to flow!
Why all that soothes a heart from anguish free,
All that delights the happy—palls on me.

CRIMINAL CONFESSIONS.

We intended to have made some remarks on the mischievous consequences of extracting confessions from public delinquents when they are about to forfeit their lives; but this is now unnecessary, as the following article from the *Chester Guardian* contains our own sentiments on the subject:—

"Possibly the detailed conduct of this man, (Hussey) affords us as good an opportunity as we shall ever find, to protest against a conduct pursued (doubtless with the best intention) towards criminals of this desperate class, on the subject of the confession of their guilt; as also against the practice which Journalists have fallen into, of describing with something too much parade and complacency, the strength of their new found religious feelings. The old brief way of recording that their behaviour became their unhappy situation was, in our opinion, infinitely preferable to the more eloquent detail of modern times. However paradoxical it may appear, the most depraved of mankind are seldom entirely destitute of religious apprehension when the subject can be brought home to their minds; but we know no better way to keep them easy on that head, than the prevalent laboured mode of describing the religious confidence of enormous criminals in their approaching eternal bliss. We have read the account of the deportment and satisfaction of atrocious offenders after sentence which more resembled the fervid assurance of a Christian Martyr under Nero or Dioclesian, than that of a being sprinkled with the blood of his fellow creatures, and suffering under the condemnation of his country. We would not be mistaken; we by no means dispute the propriety of the religious attention which is paid to these miserable men; but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the language so often put into their mouths, which seems to inform those who are most like themselves, that a month's endurance and penitence will, at all events, ensure Heaven. And then as to the extreme anxiety for confession which is so usual: except when suspicion may hang over innocence, or equal guilt have a chance of escape, it is surely

misplaced, more especially in cases, where, as in that of Hussey, the weight of circumstance puts doubt out of the question. A few emphatic enquiries in the course of attendance, and a very earnest one at the moment when hope can be no longer indulged, are certainly sufficient. The very anxiety on this score often suggests to the criminal, and sometimes to other people, that his guilt is doubted; and who, under such circumstances, can twist hope from the human bosom? Moreover, it has another baleful consequence—it almost involuntarily mixes falsehood and a spice of hypocrisy in the devotion, which is so called for by situation; the great Being who is fervently appealed to as a fountain of mercy in one moment, being not unfrequently called upon to witness to an untruth in the next. It cannot be denied, that in circumstantial conviction, confession is exceedingly desirable; but we think that of Hussey, and others resembling it, bears us out in our opinion, that it is often sought for with an earnestness that defeats its own purpose, by raising all the temptation of erring nature in the criminal, to the sad destruction of the state of simple sincerity which befits his miserable condition; and finally, that it too often disseminates the very doubt it is intended to remove."

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 333.

ENGLISH OPERA.

THE new little Opera, called *Jealous on all Sides*, or *the Landlord in Jeopardy*, which was produced here on Wednesday, is worth little; and what little there is, good or bad, is not very clear. The story is after the fashion of the minor Spanish novels, in which lovers, brothers, mistresses, and sisters, get playing at cross-purposes. Two lovers (PEARMAN and WRENCH) happen to bring to the same inn their two mistresses (Miss CAREW and Miss LOVE); and the perplexities arise partly from their wish to conceal themselves, partly from the lies of the landlord (HARLEY), who is in the pay of both, and partly from the blunders of his stupid servant (WILKINSON). A father comes in, as usual, at the end, and settles all that he had unsettled. We cannot undertake to describe the matter further. All we can say is, that the perplexities, at any rate, are very successful, for we are not in the secret of them yet. Mr. WRENCH wants opportunities for his usual pleasantries. HARLEY snaps, and nods, and drops his jaw, and throws up his eye, and makes one laugh a little; but our laugh is intercepted by a yawn. Mr. WILKINSON, an actor not without humour, is assisted in these stupid characters by occasional twinges of real awkwardness. Mr. PEARMAN sings with his usual delicacy and sweetness; and Miss CAREW would give twice as much effect to very nice singing on her own part, if she did not get herself so studiously to imitate Miss STEPHENS, with arms pressed upwards against her bosom, and a head of sidelong resignation. To complete the imitation, perhaps she twists up her mouth fantastically, which Miss STEPHENS certainly does not; and which we hold to be a great fault in a pretty singer, which Miss CAREW certainly is both in voice and face. This sort of management never helps the expression of a bad feature, and always hurts that of a good one. The music of *Jealous on all Sides*, by a Mr. JOLLY, partakes of the general improvement of the age in science and harmony, which has been produced by the popularity of the German school. One of the songs, *Ah, where shall I fly?* is very pleasing both in harmony and air; and there is vigour in the *Trio* which follows it, though HARLEY scarcely seems to know what to be at with the base. The rest, for the most part, is of the old species of common place, especially the *Finale*. As to the poetry, there is some pleasantry in the burden of the

first song, *If he can*; but the others are beneath criticism. We may here observe, that we have noticed a tendency of late in the compositions of this theatre to a certain coarseness, which deals in the most vulgar associations. We are no pruders, and can allow some latitude of allusion to love-matters, because they contain in them a principle of grace and kindness; but the least approach to coarseness like Swift's we abominate; and if it come in contact with women, execrate. Its alleged harmlessness, upon which ground it has sometimes been defended, is ridiculous. We are persuaded it is the most pernicious, as well as most disgusting, of all coarseness; for it tends to degrade human nature itself; and Swift felt as much, when in his bitter grinning he indulged in it.

HAYMARKET-THEATRE.

This merry little theatre keeps up its promise of making the most of a short season; and now that the east wind has come to remind us of our in-door enjoyments, the giggling spectators pack up in it more snugly than ever. We unfortunately missed the new comedy of *Possession*, which vanished all of a sudden we know not how; but we can make the reader ample amends by advising him to go and see the *Green Man* with his whole prism of satirical reflections, *Major Dumpling* in red, *Major Bibber* in blue, *Mr. Fungus* in mushroom-colour, and *Beau Crackley* in pepper and salt.

This new comedy, which was produced yesterday week, is taken from a popular French play called *L'Homme Gris*, the *Grey Man*; but Mr. Jones, to whom we are indebted for its adaptation to the English stage, and who himself performs the part of the Beau in it, has with an instinctive good judgment altered his hero's colour to that of the Green, a Grey Man being connected with some grim associations in our language, and there once having been an eccentric character known by this very title from the same fondness for green clothes. The story of the piece is very simple, clear, and interesting, forming at once an excellent vehicle for the satire of the arrogant misanthrope, and carrying along with it a domestic history. *Sir George Squander* (Mr. BARNARD) has married a very amiable and sensible young lady (Mrs. GLOVER), but who unfortunately for her interest with his proud uncle *Lord Rowcroft* (Mr. FOOTE) happens to have had no greater personage for her father than a respectable gentleman,—in the shape of a village apothecary. *Sir George* is not deficient in head or heart, but thoughtless and proud of making a shew among his country neighbours,—a folly, to which no less a man than *FRISKING* condescended, and which was his ruin. He accordingly becomes hampered with money-lenders and knavish servants; and his uncle, instead of relieving him and giving him good advice, takes advantage of his distress to league with them and entice him into more, in order that he may ultimately compel him to obtain a liquidation of his debts at the expense of a separation from his wife. The piece opens at this crisis, with visitors and money-lenders at *Sir George's* seat, the servants conspiring and the visitor eating, drinking and gaming. One of the latter is *Major Bibber*, a Commissary (Mr. COGNOR), who enters before dinner, tasting the wine; another is *Major Dumpling* (TOKELY) an Officer in "the Local," who enters tasting the soup; a third is *Mr. Crackley* (JONES), a young man fresh from Parisian improvement, which he has been cultivating, in order to recommend himself to *Lady Squander's* amiable sister (Miss BLANCHARD); and a fourth, who becomes the terror of them all, servants included, is the awful and mysterious personage, the *Green Man* (Mr. TERRY), who knew *Lady Squander's* father, and comes to see after the family interests. The principal part of the Comedy is occupied with the quiet and contemptuous sarcasms which this gentleman bestows on his fellow-visitors, not excepting *Mr. Close-fist* the usurer (WILKINSON); *Mr. Fungus* the polished valet (RUSSELL),

and *Mrs. Tuckit* the lady's maid (Mrs. GIBBS), who on one occasion falling into a genteel fainting fit, is roused to sudden and screaming recollection, by his calmly taking out a lancet, and proposing to bleed in the jugular vein. In the mean while, he sees through the scheme of *Lord Rowcroft* and the servants, lets it go its whole length, till *Sir George* is arrested, apparently withstands the applications made to him by the two suffering Ladies, but finally overthrows it all, brings his Lordship to reason by shewing that he was privy to an alarming secret about a will, makes him, after his pompous blustering do all that he proposes to the great astonishment of the family, and dictates to him a promissory note for 40,000 pounds to be paid to *Lady Squander*, which her Ladyship with a generous and forgiving delicacy returning to the proud but humbled nobleman, the latter takes her to his arms in a fit of repentant admiration, and is accordingly forgiven by his alarming task-master. The *Green Man* then turns out to have been the secretary of the late Lord, a maternal kinsman of *Sir George's* (we were afraid he was going to be his father), and privy to the machinations by which the present Peer had got his own brother *Sir George's* father cut off from an inheritance of 40,000. The two Majors who were loitering to see if they could get the money they had just won from their host, had been almost kicked out of the house by the indignant *Crackley*, who notwithstanding his fopperies is found to be a good-hearted generous fellow, and wins the good opinion of the *Green Man* and the hand of their fair favourite.

This is altogether the pleasantest and completest piece we have witnessed on the stage for a long time. Its didactic air is more than relieved by the incidents, and persons, and its own humour; its language is lively, pithy, and well-bred; its situations are well managed; its characters as strongly contrasted and more naturally brought together than those in *L'Ami du Peuple*; its general spirit deeper than appears at first sight, and full of humanity. Though adapted to the stage by an actor, there is not that mere contrast in it, nor even that sacrifice of every thing to some predominant character, upon which such plots and dramatists are apt to stumble. The two women, for instance, are in admirable unpretending harmony, natural and kind; without any of the preaching which is so mistaken for sentiment; and the *Green Man* himself, whose keen integrity pierces so sharply through the vices of others, is not suffered to depart without discovering that he had been mistaken in the foppish but good-hearted *Crackley*,—a good caution against egotism in virtue. If Mr. Jones is only the translator and adapter of this piece, he has done his task with great spirit and gracefulness;—if he has a hand also in what we have been speaking of, he has a claim both upon our respect and regard.

The acting was worthy of the piece, with one exception which it would disturb our pleasure to mention. The ladies were represented in a nice style of simplicity by Mrs. GLOVER and Miss BLANCHARD. RUSSELL and Mrs. GIBBS made capital valet and lady's maid, the former's power to look foolish being quite as well suited to knavery as to any other stupidity. We never saw Mr. JONES's vivacity to better advantage, being naturally heightened perhaps by the great success of his play. TERRY is exceedingly effective in the *Green Man*, his face and manner assuming when it pleases a sort of iron quietness, and his voice issuing forth with a kindred austerity. He manages also to keep down the assumed eccentricity of his green clothes in a very judicious manner, so that the air of the gentleman shall not be hurt. They are dark, and not at all prominent. Lastly, the part of *Major Dumpling* in TOKELY's hands must be added to the list of the most genuine pieces of comic acting in stage history. We have not laughed so much at a performance, since our young ribs used to grow sore at the *Wags of Windsor*. Thick

set, corpulent, in lax regimentals, feverish looking, mand-
lin, fat-voiced, waddling about with a stick, and yet affect-
ing a jaunty self-possession, we never saw a completer pic-
ture of habitual feeding and frustration. The affectation
of a sort of after-dinner ease and polish, vouching itself in
strange self-satisfied smirks and half-uttered slippery sen-
tences, completed a miscellany of train-bird captain,
lounger, eater, drinker, and common-place *Filstaff*, in-
finitely entertaining. It was beef and wine together,—the
aggregated excess of a messroom,—a gastric personifica-
tion,—a flustered indigestion in regimentals. We must
as infallibly see this piece again, as encore the laughing
Trio in MOZART. It is impossible to do otherwise.

We ought not to forget the very pleasing manner in
which *Crackley's* mistress is made to acknowledge her love
for him after his generous conduct, and to call out volun-
tarily "Again," after she has given him her hand to kiss
once. We must also indulge ourselves in telling a French
joke, of which the *Green Man* reminded us, though per-
haps it is old to the reader. There is a sign in London,
called the Green Man and Still, meaning a distiller of
plants. *Crackley* in the play seems to allude to it, when
he says "Come now, Green Man, be still." A French-
man giving a direction is said to have translated the sign
into *L'Homme verd et tranquille*—The Man, green and
tranquil.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 5.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

It is an office of most high import,
And asks high talents to discharge its duties;
His spirit is too like a deep lake * * *
It needs a heart and head firm, ready, bold;
A watchful eye and tongue of rich persuasion;
Yet these are not enough—

G. Chapman.

Of all offices in the gift of the Crown that of Attorney-
General is perhaps least to be coveted; for whether the
Government be popular or unpopular, the person filling
that place can scarcely avoid being the object of general
dislike: the rank is only fourth or fifth rate, and the man-
ner in which it has been attained is always suspected,
though sometimes unjustly: he is pretty sure to be charged
with having ascended by the usual steps of political fawn-
ing and judicial servility, and after all he is only to be
considered as the servant of servants—the curse of the
Israelites. Lord BACON says, that men in high stations
are thrice servants—of the King, of the State, and of the
time—but the Attorney-General is obliged to submit to a
quadruple servitude; or at least he must endure the charge
of submitting to it, though it may be less in fact than in
appearance. But this, to a Barrister who has been under
a sort of submissive pupilage all his life, one may suppose
to be the least part of the irksomeness of his situation,
though the present Attorney-General, Sir SAMUEL SHEP-
HERD, seemed to feel very acutely upon the subject on
one or two occasions*.

The most unpleasant consequence of all however ap-
pears to be, that the nation at large must look upon the
Attorney-General as a sort of ministerial spy—an informer
of rather a higher rank than those who have recently be-
come notorious; whose business it is to ferret out and

* WOOLER, in the course of his trials on two *ex-officio* infor-
mations for libels, asserted that the Attorney-General had been
obliged to obey the orders of Ministers, his *Masters*; but Sir S.
SHEPHERD interrupted him not only once or twice with the
words—"Sir, I have no Masters."—If I recollect rightly, the
same sort of thing happened when HONE was before the Court of
King's Bench.

prosecute all who, either by their actions or writings, are
endeavouring to displace the personages to whom he is
indebted for his situation, or who are attempting to pro-
mote any reform in the system they support. Most of the
Ministry are engaged in great questions of foreign policy
(or, at all events, affect to be so), in establishing dynasties
and settling transferences of territory and subjects, and
they leave the Attorney-General to bear the brunt at
home: his hand may be said to be against every body,
and every body's hand against him: he must fight all
their domestic battles, and repel and punish all attacks
whether political or personal: he must revenge all the
little party quarrels;

Of those great men who clothe their private hate
In the fair colours of the public good,
And to effect their ends pretend the State,
As if the State by their affections stood.

S. Daniels's *Philotas*, A. 3.

Thus the responsibility of the Attorney-General is not
only weighty but peculiar. A Minister, if he fail in any
undertaking, excites the national displeasure, but contrives
to keep his place: he throws the blame upon his agents
and underlings; or if he cannot do that, the public disap-
probation is easily borne; it is too broad to press severely
from any particular quarter, and "enough for virtue is
her own applause!" Not so with the Attorney-General—
if he fail in any prosecution, he incurs first the dis-
pleasure of his employers (*Masters* I will not call them
out of delicacy to the feelings of Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD);
then the particular hostility of the individuals proceeded
against; next he loses the confidence of the friends of
Ministers; and lastly he gains the contempt and ridicule
of their enemies.

With such imminent hazards, it seems singular at first
sight that any man can be induced to accept such a situa-
tion: the temptation is, that it often leads to the highest
honours of the profession, not improbably to a peerage;
but even then few but lawyers, who all their lives, as it
were, have run the gamut of difficulties and dilemmas,
with the sole purpose of gaining money and gratifying am-
bition, could be found to undertake its burdensome duties.
It seems however of late, as if the temptation had been
less and the hazards greater; for we have seen instances
where Attornies-General have gained nothing, or less than
nothing, by all their exertions in favour of their patrons:
witness the individual who was recently compelled to for-
sake a business of scarcely less than 15,000*l.* a-year, and
to withdraw into what has been called "an honourable
retirement," as one of the pious or puny Barons of the
Exchequer*.

Perhaps there never was a more unfortunate Attorney-
General than Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD: he has proceeded
against libellers personal and official—against parodists of
the sacred ritual of the Church—and against persons ac-
cused of the heinous crime of treason: his attempts have
had great variety in their object and great uniformity in
their result: I do not recollect that he has obtained a single
conviction in London; yet his failures have not arisen
from want of zealous exertion on his part, or from superi-
ority of talent on the part of the defendants: they fre-
quently pleaded their own causes, and though one of these
shop-orators (as they are vulgarly termed) was tolerable

* The motto he has chosen on his elevation to the Bench seems
singularly inappropriate—*Concussus Surgo*: it is almost like a
satire upon himself and his fallen fortunes; perhaps some good-
natured friend when consulted mis-translated the words to him.—
Providentia me Committit is the inscription under the arms of
another learned Judge, who has made himself notorious on the
Western Circuit: his friends recommend him to attend to his
pious motto and trust to heaven; for assuredly he ought not to
trust to himself, if there be any truth in the stories lately told
of him.

in point of fluency; he was execrable in point of style, and betrayed his ignorance and want of education in every sentence.* True it is that the Attorney-General succeeded in procuring the execution of some of the Derby rioters: but this is almost the only instance in which he has prevailed in the country, and the last and most signal discomfiture was very recently achieved by a female antagonist in Cornwall†

Yet notwithstanding these defeats—notwithstanding the frequent occasions on which he has “made a scare-crow of the regal name,” and himself in some sort “a fool for public use,” Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD is still respected by most of his friends in office, and perhaps there never was a man who had to fulfil the ungrateful duties of Attorney-General who had fewer enemies, both personal and political. But though his patrons may respect him, they feel no great warmth of attachment, for services rendered or expected (the only bonds of men in office), and shew no strong desire further to advance him. His deafness is undoubtedly a considerable impediment, but he is probably soon destined for some other “honourable retirement,” to make room for a new ambitionist, who may promise more and cannot well perform less; for some aspiring apostate, who having been professionally educated how to take any side in the Court, has been ministerially instructed how to take any side in the House. For such a one it will most likely be found that Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD will vacate his office: if he filled it without success, he obtained it without tergiversation.‡ He has however been unfortunate, not merely because he could not procure verdicts against WOOLER or HONE, but because he was compelled to bring these cases and others into Court: the informations were not filed by him, but by his predecessor Sir W. GARROW; they were almost the last efforts of the puny Baron of the Exchequer to merit a continuance of the favour of his patrons, and of course at such a time, when threatened with expulsion, he would be doubly anxious to give extraordinary proofs of his zeal towards them, and of his hostility towards their enemies. Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD found these and more in his office when he entered it, and he could not turn them out without bringing them to trial, whether he considered the respect due to his precursor, or the avowed wishes of those who had just bestowed their smiles upon him. It is felt therefore by one party, that the ill-success is not entirely attributable to him, and by the other, that had he been Attorney-General at an earlier date the informations would probably not have been filed. The good-natured public recollect too, that though he prosecuted and advised the prosecution of those mischievous but contemptible semi-idiots PRESTON, WATSON, and others, the plot was not of his brewing: it had been doctored in

* I mean Mr. WOOLER, of whom I know nothing, and wish to know nothing, beyond what I saw of him on his trials: his speeches have been much and undeservedly praised: for his fame he is chiefly indebted to the Reporters of the newspapers, and for his liberty to the blunders of the Jury. Mr. HONE is I believe a respectable book-seller, without pretensions, and in my judgment is not only a better informed man, but in most essentials a better speaker than Mr. WOOLER.

† He did not conduct this prosecution in person, nor was it I believe by information *ex-officio*: it was an indictment for a libel upon a Ministerial Deputy, the Vice Warden of the Stannary Court.

‡ It is reported at the Bar, and believed, that Sir S. SHEPHERD is to be made Accountant-General at the death of Mr. SMITH, who, probably much to the dissatisfaction of Ministers, continues hale and hearty, and eats his dinners in Middle Temple Hall with a good appetite. It is known that Mr. Serjeant COPLEY has very recently been brought into Parliament by Ministers. It is advised that he should take down the sturdy portrait of Fox that has long hung in his chambers, and substitute that of Lord CASTLEREAGH, by LAWRENCE, which has been admired as a most exact likeness, with the true air and appearance of a man-of-war.

another quarter, and his aid was not required until it had probably been so worked up that he could not easily discover the substance on account of the froth.* It is proper also to add, in this place, that very few *ex-officio* proceedings indeed have been instituted by Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD since he was entrusted with this onerous discretion.

The foregoing remarks, not indeed purely political, have been made for the purpose of exemplifying the real character of the individual whose conduct and talents are the subject of the present article, and of shewing why he is in some degree an exception to the position with which I set out, that an Attorney-General could scarcely avoid becoming an object of public dislike. If it be said that I am travelling out of my course in touching upon political topics, which hitherto have been carefully avoided, my answer is short and plain—that the Attorney and Solicitor-General are to be contemplated not merely as Advocates, but as Government Advocates, and that their conduct in office cannot be separated from the view of their qualifications for the stations they occupy: in forming an estimate of their talents and learning, the sphere in which they have been employed cannot possibly be disregarded. I will now however take leave for the present of the public capacity of Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD with one observation, which applies in some degree to his private character, and affords an additional reason why he is still widely respected and esteemed. In all his thoughts and actions he seems to be perfectly a gentleman: in all the prosecutions he has conducted, he has behaved towards the parties with fairness and liberality: he has displayed sometimes a degree of candour quite unusual and unexpected, and has made admissions that did him credit but his cause injury. If a Defendant stood on the floor to vindicate himself, I do not think it can be truly said of Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD that he ever attempted to avail himself unduly of the power and influence of his station, either with the Jury or the Court: he never assumed any authoritative and overbearing deportment, or attempted to dictate, as his predecessors have been allowed to do, the course of proceeding. Yet his temper sustained many severe trials, and as far as I witnessed it, his conduct set an example of forbearance not always followed by the Court.

Of the Attorney-General's talents I do not think so highly, whether he exercise them as an Advocate in or out of Parliament. His practice in Courts of Law within the last two or three years has much declined, partly because his official duties interfered, and partly on account of the infirmity with which he is afflicted, and which was before mentioned: his deafness has much increased upon him within the memory of several of the younger Serjeants who have profited by it. It has been of long continuance, but it is the opinion of those who remember Sir S. SHEPHERD in his younger days, that he was an able advocate and an eloquent speaker: my acquaintance with Courts of Justice does not go quite so far back, but I well recollect him when his deafness was comparatively slight and temporary; and though I might then consider him shrewd and sensible, I never once imagined that he was eloquent. I have seen him in very nearly all the Government prosecutions he has conducted or aided since he obtained his appointments, as Solicitor and afterwards as Attorney-General, and I am very positive that my first impression was correct. His defect of hearing, and the quantity of snuff he takes, have undoubtedly injured his voice, which was once clear, though not musical or round in its tones: but had he ever been eloquent, it could but little, if at all, impede the impetuous current of his thoughts and words: the flow, when it amounts to a continued stream, is uniformly meagre and generally irregular: it has neither force, fulness, depth,

* If I remember rightly, he confessed in Parliament after the trials, that Ministers had not let him into the secret of the real character of the celebrated witness Mr. Castles.

nor dignity: when he strives to appear impassioned, he is only inflated, and all his exertions to be eloquent are more or less vapid and unsubstantial. This remark applies to the attempts at declamation, which he feels it necessary to make when he is managing an important public prosecution. *Cum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii et eloquentiæ multò molestissima.* and if he have not precisely what we mean by the arrogance, he has at least a good deal of the pretence of eloquence. To give him his proper character, he is a clear-headed, straight-forward gentlemanly speaker, and if he is occasionally impressive, particularly in his manner, he most commonly injudiciously wastes his energy and emphasis upon matters that require them least. His sentences are not confused, but they are shapeless, and often turgid and laborious.

His action is unusually vehement upon all occasions, whether it is or is not required: he resorts to the ordinary expedient of making up for the weakness of his language, by the strength of his corporeal exertions. I do not mean that he throws about his figure in all directions, as Mr. MARRYAT does, like a porpoise in a storm, for he keeps that uncommonly erect: the motion is confined principally to his arms and feet. His deafness prevents him from properly regulating his voice, and fearing when he is strenuously endeavouring to enforce a particular point, that he shall speak too loud, his words become almost inaudible, while his arms and hands are employed in striking the desk or table with so much violence, that the whole Court resounds. The effect is rendered still more ludicrous by his rising upon his toes to give his small person importance, and beating time with his heels upon the floor. I well remember during HONE's trial, upon one occasion in particular, when the Attorney-General was endeavouring to declaim against profanation, the proceeding was interrupted by the indecorous laughter of the spectators, and commitments were properly threatened in consequence by the Judge: but the laughter was not occasioned by what was said, but by the manner of saying it. This I mention merely as an illustration, for the defect is chiefly, if not altogether, to be attributed to the infirmity under which Sir SAMUEL SHEPHERD has unfortunately so long laboured.

Few men have obtained much business in the profession of the Law without possessing a share of talent of some kind, or some information beyond their competitors; and I am inclined to think that Sir S. SHEPHERD, when young, combined considerable acuteness with great industry and discretion: it is certain that his practice in the Common Pleas was once as extensive, or more extensive, than that of any of his rivals; and he was often employed in causes, which such men as Mr. Sergeant BEST or Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN could have no pretensions to touch—I mean those where legal research and learning were required. The Attorney-General bears the reputation of being a very well-read man in the higher departments of his pursuit; and as far as I am able to judge he deserves the character. This qualification probably recommended him first to the notice of Ministers as Solicitor General, at a time when they had an Attorney-General, who throughout his life had substituted a profound knowledge of human nature in its depravity, for a knowledge of the most ordinary books. It is thought, notwithstanding, by some lawyers, that Sir S. SHEPHERD, as opposed to Sir V. GIBBS, failed in the great legal contest between Sir F. BURDETT and the SPEAKER of the House of Commons. In point of law, however, I am afraid he had the worst side of the argument.

It would be extremely unfair to form any judgment of his capability to examine an adverse witness, from any attempt he may at present make: in fact, he loses half the important parts of the testimony—the little niceties on which credit depends, and which, if seized and pressed

home, would shew that the person in the box was unworthy of belief. Judging as well as I can from recollection, from the report of those who have known the Bar longer, and from the partial success of some of his more recent exertions of this kind, I should be inclined to think that he acquired a portion of his former eminence by his talent in this department of the province of an advocate.

Of his abilities as a parliamentary debater, little notion can be formed by those in the gallery of the House of Commons but from inference; for, he, is seldom audible beyond the benches surrounding him. He is not required to speak but upon legal questions, which have been more numerous than usual within the last two, or three Sessions. His addresses are very inefficient, and draw but few cheers even from those who are most interested in encouraging him. Sir W. GARROW generally obtained his greatest applause from his antagonists, who of course received with shouts the sentences in which he committed himself, and destroyed his own positions. This is an error into which the present Attorney-General is too prudent to be likely to fall; but if he did, the smallness of his voice would frequently enable him to do it with impunity. AMICUS CURLE.

[Sir ARTHUR PIGGOT will be the subject of No. 6.]

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

MR. EXAMINER,—In common with many others, I was extremely surprised at seeing a letter in the *Salisbury Gazette*, written by Sir Francis Burdett, stating his sorrow at not being able to attend Mr. Long Wellesley's dinner at Marlborough. Now, Mr. Examiner, this Mr. Long Wellesley has been lately returned for Wiltshire, after a very spirited contest, and the dinner was to celebrate this return. When he first started, he stated two *reasons*, and two *reasons* alone, why he thought himself entitled to represent the county. The first was a very cogent one truly, because the ancestors of his wife had represented it; and the second, perhaps, still more sapient, because he was nephew to the Duke of Wellington. I blush for the county when I tell you he succeeded, yet it is but fair to state that he was well backed by Treasury influence, a heavy purse, and, of course, almost all the parsons in the county, together with an impudent dandy kind of oratory, much more suited to a party of modern fashionable belles than an assembly of Englishmen. Upwards of ninety thousand pounds have seated him in the house for Wiltshire instead of St. Ives. Perhaps Sir Francis knew not the means by which he secured his election; but did he not know that Wellesley has been tried, that he has been in Parliament, that he has been a thorough-paced Ministerialist, a mere tool to the most imbecile Administration that ever presided over affairs in this country, and that his family, deep in the Red Book, have been and still are living luxuriously at the expense of the famishing mechanic?

If a letter of congratulation on the choice of such a man had come from almost any one else, it would most likely have been unnoticed; but Burdett's character stands high, —Burdett, than whom I firmly believe there was not a more well-meaning and conscientious Senator in the Commons House, nor one who, upon the whole, has a better claim to the appellation of the "Man of the People."

We are here utterly at a loss to conceive how Sir Francis could support a man acting diametrically opposite to the Hon. Baronet's own principles; for it is allowed, I believe, Wellesley never gave a vote in favour of the people except in the single instance of the Income Tax, and by that vote put more than 3000*l.* a-year into his own pocket; and the Wiltshire people anxiously wait till the Hon. Baronet or some of his friends explain the reason for such support.

A CONSTANT READER.

MEETING OF MAJOR CARTWRIGHT'S FRIENDS.

On Tuesday a meeting was held at the Horns Tavern, Kensington, of "the friends of Radical Reform, and its advocate Major Cartwright." At five o'clock about 400 persons sat down to dinner, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird in the chair. After dinner the first toasts were—"The People, the only source of legitimate power;" "The King and Constitution, and a speedy recovery to both;" "A real representation of the People in Parliament, by which both the King and nation may be freed from the usurpation of a Borough-mongering oligarchy."

Mr. KINNAIRD rose to propose a name intimately connected with Reform. He alluded to him who had so long and so ably advocated that cause. There was no other Englishman to whose lot it had fallen to manifest so long and so consistent a support of the public cause. That life however which had been spent in the service of the country, was now attacked by indisposition. The worthy Major had sent a letter, containing a statement of his sentiments, which he was only able to sign. [Here Mr. Kinnaird read a letter from Major Cartwright. It expressed his regret at not being able to attend the meeting, and requested that Mr. Cleary might be permitted to read a paper containing what he wished to address to the meeting.] The title of the Major to the approbation of the friends of reform was enhanced by his having been made the object of malignant abuse and misrepresentation. Among his calumniators, a professional Gentleman had charged him with making big blunders, and proposing little nostrums. In both houses of Parliament it was asserted that Annual Parliaments were unknown to our history; and yet, in the recently published manifesto of the party that made this assertion, it was admitted that Parliaments had been sessional, and that there had often been several Parliaments even in the course of one year. But it was singular, that he who proposed radical reform should be the person accused of applying little nostrums to the Constitution. The quack doctors might justly be charged with dealing in nostrums, but such inefficient applications never were proposed by the wise physician who was desirous of producing a radical cure. Mr. Kinnaird concluded with proposing the following toast:—"The venerable Major Cartwright, the father of reform, and may he live to see a death-blow given to corruption."

Mr. CLEARY stated, that he had seen Major Cartwright in the morning, who had sent an address which he hoped the company would permit him to read. [The manuscript, which was of considerable length, was read by Mr. Cleary. It insisted on the necessity of radical reform, and recommended the introduction of a Bill for that object into Parliament by Sir Francis Burdett. If Sir Francis Burdett should bring forward a Bill, an object would be distinctly presented to the consideration of the public, and there would soon be a general cry of "The Bill—the Bill—Burdett's Bill. We will have Burdett's Bill." The address concluded with proposing the following sentiment to be drunk by the company as a toast:—"Take your choice, a civil Government or a military despotism; in other words, Burdett's Bill or Castlereagh's Bayonet."]

The next toast was,—"Sir Francis Burdett and the Reformers of England."

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT believed that, after the able speech which had been delivered from the chair, in every word of which, and in particular in the approbation bestowed on the Major, he concurred, and after the discourse just read to them by Mr. Cleary, it would not be necessary for him to say much on the object of the meeting. Major Cartwright had been too long known to all present, to render it necessary for him to descant on his merits. It could not be superfluous, however, to notice the unfounded aspersions which had been cast on that venerable character, and in that respect the worthy Chairman had relieved him from much of the task. But one topic had been left untouched, which he thought ought not to be omitted. Since it was found that Major Cartwright's life was spotless, it had been given out by his adversaries, the adversaries of reform, that his faculties had failed him, and that he was in fact an old woman. How far this was from the truth the paper which had just been read would suffice to show. The author of that paper was now fast advancing to eighty years of age, and he wrote with a force and spirit which might induce those who heard it rather to suppose that it came from the pen of one not yet twenty. He should be happy to see young men manifest an equal degree of energy in the cause of liberty. Whether the Major's views were too

extensive, too liberal, or too bold, his opponents had not endeavoured to demonstrate by any thing like argument; but, whatever opinion might be held upon them, surely nobody, who fairly considered them, could honestly call them old womanish. They were peculiarly the feelings and sentiments of a true born Englishman. His prescription was not a little but a big nostrum. It could never be described in terms of contempt, though in some pusillanimous minds it might excite apprehension. He was however happy to state, that a great change had been operated in public opinion on the subject of reform. There was now, he believed, scarcely an honest man in any part of the country, of sound mind, who was not sensible of the extent of public corruption, and perfectly convinced of the necessity of a remedy. But with respect to reform, it was to be expected that men's judgments should be different. There were various shades of opinion, and no one had a right to hold out that his plan, and his plan only, should be adopted. This was a sort of dictation to which no public man could submit. The resolutions which he had moved in the last Session of Parliament had not been proposed by him without due consideration. On them he was willing to place all pretensions to future character. If he should ever depart from them, he begged that he might not be allowed to say that he had grown wiser. He should never have the hardihood to look Englishmen in the face, and on abandoning his principles, to tell them that he was wiser to-day than he had been a few years ago. Various measures, it was probable, would be proposed to the public as the means of reform. It was possible, however, that some measure, short of that which he might think right, would be proposed in Parliament. If that should be the case, he should think it no impeachment of his consistency to support such a measure; for something must be sacrificed to the opinions or even the prejudices of others. Whatever might become of abstract principles, the great object was to obtain the advantages of practical reform. He had always maintained that every person ought to have a vote in the making of the laws which dispose of his liberty and his property; and he could not see how elections founded on that principle should lead to anarchy. Suppose the country divided into sections for voting, however large the population, he could not understand how there should be more confusion in all voting, than there would be in any single parish or district. Could there be greater anarchy than on the present system of election, which every seven years disclosed such horrid scenes of bribery, perjury, and every vice? It had been said that he objected that the term "Universal Suffrage" was not sufficiently definite. His objection, however, was not to the term; it was, that those who used it, with the exception of Mr. Bentham, really did not mean Universal Suffrage. What he wished was, that universal interests should be represented, and that, he thought, would be sufficiently accomplished if the heads of families were to vote. He had been charged with inconsistency, because he had declared that he took his opinions from Milton, Locke, and Machiavel. It had been observed on this, "that Milton was a Republican, Locke, a Constitutional Monarchist, and that Machiavel had become the Minister of a wily Prince," and it was inferred that he might pass through all these stages. The principles of these men, however, were essentially the same, though apparently differing from the situations in which they were placed. They were all friends of freedom: but it had been insinuated that he would act the part of each, that after being a Republican with Milton, he had become a constitutional monarchist with Locke, and would terminate by being the Minister of some wily Prince. He wondered what wily Prince in Europe would wish to make him his Minister. But the fact was, that England was not a monarchy; for that meant the government of one individual, a government vested in a particular family for its interests. The Government of the constitution of England had an hereditary King, but that power was balanced by a representation of the people. He was always willing to support the Crown and the Aristocracy, provided they were not opposed to the right of the people to choose their representatives. Those who were pleased to endeavour to find out his inconsistencies had reminded him of Mr. Burke, who said that, wishing his whiggism to stick by him, he had taken it very low at first. Mr. Burke, he believed, did take his whiggism low enough; but however low he took it, he certainly left it lower than he found it; but he trusted he should never leave the principles of English liberty lower than he found them.

The memory of Dr. Jebb, Sir William Jones, and Grenville Sharpe, and the healths of Mr. Kinloch, of Kinloch, and Mr. Kinnaird, who respectively returned thanks, were then drunk, after which the meeting broke up.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

BEDFORD CHARITY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR addressed himself to Sir S. Romilly in these words:—"In the matter of the Bedford Charity I wish to mention, that I am of opinion that Jew boys cannot be admitted into the school; but whether persons of the Jewish persuasion may be entitled to any other of the benefits of the Institution, is a question upon which I have not yet made up my mind, but I will communicate what occurs to me as soon as I have."

Tuesday, Aug. 18.

WHITE v. AMBROSE.

This case respected the right of certain creditors to take the property of a clergyman in satisfaction for their debts.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, when called upon this day to give his judgment upon the case, observed, that he had already stated his opinion on more occasions than one, though Counsel had probably not heard him. There was no doubt that a rector, after judgment and sequestration, was in the situation of any other debtor; his property might be taken in execution, but of course with a proviso that no person claimed it who had a previous estate in it. The present was only one out of eight or ten different briefs that had been handed up to him, on which he had been requested to give judgment two, three, and even four times over, because Counsel did not attend him at the time he first pronounced his opinion. It was a law-maxim that ubiquity only belonged to the King; but the practice of this Court seemed to show, that it belonged to the Counsel in Chancery, who were before the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, himself, and elsewhere, at the same time.

PRACTICE OF BARRISTERS IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took an opportunity in the course of the morning of stating, that he had given directions that an order should be framed so strict in its terms, as to put an end to the inconvenience of which he had lately so much reason to complain, viz. that Counsel did not attend him because they liked better to go before the Vice-Chancellor. That he might not be accused of discourtesy, he had given this notice of the rule, which would commence operation in Michaelmas term. He was resolved that this part of the business of the Court should be put upon the same footing as the other.

The Barristers present bowed their assent.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

EX PARTE HOLDING IN THE MATTER OF MADSON, A BANKRUPT.

SIR,—The report in your paper of yesterday, of what passed on the hearing of the above Petition, contains several very material errors. I request therefore, that with your usual impartiality, you will correct those errors by inserting this letter. The facts were, that Holding, who stated himself to be a creditor of the Bankrupt, petitioned the Court to supersede the Commission on the ground of a concerted act of bankruptcy. The petitioner's Counsel stated the petitioner's case, in which he alleged the concert, but there were two material preliminary facts, which, before he was entitled to be heard upon such a petition, it was necessary to advert to, first that it was denied by the respondents that he, the petitioner, was a creditor, and secondly that the bankrupt being in Newgate, under a commitment by the Commissioners, it was alleged by the respondents that the petitioner was in concert with him, and that in fact it was the bankrupt's petition. Both these facts were expressly mentioned to the Court by the Counsel for the respondents, and the petitioner's Counsel feeling the weight of them (for they were in the affidavits) procured the petition to stand over after it had been called on a previous day, and in the mean time affidavits were filed of so extraordinary a nature, that it became desirable for the respondents to answer them, and as there was no time for that purpose, the Court directed the petition to stand over until the next day of petitions, to enable the respondents to answer such affidavits. It is necessary also to state, that as the respondents conceive and are advised, supposing the question shall ever be argued, they have a complete answer to the case made by the petitioner relating to the act of bankruptcy. That part of your report which professes to state what was said by his Honour the Vice Chancellor, but which he never did say, any person must know, if he reflects for a moment, cannot be true, as the bankrupt was committed to prison by the Commissioners for his misconduct under the Commission, and the Assignees or their Soli-

citor had no means of getting him committed to Newgate, except it was by endeavouring to investigate his accounts and ascertain what he had done with his property in the course of their duty. You will readily perceive how necessary it is, for the character of the respondents and their Solicitor, that the report in your paper should not go uncontradicted, and that the public should suspend their judgment until the final hearing.—I am your obedient servant,

D. SHUTER,
Solicitor to the Assignees.

Millbank-street, August 17, 1818.

ARCHES COURT.

BURGESS v. BURGESS.

Sir JOHN NICHOLL.—This is an Appeal from a Sentence pronounced by the Judge of the Consistory Court of London. The suit commenced in that Court on the part of Mrs. Burgess, who called upon her husband for a restitution of conjugal rights, and was replied to on the part of Mr. Burgess, by a charge of adultery. Mr. Burgess obtained a sentence of Divorce, which this Court is now called on to review. It is not necessary, in point of law, when a fact of adultery is pleaded, that it should be proved to have taken place at a certain time, or in any particular place, but it is quite sufficient to establish that the crime has been committed to entitle the party complaining to his legal remedy. I am well aware that the confession alone of parties cannot be received as sufficient proof of the fact; but it is the strongest possible proof, when supported by the circumstantial evidence of the case. The marriage between the parties took place in 1802, and they cohabited together until 1814: they have two daughters living; one nearly nine, and the other about three years of age. In 1814, Mr. Burgess became intimate with a young man named Lane; he received him at his house at Clapham, and took him to his friends' houses. At these places the intimacy of Mr. Lane and Mrs. Burgess attracted much attention. They always were walking together, and always sat next to each other during the time of meals; and Mrs. Burgess took every opportunity of making advances to Mr. Lane. Their conduct was so remarkable, that Mr. Lane's father remonstrated with his son on the impropriety of such familiar intercourse. On the 23d of December Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, and Mr. Lane, went on a visit to Mr. Chamberlain at Rics, in Essex. Here the intercourse became more remarkable. They never mixed with the company, but their conduct seemed like that of young persons engaged to each other on the brink of matrimony. In the middle of the day they contrive to remain separate from the rest of the party for a considerable time. After dinner, Mrs. Burgess leaves the ladies to go up stairs, and Mr. Lane quits the gentlemen's company almost immediately after the ladies had retired. The only question will be, did they retire to separate apartments or to the same? It is proved that Mr. Lane went to his own bed-room. It might be supposed that Mrs. Burgess went up stairs for the purpose of putting her children to bed, but that is negatived. She did not sit down to work in her own room. Her apartment was contiguous to that of Mr. Lane, and she was at other times seen to come out of his room. These circumstances taken together lead to a violent suspicion of criminality. On the 26th of December her conduct is still less equivocal. In the evening she refused to play at cards, although much pressed to do so by her husband, and as soon as he was engaged went up stairs. Mr. Lane had previously retired to his bed-room upon a suggestion which turns out to be false, that his coat wanted mending. After some time both returned to the company much flurried, and Mrs. Burgess played on the pianoforte in a very agitated manner. Coupling this with her subsequent confession, I can come to no other conclusion than that at this time they had committed adultery.—There is no reason to suppose that the husband was at all conversant of the fact. He is the last person generally made acquainted with his own dishonour. Upon the whole case I see no reason to differ from the learned Judge of the Consistory Court, and therefore shall pronounce against the appeal, and remit the cause.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

A female was charged by Mrs. Martha Somerville, of Luke's-court, Peter-street, Westminster, with stealing her infant, and also a pair of sheets, blankets, &c. her property. Mrs. Somerville stated, that about nine weeks ago the prisoner came to her house and took lodgings for herself and a gentleman whom she stated to be her husband. On Monday the prisoner told her she

had accidentally met her uncle, who is Colonel of a regiment, and he promised to assist her. Tuesday they both went to the uncle's house, in Cliff-street, when prisoner told her to leave the child with her whilst she inquired whether he was at home, and instructed her to say it was his niece, the Spanish lady, who wanted him. She knocked at the door, and was told by the footman his master had no niece, and she was an impostor. She returned to where she had left the prisoner, but could not find her nor the child. She gave information at Marlborough-street, and the child was afterwards found with a fruit woman in Bond-street. Tuesday evening Mr. Sommerville met the prisoner and her maid near Westminster-bridge, and he sent them to the watchhouse. Green, the officer, searched the prisoner, and found a pair of sheets, the property of Mrs. Sommerville, wrapped round her body inside her dress. The prisoner being called upon to give an account of herself, burst into tears, and said her name was Emma Elliott, that she was born of English parents, but begged to be excused saying in what country. Her uncle, a gentleman of independent fortune, promised to relieve her. She was only 18 years of age, and had formed a connection with a young man who had not means to support her. The Magistrate addressed her in the Spanish language, but she still declined divulging any part of the mysterious account she gave of herself. She was committed for re-examination.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

A young man, about 25 years of age, dressed in the style of the most exquisite dandyism, and who described himself to be Geoffrey Nottingham, a Lieutenant of the Grenadier-guards, and son of Lady Nightingale, was placed at the bar, to answer to a charge preferred against him by Mr. Dennison, of Duke-street, Manchester-square. Mr. Dennison deposed, that he and his family, with a few friends, were seated at a table in the drawing-room of his house, about half-past eleven o'clock, when they were alarmed by a violent concussion, proceeding from the window next to which the ladies were seated. A stone was found on the carpet, beneath the window; the stone had struck obliquely one of the division bars, which it had nearly broken away with the surrounding panes of glass, pieces of which were impelled, in all directions, to the further parts of the room. The watchman seized the prisoner in his flight. It was further stated in evidence, that there are three windows to the apartment, all of which were unclosed; it was well lighted up; the company were seated together at one end of the room, close to the window; and their persons might easily be seen from the street; from which circumstance it was presumed that the stone was intended to strike some individual. The prisoner said that he was in company with another gentleman, very much intoxicated; that upon observing the party at Mr. Dennison's, his companion threw the stone, and they fled in different directions, and he was stopped by the watchman: his drunken friend had, however, escaped, and he did not choose to declare his name. He was willing to pay for the damage which had been sustained. The prisoner was ordered to find bail for his appearance at the Sessions, as he was an accessory upon his own confession.

HATTON-GARDEN.

On Wednesday, Elizabeth Reardon, a poor simple Irish woman, was brought up, charged by a respectable merchant in the City, who has a house in Pentonville, with breaking six panes of glass in one of the windows of his counting-house in the City, following him in the streets, and collecting a mob round him; and with coming to his house in Pentonville, and collecting a mob round it, to the annoyance of the neighbourhood. The substance of the case was as follows:—The prisoner some years ago lived servant in the complainant's family, and was delivered of a daughter, whom she swore to him; he then gave her 20*l.* to go to Ireland and nurse the child, allowing her 25*l.* a year, and promising, when the child was of a fit age, to take it under his own care. When the child was six years old, the prisoner returned, and delivered her to the complainant, he giving her 20*l.* to go back to Ireland, where she was to receive her annuity, on condition of her remaining there. The complainant sent the child to a boarding-school, and had her brought up as his daughter. She is now 14 years of age, and an only child, the complainant, who is now about 50 years of age, having never married; this fine girl being given to understand that she is the complainant's daughter, by a wife who died in Ireland. Twelve months ago the prisoner came to England, insisted on seeing her child, and on being refused by the complainant, annoyed him in the way described. She was sent to Liverpool, but returned to town, when she was taken before the Lord Mayor, and an of-

ficer sent with her to see her embarked for Ireland. She, however, had returned again, and had annoyed the complainant. On being asked why she did so, she said, she only wanted one sight of her child, and she would return, and die contented. This request the complainant thought prudent to refuse. The prisoner, in the most frantic manner, exclaimed, "She is my child! she is not yours! I must and will have my child; you are not her father!"—The prisoner was committed to the House of Correction, for want of bail.

WORSHIP-STREET.

Monday, Henry Nash, charged with killing Catherine Nash his wife, by beating her with such violence that she died in consequence, was brought up for final examination. The prisoner was informed that the Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict of Manslaughter against him, but if he could produce undeniable bail, he would be allowed his liberty till the Sessions. The prisoner not being provided with bail was committed.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MURDER AT ERSOM.—Saturday week, Thomas Osborne was finally examined on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Ely Cox. The circumstances of suspicion were these:—Near the fatal spot, the inside sock of a shoe was found which fitted the prisoner's shoe; and one of those he had on had the appearance of being newer than the other; an apron, a waistcoat, a torn shirt, a hat and a pair of grey trousers much faded and torn were found at the prisoner's cottage, stained with blood; and the prisoner, when in confinement, had described the trousers he wore on the day of the murder as such; there were traces of blood from the place of the murder towards the house of Osborne; he had been seen with a knife similar to the one found near the body, but it was not sworn to be the same. He was committed for trial.

SUICIDE THROUGH FEAR.—Thursday week, Mr. Abbot, bricklayer, in Leather-lane, had a 10*l.* four 12*l.* Bank-notes, and a sixteenth of a Lottery Ticket, stolen out of his desk; and suspicion falling on Mary Morgan, his maid-servant, about 33 years of age, and her taken into custody. Her boxes were searched, but nothing was found leading to a discovery, and he was satisfied by turning her out of his service, threatening if he could trace the note to her possession to prosecute her. Mr. Abbot had the 10*l.* note stopped at the Bank, and on Monday the note was tendered there for payment, of which he received notice. This coming to the unfortunate woman's hearing, it had such an effect on her, through apprehension of being detected, that she was observed by the persons with whom she lodged to be as if deranged. She got up about six o'clock on Tuesday morning, and went down stairs, and a little after seven was found in the back kitchen hanging by a rope from the top of the door. She seemed to have been dead some time. The inquest held on the body of the deceased returned a verdict of—Insanity.

Last Monday night an Inquest was held in Nelson-street, City-road, on the body of George Renvaige, aged 39, who hung himself at his house in Waterloo-street, on Saturday week. The deceased, it appeared, had been labouring under a complaint for about four years, by which he was dreadfully tortured. Saturday week, he sent out his daughter to purchase some cakes for breakfast; when she returned she found his bed-room door locked; she gave an alarm, the door was burst open, and the deceased found suspended from the bed-post; he was instantly cut down, and a surgeon sent for; but the vital spark was quite extinct. The deceased was by trade a watchmaker, and has left a wife and five children to lament his loss. Verdict—Insanity.

An Inquisition was taken on Thursday, at Pimlico, on the body of Mrs. Mary Banilay, of Palace-street. Sarah Garner was servant to the deceased. On Tuesday week, about one o'clock, she heard a violent knocking at the street door; she opened her window, and saw two watchmen, who called out that there were thieves in the house. The deceased called to know what was the matter; she told her, and the deceased went in an apparent fright to her chamber. The watchman searched, but could find no one. Witness returned up stairs, and the deceased seemed greatly frightened. She endeavoured to pacify her, but her terror was so great, that she fell on the floor and soon became senseless. She died in three hours after. Mr. Clarke, surgeon, Pimlico, was called to attend the deceased, and found her lying in a senseless state. She died at five o'clock the same morning. The death of the deceased might have been produced

by excessive terror. The black marks found round the throat were produced by the strings of the deceased's cap being tied tight, and the blackness of the shoulder was from putrefaction.—Verdict—"The death of the deceased was produced by excessive fright."

On Monday evening, as some cockney sportsmen were amusing themselves by firing at sparrows, from a trap in the Target-ground belonging to the City Light Horse, near Bagnigge-wells, a fine boy, named Walter Mapperley, who was at play with some other boys in an adjoining field, was shot in the head; he was immediately carried to Bartholomew's hospital. He had received two shots in the throat, one over the right eye, and nine more in the face and neck; he now lies in a dangerous state. This is the third accident of a similar kind that has happened in the same place within three weeks. On Wednesday week a boy had his cheek laid open by a musket ball; and a few days before, other boys received several small shots in the legs.

Wednesday evening a shocking accident happened in Furnival's-inn-court, Holborn. A great number of children were playing in the court, when a wall, which the workmen were taking down, suddenly gave way. Several of the children were buried in the mass of bricks and rubbish; two of them were killed. The wall fell with such force as to break into the parlour windows of the house of Mrs. Jane Mayton, of No. 7; and Mrs. Mayton, who was sitting near the window with her daughter, at needle-work, were buried in the ruins, and remained under them for some time: when taken out, Mrs. M. was insensible, and was conveyed to Mr. Davis, a surgeon, in Holborn; her skull was fractured, and she received other serious injury. She now lies in a dangerous condition.—The Coroner's Jury, who sat on the bodies of the two children, returned a verdict of—Killed by the falling of a wall.

On Thursday afternoon, a large quantity of gun-powder and combustibles, compounded into fire-works for Vauxhall-garden, exploded in a work-shop in Mead-place, near the Asylum. The first alarm was produced by a most violent shock, which shattered the glass in the houses contiguous. A few seconds after a boy and three men came out torn and blackened by the explosion. They were taken instantly to the Hospital. A second explosion blew off the roof, and rockets, salpêtre, and fire-works, continued blazing and bursting. The rockets darted horizontally, and kept the spectators at a considerable distance. A monkey had been secured to the roof by a chain, and was seen struggling to escape from the approaching flames, until the timber on which he stood being burnt, he fell into the devouring element. The shed was detached, fortunately, from the row of houses in Mead-place. The conflagration was suffered to burn out, as no person could venture to go near the shed. The fire-works, of which there was a large quantity in a chest, kept up a continued discharge.

INCENDIARIES.—A short time since a number of fires broke out in the village of Exning, about two miles from Newmarket: there were no less than five in a month. There was very strong suspicion that the fires did not happen by accident. An investigation took place, and a man and his wife, of the name of Webb, were committed to prison. In a few days after, John Webb, the son of the prisoners, was also apprehended, and confessed that he set fire to the premises with a candle, by desire of his mother. Another son of the prisoners, only 13 years of age, confirmed the confession of his brother, and said he saw him set fire to the premises, and he did it by desire of his mother. No evidence appearing against Webb sen. he was discharged, and Mrs. Webb and her son John were committed for trial.—The first fire broke out on Sunday afternoon, June 28, between one and two, in a barn belonging to Mr. G. Brooks, a farmer, laying waste several cottages, barns, stables, &c. and burnt out no less than seven families, who saved very little. The second broke out on the 30th of June, between seven and eight, in some stables belonging to Mr. Martin, and consumed several buildings. A third fire broke out at Exning, on the 17th of July, which was discovered at the house of Mr. Charles Webb, a butcher, but an alarm being given, the fire was soon extinguished; the incendiaries, however, were so determined, that they actually attempted to set fire again to the same premises on the following night.

In our last, we stated that a man had given himself up in this town, as the murderer of the young woman found some time since in the Medway, and that he subsequently denied being guilty. In that denial he still persists, and we believe that notwithstanding the most active exertions made by the Magistrates, no posi-

tive evidence against him, except his own confession, has been yet obtained.—*Maidstone-Gazette.*

A most melancholy catastrophe occurred in this town on Monday last. Between two and three o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered in the premises of Captain Brett. An alarm was instantly sounded. In a few minutes Mrs. Brett threw up the window of her chamber, and with piercing shrieks, implored assistance. A ladder was instantly procured; but was found to be too short to rescue her from her perilous situation. Another ladder was sent for, but came too late. The unhappy woman, enveloped by the flames, disappeared. The servant-maid appeared at a lofty side window, and precipitated herself into the street: hopes are however entertained of her recovery. The fire was not extinguished till it had destroyed the whole interior of the premises. Happily the flames did not communicate to the adjoining houses. The body of Mrs. Brett was found about half past five o'clock, burnt to a cinder. Captain Brett had sailed on Sunday morning for Dublin.—*Liverpool Courier.*

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday last, in Upper Wimpole-street, Lady Amelia Boyce, of a son.

Thursday, in York-place, the Countess Compton, of a son.

On the 14th inst. at Mudeford, the Right Hon. Lady Stourton, of a son.

On the 15th inst. Lady Chalmers, the Lady of Capt. John Mayne, East India Service, of a son.

July 24, at Southampton, a poor woman, named Jeffery, of two children, a boy and a girl; the boy has six toes on each foot, and five fingers on each hand.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst. Viscount Normanby, eldest son of the Earl of Mulgrave, to Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart. of Ravensworth Castle.

On the 13th inst. at Kew, George Ernest Papendieck, Esq. to Charlotte Dorothea, daughter of the late George Papendieck, Esq. of Bremen.

On the 14th inst. at Marylebone Church, John Jackson, Esq. R. A. to Matilda Louisa, only daughter of James Ward, Esq. R. A.

On the 14th inst. the Hon. H. A. Annesley, brother of the Earl of Mountnorris, to Sarah, eldest daughter of R. Ainsworth, Esq. of Halliwell, Lancashire.

On the 15th inst. at St. George's, Bloomsbury (having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church), Thomas Jozé Decarte, Esq. to Frances Jane Brand, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Brand, of Lower Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Trieste, at the advanced age of 125, M. Zaffiri, a Greek.

Lately, at Lisburn, Ireland, aged 114, Mr. Edward Givern. His wife, aged 109, is still living and healthy in Lisburn.

On the 17th inst. Lady Wilson, of Charlton House, Kent, relict of the late General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. in the 71st year of her age.

In Hallgarth-street, Durham, on Saturday week, Mr. A. Featonby, aged 82. He lived during the greater part of his life in a state of abject penury, and is said to have died worth 20,000l. He has not unfrequently accepted employment on the turnpike-roads, in the breaking of stones, &c.; and the coat which he wore up to the time of his death was so patched, that scarcely a particle of the cloth of which it was originally composed could be discovered amongst the "shreds and patches" which it exhibited.

Tuesday, Mr. William Taylor, a painter and glazier in the Walworth-road, while taking his rest with his family, in perfect health, heaved a deep sigh and fell dead on the floor. He was a middle-aged man.

Count H. G. Oxenstierna, distinguished as a statesman and classical writer, lately, in the 69th year of his age. Among his numerous writings, as one of the first poets and orators of the nation, his didactic poems, "The Harvest," in nine cantos, and the "Times of the Days," in four cantos, as well as his translation of "Milton's Paradise Lost," will always be distinguished ornaments of Swedish literature.—*Swedish paper.*

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 557. MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

POPE.

No. 542.

TREATMENT OF NAPOLEON.

WE have so lately, as well as so often noticed the petty treatment experienced by this fallen conqueror, that it is not necessary for us to re-enter either into the particulars or the spirit of it*. We notice it again however agreeably to our promise to do so whenever it is brought forward; and it is sure to suggest a reflection or two worth the attention of those, who see beyond the great formal puppet-shew of the present times.

We mentioned in our last paper the substance of a long Correspondence which has lately appeared in the *Chronicle*, and which it is not necessary to lay before our readers. We give, however, one or two of the most interesting documents in our present number. The amount of it seems to be this,—that Sir HUDSON LOWE, the person who commands at St. Helena, wished either to oust BONAPARTE's surgeon, Mr. O'MEARA, from his situation and substitute another, or to make him report every thing he saw and heard at the Emperor's residence like a spy. Mr. O'MEARA refused to do so; and the result was, that Sir HUDSON got himself into an awkward dilemma and a long correspondence, neither of which he knew how to manage. He had even so much the worst of it with that Gentleman, that he fell into a great passion and a very small artifice, loading his subordinate Officer with personal abuse,—making *gestures* (according to his account) as if he would even strike him,—and pretending, because he had forced him into the alternative of resigning, to call for his resignation as a voluntary as well as inevitable thing.

It was easy to see what the Government really thought of this business from the first, by the tone which its hirelings adopted. The *Courier* found it so awkward a one, that with its usual half-wittedness, it sneered at the good case Mr. O'MEARA "had made out for himself." We believe these were the words. We are sure they are the spirit of them. Afterwards, however, it found itself under the necessity of using a more guarded affectation; and gave it as its opinion, that Mr. O'MEARA had acted foolishly, if not culpably,—adding, with its return of the old fit, that the alledged treatment experienced by that Gentleman could not be true, or as a British Officer, he must have challenged him! Such at least, was the amount of a very unequivocal insinuation. Now only imagine that Mr. O'MEARA the Surgeon *had* challenged Sir HUDSON the Governor:—what a sudden cry-out, and lift of the hands and eyes, there would have been against such dreadful insolence and insubordination! What calls for instant dismissal, punishment, and signal example, interspersed with shakes of the head and nasal mouthings,

about British navy—true discipline—awful rule—peace of the world, &c. &c. as solemn and as sincere as any of FAWCETT's in a comedy! The other day, when Mr. BROUGHAM was said to have challenged a man who had a family, he was accused of challenging one who could not fight. Now, a Gentleman on service is to be accused,—not, mind, for refusing a challenge,—but for not even sending one to his superior Officer;—a proceeding, which would have exposed him to ruin itself,—at least in a service which he appears to value. Truly, Messrs. Periodical Hirelings, you are a very shallow set; and it is but fair in one who is opposed to you, to own it.

It is said that Sir HUDSON LOWE's situation is of necessity a very unpleasant one. It is; and something else may be said as truly,—that no very pleasant people are chosen for such situations. There are circumstances about the detention of BONAPARTE, especially in the particulars of his personal treatment, that a mind of delicacy and real strength would instinctively shrink from. We need not point them out to our readers. They are obvious to every one, who is unblinded by political fury, and loves open dealing and generosity. Men of the jailer sort (and this is nothing but a more splendid jailership) have usually great power with much impotence of mind; and not only do they resent the natural impatience of those subjected to it, but their very patience, or scorn, will sometimes be more provoking; and they will just get sense enough of the magnanimity to be angry at wanting it themselves, and even to be jealous of those whom it notices. It is not therefore the jailer who is so much to be deprecated on these occasions, as the spirit that employs him; and the unequivocal meanness of this, in the present instance, is betrayed more and more every day. If any fresh circumstance were wanting to shew us the infinite pettiness of the Ministers' minds in their treatment of NAPOLEON, it is one which has escaped during this correspondence,—the curious fact, that Sir HUDSON LOWE is neither more nor less than the identical *commandant of the Corsican Rangers*, who fought against their brother-Corsican and their own country for a nation which had abandoned it to *regal* France! And upon the back of this precious specimen of wit and sensibility, like one oyster on another, comes another little illustrative circumstance; namely, that the surgeon whom Sir HUDSON so anxiously wished to put in Mr. O'MEARA's place, and for whom, notwithstanding "his high rank in his profession," BONAPARTE expressed "an invincible repugnance," was no less or high a man than the Knight's *Surgeon-Major* in the *same battalion*! We do not mean a pun; but really this is low indeed!

†

The following passages relative to NAPOLEON are from a book lately published entitled "Memoirs of the Count DE LAS CASAS," &c. They are in a letter addressed by the Count to Prince LUCIEN:—

OF NAPOLEON'S EXERCISE.

"On arriving at Longwood the Emperor endeavoured to take exercise on horseback; the extraordinary activity of his early life rendered every interruption of it dangerous for him, and

* See Nos. 442, 444, 448, 466, (1816); 482, (1817); 531, 537, 552, (1818).

you know perhaps already that Corvisart recommended this species of exercise to him, by way of preventive of a disease with which he is threatened. The boundaries within which we could range, without being superintended by strangers, were pretty limited. The Emperor, it is well known, is accustomed to long and violent riding; but here the limited space, the uniformity of the place, the constant unvaried path, which gave his rides in some measure the appearance of a *manège* lesson, filled him with disgust, and he was soon induced to renounce that pleasure altogether; and neither our exhortations nor our urgent entreaties could ever afterwards induce him to alter his resolution. "It is impossible for me," he would say, "to turn myself in so confined a circle: when I have a horse under me, I feel a constant desire to give it the rein; and this is a desire which I cannot gratify here; it is a torture which I cannot bear." The island is from 25 to 30 miles in circumference. The Emperor was allowed to ride over every part of it under the superintendence of an English officer: but this is a constraint to which he could never subject himself.

"Neither the difference in the colour of the cloth, nor his being surrounded by men of a different nation, is an annoyance to the Emperor; 'for,' says he, 'whoever has received the baptism of fire is, in my eyes, of the same religion;' but he never wished to go into the open air except for recreation: on such an occasion he might have been desirous of opening his heart to us without reserve, but the presence of a stranger would have rendered this impossible: he might have been disposed for a moment to forget his unfortunate situation, but the presence of his gaoler would have perpetually recalled it to his remembrance. 'Every thing in human life,' he said, 'is subject to calculation, and evil and good must be balanced: the good which would accrue to my body is by no means equal to the injury which my mind must thereby necessarily suffer.'

"One day Admiral Cockburn, with much courtesy, expressed a willingness to allow greater liberty to the Emperor when he rode out; but this was but for a single day, for the following morning, whether he repented of what he had done, or had some other reason, it was pretended that there had been a misunderstanding, and so the matter was dropped."

OF HIS MODE OF SPENDING HIS TIME.

"The principal occupation of the Emperor consists in reading in his apartment, or in dictating to one of us the chief events of his life. The time spent in St. Helena will not be altogether lost for history and the glory of France. The campaigns of Italy and Egypt are already written; this is a work worthy of the great subject of it; it belonged to him who performed these wonders to describe them.

"The Emperor has acquired the English language, and to me the fame is due of having instructed him in it: in less than thirty lessons he was able to understand the English journals; he now reads already every English work. * * * * *

"The openness and honesty of Admiral Malcolm in particular, deserve to be mentioned in high terms of praise; our irritability in our misery, as well as the peculiarity of his official situation, have alone prevented us from giving expression to the feelings which he and Lady Malcolm, for whose character we have the most cordial regard, have excited in our breasts.

"One day this Admiral, in a conversation with us, happened accidentally to discover that we had no shade, and that we had it in contemplation to procure a tent for the Emperor under which he might occasionally pass the day. Not long after this conversation, the Emperor was enabled to take his breakfast in a spacious tent rapidly constructed out of the sails of the frigate. This was a piece of European politeness which was here quite unexpected by us, and it could not fail, therefore, to produce on us a deep impression. The Emperor has often used, and still uses this tent, but not always without interruption. How often on the approach of a troublesome enemy has he been obliged to break off in the middle of his conversation or dictation! He would then say, 'let us return to our hut; they grudge me even the fresh air which I here breathe.'

"Every thing, even down to the most petty details, betrays the personal character and disposition of our gaoler; he puts into our hands the journals in which we are harshly treated, and keeps from us those in which we are spoken of in less hostile terms; he retains the works which are favourable to us, under the pretext that they did not come through the hands of the Ministry, and he displays the utmost zeal in furnishing us with every libel against us from his own private library.

"Your exalted brother remains the same under all circumstances, and we who have enjoyed the felicity of living with him

have daily opportunities of convincing ourselves of the truth of what has been called in question in the common proverb, namely, that a great man may remain great and even appear still greater in the eyes of those who see him undressed, and who do not quit his bedside night or day.

"The Emperor sleeps very little; he goes early to bed; and as he knows that I am also a bad sleeper, he frequently sends for me to bear him company till he falls asleep; he wakes pretty regularly about three o'clock, when a light is brought him, and he works till six or seven: he then lays himself down again to endeavour to sleep a second time: about nine o'clock breakfast is served to him on a small round table, a sort of gueridon beside his couch; here he frequently sends for one of us; he then reads, works or slumbers during the oppressive heat of the day; he afterwards dictates to us. For a long time he used, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to take us all out with him in the *caleche*, but at last he got tired of this, as he before did of riding; he now continues to walk till the humidity of the air compels him to return to the house. If he remains out after four o'clock in the open air, he is certain of being seized in the evening with rheumatic pains in the head, a pretty severe cough, and violent toothache. On his return he dictates till about eight o'clock; he then repairs to the dining-room, and plays a game at chess before dinner. During the desert, when the servants have withdrawn, he usually reads to us some passages from our best poets or from some other books of importance. These are the most minute details of the manner in which the Emperor at present lives; he would esteem himself happy in his distance from the rest of the world, were it permitted him, amidst our pious and careful attentions, forgotten by men, to live for a few hours only free from suffering; but since the arrival of the new Governor, neither a day, nor an hour, nor a moment passes, in which he does not receive fresh wounds; a sting may be said to be in constant operation to tear open the wounds, the pain of which a short slumber might have somewhat deadened."

OF SIR HUDSON LOWE.

"The noble-minded English beside us," says the Count, "as well as those who merely visited the island," used to say that our treatment would experience a great and blessed change when the new Governor appeared, &c. &c. "This new Messiah at length came; but, gracious God! the word escapes involuntarily from my pen; it was an executioner, a *gens-d'arme* whom they had sent. On his appearance every thing assumed a dark and gloomy aspect; every appearance of external respect, and all the forms prescribed by a due regard to decency, which had hitherto been observed, at once disappeared; every day since has been to us a day of greater pain and more insulting treatment; he has narrowed still farther the boundaries prescribed to us, and even endeavoured to interfere with our domestic economy; he has strictly interdicted all intercourse with the natives, and even prohibited all society with officers of his own nation; he has ordered our residence to be surrounded with ditches and palisades; he has increased the number of soldiers, and endeavoured to make prisons within prisons; he has surrounded us with objects of affright, and reduced us to close custody. The Emperor remains almost always in his prison, and no longer leaves his apartment. The few audiences which he has given to that officer, have been highly disagreeable and oppressive to him: he has put an end to them and determined not to see the Governor any more. 'I had just grounds,' he observed, 'to complain of the Admiral, though he had at least a heart; but this man has not even a vestige of the character of an Englishman; he is nothing but a low Sicilian *shirro*.'

"Sir Hudson Lowe pleads the instructions of his Minister in justification of himself, with respect to all these complaints; if this justification is well founded, his instructions are most barbarous; but he can bear witness at the same time, that he endeavours to carry them into execution in a barbarous manner."

[FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.]

Plantation-house, April 21.

SIR,—Although by an instruction from my Government I am dispensed from entering into any personal correspondence with you, and that the insinuations conveyed in your letter of the 13th inst., preceded by a verbal communication to an officer of my staff, couched in such highly offensive terms, as caused him to withdraw from your house, furnish me with an additional motive to act according to the letter of that instruction; yet I shall not derive a motive from such circumstance to omit communicating to you for the information of Napoleon Bonaparte, the following remarks on the leading subject of your letter.

Mr. O'Meara's intention to quit Longwood was known in England so far back as the month of August, 1817, as will appear by the extract of a letter annexed No 1.

I enclose also a copy of the only stipulation he has made known to me.

Your letter states, that Napoleon Bonaparte has been sick these seven months past "*d'une maladie chronique du foie*." To a question put to Mr. O'Meara on the 25th of March, that is one month past, he replied, after a great deal of hesitation and unwillingness to name any specific disorder, saying at first a derangement of the biliary system; that if called upon to give it a name, he should call it an incipient hepatitis: and that even this might have been wholly avoided by taking exercise, as had been recommended. When asked if he knew of any obstacle to Napoleon Bonaparte taking exercise, he replied, he knew of none, except what might be occasioned by the state of the weather.

You cannot, Sir, dispute the propriety of my having desired to have other medical opinion called in, where such a pointed difference exists between your statement and this of Mr. O'Meara, as the words "*chronic*" and "*incipient*" convey.

You observe, "*que depuis deux-ans vous avez voulu chasser Mr. O'Meara pour le remplacer par Mr. Baxter*." The extract, No. 1, of Lord Bathurst's letter, above referred to, proves this to be unfounded. I do not, however, build upon this letter alone; no such intention has ever been entertained by me. No proposition has ever been made from or to Mr. Baxter to occupy Mr. O'Meara's situation at Longwood; nor, if Mr. O'Meara was to quit this island, should I approve that Mr. Baxter, with the other important duties he has to exercise, should be attached to the establishment at Longwood alone.

As a gentleman of high professional abilities, and of a high rank in his profession, he came out to this island, that he might be at hand, if required, to be called upon in any case of serious malady; but he did not come out here with any view, design, or intention whatever, of entering into the situation held by Mr. O'Meara.

The most remarkable part, however, Sir, of your letter, is that where you speak of the invincible repugnance entertained against him. I shall no further comment on the terms or spirit of this uncalled-for and unprovoked expression, than to state, that, on the late occasion of your seeing Mr. Baxter, which was in November last, you were most solicitous to impress on his mind, that the objection of Napoleon Bonaparte to see him did not spring from any personal motives. You dwelt upon the confidence, on the respect entertained as well for his personal as for his professional qualities; the eulogium was so strong, that I have never been able to obtain from Mr. Baxter the repetition of all you said to him. Mr. O'Meara has confirmed to him the same favourable sentiments on the part of Napoleon Bonaparte; the repugnance you at present state, it was therefore impossible for me to know or foresee; I shall not fail to make known to my Government the desire expressed for a French or Italian physician.

In reply to the two points which you are charged to make known to me, and which are the only parts of your letter, I can consider as coming from Napoleon Bonaparte himself, I beg leave to observe,

Firstly, That the communication, "*que le Docteur O'Meara est le seul Médecin de ceux qui sont sur ce rocher en qui le malade ait confiance*," was not made known until Mr. O'Meara himself had actually tendered his resignation.

Secondly, Where you protest "*contre son renvoi de quelques prétextes qu'on cherche à colorer à moins que ce ne soit la conséquence d'un jugement légal*," that Mr. O'Meara being an officer in the King's service, and employed under Government, no civil process is necessary to effect his removal.

His resignation has been tendered, and if his removal has not already taken place, it has been solely from a consideration to the arguments expressed in your letter, and the difficulty of supplying his place by any other person on this island not objectionable to Napoleon Bonaparte himself.

I enclose a copy of my decision, in reply to the tender of Mr. O'Meara's resignation, begging leave at the same time to express my sincere desire, however this assurance may be received, to conciliate the departure of Mr. O'Meara, whenever it may take place, with ever possible regard in my power to the considerations your letter has presented to me.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed)

H. Lowe, Lieut.-Gen.

To Lieut.-General Count Bertrand.

NOTES.

1. To detail minutely Sir Hudson Lowe's conduct since his arrival in the island, and during 1816 and 1817, would be too long, and the question has already been the subject of disquisition in the observations upon Lord Bathurst's speech; during the first four months of 1818, his conduct has become still worse; the ship Cambridge, laden with different kinds of merchandise for the colony, arrived from England, and anchored in the roads on the 3d of February. One of the officers belonging to her had purchased in some of the London print-shops, two striking likenesses of young Napoleon. Sir Hudson Lowe caused them to be brought to him, as he pretended, to offer them himself to the father, but in reality to deprive him of them, well knowing that the officer's intentions were to sell them at Longwood. No law takes cognizance of this action, nor is there any punishment ordained for it in the laws enacted against crimes, because it comes under the jurisdiction of opinion, but such conduct must be reprobated by every upright man.

2. The English Government confided the furnishing of provisions to Mr. Balcombe, whose family was the only one who occasionally visited the French, and in whom they had confidence. Sir Hudson Lowe deprived Mr. Balcombe of the purveyorship on the 1st of April, 1818, availing himself of the temporary departure of the head of the concern for London. The purveyorship has been since given to Mr. Ibbetson, Commissary-General, a man of honour; but his nomination is evidently titular, as he is too much occupied with his other duties to attend to the minute details of the service, which will fall into the hands of disreputable persons, void of credit or reputation.

3. Napoleon has been afflicted with chronic hepatitis since the month of September, 1817. Sir Hudson Lowe has persecuted his surgeon, and obliged him to give in his resignation, and consequently the treatment which was put in practice to subdue the malady must have ceased. This day, 1st of May, the patient has been days unassisted by his surgeon, such conduct must be

4. Since October, 1817, Mr. O'Meara discontinued writing bulletins, because he engaged, if any were made, to leave the original in Count Bertrand's hands, which would render any falsification of them impossible. Sir Hudson Lowe employed Mr. Baxter to make bulletins without his having ever seen the patient. These bulletins are only fit to conceal projects

5. See the annexed certificate, marked L. of Mr. O'Meara, in which that gentleman declares that it never was his intention to quit Longwood. In his letter of the 12th of April, he gave a conditional resignation—"I could prefer giving in my resignation to submitting to any such restrictions, as no pecuniary advantages are sufficiently powerful to induce me to give up my rights as a British subject, and to sully the uniform which I have the honour to wear." But if it were true, that this officer wished to give in his resignation, what necessity would there be to force him to do so? If he had resigned voluntarily, every thing would have been regular; but it appears that, because he wished to give in his resignation, Sir Hudson Lowe forces him to do so; what a pitiful argument!

6. What! Sir Hudson Lowe did not know that Mr. O'Meara was Napoleon's surgeon! He did not know that the English Government, in August, 1815, had accorded to Napoleon permission to take with him his surgeon, three of his officers, and twelve servants, and that Mr. O'Meara was that surgeon? This is truly absurd.

7. This paragraph contains three falsehoods:—1st. That Sir Hudson did not know that Napoleon had been ill for seven months of a liver complaint. See Sir Hudson Lowe's letters of 2d October, 6th and 26th of ditto, and 18th of November, 1817; and Count Bertrand's letters to Sir Hudson of the 10th September, 2d, 7th, and 27th of October, 20th of November, 1817, and Mr. O'Meara's bulletin of the 1st and 5th of October (the originals of which were delivered to Sir Hudson the day they were written), especially that part which states, "as he has not since the Report been entirely free from pain, it is most probable that the complaint is chronic hepatitis." 2d. That Mr. O'Meara said on the 25th of March, 1818, that he did not know what his patient's complaint was (see the Certificate annexed, marked L, in which this assertion is declared to be a falsehood.) Without doubt, such an assertion is to be found in the Bulletins, which were fabricated * * * 3d. That he did not know why Napoleon did not go out, and that it was caused by the badness of the weather. This bad weather has lasted for twenty months; that is to say, since the day Sir Hudson Lowe took upon himself the right of making such restrictions as those of the 9th

October, 1816. (See Sir Hudson Lowe's letters of the 26th of December, 1816, of the 14th of March, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 9th of October, 1817; and, in general, all the letter quoted in the 7th note, in which there is at the same time question of Napoleon's health, and the obstacles which prevented him from going out.) It is difficult to divine what can be this officer's object in advancing such falsehoods, which are belied by public notoriety, by the evidence of the very persons he cites, and by a series of letters. Probably it is, because he is of opinion that * * *

8. Sir Hudson Lowe *a voulu chasser Mr. O'Meara.*

This results, 1st, from the communication which he made himself in the third audience which he had in May, 1816; a proposition which Napoleon rejected with anger: 2d, from his correspondence. See the letters on the 6th of October, 28th of November, 1817, and the 10th of April, 1818. 3d, He has, in fact, invested Mr. Baxter with the principal functions of surgeon at Longwood, by causing him to make bulletins of Napoleon's health, although he never saw him.

9. The invincible repugnance which the Emperor Napoleon had for Mr. Baxter was known to Sir Hudson Lowe; and the conversation which he quotes is another and a new proof of it.—This conversation is entirely perverted in his letter. Mr. Baxter declared one day, that want of exercise was mortal in this climate. Count Bertrand replied, that Napoleon did not stir out of his house, in order to shelter himself from Sir Hudson Lowe's outrages. From thence the conversation turned upon the repugnance which Napoleon appeared to have to receive Mr. Baxter's advice; and Count Bertrand said to him, that it was probable such repugnance was caused by Sir H. Lowe's requiring every person who was received at Longwood to report to him every thing which he said, saw, or heard there (which he had recently required even from Mr. O'Meara): that, perhaps, if he (Mr. Baxter) would declare, that if he were called in consultation at Longwood, he would give beforehand his word of honour not to profit by it, so as to convert it into means of espionage, it was probable the greatest obstacle would be removed; the conversation terminated with mutual compliments; and in the evening when Count Bertrand spoke of it to the Emperor, he found fault with him, and said, "*que sa repugnance étoit invincible, contre ce medecin qui a été Chirurgien-Major du bataillon de deserteurs Corses au service de l'Angleterre, dont Sir Lowe étoit Commandant.*"

10. First, Mr. O'Meara being Napoleon's surgeon, and by his choice, Sir Hudson had no right to remove him, or to impose another upon Napoleon.

Second, Mr. O'Meara is not employed at Longwood as officer in his Britannic Majesty's service, but as Napoleon's surgeon, and consequently his person ought to be sacred, and no attempt should have been made upon him until after having made known to him the crime of which he was culpable, or by bringing him to trial before a competent tribunal.

Even the British Government cannot change Mr. O'Meara without first revoking its decision in August, 1815, which grants to Napoleon his surgeon.

It results from this tissue of falsehoods that Sir Hudson Lowe * * * has deprived Napoleon of his surgeon, or wishes to impose another upon him.

During seven months, Napoleon's malady has suffered two interruptions of treatment—one of 15 days, in October, 1817; and the one which actually exists since the 10th of April.

A NEW CATECHISM

FOR THE USE OF THE
NATIVES OF HAMPSHIRE;
NECESSARY TO BE MADE IN ALL STIES.

"Grundibat graviter pecus suillum."
Claudius; Annalium 15, apud Diomedem.

BY THE LATE PROFESSOR PORSON.

Q. What is your name?—A. Hog or Swine.

Did God make you a hog?—No! God made me man in his own image; the Right Honourable SUBLIME and BEAUTIFUL made me a swine*.

How did he make you a swine?—By muttering uncouth words and dark spells: he is a dealer in the black art.

Who feeds you?—Our drivers, the only *real men* in the COUNTY.

* Reflections.—P. 117. Ed. I.

How many hogs are you in all?—Seven or eight millions.

How many drivers?—Two or three hundred thousand.

With what do they feed you?—Generally with husks, swill, draft, malt-grains; now and then with a few potatoes; and when they have too much butter-milk for themselves, they spare us some.

What are your occupations?—To be yoked to the plough; to do all hard work; for which purpose we still, as you see, retain enough of our original form, speech, and reason, to carry our drivers on our shoulders, or draw them in carriages.

Are your drivers independent on each other?—No; our immediate drivers are driven by a smaller number; and that number by a still smaller; and so on, till at last you come to the CHIEF HOG DRIVER.

Has your chief driver any marks of his office?—A brass helmet on his head, and an iron poker in his hand.

By what title does he wear his helmet?—*In contempt of the choice of the hogs.*

Do the drivers wear badges of distinction?—Many; some have particular frocks and slops; others garter below the knee; some have a red rag across their jacket, and some carry sticks and poles.

How do they look in their trappings?—*Like a sow on a side-saddle.*

What is the use of that iron ring in your snout?—To hinder us from rooting in our driver's garden.

What is the use of that wooden yoke on your neck?—To keep us from breaking through our driver's fences; but both ring and yoke are principally intended to diminish our strength and spirits, and to prevent our resistance, if at any time we fancy we have too little victuals or too much whipping.

What is the use of those whips and cudgels that some of your drivers bear?—To beat us when we grunt too loud for the slumbers of the upper driver.

Do your drivers ever meet to transact business?—Yes; formerly their meetings continued only three weeks, but of late they have been prolonged to seven.

What do they do at these meetings?—They sell us.

You seem to me too lean to be very profitable?—The greatest profit to our drivers lies in our work; besides, most of them agree at the meeting, that *we enjoy an unexampled degree* of fatness, plumpness, and sleekness, and that methods should be taken rather to starve than pamper us, lest we should grow fat and kick.

Where do they meet?—In a rotten house. The nominal president is the *chief hog driver*, otherwise called FATHER OF THE HOGS; but the true president, alias the *Step-father of the Hogs*, is the governor of the *sub-meeting*. Every thing is done by the latter and attributed to the former. The latter raises and lowers the price of pork at his pleasure.

Truly the gentleman seems to have brought his hogs to a fair market. But you mentioned the sub-meeting?—Yes; there is also an *upper meeting*.

Are the members of it skillful in pork?—They are born (or created) skillful in all branches of *butchery*.

Of whom consists the sub-meeting?—Of middle drivers chosen by us, and sent on behalf of the poor herd of swine; to take care that they be not starved to death, but only kept as lean as possible; to see that no undue cruelty is used, but only that they be whipped within an inch of their lives.

Do you choose and send agents that can make no better terms for you than these?—We did not choose and send them.

Why you said even now that they were chosen and sent by you?—They are chosen and not chosen.

A paradox! Try to explain.—You know that the

* Reflections.—P. 17. Ed. I.

county of Hampshire is parceled out into farms, some over-stocked with hogs, and some almost empty. Some of these hogs have a bit of potatoe ground allowed them by their drivers, and others have none. Now, only the potatoed hogs are entitled to nominate an agent for the meeting. Every farm sends one agent, and consequently all the agents may be sent by a very few hogs.

Where the herd is small, the driver will make himself agent by threatening to starve you, or will otherwise win you to his purpose; but how do they manage you when you are numerous?—They praise our beauty, good sense, good-nature, gentleness, and great superiority to all other hogs; they kiss the old sows and the young pigs; they give us our belly full of new beer, till we are as *drunk as David's sow*, and wallow in the mire. In this condition they make us choose them, while we really know nothing at all of the matter.

Do they promise beforehand to take care of you?—Yes; and forget to perform it afterwards.

But you choose another agent when one has betrayed you?—Very often we cannot. Nay one of the drivers the other day told the hogs on his farm, that he had bought them, and would sell them.

What is the advantage of being an agent?—Some court the office merely for the honour, but all the knowing ones are hired by the governors to say that none of them are hired, and that they are all chosen by the *free sense of the swinish multitude*.

How many are hired?—A majority.

How much is reckoned decent wages?—Nothing under the price of several hundred hogs.

Do they ever graciously condescend to inform you of their resolutions?—They write copies of them and send them about.

Gratis of course?—No; but they will let us have a copy for a few dozens of potatoes.

The resolutions however are easy to read?—Scarcely one of us in twenty can read at all, for we are told by our drivers that we ought to be ignorant.

Are they sincere in this?—Very sincere; for they are constantly rewarded in proportion to their own ignorance. But alas! if we could read, it would be nothing, for the resolutions are not written in English.

No; they are written I know in *Hog Latin*, but that I took for granted you understand.—Shameful aspersion on the hogs! the most inarticulate grunting of our tribe is sense and harmony compared to such jargon.

Do not your drivers then appoint interpreters for you?—Yes; that they would call in their own case *buying a pig in a poke*.

What are the interpreters called?—THE BLACK LETTER SISTERHOOD.

Why do they give the office to women?—Because they have a fluent tongue and a knack at scolding.

How are they dressed?—In *gowns* and *false hair*.

What are the principal orders?—Three; *Writers*, *Talkers*, and *Hearers*; which last, are likewise called *Deciders*.

What is their general business?—To discuss the mutual quarrels of the hogs, and to punish affronts to any or all of the drivers.

How can one hog affront all the drivers?—By *speaking the truth*.

What is the truth?—What is that to you?

If two hogs quarrel, how do they apply to the *sisterhood*?—Each hog goes separately to a *writer*.

What does the *writer*?—She goes to a *talker*.

What does the *talker*?—She goes to a *hearer* or *decider*.

What does the hearer decide?—What she pleases.

If a hog is decided to be in the right, what is the consequence?—He is *almost* ruined.

If in the wrong?—He is *quite* ruined.

What is the true reason of this practice?—The ease and interest of the *sisterhood*. If it were otherwise, they would have more work and less wages.

What is the pretended reason?—That they are afraid we should never have done quarreling if they could easily settle our disputes.

That is, they pull out your tusks that you may not bite each other. Is not this reason mockery as well as oppression?—No; they tell us that what has been done ought to be done again.

Do none of the drivers take compassion on you, when they see you thus "grunt and sweat under a weary life?"—Several agents in the sub-meeting have proposed schemes for our relief, but have always been overpowered by a great majority.

Could that majority give any reasons for their behaviour?—Nine.

Name the first.—They said for their parts they were very well contented as they were.

The second?—They believed the present system of hog-driving would last out their time.

The third?—The chief hog-driver had published an advertisement against giving the hogs any relief.

The fourth?—The hogs were very desirous to have some relief.

The fifth?—The hogs were in perfect tranquillity at present.

The sixth?—The hogs were in a violent ferment at present.

The seventh?—The hogs were too good to need relief.

The eighth?—The hogs were too bad to deserve relief.

The ninth?—If they gave us what was right, they could not help giving us what was wrong.

How do you look when you hear such a mass of lies and nonsense?—We *stare like stuck pigs*.

But you are vastly superior in numbers and strength, how are you kept quiet under such complicated injuries?—By force and by art.

By what force?—By twenty thousand *hogs in armour*.

By what art?—By sowing the seeds of discord among us.

Whom do they employ to sow the seeds of discord?—The *ministers of peace*.

How do these ministers execute their commission?—

They tell the simpler hogs that their brethren mean to cut the throats of their drivers, and then to turn drivers themselves.

How do these hogs treat the obnoxious swine?—They burn down their sties and eat up their meal and potatoes.

Have the *ministers of peace*, as you call them, any other employment?—Yes; they tell us from time to time that unless we believe all that they say, and do all that our drivers bid us, we shall infallibly go to the devil.

Do they themselves believe what they teach you? (Hog shakes his head.) Why do yo hesitate? Do they themselves believe what they teach you?—They believe—that it is for their own interest that we should believe it.

How are the peace-makers rewarded?—With our potatoes.

What with all?—Ten per cent only.

Then you have still ninety left in the hundred?—No; we have only forty left.

What becomes of the odd fifty?—The drivers take them, partly as a small recompence for their trouble in protecting us, and partly to make money of them for the prosecution of law suits with the neighbouring farmers.

Do they not reserve for their own use ten times as many as they want?—They eat till they are full, and pelt each other with the remainder.

You talk very sensibly for a hog; whence had you your information?—From a learned pig.

* Instead of *groan*, Mr. Malou has restored *grunt* from the old copies.

Are there many learned pigs in Hampshire?—Many, and the number daily increases.

What say they of the treatment which you suffer?—That it is shameful, and ought instantly to be redressed.

What do the drivers say to these pigs?—That the devil is in them.

It is a devil of their own conjuring: but what do the drivers do to these pigs?—They knock them down.

Do all the learned pigs make the same complaint?—All; for the instant a pig defends the contrary opinion, he resumes his old form, and becomes a real man master and tormentor general of innocent animals.

Are there any other methods of recovering the human shape?—None, but a promise to treat the herd we have left with exemplary severity.

Who disenchant you?—The governor of the sub-meeting must always consent, but the ceremonies of transformation vary.

Give me an instance of a ceremony.—The hog that is going to be disenchanted grovels before the *chief driver*, who holds an iron skewer over him, and gives him a smart blow on the shoulder, in token of former subjection and future submission. Immediately he starts up, like the devil from Ithuriel's spear, in his proper shape, and ever after goes about with a *nick name*. He then beats his hogs without mercy; and when they implore his compassion, and beg him to recollect that he was once their *fellow-swine*, he denies that ever he was a hog.

What are the rights of a hog?—To be whipt and bled by men.

What are the duties of a man?—To whip and bleed hogs.

Do they ever whip and bleed you to death?—Not always; the common method is to bleed us by intervals.

How many ounces do they take at a time?—That depends upon the state of the patient. As soon as he faints, they bind up the wound; but they open his veins afresh when he has a little recovered his loss: hence comes the proverb *to bleed like a pig*.

What is the liberty of a hog?—To choose between half starving and whole starving.

What is the property of a hog?—A wooden trough, food and drink just enough to keep in life; and a truss of musty straw, on which ten or a dozen of us *pig together*.

What dish is most delicious to a driver's palate?—A hog's pudding.

What music is sweetest to a driver's ear?—Our shrieks in bleeding.

What is a driver's favourite diversion?—To set his dogs upon us.

What is the general wish of the hogs at present?—To save their bacon.

CHORUS OF HOGS.—AMEN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 23.—We are assured that the Duke of Wellington, since his last visit to England, has definitively regulated every thing that has a relation to the evacuation of the English troops, the review of which is fixed for the beginning of September.—*Journal de la Belgique*.

AUG. 24.—A frightful crime was committed at Thoulouse on the 14th of this month, by a young woman, on the person of her brother. Mazas, a married woman, whose maiden name was Garry, had, it is said, gone security for her brother in the sum of 1,300 francs. Before the time of payment, the husband went to Moissac, to demand the amount of the engagement; but he only received from his brother-in-law an evasive and unsatisfactory answer; he merely informed him that he would shortly go to Thoulouse. Mazas, on his return, acquaints

his wife with the manner in which he had been received, and she, furious at such conduct, thinks no more but on the means of vengeance. On the arrival of her brother, she went and purchased a cutlass, and communicated to more than one person her horrible project. In vain the most prudent considerations were addressed to her; she persists in her frightful design, and at two o'clock having met her brother, whom she had sought the whole morning, she conducted him into a passage of the *Sieur Assalit's* house, and after having poured the most violent reproaches on him, she plunges the poniard into his bosom. The unfortunate Garry totters, and falls lifeless, without the power to call assistance. The assassin instantly comes out without showing the least emotion, and retires to her own house, where she changes her dress. Immediately after arrested, and interrogated at first by the police, and a little after by the Judge of Instruction, the woman Mazas answers coldly, that if she had shed her brother's blood she doubtless had powerful motives for it, and that the singular bad faith of her victim had elevated her head, and guided her fury.

GERMANY.

BAMBERG, AUG. 6.—We have received circumstantial details of the new sect which was formed some time ago in Saxony, the fanaticism of which occasioned lately a frightful assassination. This sect is established principally in the circles of Leipsic and Misnia; it pretends to observe with the greatest rigour all the doctrines of the Old Testament, to reject the New, to destroy all those who do not follow the same system, and to proclaim the regeneration of the whole human race. It teaches and adopts a great number of superstitious tenets, and among others, thinks that it merits the favour of God by inflicting tortures on men and animals. The principal leader of the sect is one Kloos, a tailor, who has been continually going about near Leipsic, preaching his dangerous doctrines. He held numerous meetings in the open air; he then preached in the villages, and inspired his fanaticism into a great multitude of persons. The miller, Fescher, of Beyersdorff, and his wife, committed a murder under horrible circumstances. Kloos had been instilling his principles into them for several days. They were before persons of excellent character; but after remaining for some days on their knees in the open air, without taking any nourishment but a few roots, they believed themselves called upon to make sacrifices. They declared that they received a commission to bury some children alive; but happily they were unable to execute this frightful project. A servant, called Flor, arrived at their mill, at the instant when the fury of Fescher and his wife was in a state of the most perfect exaltation. They looked upon him as a victim whose sacrifice would be agreeable to God. They assassinated him in a horrible manner, cutting off his hands and feet, and then beginning immediately to sing and pray. A young miller for whom they had reserved the same fate escaped from their hands by flight. He described what passed—the miller and his wife were arrested—they boasted of the deed they had committed, and declared to the Judge appointed to draw up their indictment, that God had given them a commission to exterminate all those who would not profess their doctrines, because they were children of the Devil. It will be observed that these principles bear a near resemblance to those which the famous Foeschl professed the last year in Austria. It is likewise known that other fanatics of the same sect projected fresh assassinations. As soon as the report of this event was carried to Dresden, the Government took measures adapted to the circumstances. Troops were despatched to take military possession of all the villages where the fanatics were established. Informations were taken against those who excited Kloos, for it is said he received his instructions from persons who belonged to

a better class of society. As soon as Kloos heard they were in search of him, he took to flight, but he was seized in the city of Meissen, and has been for some days in prison.

MANHEIM, AUG. 12.—It appears that the result of the disturbances at Göttingen was, that 14 students and 12 hussars were more or less wounded; one of the students (a Swiss) and one hussar have died of their wounds.

DRESDEN, AUG. 12.—According to an annual ordinance, the execution of which has lately been desired by the merchants of Leipzig, the Jewish merchants frequenting the fairs were prohibited from having open warehouses in the principal streets and quarters of the city. The revival of this ordinance having excited complaints, the King ordered the superior Chamber of Commerce to inquire into this subject. The result has been a decision of his Majesty to suppress this ancient ordinance, as not suitable to the present state of things, so that the Jewish merchants frequenting the fairs at Leipzig shall henceforward be allowed to hire and keep warehouses in whatever part of the city they shall think fit, and to sell there during the fairs, both wholesale and retail.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 16.—Letters from Riga state, that by an unanimous resolution of the Nobility of Livonia, the servitude of the peasants is abolished in that province, after the example previously given by the Nobility of Esthonia and Courland. This resolution will be laid before the Emperor Alexander for his approbation.

EAST INDIES.

Dispatches have been received from the Bombay Government, under date the 11th of April, enclosing a long series of official documents from Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir John Malcolm, and other officers engaged in operations against the Pindarees and the Peishwa, from the 23d of January to the end of March inclusive. The great body of our enemies has been dispersed and subdued. Amongst the despatches is a narrative, by Sir Thomas Hislop, of an attack upon the fortress of Talneir, the Killedar of which had set himself in rebellion against the British Government. An attack upon the fort was therefore made. Seeing the effect of our batteries on his works, the Killedar solicited terms, and came forward to surrender himself at discretion to our Adjutant-General. Some of our officers, with a dozen grenadiers of the Royal Scots, having entered one of the interior gates, which was opened from within, were treacherously attacked by the Arabs in garrison, who butchered them with spears and arrows before any assistance could be sent to them. Major Gordon and Capt. Mac Gregor were killed; and Lieut.-Colonel M. Murray, ere he could draw his sword, was desperately wounded by the daggers of these perfidious people. Their success, however, was short. The other gates were blown open by cannon; the place was instantly stormed; the garrison, consisting of 300 Arabs and others, was put to the sword; and the Killedar himself hanged by order of Sir T. Hislop. Cheetoo, it appears, had withdrawn himself from our custody and run off, but was pursued by a division of the British army.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

LANCASTER, AUG. 20.—RAPE.—Charles Mawdesley, aged 25, a tall athletic man, was put upon his trial for ravishing Betty Clitheroe, wife of John Clitheroe, at Upholland.

Betty Clitheroe, a modest simple-looking woman, stated, that she had been six years married, had three children, and was then very near her time. On the 11th of June, in the evening, she went to see her mother at Orrill, about a mile from Upholland. She left her mother's house at nine, carrying a basket with

coffee, and bread, and took the path through the fields towards her own house; she met the prisoner in the fields, and they passed without speaking a word; she had never seen him before: it was quite light, so as to distinguish his features quite well. She afterwards met Thomas Goss, and they passed without speaking. When she had gone about a quarter of a mile she heard steps behind her. It was a remote, solitary place. She turned round, and saw the prisoner reaching his hand towards her shoulder. He knocked the basket off her head and took most indecent liberties with her, which she resisted with both her hands and screamed out. He said if she would not hush he would kill her. She said, "Do good man, have mercy, for I am with child." After the most brutal outrages he effected his purpose, and ran towards Orrill. She had been 20 minutes or half an hour struggling with the prisoner: he skinned the inside of one of her knees.

John Clitheroe stated, that the day after he saw some coats scattered at the place.

Thomas Goss had on a Thursday met a woman in the path; he had no words with her; a man had gone before him, and he saw him crouching down in a ditch bottom. He believed it was Charles Mawdesley, but was not positive. He had formerly known Mrs. Clitheroe by sight, but did not know that the woman he saw passing with the basket was she.

Two other witnesses remembered hearing shrieks which appeared to come from the path over the fields.

The prisoner denied being guilty. Some witnesses were called for him, but the only one of any consequence was Henry Fairman, who said that he saw the prisoner several times at work between nine and ten by his clock, which he affirmed to be correct. He admitted however that the only way of ascertaining its correctness was by bringing an account of the time from a place two miles off.

The Jury consulted for three quarters of an hour and returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Todd and J. Wright, Tichbourne-street, haberdashers, from Aug. 29 to Oct. 3.

J. Ford, Bidborough-street, Burton-crescent, merchant, from Aug. 29 to Oct. 17.

J. Colbourn, Pudding-lane, fish-salesman, from Sept. 5 to Sept. 19.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

H. Burgess, Birmingham, factor.

W. Whittington, Perry-barr, Staffordshire, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

F. Penn, jun. Walthamstow, plumber. Attornies, Messrs. Russell and Son, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.

F. Lear, Strand, brush-maker. Attorney, Mr. Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.

T. Moran, Holyhead, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Philpot and Stone, Hare-court, Temple.

M. Backland, Bayswater, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Robinson, Half-moon-street, Piccadilly.

R. Kerr, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser, son, and Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

J. Wakefield, City-road, bailder. Attorney, Mr. Carter, Lord Mayor's Court-office, Royal Exchange.

E. Marshal, Aldington, Kent, factor. Attornies, Messrs. Brace and Selby, Surrey-street, Strand.

C. Thorogood, Strand, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Dickens, Cooke's-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-field.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

A. Prout, Truro, grocer, from September 12 to October 10.

BANKRUPTS.

J. E. Lane, Evesham, jeweller and clock and watch-maker. Attorney, Mr. Cheek, Evesham.

T. Varley, Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, woollen cord manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Batty, Chancery-lane.

A. Massar, Gwyne's-buildings, City-road, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Cuppage, Broad-street.

R. Hyne, senior, Dartmouth, Devonshire, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Passmore, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

J. Griffiths, Bristol, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street, London.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 74½ 75½ 75 | 3 per Cent. Cons. 74 74½ 75.

We have not taken up the promised subject of the Bedford Charity this week, because on looking again at the subject, we are convinced that the letter of the Charter is against the admission of Jewish Children, and it is a very dangerous precedent to meddle with the letter of Charters,—as we all have reason to know. We shall take an early opportunity, however, of making an article on the general treatment experienced by the Jews.

Attention will be paid to the interesting Communication of an Impartial Observer.

The Literary Notices were not resumed, because the book-season, as it is called, had passed, and it was found that they would have been of little comparative use. They will appear towards winter.

C. and other Correspondents are received.

The Letter of "WARBURTON" is deferred till next week, when it will certainly appear.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

THE Paris papers are chiefly occupied with accounts of the festival of St. Louis, on the eve of which, last Monday, there was a splendid court. This day is to the French court what a birth-day is with us,—the name-day, as it is called, being kept in France instead of the other. The King, with a laudable union of policy and humanity, and agreeably to a former ordonnance which held out the expectation of pardon to prisoners who well conducted themselves, granted it to 490 individuals, among whom were no less than "127 condemned for political offences." By this we may judge of the number that are arrested. It is stated, that an additional interest was to be conferred on the day by the announcement of the pregnancy of the Duchess of Berry. The *Courier*, in praising his Majesty's benevolence, says that a better day could not have been selected for its exercise "than the festival of St. Louis, of a Prince, whose love of justice rendered his name peculiarly venerable." Our Ministerial friend is always blundering. When he cannot blunder outright, he will do it by implication. St. Louis the 9th might have loved justice abstractedly; but such is the pernicious effect of religious bigotry, even upon naturally good dispositions, that the same lover of justice, St. Louis, left Europe with great armies, to go and cut up thousands of better men, because they differed with him in faith. He got himself into an awkward dilemma with his intended dead men; for he was taken prisoner with his nobles, and obliged to ransom himself at a great price;—a very natural termination of such proceedings and all that resemble them, when the adversary, as the Saracens at that time were, is a wiser head than the assailant.

But this is nothing to the vagaries which "this cunning Isaac" of a writer has been playing during the rest of the week. We usually let his sapience and the news go hand in hand, for then the reader has the events of the time and the intellectual spirit of some of its rulers at once. We have noticed one or two of them in our first article. The delicious FERDINAND of Spain, after all his affected airs of proud confidence, and after all the assertions of the *Courier* that the South American Independents were in a wretched condition, has been obliged to make application to the British Power for interference. It is said that the

subject will be matter of earnest discussion at Aix-la-Chapelle; and the *Courier* insinuates a hope, that if arbitration should be of no use, the Allies will assist with their armies. We need not point out to our readers the luckless absurdity of such a proceeding, if it could possibly take place; for if the Allies, by dint of making promises which they have never kept, and in spite of the bad character which kings had been acquiring for many years, could resist a power like BONAPARTE's upon the mere strength of a popular feeling, what could they reasonably expect but to be cut down like boobies (man or bird), if they dared to make a crusade of this sort? What! To say nothing of our kinsmen of the United States, is the *Courier* so blind to the best and most shining pages of his own country's history, as to lose sight of our glorious Revolution, and what it did against JAMES the 2d and Louis the 14th? What would have been the outcry then, and the indignation felt by English posterity to this day, had all the chief European Kings leagued to trample down the spirit of Independence among us, and insisted upon our putting up with a bigotted and arbitrary King! We would have beaten them all, as the French themselves the other day beat their invaders at first, and might have made terms with them had BONAPARTE chosen,—a fact that ought not to be forgotten. How much the more absurd would a set of men be, who having enough in their hands already to keep down the indignation of Europe, should go three thousand miles over the water to conquer the revolters against a distant and despicable brother promise-breaker! "Spain is too weak," says the *Courier*, "to curb the evil herself; but because she is weak, is she therefore forbidden to solicit aid? There are common principles of action alike applicable to nations and individuals; and who would be foolish enough to tell a man, debilitated by previous exertion, that he must not expect his friends to assist him in repelling an assault, because he was too weak to defend himself?" O the candid and blissful logician! Who indeed? But suppose this debilitated person had been just put in jeopardy for his own freedom, had ill-used for a series of years a servant whom he had no original right to, and then in the untaught and unblushing impudence of his feebleness, applied to others to catch and manacle this servant for him, because he had chosen to be his own master. Who would be vicious enough to do that?

The Secret-service men of the *Quarterly Review* have long been supposed to be connected with the *Courier* and other publications. They seem trying whether they can venture to peep a little. (Hush! Let them.) But one would really suppose that no greater an intelligence than Master Murrain himself had been busy with the past week's papers. The *Chronicle* having objected to the Commissioners appointed to examine into the state of Charitable Foundations, because two Bishops among them and "certain gentlemen" not named "are known to have been hostile to the whole Bill," the *Courier* says directly, in all the temper of Orator HENLEY's argumentation, "then they are precisely the fittest persons to be appointed, because they will enter upon the investigation without a predetermined conviction of abuses, and without a predilection for finding them!" That is to say, because they have already predetermined that there are none!

Some extracts have been made in the *Times* from a work entitled, "*Manuscrit de l'Isle d'Elbe*," which the writer says was dictated to him by NAPOLEON at Elba, and left in his hands in the confusion of the departure for France. The object is to prove that NAPOLEON held the Crown of France by a legitimate title. It cites the accession of HUGH CAPET as a good precedent. The treaties by which the Republic of France was acknowledged are also enumerated; and the conclusion drawn from this circumstance is, that the fourth (NAPOLEON'S) dynasty, "raised in order to consolidate the new interests," was regular and lawful. The *Times*, in its remarks on this subject, says, that the acknowledgment was no reason why the dynasty should continue; nor do we think it was. But whatever answer may be made to the writer's reasoning on liberal principles, we do not see what the advocates of the BOURBONS can say to it. They cannot plead the choice of the people, and must either confess that the ancestor of the BOURBONS was an usurper, or that they themselves reign only by the aid of foreign force. These discussions serve however to make it more evident that all departure from the broad and plain principle of the choice of the people leads to endless disputes, and puts those who depart from it into all sorts of awkward dilemmas. We observe the *Courier* has said nothing about it.

It is stated in private letters from St. Kitts, of date the 20th of July, that the United States have at length solemnly recognized the independence of the States of South America, and that Admiral BRION was about to proceed for New York, to take possession of a frigate which has been lately built there, for the purpose of being presented to the Admiral.

Private letters have been received from the Northern Expedition, under Captain BLOSS, dated the 5th of July, in lat. 74. The two ships were then off a remarkable point of land, called by BLOSS the Devil's Thumb; but the letters state no other particulars than that all was well, and that they were at the moment of being impeded in their progress by the ice. We understand that the other expedition, under Captain BUCHAN, was seen by a whaler on the 8th of July, fast to the ice, in a latitude short of 80. We understand the name of the whaler is the *Vigilant*, of London; but we have not heard any further particulars.—*Courier*.

According to the Court Circulars issued during the week, the Queen's health has been varying very much. The account yesterday morning was—"Her MAJESTY has had a good night, and continues the same."

It is now publicly announced, by advertisement, that Drury-lane Theatre is to open at the old prices of admission, namely, five shillings to the boxes, and three shillings the pit. Half-price to the former, three shillings, to the latter, two.

It is the intention of Mr. HALL, we understand, to indict Lord RANELAGH at the next Clerkenwell Sessions, for his conduct to his son and some other gentlemen, who had taken shelter under a tree on his Lordship's premises at Fulham.

It is stated, that the number of English, Irish, and Scots, in France, appears on the Police-books to amount to 62,000, every one of whom is registered as to name, residence, &c. and could be arrested in 24 hours. The evacuation of the country by the Army of Occupation will be the signal for the return of a great population of this emigrant population. It is estimated that their expenditure amounts to 50,000*l.*, a day!

A Correspondent, suggesting different modes of a fire escape, observes, that if an umbrella could be procured when a person found it necessary to leap out of window, by holding it extended, the violence of the descent would be very considerably checked, and the danger consequently lessened.—*Times*.

COTTON SPINNERS.—Friday evening the following prisoners were conveyed from Manchester to Lancaster Castle, true bills having been found against them by the Grand Jury, at the assizes now holding there, for conspiring to raise their wages as cotton-spinners, namely, Robert Nicholls, Robert Beswick, Henry Wild, Peter Wakefield, Richard Fairbrother, Wm. Temple, George Webb, George Bancroft, and Charles Cleishe. The trials of these men excite considerable interest amongst the manufacturing class. In the mean time we are pleased to learn, that the Master-Spinners, and many of their confidential servants, have been sworn in special constables, in order to enable them the more effectually to afford protection to such of the operative spinners whose good sense may induce them to leave the combination and return to their duty, from which many of them have been kept by violence. Yesterday, (Monday), several availed themselves of this protection, and returned to their employment, not a little happy, it is natural to conclude, on once more resuming the sober habits of industry.—*Manchester Herald*, Aug. 25.

Accounts from Stockport state, that on Tuesday last the town was in a state of tranquillity. Hundreds of the spinners had returned to their work, and seem very sorry for what has happened. There are many who still refuse employment; but as the most refractory of them have been taken up and committed to prison, it is expected the rest will soon resume their former employment. At Manchester, however, although some journeymen have returned to work, particularly at the mills of a Mr. GRAY, yet the workmen come in but slowly.—*Courier*.

The expected meeting of Colliers was held in the neighbourhood of Manchester on Monday. The workmen at some of the Colliers have struck, but this measure is by no means general, so that no impediment will be felt by the trade worked by steam, which was intended by the authors of this meeting. On the same day the notorious BAGULEY attempted to convert a meeting of weavers at Stockport into a meeting of Reformers, but was hustled by the populace. The Weavers confined themselves to their object, and resolved to strike next week, unless an advance of 35 per cent. is made in their wages.—*Evening paper*.

THE SWORD OF ROBERT BRUCE.

MR. EDITOR,—Some time ago it appeared in the public prints, that when the Grand Duke Michael of Russia was at Drummond Castle, in Scotland, "he was presented with the sword of King Robert Bruce."—As this sentence may admit of two different acceptations, it would be very desirable to ascertain, whether the sword had been presented to his Highness as a gift; or, if it was merely exhibited to him, it being the sword of so great a champion of liberty—as the sword of a King!—whose patriotic zeal, able generalship, and daring valour, had plucked his fallen country out of the grasp of tyranny and oppression; when the ambitious Edward, at the head of the greatest army that ever a King of England brought into the field, attempted to rob Scotland of her freedom, of her rights, and of her independence. If the Honourable P. Drummond Burrell has taken upon him the former, although I would be the last to find fault with a man for being generous with his own property, yet I would be the first (were it in my power) to check a man who would attempt to dispose of such a relic as that in question, and to a foreigner too. I maintain Mr. D. Burrell had no right to do so, he being only entrusted with the keeping of it, by a country to which he has no claim but by affinity. The sword that had been so often wielded in the cause of liberty and justice ought never to be put in the hands of a person the most likely to draw it in the cause of a despot.

OSCAR GAG MAC GARI.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 334.

HAYMARKET-THEATRE.

WE saw our "verdant friend" the *Green Man* again on Tuesday, and were happy to find a crowded house who enjoyed him exceedingly. His pepper was in full flavour: and so was that soup-and-bouillè in epaulets, *Major Dumpling*.—the sauce piquante of *Mr. Fungus* and *Mrs. Tuckit*.—and the finishing sweetness of the two female characters by Miss BLANCHARD and Mrs. GLOVER, who come in together like a slice of citron by the side of a melon.

The play was preceded by an entertaining little piece of O'KEEFE's, called the *Rival Soldiers*, in which MUNDEN used to excite so much laughter as the drunken vagabond *Nipperkin*. Mr. TOKELY therefore, whose power lies more in some special sort of character than in taking up a piece of sketchy buffoonery, and making, as it were, extempore comments upon it, had a disadvantageous comparison to contend with; but he was very amusing. An actor of real genius can never be common-place, even in those parts that do not especially suit him: and indeed if MUNDEN had not powdered these sort of characters with a superabundance of rich grins and gratuitous relishes, nothing would have been thought wanting to *Nipperkin* as presented us by Mr. TOKELY.—Some of the music, by the late Dr. ARNOLD, is very pretty; but music in England, like every thing in China, seems to stop at a certain middling pitch, and never get farther:—at least we have not hitherto taken the inoculation of foreign music very kindly; nor with all the example of the Italian and German schools, and the efforts of individuals here and there to emulate them or excite emulation, can we reckon ourselves such a musical people as in times when there were no great schools at all. In the days of SHAKESPEARE, for instance, music was well understood as a science:—her Majesty's lute-book, we believe, was found absolutely appalling in point of learned difficulty; and what is better, it was accounted a want of common taste and good-breeding not to be able to take a part in a song. This has been held a great mystery, especially as the Germans, who are reckoned a sort of kinsmen of England, have latterly so excelled in music; but we believe it to be wholly attributable to the national want of animal spirits, occasionally caused by climate, but chiefly by dull modes of living and habits of money-getting. If the Germans have been accounted a dull people even in point of intellect, it is to be recollected that they have been latterly so much mixed with sprightlier nations and shaken up by political events, that they have thrown off their old character, especially in Saxony, which is the German Attica. And the Saxons and we are of the same stock. So let us hope that sprightlier theories in general, and a renewal of the love of nature, may ere long add a reputation for music to the rest of our fame. In proportion as a musician cultivates these, and does not button himself up in the mere common-places about him, he will be likely to make a figure in his art. The best composer this country has seen for a long while, and who is now living (Mr. SHIELD), is evidently of an enthusiastic and cheerful tendency, out of his profession as well as in it.

The *Rival Soldiers* is a pleasing specimen, in little, of Mr. O'KEEFE's dramatic spirit, which unites broad humour with amiable morals more than any other writer of the same class. He makes the coarse, selfish, and degrading vices the reverse of tempting, and yet very ludicrous; while there is a constant and happy effort to elevate the social feelings of love and friendship. The *Rival Soldiers* (DURUSET and BARNARD) are two young men in love with the same woman, (Miss MATTHEWS) to whom they refer

frankly, and with mutual promises not to be angry, for the final choice of one of them. She laughs and hesitates a little, under a pretence of joking, but really out of a regard for both, but at length chuses the former. The latter, adhering to his friendship, but unable to bear a situation, for which Cardinal BEMBO's remedy, though a churchman's, has been reckoned more than unorthodox, takes occasion of *Nipperkin's* drunkenness to make him change clothes, and deserts. He is taken however, and threatened with punishment; but the commandant on hearing the story forgives and presents him with a purse; the generous friend presents it to the young couple to begin life with; and *Nipperkin*, who knew the history of his birth, and had been commissioned by his father an old officer, to find him out, informs the old gentleman, who is on the spot, of the presence of his son. We have given this account of an old piece, because it pleases us. It is the production of a kind-hearted and cheerful man, who believes in the virtues he writes about, and who realizes them because he believes—the great secret to be discovered by those, who are always complaining of the vices instead of the follies of mankind. Every man who has real goodness in himself, is hopeful of it in others, and know that it exists at any rate.

ENGLISH OPERA.

There are some revivals, more or less interesting, at this theatre,—the *Blind Boy*, the pantomimes of *La Perouse* and *Captain Cook*,—and the *Privateer*, an abridgment of CUMBERLAND's comedy of the *Brothers*. The *Blind Boy* is very interesting, in spite of the general common-place of its dialogue, and the strange inconsistency of its manners and mythology,—the heathen religion of old Sarmatia being mixed up with the modes and religious ceremonies of christian Poland. Setting aside even the acting of Miss KELLY, who performs the part of the defrauded and blind young heir to the throne, there is something irresistibly touching in the loss of sight, especially at an early age. Youth seems to have so much right to gaiety, that we cannot see this great inlet of it eclipsed, without feeling doubly for the privation, and yearning to make up for it with all our sympathy. The stiff and cautious movements of a blind youth, his patient eyeless face, melancholy in its very cheerfulness, his perpetual need of assistance, his consequent trusting acquiescence, nay, the very acuteness of his other senses, which seem to shew what a loss they endeavour to supply,—all make appeals to our own superiority, such as to call forth its attentions without exciting its pride. Blindness in tears is above measure pathetic. The eyes seem to say,—Sorrow can come from us, though not sight.

The pantomime of the *Death of Captain Cook* has some interesting passages, and is most excellently acted; but it is inferior to *La Perouse*, which affords a constant succession of them. The former has too much love-making in it to suit with the general feeling: one has about Captain Cook. Not that he does more perhaps in this instance than protect a woman already in love from the fury of a man whom she had rejected; but though he must have witnessed a good deal of love-making in others, and was a very kind man at heart, he always presents himself to one's mind as an austere and controlling rather than a sympathizing character,—as the officer and discoverer, with a stern sense of particular duties upon him. After *Perouse* too, this piece has so much resemblance to it in some of the incidents, and in all the persons performing, as to look like an imitation. We must also protest against the over-savage mode in which *Captain Cook's* assassin is made to insert and absolutely work the dagger into his back, where it is left sticking. It is overdone in every respect; for the shuddering spectator is relieved at last by reflecting, that the stage-savage must be cautious enough, in the midst of his rage, to insert the knife with ingenious benevolence between the Captain's skin and coat;—so that the first sensation is shocking, and the next cold and ludicrous.

La Perouse has none of these drawbacks; and is without doubt the most interesting piece of the kind on the stage. The Captain here is a Frenchman, so that there may be as much love as the author pleases. Our own attention, we confess, was rivetted when we saw it. Every scene has its novelty, and we may add, its sentiment. There is the never-failing courage of the shipwrecked and solitary *Perouse*, ingenious at resources; there is the savage bear, whose cave he had taken possession of, and whose growls, in returning home, brought to us all the imaginations of our boyhood in reading fearful fables; there are the savages with their wild manners, loves, and jealousies; there is the female savage, who in the person of an intelligent and kind human being, sees love in a more loveable shape than she ever witnessed before; there is the object of it, in spite of all her caresses, drawing forth the miniature of the absent wife of his heart; there is this wife at last come over the great seas with their little boy to look for her husband; there are the agitations and dangers they all undergo when united, the attempts on the boy's life, and their own threatened sacrifice; and above all, there is the little semi-human creature, the monkey, who becomes attached to him and performs so many interesting services, so as to do away all unpleasant feelings arising from the difference or the more shocking resemblance of shame, and to shew us how beautiful in any shape are the feelings of attachment and of common wants.

It is a very melancholy thing to reflect at the close of the piece that *La Perouse* really never returned home, as it leaves us to imagine. Our readers are aware that he has never been heard of. There is the same feeling in reading the conclusion of FALCONER'S *Shipwreck*, the author of which was after all lost at sea in another voyage.

As far as the nature of such a piece allows, we cannot bestow too much praise either on the performance or performers. Mr. T. P. COOKE, an actor with his senses about him, and tall commanding figure, is a very good representative both of his illustrious namesake and the gallant Frenchman, altering his appearance with much judgment, so as to personate the two different men, as much as possible. The pantomime of this performer has a much more genuine effect than what is usually witnessed, which like Mr. GIFFARD'S precursor, the poor furious critic mentioned by POPE, makes a point of being prodigiously fierce and awful, and

Stares tremendous with a threatening eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry.

This extravagance, on the other hand, suits the jealous savage performed by Mr. SALTER. He is the completest actor in this way we have ever seen, and enters into the real nature of uncivilized passions. A short but stout and active person,—a great power of gesticulation,—a broad face which bursts into raging grins when roused, and puts on a sort of stock-fish though earnest expression when not,—and strips of strait coarse hair tumbling over his eyes and forehead with every barbarous gesture,—complete the externals of his savage. The giving himself up to every vehement emotion,—to warlike ardour, extravagant childish admiration, gnawing jealousy, reckless fury, and a love as fearful as either,—exhibits all the internal. Nothing could be more striking than his passionate emotion at hearing the sound of harmonious music in *Captain Cook*, endeavouring, as it were, literally to catch it with his ears, and tumbling to the ground to listen there. His rubbing his heart round and round with his hands, when he had completed the assassination, was equally fine. It was as if he had literally quenched his thirst of revenge. Mrs. PINCOTT, who performs the female savage in both pieces, is quite worthy of acting in this company. She gives herself up to her emotions with equal vivacity, allowing for the gentler nature of her sex; and her long dark hair, and fine eyes, together with a tall well-turned figure, are seen to

great advantage in consequence. We should desire no better *Varico*; though it would be doing great injustice to Mr. SALTER'S assumed barbarism, or to any real untaught savage, to say that he would be a good representative of the monster *Inkle*.

We have not time or room to notice the real American Indians who perform in these pantomimes; nor, to say the truth, with all their shuffling dances and grating shrieks, are they much more than a curiosity. But we shall say a word or two more about them on a future occasion.

It is also as little necessary to criticise the musical abridgment of Mr. CUMBERLAND'S comedy of the *Brothers*, just revived here under the title of the *Privateer*. There is some good compiled music in it, and some original not unpleasing; and CHATTERLEY'S and HARLEY'S performances are good in *Sir Benjamin Dove* and *Captain Ironsides*. But *Sir Benjamin*, the chief character, is a husband so exceedingly feeble and hen-pecked, that he almost becomes a physical object of commiseration, like a palsy; and the rest of the piece is very common and tiresome.

Covent-Garden Theatre, during the recess, has been embellished and decorated anew; the ceiling now corresponds in richness of ornament with the other parts of the Theatre, and is formed by panels encircled with gold mouldings, filled with the national emblems of the rose, the thistle, and shamrock, embossed in burnished gold, which terminate in the grand central star. The house has been new painted, and the ground is a warm salmon colour.

Mr. H. JOHNSTON retains his situation as Actor at Drury-lane Theatre; but the chief management is wholly confided to Mr. STEPHEN KEMBLE, under the authority of the Sub-Committee.

On the close of the season at the English Opera House, when Mr. BARTLEY will be released from the stage management, he and Mrs. BARTLEY depart for America.

Dowton, and other performers of the regular Theatres, are engaged by ELLISTON, who is expected to re-open his Olympic Establishment.

SINCLAIR has left Covent-garden Theatre, and is engaged at Drury-lane for the approaching season.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 6.—SIR ARTHUR PIGGOT.

Un style trop égal et toujours uniforme.

Boileau, Art. Poet. C. 1.

It is generally remarked in the profession that the Chancery is the most gentlemanly of all the Courts; this epithet requires explanation;—a learned Court or an impartial Court would be intelligible, but few persons would understand precisely what is intended by a gentlemanly Court of Justice or Equity. Some might suppose that it meant a place where most money is gained by the least labour, and a Barrister consequently soonest acquires the rank and property of a gentleman; the fact however is otherwise: others might fancy that it meant a Court where none but individuals of a certain station in society practise; but this would also be incorrect; while a third party might imagine that it was composed of men, who in the ordinary intercourse of life conducted themselves with greater decorum and propriety. I am not aware however that in this respect the Counsel in one Court have much, if any, advantage over those of another. In Chancery there is certainly not so much low business requiring a knowledge of mean legal artifices, and therefore particular individuals may be excluded; but as a body they are pretty nearly upon an equality, and perhaps in all the Courts some might be pointed out who have resorted to all kinds of despicable expedients and base contrivances to get into the

good graces of the Attornies; who have practised the art of *hugging* with complete success—who have secured business by repeated invitations to dinner—by well-timed presents of fish or game—by hearty and unseemly shakes of the hand in the street, which they dared not have given in Westminster-Hall, and by all those ingenious means, to which men of great talent have before now condescended, and by which men of little talent have sometimes gained considerable fortunes.

The difference however between the Chancery and other Courts consists more in the mode in which the business is transacted than in the nature of the business itself, or the means by which it has been procured; and this distinction is owing less to the Bar than to the Bench. The Court is gentlemanly, because the Judge is a gentleman; for there perhaps never was a man who presided in such a situation with more suavity and urbanity than Lord ELDON—who more effectually endeavoured to fore-shorten the distance between the Bench and the Bar—who listened with more patience to the observations of Counsel on all sides, and whose chief fault arises from a painfully anxious desire to have no fault. Of course I here separate his judicial from his political capacity, for I applaud the first just as highly as I reprobate the last, and on this account my tribute will at least have the merit of sincerity. He is considered, and rightly, one of the ablest Chancellors ever entrusted with the Great Seal, and his natural disposition, as far as an opinion can be formed of it in public, seems to be as kind and amiable as his mind is well instructed in the learning of his profession. He listens with equal patience to the oldest and to the youngest Counsel; and suitors who are unable or unwilling to employ Advocates are never impetuously dismissed unheard. His Lordship, only a few days ago, declared that it was the duty of a Judge to devote his utmost attention to persons in such a predicament; and that he who even needlessly interrupted them, much more repelled them with unfeeling and coarse brutality, was unworthy of the office confided to him*. This mild and tranquil deportment,—this gentlemanly ease,—cannot have been displayed by Lord ELDON, for more than 16 years, without producing a corresponding feeling among the advocates in his Court: business is transacted with all the pleasantness of somewhat restrained private friendship. In Chancery there is little need to impose upon the suitors or the public by any assumed gravity or dignity; and the individual who now presides appears to walk upon the exact line between haughty pomposity and degrading familiarity. This is what is meant by the word *gentlemanly*, as applied to the Court of Chancery.

It has been before remarked, that low sharp practice, and its followers, are in some measure excluded; and the mode in which matters are brought before the Lord Chancellor contributes to preserve more decorum, both of speech and conduct, than usually prevails in Courts of Law: the proceedings are chiefly conducted in writing by bills, answers, affidavits, &c., so that there are no *vide voce* examinations, no badgering and bullying of witnesses, and no personal disputes among Counsel as to what has or has not been established; for if a difference of that kind arise, it is here easily settled by an appeal to the instrument itself: this makes Advocates less bold and broad in their assertions, and it is easy to see how in various respects these *Literæ Scriptæ*, disadvantageous in many other ways, tend to moderate and refine the proceedings of a Court, whose decisions, by its constitution, do not depend upon the personal interrogation of individuals.

It must be obvious notwithstanding that this very gen-

* In the case of THOMAS NIAS, a bankrupt, who put Lord ELDON's resignation to the test, for he made an address to his Lordship which occupied the greater part of two days, and consisted of the most minute details.

tlemanliness, chiefly occasioned by the unassuming unpretending conduct of the Judge, may very materially interfere with the progress and display of anything like eloquence. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY is almost the only man who has shewn in the Court of Chancery that he possesses it: Mr. FONBLANQUE is a clear and a clever speaker, when his friends afford him an opportunity, and Mr. MONTAGUE can talk loud and long—can refer to a sentence or two from Lord BACON (about the only author I ever heard him quote) and mouth a polysyllable word with most emphatic want of meaning; but he has seldom been thought really eloquent by any body but himself. I am now speaking of eloquence in the ordinary sense in which the word is understood, and in which it is used by one of our best poets, when he speaks of the

Power above Powers, heavenly eloquence!

That with the strong reign of commanding words

Doth manage, guide, and master th' eminence

Of men's affections more than all their swords.

S. Daniel's Musophilus.

Some may urge that I have laid too much stress upon it, and seem to hold it a matter of too great importance; they may say that in considering the qualifications of any particular Counsel, I ought not first to ask myself whether he be or be not eloquent; that I ought rather to weigh the solidity of his understanding and sound the depth of his learning: or they may contend that I take eloquence in too restrained a signification; that it has at least two kinds; the declamatory and the argumentative, and that the latter is by far the most useful and valuable. It is true that there are not only two but perhaps twenty other sorts and sub-divisions of eloquence, all excellent in their way, but all secondary to that referred to in the above quotation, as having power to guide and master man's strongest and fiercest passions. OWEN FELTHAM, drawing a distinction between the poet and the orator, says, "that he is the best orator that pleases most;" and admitting the distinction, what species of oratory or eloquence is most generally approved?

I certainly do not bring forward Sir ARTHUR PIGGOT, in the present article, as an individual possessing this highest qualification of an Advocate, but because his general talents and acquirements, and his long standing, as the Senior King's Counsel at the Chancery Bar, seem to entitle him to be first noticed; not indeed that I have considered myself at all bound by this rule; because, for the sake of convenience, contrast, or for the purpose of enforcing some particular point, it has sometimes appeared proper to dispense with it. I do not know any man who practises in the same Court, who has less pretensions to anything approaching the ornaments of rhetoric: his eloquence is entirely of the argumentative kind, and even here he has considerable defects and deficiencies, as will be shewn presently. It is to be remarked, that in equity all that is very important to an Advocate is a knowledge of his business, a distinct mode of detailing facts, and a perspicuous manner of stating arguments founded upon them: eloquence, or any attempts at it beyond a clear uninterrupted flow of words and thoughts, would on most occasions be wasted. The Counsel do not address a Jury of twelve men upon matters with which their individual feelings may be connected, but a single Judge of great experience, who has long learnt to subdue and controul ordinary impulses, and whose principal business it is to determine according to precedent. It has been said that a Judge should be without passions, but whether he ought or ought not to be influenced by them on the Bench, few would suppose that the matters commonly brought before the Lord Chancellor are of a nature likely to excite them. Yet to a certain degree this is a mistake, partly originating perhaps in the satirical attack of the late Mr. WINDHAM: how can it be said that subjects interesting to the feelings

do not come before the individual who superintends all the charitable institutions of the country, and upon whose decisions, in lunacy and bankruptcy only, frequently depend the liberties, fortunes, and almost the lives of men. Surely here is a field extensive enough for the employment of all the powers of language; but the gentlemanliness, before referred to, interferes and cramps exertion; besides which it may admit of considerable doubt, whether by a man like Lord Eldon, justice is not more effectually administered, without any effort to mislead his understanding, and pervert his judgment, by rousing his sensibility. The occasions are therefore extremely rare where eloquence is required; and still rarer where it is displayed. The secondary sort of eloquence however, that which consists in argumentative and reasoning powers, is indispensable, and the possession of this faculty, though not perhaps in its perfection, long secured to Sir ARTHUR PIGGOT the leading practice in this Court. Of late his business has somewhat declined, or perhaps he has declined his business, as his advanced age now prevents him from undergoing the fatigues he formerly could endure. He is perhaps the most of any man at this Bar, an exception to the gentlemanliness for which it is celebrated, for his ordinary style of speaking is coarse and rude, sometimes sufficiently strenuous, but hard, blunt, and crude, apparently without the slightest wish to acquire any of the graces of delivery. His voice too corresponds with his style of speaking, for it is harsh and unmusical in its tones, and without modulation or inflexion.

Although Sir ARTHUR PIGGOT's chief excellence consists in his reasoning powers, he is by no means a good arguer of a question: he can enforce a particular topic with considerable vehemence and effect—he can bring to bear upon it all the facts supplied, and he can state those facts with precision and clearness—yet he never seems to contemplate more than this single point: he does not carry on the chain of his reasoning from one thing to another until he has encircled the whole case: he exhausts himself upon a particular part, and when he is obliged to advert to others, he repeats much of what he has before said, and in nearly the same terms as those he before used. He seems to want a logical head which arranges and constructs an argument with the same attention to proportion and relation of parts, as an architect constructs a building. Some men, when they read the most complicated cases, dispose of all the parts in their fit places as they proceed, according to the conclusions at which they are desirous of arriving: in time it becomes almost a mechanical habit with them; but Sir A. PIGGOT, with all his practice, seems never to have acquired any facility of this kind, so that his speeches are often a jumble and confused mass of things excellent in their proper places, and if duly supported, but having little strength or force standing alone and in the situation where they are found: he frequently begins where he ought to end, and ends where he ought to begin, while the middle of his speech is made up of scraps of repetition of arguments, and re-statement of minute details. This defect originated no doubt in the too great abundance of his business at one time, and the absence of the faculty of what may be termed *extempore* arrangement. It has perhaps increased upon him of late, but I apprehend that it was always more or less prevalent, and, as a most recent instance, his address only a few weeks ago upon the subject of the affairs of Drury-Lane Theatre may be referred to.

It will be easily imagined that a man who takes so little pains about his speaking will take less about his action; he scarcely employs any at all, but most commonly stands quite erect, and delivers his words as Friar Bacon's brazen head would be supposed to have done: he looks more like an automaton than a living creature, and never directs his eyes towards the individual he is addressing, but speaks

directly at the Lord Chancellor's *insignia* of office, as if they only ought to receive his special attention. Yet he seems to see nothing, and never moves his arms, excepting to take up his brief and lay it down again without examination. It is rather astonishing that he never thought it worth while to pay more attention to his appearance, and to make some effort to counteract the unfavourable impression it must excite, for he always reminds those who look at him of SPENSER's description of *Malagor*—

His body lean and meagre as a rake,
And skin all wither'd like a dried rook.

His extensive knowledge of his profession, the earnestness he usually displays in the cause in which he is engaged, the respect paid by the Bench to his judgment, and the facility he enjoys of dwelling upon and enforcing separate points, and those commonly of the greatest consequence, secured him for a long series of years the first business of the Court.

There is one peculiarity about his style of speaking which I omitted to notice, and which induces me to think that he would have had considerable success as a *Nisi Prius* Advocate in some of the other Courts. When Attorney-General, he had little to do with public prosecutions, nor do I recollect seeing him conduct any of them; but the shortness of his sentences in speaking, and his colloquial, interrogatory manner, would be better adapted to produce an effect upon a Jury than to convince a Judge: it rather obstructs than aids the course of a legal argument, which does not require any great terseness or sharpness of expression. There is too about the frame of Sir ARTHUR PIGGOT's mind an acuteness and shrewdness that would have enabled him to examine witnesses with success. At the same time, his monotony and want of action might have been injurious; but I am not sure if both have not been occasioned, or at any rate increased, by a fear on his part lest his energy, of which he has a large share, should too far o'erstep the decorum of this Court.

AMICUS CURIE.

[No. 7, Sir ROBERT GIFFORD, the Solicitor-General.]

WILTSHIRE ELECTION.—SIR F. BURDETT.

MR. EXAMINER,—You have inserted in your Paper of Monday last a letter signed "A Constant Reader," which contains an attack on Sir F. Burdett, together with a false and scandalous libel on the Freeholders of Wilts. I shall leave the Hon. Baronet to defend himself; but the calumny against my brother Freeholders I think it right to repel.

The contest for this county having terminated, I would not say a word calculated to revive unpleasant feelings; therefore I will not enter into a comparison of the merits of the opposing Candidates, which might appear invidious, but will content myself with stating, that Mr. L. Wellesley's supporters held him to be an independent honourable man, and preferred him to his opponent. He has never boasted of his relationship to the Duke of Wellington, nor have the Freeholders been influenced by such a consideration; but surely it can be no disparagement to his pretensions, that he happens to be the nephew of that great man. Of the expenditure of the Wellesley family, or of the sources whence they derive their income, I know nothing: it is sufficient for us to know that our Representative is strictly independent, that he has refused a pension, that he has no political connexion with Ministers, and has sometimes opposed even his own father; nor does it require a long acquaintance with him to discover, that he is not of a temperament to permit himself to be a tool of any man or any party.

Your Correspondent says, "It is but fair to state, that he (Mr. L. Wellesley) was well backed by Treasury influence, a heavy purse, and, of course, almost all the parsons in the county, together with an impudent dandy kind

of oratory, much more suited to a party of modern fashionable belles than an assembly of Englishmen. Upwards of ninety thousand pounds have seated him in the House for Wiltshire instead of St. Ives." Now, Sir, in the whole of this *tirade* there is not, I assure you, a word of truth. I believe that Treasury influence has not been used by either of the Candidates, but the families and individuals in the county who may be supposed the most intimately connected with Government, have either remained neuter, or given their support to Mr. W.'s opponent. As to the Clergy of the Established Church, so courteously noticed by your Correspondent, a considerable majority of them voted against Mr. W. as may be seen on referring to the published poll-book. For less than a third of the sum said to be expended by Mr. W. I would gladly guarantee his expences, which even then exceed, by an hundred fold, any sum that I should wish to see so expended; but when the severity of the contest is considered, the protracted canvass, the distance of the great body of voters from the place of polling, and the licence generally taken by persons providing conveyance and accommodation for such numbers at such a period, it may be fairly admitted, that the expense, though heavy, is not greater than has been often incurred under similar circumstances.

The "impudent dandy kind of oratory," suited to modern belles, must be of a description with which I am not acquainted, nor can I believe that impudence of any kind would be tolerated by, much less considered as suitable to, any of my fair countrywomen.

The Freeholders of Wilts do not arrogate to themselves any superiority over those of the neighbouring counties, but they know the value of their independence, and place it far beyond the power of wealth to purchase. If your Correspondent thought fit to question and call to account the Honourable Baronet, he would have displayed a much better taste, by proposing his questions coolly and dispassionately, instead of assailing our Representative with coarse invectives, or of publishing false and scandalous charges against the Freeholders of our independent county. I am, Sir, your constant Reader.

A WILTSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

Wilts, Aug. 26, 1818.

THE BANKRUPT SYSTEM.

CASE OF PAGE.

MR. EXAMINER,—As you have so far thought well of the observations I sent you on the case of Crawley, as to give them insertion in your paper of the 2d instant, I am encouraged to send you a few remarks on the case of Mr. Page, whose Commission was ordered to be superseded, and a new Commission to be issued, which should not go to the former Commissioners, but that the same Solicitor should be employed.

Though a novice in law matters, and happily not much experienced in bankruptcies, the common sense to which I humbly aspire, assures me there is something extremely wrong in the management of these concerns; and the more so, perhaps, because the precarious state of credit, and the increased casualties of trade, since my first acquaintance with it, makes it a matter of a little apprehension lest it may some day be my fate to have my name appear in the Gazette with a "whereas" before it; in which case I might find difficulty in accommodating my natural disposition to the practice of the present day, which my slight observation has shewn me to be very deficient in moral correctness or in the due fulfilment of the law.

But to the case of Page: The Lord Chancellor is reported to have said,—“He made that order, not attaching any blame to the Commissioners, for had he been in their place, he would in all probability have acted as they did,

but he thought it would be more agreeable to those Gentlemen to be relieved from opening the new Commission.” The correctness of this report I cannot vouch for, and argue upon it just as I find it. It strikes me as very strange, that a new Commission should be ordered, *not to go again to the same Commissioners*, without something erroneous had appeared in their conduct under the old Commission; and the best justification thereof would certainly have been in allowing them the opportunity of correcting themselves in the administration of the new one. His Lordship directed that the same Solicitor should be employed in the new Commission! Upon this I have only to remark, that I never before heard of the Lord Chancellor appointing a particular Solicitor to a Commission of Bankrupt; that is generally the province of the petitioning creditor, and the appointment is, I believe, subject to the confirmation or negation of the creditors.

As to the appointment of Commissioners, I have understood, that they are particularly named in every Commission before the sealing of it; consequently they may be said in all cases to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor; and I remember to have read some where, my memory does not enable me to say where, of Commissioners being removed by the Lord Chancellor, and even being committed to prison for corrupt practices. And the case before us seems to confirm the powers of the Chancellor in this respect, for though he does not take the matter out of the Commissioners' hands, a Court of Law having previously done so by pronouncing the Commission bad, his Lordship's ordering specially that the Commissioners should be changed, must surely be taken as declaratory of the Chancellor's power over the conduct of Commissioners in any case, wherein they appear to have acted contrary to law or equity. I cannot therefore but think, that the report which says that “no blame attached to the Commissioners, but that the Lord Chancellor would in all probability have done as they did, had he been in their place,” must be quite erroneous.

In my last, I told you I was once present at a private meeting under a bankruptcy, where a Commissioner said that Commissioners had greater powers than the Lord Chancellor. And I have happened to hear that the list of Commissioners in Mr. Page's case, is the same list in which that declaration was made. As you have given the names of the Commissioners at length in the matter of Crawley, perhaps you will take the trouble to find out the names of the Commissioners in this case, and lay them also before the public; it will be justice to them and to all other Commissioners.

OFFICINÆ CUSTOS.

August 25, 1818.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Friday the anniversary of this Institution, founded by Peter Herve, Esq. for the Relief of Distressed Persons in the Middle Ranks of Life, of whatever country or persuasion, was held in Freemason's Hall. The Hall was crowded to excess by a most respectable assembly, the greater part of whom were Ladies. At three o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent came into the Hall, and were received with the loudest and warmest expressions of approbation. Her Royal Highness seemed peculiarly gratified with this demonstration of public feeling, and repeatedly courtied to the audience, appearing highly delighted to witness so numerous an assemblage of beauty and fashion. On taking the Chair, his Royal Highness, as Patron of the Society, shortly addressed the Meeting. He spoke in praise of the design of the Institution; and said that he knew of none more deserving of support from the public. His Royal Highness's address was received throughout with loud applause. The report was then read. After giving an abstract of the rules, it proceeded to state the receipts and expenditure of last year, together with a description of the persons relieved since the last report.

Mr. HERVE next proposed the adoption of the report. He related some interesting cases, in order to show the useful effects

of advancing small sums on security to tradesmen. The following is one of the most striking:—A respectable young woman, in Shoemaker-row, London, supported an aged mother and herself, but, through untoward circumstances, found such a diminution of the profits of her business of hosiery, that she was incapacitated from renewing her stock, except upon credit, and at length was threatened with arrests. She remarked to one of the Subscribers, "where shall I hide my head? I shall die with shame if I should be arrested, and my poor mother I must consign to the workhouse." Application was made to the Committee, and a loan of 30*l.* advanced to her on security. She had repaid the whole sum, retains her occupation, and her mother remained with her without expence to the parish. Mr. Herve concluded by thanking the Duke and Duchess of Kent for their patronage of the Institution.

Some other gentlemen then spoke. Resolutions were passed expressing the acknowledgments of the meeting for the presence of their Royal Highnesses, and the Duke of Kent returned thanks. At five o'clock, the meeting broke up. The contributions, which were collected principally by Ladies, exceeded very considerably that of any former Meeting.

LAW.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

EX PARTE HOLDING IN THE MATTER OF HENRY, A BANKRUPT.

Sir,—I have this instant seen the letter in your paper of last Sunday, signed "D. Shuter," in which an attempt is made to deny the correctness of a report contained in that of Sunday the 16th. As I presume it must be a satisfaction to you to know that you have not made an erroneous statement, I beg leave to inform you, that I have perused the report in question, and that although it is certainly not a full account of all that passed, still, as far as it goes, it is strictly correct, and there can be no pretence for altering or denying a single sentence of it.

Mr. Shuter's letter was evidently written to cheer the drooping spirits of his friends on the Corn Market; and so far,—if they can accept his profound reasoning on probabilities (for he was not present) in the place of fact,—I do not envy his success, but really think it is rather indecent to require you to contradict the truth, merely because he wishes it false.—Your very obedient servant,

HENRY WILLIAMS,
Solicitor to the Petitioner.

Blackman-street, Aug. 27, 1818.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Mr. HEATH appeared in support of a rule for allowing Mr. Thomas Hall to be re-heard as to certain creditors, at whose suit he was detained.—This insolvent, generally known at the west end of the town as Captain Hall, applied for his discharge on the 21st last January, and was opposed by Colonel Corry, Thomas Foster, Esq. of Berk-hire, and other creditors, whose debts he agreed on that occasion to except from his discharge. But the Court, after hearing Mr. Foster's statement, that the insolvent obtained from him valuable pictures, at a price payable by bond of 2,500*l.*, which he immediately afterwards sold at a picture gallery for less than a fourth of that sum, and had represented himself as the legitimate son of a gentleman of large landed property near Manchester, whereas, on the contrary, it afterwards appeared he was only the illegitimate son of that gentleman, who merely allowed him a small weekly stipend, ordered that the insolvent should be remanded for gross injustice to his creditors.

Mr. HEATH this day explained to the Court, that the insolvent did not want to get rid of the excepted debts, which nearly amounted to the whole of his imbrincances, but merely to get his discharge from others where no opposition was intended.

The Court said, that the insolvent's remand must still stand, for gross injustice to his creditors, notwithstanding these arrangements; and it was agreed, that he should be discharged from certain debts, on which no opposition was intended, but should still remain detained for the excepted debts.

POLICE.

GENERAL.

A fine young woman, named Lydia Green, was brought up under the following circumstances:—John Davis, shopkeeper to Mr. Dew, hosier of Cheapside, said, that on Tuesday, while he

was employed in serving numerous customers, the prisoner rushed into the shop and snatched a bundle of stockings, which lay on the counter; that he jumped over the counter, and followed her into the street, where he found her in the custody of his master, who also witnessed the transaction.—Alderman HEGGATE asked the prisoner whether she had any observation to make upon so extraordinary a charge.—She smiled, and seemed glad at the prospect of being committed; and she answered in the negative to the Magistrate's question.—An inquiry was immediately made by the Magistrate into the condition of this woman, and it was ascertained that her husband had been sent on board the hulks, where it was supposed she had an inclination to visit him.—Davis was bound over to prosecute.—The young woman laughed; and said she was glad at the decision of the Magistrate.

UNION-HALL.

Wednesday, a respectably dressed female was charged with assaulting her husband, Mr. Edwards, of Maid-lane, in a most violent manner. When she was brought into the office she begged the officers not to take her before the Magistrates, as she had never been in such a place before in her life. Her husband not having arrived to prefer his charge, she was locked up in the prison at the back of the office until he arrived. She expressed great horror at being put into a prison, and sighed deeply when the keeper left her. The office being under repair, a painter who was at work near the prison-grate heard a loud groaning; he ran to the spot, and, on looking through, saw Mrs. Edwards hanging from the window bar by a handkerchief which she had tied round her neck. He immediately gave an alarm, and the keeper opening the door of the prison, she was cut down; she was not quite dead, but apparently insensible; in a short time she was recovered, and her husband declining to press his charge against her, the case was discharged, and she went home with him.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The following instance of courage and humanity is communicated in a private letter from Dublin:—"As Mr. William Magnay, of the house of Magnay, Pickering, and Co. of London, was returning to this city on Saturday, he, observing a crowd at the Royal Canal, just below the bridge, inquired the cause, and learned that a boy, about the age of 14, had been fishing, and slipped into the canal. He immediately pulled off his coat and waistcoat and plunged in for him; unsuccessful the first time, he attempted a second, and pitched with his head upon the boy, which turned him round, and enabled him to lay hold of his leg, and bring him on shore. He was immediately conveyed to a public house; and, with the assistance of a surgeon, in about twenty minutes animation was restored, and hopes entertained of his ultimate recovery. The lad had been in the water about ten minutes."

Tuesday an Inquisition was held, at Clerkenwell workhouse, on the body of Joseph Wells, aged 30. It appeared that the deceased had been observed for about a fortnight before his death, mostly lying among the old wooden water pipes in Spa-fields; his wretched situation at length attracted the notice of some humane passenger, who had observed him lying in the same situation for a considerable time, and who found he had not broke his fast for three days, and was then so feeble for want of food, and exposure to the weather, that he was unable to move, and could with difficulty speak. He was carefully removed to the workhouse, where he was washed and cleaned, and put to bed. All the information that could be obtained from him was his name and age, and that he had been a sailor, and had fought and bled for his country. He lingered until Monday morning, when he expired. The surgeon was of opinion, that the deceased died from want.—Verdict—"Died from want."

On Thursday an Inquisition was taken at Guy's Hospital, on the body of Thomas Cullen, about 40 years of age, who died from the effect of the explosion in Westminster-road. It appeared that the explosion was caused by a boy, named Nash, charging a rocket, which he rammed down with a stick so excessively hard and quick, that the friction produced explosion, which communicated to the powder and fire-works, and set the building on fire.—The Jury returned a verdict of—Accidental Death.

On Thursday, Mr. Robinson, of Bear-lane, hung himself. Not coming down to breakfast at his usual time, the servant

maid went up stairs and knocked at his door; but received no answer. She gave an alarm, it was forced open, and the unfortunate man was found suspended by a handkerchief from a clothes-peg.

A boy, aged 15, hanged himself on Friday week, in a fit of despondency brought on by a dread of not procuring a situation. He had been servant to an attorney, but having more knowledge than accorded with his place, entertained higher hopes than he seemed likely to realize. The verdict of a Coroner's Jury was—Insanity.

Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, Mrs. Mary Gifford, a respectable woman, of Charles-street, Commercial-road, got out of bed and went down stairs to her sister, whom she told to take a walk before breakfast, which she did. On her return home, she found the door locked; an alarm was made, and the door burst open, when they found Mrs. G. suspended from the bed tester. She was quite dead.

About the period of the dissolution of Parliament, a young man, of gentlemanly appearance and elegant manners, travelled in the west of England in a carriage and four, under the assumed name of Harvey, and stated every where that he was going to offer himself for one of the Cornwall boroughs—varying the name as it suited his purpose. He introduced himself to a number of country bankers, to whom he stated his object, observing, that nothing was to be done without plenty of money at borough elections, and producing at the same time letters of credit from bankers in London, with whom they were connected. These letters were forgeries. Many declined crediting this impostor, but with others he was successful. He is reported to have obtained in this way upwards of twenty thousand pounds. The frauds being soon discovered, he was traced to France, where pursuit was made after him, but without effect. He was ultimately discovered at Turin, in the disguise of a servant; and was on his way to England under a proper escort. Property to the amount of 18,000*l.* is said to have been found upon him.—*Sunday paper.*

The following is a surprising instance of resuscitation. As many deaths no doubt occur from want of a knowledge of the method proper to be used on such occasions, the publication of it is highly useful:—On Monday, 4th May, 1818, James Carney, a boy, aged eleven years, while at play on board a coal lighter, fell into the river Wear. A strong tide forced him under a ship's bottom, where he remained for a short time, but being hurried for nearly half a mile, must have inevitably perished in the sea, as he was but a short distance from the harbour's mouth. Providentially Robert Kirkhouse, being in his boat, saw his hat on the surface of the water, and his arm appearing, he laid hold, and pulled him into his boat, to all appearance lifeless. The period of time from his falling into the water to that of his arrival at the shop of Mr. Marvell, chymist, &c. was a full half hour; but how long he might have been immersed, could not be ascertained. His whole aspect exhibited a state of complete dissolution; his body stiff and inflexible; his face swollen and jaw completely locked. He was immediately stripped, put to bed, enveloped in warm blankets, his head reclined on pillows, bladders of hot water applied to his feet, and friction, with flannels, by four persons, to the whole surface of his body, were used; whilst Mr. M. rubbed the region of the heart; thorax, &c. with vel alkali and camphorated spirits; and on gently pressing it, the air and froth issued from his mouth and nostrils. These methods being persisted in for about twenty minutes longer, his body felt warm, and the limbs became somewhat more flexible, yet a full half hour elapsed before any symptoms of vitality appeared, which was evinced by slight convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face and under lip, accompanied with a fluttering, a palpitation of the heart, and also a gradual disappearance of the lividness of his face. His jaws being so far relaxed, as to admit a spoon between his teeth, Mr. M. attempted to get down some warm diluted white wine, but this not succeeding, he applied his mouth to that of the patient, and at the same time closing his nostrils, made repeated efforts to inflate the lungs, and using gentle pressure on his chest, he then fetched several convulsive sobs. These exertions were continued one hour longer, and when nearly two hours had elapsed, some spoonfuls of diluted white wine were given with advantage. He began to revive, he screamed loud, and struggled hard, threw about his arms and legs in such a manner that it was found difficult to keep him quiet. The pulse at the wrist was scarcely perceptible till about this period, but it afterwards became stronger. He passed a troublesome night, but towards the morning slept pretty well. Some medicine was prescribed, and the next day he seemed quite recovered. He remains in perfect health.

FIRES.—Mr. Wells, a farmer, near Shoreham, on Saturday week, ordered the stubble in his corn fields to be burnt, for the purpose of manuring the land. The dry state of the stubble caused the flame to spread like wildfire, and it consumed his barns, implements of husbandry, and all his corn. The loss is estimated at between 3 and 4,000*l.*—The dwelling-house of Mrs. Gillingham, at Milford, Hants, was burnt down Sunday se'nnight. Mrs. G. is fully committed to be tried for setting it on fire.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 31, 1818.

Having a continuance of foreign arrivals of Wheat, and a good supply from Kent and Essex this morning, the sales were heavy at last Monday's prices, although the major part of this day's supply from the above counties consisted of samples of new; but the buyers purchased but sparingly, in consequence of the arrivals from abroad.—A few samples of new Barley appeared, which were speedily disposed of for malting at 70*s.* per quarter, and fresh grinding Barley was in demand at an advance of 2*s.* per quarter.—Old Beans are 2*s.* per quarter cheaper, and heavy sale at that reduction.—The quantity at market being large, Oats are 2*s.* per quarter lower, owing to the magnitude of the supply both of English and Foreign.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN.

Wheat, Kent, &c.	78 <i>s.</i> 84 <i>s.</i>	White Pease, boilers,	84 <i>s.</i> 86 <i>s.</i>
Suffolk,	76 <i>s.</i> 82 <i>s.</i>	Grey Ditto	63 <i>s.</i> 68 <i>s.</i>
Norfolk,	74 <i>s.</i> 80 <i>s.</i>	Small Beans	80 <i>s.</i> 90 <i>s.</i>
Rye	46 <i>s.</i> 50 <i>s.</i>	Tick Ditto	76 <i>s.</i> 84 <i>s.</i>
Barley	42 <i>s.</i> 60 <i>s.</i>	Oats, Potatoes,	36 <i>s.</i> 38 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	—	Peland	34 <i>s.</i> 37 <i>s.</i>
Malt	76 <i>s.</i> 86 <i>s.</i>	Feed	30 <i>s.</i> 35 <i>s.</i>
White Pease	70 <i>s.</i> 74 <i>s.</i>	Flour	70 <i>s.</i> 75 <i>s.</i>

Rape-seed 46*l.* to 49*l.* per Last.

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat per Quarter, 79*s.* 2*d.*—Rye, 51*s.* 7*d.*—Barley, 51*s.* 3*d.*—Oats, 34*s.* 6*d.*—Beans, 69*s.* 0*d.*—Pease, 59*s.* 10*d.*—Oatmeal per Boll 36*s.* 9*d.*

SMITHFIELD, August 31.

To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Lamb	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>		

HEAD OF CATTLE THIS DAY.

Beasts, about 2,920.—Sheep and Lambs, 19,660.
Pigs240. | Calves210.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	£5 0 to £8 8	Straw	£2 5 to £2 15
Clover	5 0 to 9 0		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Aug. 26, 1818, 2*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday week, at Wells, the Lady of the Bishop of Gloucester, of a son.

On Thursday, Mrs. William Hone, of Ludgate-hill, of a daughter, her eighth living child.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday week, Michael Bruce, Esq. eldest son of Crauford Bruce, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Lady Parker, widow of the late Capt. Sir Peter Parker, Bart. R.N. of Upper Brook-street.

DEATHS.

On Saturday week, at Daylesford-house, Worcestershire, in the 86th year of his age, Warren Hastings, late Governor-General of Bengal, Doctor of Civil Law, and one of his Majesty's Privy Counsellors.

On the 24th instant, in the 49th year of his age, at Alder Mills, Staffordshire, Joseph Fowler, one of the Society of Friends.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 558. MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 543.

SHOCKING CONSEQUENCES OF THE ATTEMPTS OF BIGOTRY TO RE-ESTABLISH ITSELF.

ONE of the consequences of the re-action in favour of sovereigns and old establishments, was a re-action in favour of bigotry of all sorts. Those personages and their servants had so little to do with the spirit of their victory, (which was gained by the popular strength and by the last remaining influence of freer times), that even they themselves were astonished at it; and feeling how little meritorious they were, and how little they again intended to be, began to regard themselves once more as really the privileged favourites of heaven, exempt from their promised earthly responsibilities provided they had a sufficiency of saving grace. This, however they may disguise the truth to themselves, or affect to talk liberally here and there out of worldly trickery or vanity (for we are sick of trying to believe them) is the whole secret of their instantly renewed bigotries, civil and religious,—of the Inquisition and ungrateful persecutions in Spain, of the Emperor of Austria's scornful answer to the Italian Deputies,* of the Popish mummeries in Paris, of the supercilious promise-breaking of the lately whining King of Prussia; and lastly, of the notorious Holy Alliance, which was to keep "the Gospel of Peace," "whose service is perfect freedom," in good bristling condition with bayonets, and put down any Anti-Christian enthusiasts who should really be for freedom or peace hereafter, instead of merely talking about it for a purpose, and loving it only when not to be helped.

The effect was proportionate among all others, who resembled these faithful personages. Shallow men of the world, hypocrites, real bigots, all began unconsciously shewing what they thought of these odd victories, and ostentatiously placing themselves on the side of *power* for its own sake, whether earthly or heavenly. Then it was that we heard, from the mouths of men of pleasure, of "great moral lessons" given to France. Then it was, that one general eager movement took place among all worldly expectants, civil or clerical, towards the higher powers. Then it was that the atrocious nonsense of Divine Right, which would have been ashamed to utter a word a year before, was preached both in pulpits and newspapers, the former inculcating submission to "NEROS." Then it was that fair ladies admired by Emperors became still more ambitious, and set up for prophetesses. Then it was that metaphysical poets, tired of saying every thing and concluding nothing,—but we suppress this memo-

* "That he had conquered their country, and therefore there could be no talk of the choice of a Constitution."

random for the sake of other poets. Lastly, then it was that the lower and more ignorant order of bigots, not being able to illustrate their notions of the DIVINE BEING by Inquisitions, began to muster up all the horrible sacrifices in their power, of feeling, of liberty, of each other's comforts, of all the sweets of a natural and cheerful devotion, of all the attributes of mercy and benevolence (though still talking of them, as usual, in words), nay, at last, of the very bodies and lives of their fellow-creatures.

Yes; even this climax,—this funeral apex, has not been wanting to the re-edification of the temple of despotism. The reader may remember, that we had occasion last year to notice the appearance of a new sect in Austria, founded by one POESCHEL on the principle of vicarious atonement.* Among the extracts from domestic and foreign papers which we made on that subject, there was a short one from the *Courier*, which we shall repeat. "We have now" says the writer "to record an atrocity that would have disgraced the most barbarous annals of the most barbarous nation. A sect has lately been founded in Austria under the name of Petzelians, from the name of the founder PETZEL, a priest of Brannau. In imitation of the Spenceans," (mark this) "he preached equality and community in property; but" (mark this too) "he preached also the purification by blood, and enforced the HORRIBLE DOCTRINE of sacrificing men for the purpose of purifying others from their sins." During Passion Week several men were sacrificed, and on Good Friday a virgin of 13 years of age was put to death. Fortunately the career of this sect was as short as it was bloody. The founder and eighty-six of his followers have been taken up, and are to be brought to trial forthwith."—The result of this trial was that POESCHEL was pronounced insane, and placed in a hospital.

Madness however, or even the imputation of it, is no hindrance to the growth of bigotry. The first causes of it are in the madness of bigotry itself, and of those, high or low, who perpetuate it. We have now to record another melancholy instance of a sect, which is naturally supposed to be a child of the same father's and worse than he, as might be expected from it's folly. *Nerone ipso Neroneior*. We think it our duty to give all the passages on the subject that have come to hand. The first is as follows:—

"FANATICISM.—A German paper mentions, that a horrible murder has been committed by some religious fanatics in the circle of Leissnig in Saxony. It is said that an artisan, of the name of Kloos, has lately formed a pretty numerous sect in that part of Germany, who have adopted the belief that they are bound to sacrifice not only brute animals, but human beings to the Deity. The German paper asserts, that several attempts which had been made to procure victims had failed, but at length a poor man, who was not a member of the sect, has been murdered in the most atrocious manner. The whole country about Leissnig, Colditz, Grimma, Oschatz, &c. is in no little alarm at the extensive ramifications of this sect."

Account the second:—

"DREADFUL FANATICISM.—An article in the foreign journals, from Bamberg, contains some curious accounts of the effects o

* *Examiner*, No. 410, May 15.

fanaticism. It mentions, that circumstantial details had been received concerning the new sect lately formed in Saxony, and which has led to a horrid assassination. The sect is established chiefly in the circles of Leipsic and Misnia. It professes the most rigorous observation of the doctrines of the Old Testament, but they reject the new; they would destroy all who do not follow their system, and they proclaim the regeneration of mankind. They teach and practice a mass of superstitious doctrines, and think it a service acceptable to God to torment men, and lower animals. Their chief leader is a tailor, named Kloos, who has been for some time constantly travelling about the country between Leipsic and the Elbe, promulgating his dangerous doctrines. He has collected numerous meetings in the open air, and afterwards preached in the villages, and made converts of great numbers to his fanaticism. This sect, perhaps, would not have so greatly fixed the public attention, if one of its partizans, Fischer de Beyersdorff (a miller) and his wife, had not, through the influence of fanaticism, committed a murder, accompanied by the most horrible circumstances. Kloos, the leader, had been instructing them for several days. These people themselves were comfortable, and bore a very good character. After having passed some days in the open air, in prayer to God, upon their knees, and partaking of no nutriment except a few roots, they thought themselves called upon to make sacrifices. They had, as they said, a call to bury some young children alive, but fortunately they were unable to execute this dreadful project. A man of the name of Flor came to the mill just at the time when Fischer and his wife were in the height of their superstitious delirium. They looked upon him as a victim whose death would be acceptable to the Almighty. They therefore assassinated him in the most horrible manner. They cut off his hands and feet, and immediately afterwards fell to singing and praying. A miller boy, for whom they had reserved the same fate, found his safety in flight; he made a declaration of what had occurred, and the miller and his wife were apprehended. They boasted, on their examination before the Magistrate, of what they had done, and alleged that God had prescribed to them the extermination of all those who did not profess their doctrines, because such persons ought to be regarded as the children of the devil. Their doctrines appear to resemble considerably those of the famous Pöschel, which were promulgated during the last year in Austria. Information has been communicated that other fanatics of the same sort are projecting new assassinations. As soon as this dreadful business was known at Dresden, the Government took measures suited to the circumstances. Troops were detached to take military occupation of all the communes in which the fanatics had established themselves. Methods were taken to learn who had excited Kloos, the leader of them; for it is said that they receive instructions from persons of a more elevated rank in society. When Kloos learned that it was intended to apprehend him, he absconded, but he was discovered in the town of Meissen, and had been for several days past confined in prison."

Third and latest account:—

"Since the visit of Madame KRUNEVEK at Leipsic last winter," (says a public journal) "the most melancholy consequences of mystical absurdity have shewn themselves in the Kingdom of Saxony. Soon after her arrival, there appeared in the neighbourhood of the towns of Leisnig and Döbenu (which are the greatest corn-markets in Saxony), several Prophets who preached in her spirit, particularly in the patrimonial jurisdictions in the public houses and mills belonging to them. Besides Kloos, who is arrested, another peasant of the village of Taundorf has been preaching since the winter, and announces the judgments of Heaven and the sacrifices which are still required, particularly in the patrimonial jurisdiction of the neighbouring country.—Other peasants travel about with their wives, magnetise them, and make them relate to the mob the greatest absurdities respecting their visions of the good and evil spirits. A wag, who lately heard this nonsense, whispered to another, but loud enough for the woman magnetised to hear, "The police officers are coming." This immediately worked her out of her magnetic sleep, and she looked anxiously towards the door. These circumstances, and above all the late horrible murder, will doubtless excite the attention of the superior magistrates in the kingdom of Saxony, and it is to be expected that they will rouse the activity of the local authorities, to put an end to abuses which may have incalculable consequences."

We rather refer our readers to the article written on the former occasion, than repeat its observations which apply equally well to the present. Exclamations of horror

though natural, and at first unavoidable, it is not necessary to set down deliberately. The thing in fact goes to such an excess as to outstrip them. We feel that we have nothing to do but to convert our horror as quickly as possible into pity for the madness of the folly, and to do our best towards rooting out its first causes.

That these are involuntarily felt to be what they really are, is curiously betrayed to us by the manner in which the accounts are related. We noticed in the article alluded to the more suspicious simplicity of the *Courier*, who in thinking to turn the story to account as a blow against the SPENCEANS, did not know what a blow he was hitting at his own ostensible religion. Many very pious Christians believe, that their early brethren entertained the notions of equality and common property; and at any rate, there is no evidence of a cruel feeling in such opinions. But what was our holy-altar and establishment-loving *Courier* about, when he talked of "the horrible doctrine of sacrificing men for the purpose of purifying others from their sins?" What is this but a bleeding branch of the famous doctrine of the atonement, which tells us that God was pleased with the vicarious sacrifice of his own agonized Son, as a pain necessary to satisfy his sense of justice; and which doctrine, for here venturing to differ with, as equally injurious to the Divine Spirit and to men, the *Courier* would hold us up to the public indignation if he dared?

By this we may judge of the report admitted into the second account, or cunningly added to it,—viz. that the new sect of Kloos professes the most vigorous observation of the doctrine of the Old Testament, but rejects the New;—"they would destroy," it adds, "all who do not follow their system, and they proclaim the regeneration of mankind,"—"because such persons ought to be regarded as the children of the devil." But the doctrine of atonement,—which by the way first begs the question of a necessity for itself,—is found by most Christians in the New Testament as well as the Old,—aye, by nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand; and in truth, this Christian doctrine whether really found there or not, is itself an imitation of the same doctrine in the Old Testament; and carried infinitely further; for in the Old, a brute animal is the medium of atonement, whereas in the New, consciousness and anguish as well as innocence are carried to as high an extreme as possible in order to meet the infinite demand for pain. And why for pain? Because vice had already produced so much pain. Such are the strange inconsistencies of this dreadful opinion, which can only make out a good and a merciful case by sinking all the real question.

There is another thing which the followers of Pöschel and Kloos appear to have copied from the New Testament, or at least from those texts of it in which the Christian world have found the doctrines of hell-fire, and the war with the "children of the devil." Reasoning upon the latter phrase, as the Inquisitors used, and as they would now do again if they could, they think they ought to exterminate all who differ with them; and upon the strength of the former doctrine, they imagine that if God can be pleased with the sufferings of his own creatures hereafter for all eternity, it is not much to suppose that he might like a few torments now. We do not wish to speak

with levity; but we have long been tired of approaching these shocking dogmas with any thing like an appearance of ceremony; and it is for the benefit of humanity that such nonsense should have its chair of authority cut from under it.

Kloos and his followers must be stopped, if possible, as POESCHL was; and it will be politic to treat all they can, as he was treated. But this does not settle the question; for much higher leaders have been accused of madness in their time; and the people may ask, why governments should interfere to put down a cruel bigotry on their parts, if an insurrection against one of their own, the Inquisition for instance, is treated as rebellion. Bigotry itself must be destroyed; religious dogmatism must be destroyed; the infamous use of the name of the SUPREME BEING in all human quarrels, civil and religious, must be destroyed. Foolish and violent men must no longer be suffered to palm their bad and vindictive passions on Heaven; nor must the DIVINE BEING be supposed capable of acting upon the most half-witted and savage principles,—principles which originated in barbarous times; which were made holy by fear and tyranny; and which are now driven to their last desperate climax of imitation, by conquerors, who puzzle with their success those who are just wise enough to wonder at it.

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EMIGRATION.—MR. BIRKBECK.

There are two principal causes why people quit an old civilized country. One is an excess of population, the other a bad state of things, owing either to a tyrannical government, oppressive laws, or chiefly (because it affects all classes) a heavy taxation. In the former case, emigration is useful to all; to those who go away, it affords a comfortable existence and freedom from care; and among those who remain, it prevents that great competition, which presses so hard on the middling and lower ranks of society. In the latter, however, the departure of any portion of the inhabitants makes the public burthens fall heavier on the rest, and although it may be eventually beneficial by compelling a change of measures on the part of the rulers, the present effect is injurious. This country is under the influence of both these causes: for though the land may be capable of supporting more people than it does at present, the war stimulus, by causing greater attention to be paid to manufactures than to agriculture, created a large manufacturing population, who were thrown out of employment by the peace, and most of them are of course unable to follow any other pursuit than that in which they have been instructed. All therefore, who dislike an extravagant government and a House of Commons in which (to use the insulting avowal of the corrupt) the buying and selling of seats is "as notorious as the sun at noon-day," who are weary of toiling all their lives for a hard-earned subsistence, with a continual dread of pauperism and misery, must be desirous of seeking some place, where they can be free from their anxieties and disagreeable reflections, where they may provide a quiet repose for their old age, undisturbed by the fear of their children's future wants. Such an asylum do the western parts of the United States offer. There they will find a fine climate; political liberty greater than is possessed by any European nation, secured to them by an assembly truly the representatives of the people; an economical government, and consequently very few taxes; and a situation most favourable for commercial purposes, on ac-

count of the numerous navigable rivers, among which are the Ohio, the Missouri, and the Mississippi.

These inducements would be to many irresistible, were it not for the dangers, real and imaginary, of the voyage and journey afterwards. The dislike to leave their friends and their home—their local attachments—pecuniary and other ties—and that feeling which "makes us rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Another impediment also frequently occurs in the want of a proper account of the difficulties incident to emigrants, and the means of avoiding or lessening them. This has been in a great measure supplied by the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, and who was himself a farmer at Wanborough, in Surrey. His was not the usual general and superficial view of a person merely travelling along the high roads, and making passing observations. Going with his family in quest of a settlement, and searching carefully as he proceeded for an eligible situation, he of course felt the privations to which strangers are exposed, and has noted them down. His books are therefore most valuable to those who think of emigrating, and very amusing besides to other readers.

Since his arrival in America, Mr. Birkbeck has published two works: the first, entitled "Notes on a Journey in America," gives an account of his proceedings from the time of his landing to the period when he fixed on the place of his abode: the second, consists of letters written to his friends after his establishment in his new residence, containing more useful particulars, the result of his longer experience, and may be considered as a supplement to the first. The style is pleasant and familiar, and there are many passages, which not only show the intelligence and observation of the writer, but also his kind-heartedness, his sympathy for his suffering fellow-creatures, and his ardent love of liberty. The statements are supported by well selected facts and individual histories, and the books contain throughout internal evidence of their truth.

About the beginning of May, 1817, Mr. Birkbeck and his family arrived at Norfolk, in Virginia, and proceeded from thence to Richmond, the capital of the state, which contains 13,000 inhabitants, of whom half are negroes. Although a thriving place in a commercial point of view, its market is badly supplied, and the surrounding farmers are said to be jealous of its prosperity. The slavery which exists in this and other southern states prevented all idea of settling there. This dreadful evil is felt even by the slave-owners themselves. At a tavern where the party stopped, the conversation of the farmers turned almost entirely on this subject; they were unanimous in their opinion as to its bad consequences, but the remedy could not be settled. The effects of this system are the moral degradation both of the masters and the slaves, and a constant apprehension of the vengeance of the latter felt by the masters, whose houses they frequently burn. It is to be hoped that so strong a feeling respecting this inhuman and pernicious practice will suggest the means of its abolition.

Passing through Fredericksburg, they were conveyed up the river Potomack by the steam-boat to Washington. This city, including George Town, which adjoins it, contains about 20,000 people, scattered over a large space intended to be occupied by regular streets, of most of which, however, there is at present only a slight trace. The effects of the *magnanimous* conduct of the English army here in burning down houses which they could not retain many hours, are still visible. The President's house and the capitol are under repair. Mr. Birkbeck deprecates the ridiculous rage of the Americans for foreign ornament. "Ninety marble capitals have been imported at vast cost from Italy, and show how un-American is the whole plan."

They proceeded northwards from Washington as far

as the great turnpike-road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which place they reached after crossing the Alleghany mountains. The number of emigrants on the road was immense: 12,000 waggons passed in 1816 between Baltimore and Philadelphia, besides loaded stages, and other travellers on foot and horseback. A great many of these were Americans from the eastern states, who are very fond of travelling and migrating. The most disagreeable thing to an Englishman, in the great eastern towns, is the bad state of the taverns.

At these places all is performed on the gregarious plan: every thing is public by day and by night;—for even night in an American inn affords no privacy. Whatever may be the number of guests, they must receive their entertainment *en masse*, and they must sleep *en masse*. Three times a day the great bell rings, and a hundred persons collect from all quarters to eat a hurried meal, composed of almost as many dishes. At breakfast you have fish, flesh, and fowl, bread of every shape and kind, butter, eggs, coffee, tea—every thing, and more than you can think of. Dinner is much like the breakfast, omitting the tea and coffee; and supper is the breakfast repeated. Soon after this meal, you assemble once more, in rooms crowded with beds, something like the wards of an hospital; where, after undressing in public, you are fortunate if you escape a partner in your bed, in addition to the myriads of bugs, which you need not hope to escape.

But the horrors of the kitchen, from whence issue these shoals of dishes, how shall I describe, though I have witnessed them. It is a dark and sooty hole, where the idea of cleanliness never entered, swarming with negroes of all sexes and ages, who seem as though they were bred there: without floor, except the rude stones that support a raging fire of pine logs, extending across the entire place; which forbids your approach, and which no being but a negro could face.

In your reception at a western Pennsylvania tavern, there is something of hospitality combined with the mercantile feelings of your host. He is generally a man of property, the head man of the village, perhaps, with the title of Colonel; and feels that he confers, rather than receives, a favour by the accommodation he affords; and rude as his establishment may be, he does not perceive that you have a right to complain; what he has you partake of, but he makes no apologies; and if you show symptoms of dissatisfaction or disgust, you will fare the worse; whilst a disposition to be pleased and satisfied, will be met by a wish to make you so.

Pittsburg stands at the junction of the two rivers which form the Ohio, and has a population of about 7000. It has been called the Birmingham of America, but the difference is too great to allow of any comparison between the two places. There are however iron-foundries, glass-houses, &c. and steam-engines are constructed there. It is likewise an entrepot for the commodities sent by the eastern states to the western. The wages of shoe-makers, tailors, and other artizans, were two dollars (nine shillings) a day. The usual mode of going from Pittsburg to the western territory is by passing down the Ohio; a sort of floating rooms called "arks" are used for the purpose. But Mr. Birkbeck, whose object was to see the country in order that he might judge for himself, preferred horseback. Horses were therefore procured, and the party commenced their journey. Having crossed the Ohio at Wheeling, they proceeded through the towns of St. Clairsville, Louisville, Lancaster, Chillicothe, &c. to Cincinnati. The rapid progress of this place is truly surprising; yet it is not more so than the other settlements in this fine country. After lamenting the sordid and short-sighted views which have caused this and most of the other towns to be built in unwholesome situations, for the sake of the advantage of a navigable stream, Mr. B. says—

Cincinnati is, however, a most thriving place, and backed as it is already by a great population and a most fruitful country, bids fair to be one of the first cities of the west. We are told, and we cannot doubt the fact, that the chief of what we see is the work of four years. The hundreds of commodious, well-finished brick houses, the spacious and busy markets, the substantial public buildings, the thousands of prosperous well-dressed, industrious inhabitants, the numerous waggons and drays, the gay carriages

and elegant females;—the shoals of craft on the river, the busy stir prevailing every where, houses building, boat building, paving and levelling streets; the numbers of country people, constantly coming and going, with the spacious taverns, crowded with travellers from a distance.

I was assured by a respectable gentleman, one of the first settlers, and now a man of wealth and influence, that he remembers when there was only one poor cabin where this noble town now stands. The county of Hamilton is something under the regular dimensions of twenty miles square, and it already contains 30,000 inhabitants. Twenty years ago, the vast region comprising the states of Ohio and Indiana, and the territory of Illinois and Michigan, only counted 30,000 inhabitants; the number that are now living, and living happily, in the little county of Hamilton, in which stands Cincinnati.

The price of land in the state of Ohio varies from 25 to 50 dollars per acre, according to the "improvements" and local advantages. Many people travelling this road are tempted to stop here by the comparatively mature state of society, and the consequent conveniences. Mr. Birkbeck felt this temptation, but was determined to see what was beyond, that when he fixed on a spot, he might be satisfied that he had not neglected better opportunities. If unsuccessful, he could but return to this part of the country. There was, too, another reason: as the land in Ohio then fetched 15 or 20 times the price it did ten years before, producing an immense profit to the first cultivators, it was natural to conclude that the same advantages would accrue to them in a more unsettled country, where the land might be purchased at the government price of two dollars an acre. In return for this future good, it was however necessary to make up their minds to endure the privations attendant on all first settlers, but which every day grow less and less until the progress of population makes them no longer felt.

From Cincinnati they continued their route through Indiana to Vincennes on the river Wabash, which is here the boundary of the state, lodging frequently at the solitary huts in the woods, inhabited by a class of people who live entirely by their rifles. They are called backwoodsmen, and form the medium between civilization and a state of nature. The supposition "that they are lawless, semi-barbarous vagabonds, dangerous to live among," is contradicted by Mr. Birkbeck. "On the contrary, the laws are respected and are effectual; and the manners of the people are kind and gentle to each other, and to strangers." The inhabitants of Vincennes consist of Americans, French, Canadians, and Negroes, who are all tinged with French politeness,—a circumstance which does honour to that nation. Indeed as far as the fourth or even the tenth generation, Mr. B. says, the descendants of the French preserve that distinguishing trace of their fathers. Some Indian nations also, who dwell about 100 miles north, trade here for skins.

They next bent their course towards the south, and came to Princeton, a town not three years old, containing about fifty houses. The inn, though built of logs, was as neat a one as many in Bath, and the society as good, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, as any county town Mr. Birkbeck is acquainted with. Making Princeton their head-quarters, they explored the country beyond the Wabash, and at last made choice of a prairie, (or meadow) about thirty miles beyond Princeton, in the south-eastern part of the territory of Illinois. The situation is admirable. On one side, at the distance of six miles, is the Big Wabash, a river four hundred miles long, which empties itself into the Ohio, and has a communication with Canada and the Great Lakes, by means of a portage of only eight miles to the little stream of the Miami, which runs into Lake Huron. As soon as the population becomes of sufficient importance, a canal will of course be formed, and render it one of the longest and most useful inland navigations in the world. On the other side, at about the same distance, there is the Little

Wabash, also navigable. The nearest point on the Ohio is Shawnee Town, and that is 45 miles off. From New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, to Shawnee Town, is 1,200 miles, and the facility of communication is greatly increased by the invention of steam-boats, of which many were then in use, and the number continually becoming larger. By this means, European and other foreign commodities are easily procured, and a market is also secured for all the superfluous produce of the land. Nor is a good geographical position the only advantage. The soil is light and sandy, and so easy of tillage that the ploughing irons require sharpening but once in the year. The northern end of the prairie rises to a great elevation, and thus prevents the dampness which renders some of them unwholesome; but even that may be generally remedied by cultivation. The situation of the new settlers, on their first arrival, is thus described:—

But, that our friends in England, who may read these notes, may have an idea of our real position, let them consider our two families, viz. that of my friend Mr. George Flower, late of Marden, in England, and my own, about to be fixed upon eligible sites on our two adjoining estates, of fifteen hundred acres each, which we have carved for ourselves from a beautiful prairie and the adjoining woods.

Here we are preparing to raise buildings; carpenters and builders have offered themselves; estimates are made, and materials are at hand. We are also providing for gardens and orchards, that we may literally "sit under our own vines and our own fig trees." We might now mow many hundred acres of valuable grass if we had a good stock of cattle to require it.

Having now brought Mr. Birkbeck to his journey's end, we shall give his opinion respecting emigration, and his advice as to the mode of procedure.

From what I have seen, and heard from others of America, east of the Alleghany mountains, I judge that artisans in general will succeed in any part of it; and that labourers of every description will greatly improve their condition; in so much, that they will, if saving and industrious, soon lay by enough to tempt them to migrate still farther in quest of land, on which they may establish themselves as proprietors.—That mercantile adventurers would be likely to succeed as well, but not better than in England; that clerks, lawyers, and doctors, would gain nothing by the exchange of countries: the same of master manufacturers in general.

As to the condition of farmers in the eastern states, I am not very particularly informed. (The southern or slave states, I consider as without the range of the present inquiry.) But from what I have learnt, I entertain great doubts of the exchange, on the whole, proving satisfactory to the British farmer; and I am clear that it would not be advisable for persons of any other description than farmers to remove from Great Britain to the eastern states, in order to practice agriculture.

He is very confident, however, that all who resolve to penetrate farther west, and rely upon the earth for their support, and who can bring with them moderate industry and good morals, will not be disappointed in any reasonable expectations. Artisans are of course wanted in a proper proportion to the other inhabitants, and are sure to advance rapidly. They can certainly earn a dollar and a half or two dollars a day, the price charged at the inns for board and lodging for a week! Indeed all labour is dear in America, and provisions being so cheap, the condition of the lower classes is many degrees above that of the same classes in England. The wages of the commonest labourer are three quarters of a dollar, enough to enable a provident man in the course of a few years to buy land for himself. One effect, however, of this facility of living, is the indolence which seems to be very prevalent among the natives. The Indians, except when engaged in hunting or fishing, are notoriously idle, though something is perhaps to be attributed to their precarious mode of life; the backwoods-men come next, and then the inhabitants of the towns. Mr. B. frequently saw strong young men lolling about, inactive and listless; they said, as a sort of excuse, "You English are very industrious,

but we have liberty." The following are some instances of the success of men, who, having no capital to begin with, were necessitated to rely on their own industry and resources. The first is written at Pittsburg.

A shoemaker of my acquaintance, that is to say, whom I employed, left Ireland, as poor as an Irish emigrant, four years ago,—staid one year in Philadelphia, then removed hither, and was employed by a master practitioner of the same calling, at twelve dollars per week.—He saved his money, married, paid his master, who retired on his fortune, three hundred dollars for his business, and is now in a fair way of retiring too: as he has a shop well stocked and a thriving trade, wholesale and retail, with vast profits.

The second is the history of two Germans, with three young children, who were even unable to speak English:

These two men were hired at Philadelphia, by a respectable man (with whom I have contracted an acquaintance, through a common friend) and they are now together, master and men, on their way to his farm, near Croydon, in the state of Indiana. These men are engaged for two years, at eighty dollars per annum each, with all necessaries; viz. house, food, and clothing, for themselves, and children. Thus, at the expiration of two years, they are possessed of thirty-six pounds sterling each, and their children growing up to be useful. With this they may pay the first deposit on farms of eighty or a hundred acres, build themselves cabins, and become freeholders and citizens. Mechanics, or artisans of the most simple kind, earn half as much more, and those of superior talents rise rapidly to wealth.

The next example is that of an old Irishman, living near St. Clairsville, with a wife and two children, whom he had brought from his native country; and the last, that of an intelligent farmer from the neighbourhood of Chillicothe, whom Mr. B. met at an inn:—

The son and daughter were married, and well-settled; each having eight children. He came to this place fourteen years ago, before an axe had been lifted, except to make a blaze road, a track across the wilderness, marked by the hatchet on the trees, which passed over the spot where the town now stands. A free and independent American, and a warm politician, he now discusses the interests of the state as one concerned in its prosperity:—and so he is, for he owns one hundred and eighteen acres of excellent land, and has twenty descendants. He has also a right to scrutinize the acts of the government, for he has a share in its appointment, and pays eight dollars a year in taxes:—five to the general treasury, and three to his own country:—in all about four-pence per acre. He still inhabits a cabin, but it is not an Irish cabin.

Fourteen years ago, he also came into this new settlement, and "unloaded his family under a tree," on his present estate; where he has now two hundred acres of excellent land, cleared and in good cultivation, capable of producing from eighty to one hundred bushels of Indian corn per acre.

It will be seen from these passages, that even the most indigent get well off, in no very long time too. It naturally follows, that persons with capital will get on faster in proportion to the quantity of it. Mr. Birkbeck says that "a small sum will do;" and in the "Letters from Illinois," invites a friend in England to emigrate, who has "a large family and small means," if he can transport himself to the Illinois, and have then one hundred pounds sterling left. The laying out this sum would be in this way:—

A hundred pounds sterling will go a great way in dollars. With eighty dollars you will "enter a quarter section of land;" that is, you will purchase at the land-office one hundred and sixty acres, and pay one-fourth of the purchase-money, and looking to the land to reward your pains with the means of discharging the other three-fourths as they become due, in two, three, and four years. You will build a house with fifty dollars; and you will find it extremely comfortable and convenient, as it will be really and truly yours. Two horses will cost, with harness and plough, one hundred. Cows, and hogs, and seed corn, and fencing, with other expenses, will require the remaining two hundred and ten dollars. This beginning, humble as it appears, is affluence and splendour, compared with the original outfit of settlers in general. Yet no man remains in poverty, who possesses even moderate industry and economy, and especially of time.

There are two good and pretty cheap modes of reaching Illinois; one is by landing at Philadelphia, taking the stage to Pittsburg, and thence falling down the river Ohio as far as Shawnee Town, which is at the southeastern corner of the territory; the other by making New Orleans your port, and then putting yourself into one of the steam-boats that go up the Wabash: the former is the nearest way; the latter saves the jolting of the stages, and frequent changing of conveyances. The sale of the public lands is thus managed:—

The tract of country, which is to be disposed of, is surveyed, and laid out in sections of a mile square, containing six hundred and forty acres, and these are subdivided into quarters, and, in particular situations, half-quarters. The country is also laid out in counties of about twenty miles square, and townships of six miles square, in some instances, and in others eight. The townships are numbered in ranges, from north to south, and the ranges are numbered from west to east; and lastly, the sections in each township are marked numerically. All these lines are well defined in the woods, by marks on the trees. This done, at a period of which public notice is given, the lands in question are put up to auction, excepting the sixteenth section in every township, which is reserved for the support of schools, and the maintenance of the poor. There are also sundry reserves of entire townships, as funds for the support of seminaries on a more extensive scale; and sometimes for other purposes of general interest. No government lands are sold under two dollars per acre; and I believe they are put up at this price in quarter sections, at the auction, and if there be no bidding they pass on. The best lands and most favourable situations are sometimes run up to ten or twelve dollars, and in some late instances much higher. The lots which remain unsold are, from that time, open to the public, at the price of two dollars per acre; one-fourth to be paid down, and the remaining three-fourths to be paid by instalments in five years; at which time, if the payments are not completed, the lands revert to the state, and the prior advances are forfeited.

When a purchaser has made his election of one, or any number of vacant quarters, he repairs to the land office, pays eighty dollars, or as many times that sum as he purchases quarters, and receives a certificate, which is the basis of the complete title, which will be given him when he pays all; this he may do immediately, and receive eight per cent. interest for prompt payment. The sections thus sold are marked immediately on the general plan, which is always open at the land office to public inspection, with the letters A. P. "advance paid." There is a receiver and a register at each land office, who are checks on each other, and are remunerated by a per centage on the receipts.

The uncultivated land is in general either covered with forests, or with a long coarse grass, which is however killed by sowing the common grasses. "Nothing but fencing and providing water for stock is wanted to reduce a prairie into the condition of useful grass land; and from that state, we all know, the transition to arable is through a simple process, easy to perform, and profitable as it goes on." The next thing to be done is to get a log cabin, which the carpenters there will contract to erect at thirty dollars a room, each room being 18 feet long, and 16 broad, with a plank floor and roof. Those who have the means can exchange this for a good brick dwelling in a short time; and for poor labourers, Mr. B. has provided some cabins, with an inclosure for each of two acres and a half, and a right of common in an extensive piece of ground. These are to be rented by the occupiers.

Of the dangers to be feared, and the privations to be undergone, we shall now say something; and first, of those which regard health. All parts annually overflowed by rivers, or naturally swampy, or in the neighbourhood of a mill pond, are unwholesome, and cause agues, &c. They likewise abound with mosquitoes, as our English fens do with rats. But though Mr. Birkbeck was frequently told, in the progress of his journey, that he was going to an unhealthy country, he found by experience, that only the situations above mentioned were so. Of the wild beasts, the only ones which attack the cattle at night, unless dogs are employed, are the bears, when furious from want, will attack a man; the hunting of the latter is the

chief employment of the backwoodsmen, and hams are made of their flesh. There are several of the serpent kind, the rattle-snake, black snake, &c. but the former is the only one whose bite is mortal, and it will generally slink away at the sight of any person, unless suddenly trodden upon. The privations are of the comforts and luxuries, not of the necessities of life. Nothing need be feared on the score of food. Besides the mutton and beef and pork grown on the farms, there is a good deal of game in the woods. Wild Turkeys, weighing 12lbs. each, are sold at a dollar for five, and all other articles of food are very cheap. Clothing is, however, expensive, as it must be brought from the eastern towns, or New Orleans. The woods furnish materials for household furniture. Respecting the disposal of the produce, Mr. B. is of opinion, that there is a certain market at an average price, on account of the great influx of emigrants, and the number of births.

We have given this long account of these entertaining books, because we think the information which they contain cannot be too widely spread.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER, AUG. 23.—The reviews of the various corps of the Army of Occupation are put off till the beginning of the month of September. That of the Austrian corps, commanded by General Baron Frimont, is fixed for the 6th, and this, it seems, is to be the first. The delay is occasioned by the Duke's going to Paris, whither he has been called on account of the mediation of the differences between Spain and Portugal. The Spanish General Alava has accompanied the Duke to Paris.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, AUG. 18.—We are able to refute some of the reports circulated in Germany relative to Prussian affairs. Nothing is yet decided upon respecting the future constitution of the Prussian monarchy; it is certain that this subject was not discussed during the last session of the Council of State. Thus we may perceive how little credit is due to the news of the fabricated project of the constitution, drawn up by the Council of State; and the pretended decision of the King, communicated to that assembly, that the ancient constitution would be continued without any modifications whatever.

NORTH AMERICA.

QUEBEC, JULY 21.—On Monday, the 6th inst. about five o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles, the settlements of which extend two leagues and a half along the low grounds on the banks of a river of the same name, falling into the Chaudiere, above the Falls, perceived that the river was rising with extraordinary rapidity. It soon overflowed its banks, and extended over the low grounds, in a wave of considerable height moving faster than a man can walk. The cattle in the fields were either immediately swept away, or retiring to eminences, soon surrounded and overflowed, were drowned. The inhabitants remained or took refuge in their houses, generally built on the highest grounds, in expectation that they would be safe; but these also were soon surrounded. As the water rose in the houses, sweeping away every thing around them, they ascended into their garrets. One whole family, a woman and six children, were precipitated in the flood, along with their house, and drowned. Several other houses and barns were carried away, or damaged, but we have not heard of any other lives being lost. Many of the inhabitants have lost all their cattle, and a great portion of the live stock of

the whole settlement is drowned. All the hay, being generally along the river, and almost all the grain, is destroyed. Sand and heaps of drifted timber, now cover the fields.—The river rose seven feet in 12 minutes, and about 18 feet above its usual level in a few hours: from a stream of about 30 feet it became a river of more than a mile in width; it tore up by the roots elm trees of three feet in diameter, and has made gullies throughout the fields to the depth of six feet. In many places its course is changed: it was five days before it retired within its banks.

NORFOLK (VIRGINIA), JULY 10.—The United States frigate Congress anchored at Hampton-roads on Wednesday afternoon, from Buenos-Ayres. Messrs. Graham and Rodney, two of the Commissioners sent out to the new Republic by our Government, have returned in her. Mr. Band, another of the Commissioners, who went out in the Congress, remains at Buenos Ayres in the quality of a public Representative from the Government of the United States. The Congress touched at the island of Margaritta, where she remained two days. The island was still in possession of the patriots, who had rendered it almost impregnable. The affairs of the Patriots were never in a more flourishing condition. They had lately been reinforced by a fine brigade of artillery, composed entirely of British troops; and such was the confidence of all classes in the emancipation of Venezuela, that they considered that event to be certain. The morning the Congress was getting under way, a despatch vessel arrived from the Main, bringing positive intelligence of the death of the Spanish General Morillo.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

LANCASTER, AUG. 27.—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—

This action was brought by Sarah Settle against John Crumbeholme. The plaintiff, who was about 30, lived at her mother's, and had a fortune of 800*l*. The defendant lived about half a mile from the plaintiff's, and held half of a farm which produced him 500*l*. or 600*l*. a year. A great intimacy subsisted between the parties, and their marriage was considered by their friends as fixed upon. The defendant, by his promises and solicitations, succeeded in seducing the plaintiff, who was delivered of a child. He is also about 30. His attention to the plaintiff had continued for seven or eight years.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY summed up. The only question for the Jury was, what was the proper compensation in damages in this case. The misconduct of women would diminish their claim in a Court of Justice. This was the first action that he was aware of for breach of promise of marriage, where seduction had taken place, and the seduction might diminish if not annihilate the damages. Marriage was for life; respect for each other was essential to its happiness; if jealousy entered into the mind of the husband, it led to incalculable misery, and what more likely to excite jealousy than the knowledge that his wife had fallen when she was most likely to resist? If a woman lose her virtue, whether with seduction or importunity on his part, a man must pause before he perform the promise he may have made. He ought not to abandon her; but to make her his wife is a different thing. They would consult the interests of the sex by showing that if a woman yield to seduction, she cannot come into a Court of Justice with a man for not doing what he would have probably done if she had not fallen from her proper place.

The Jury retired, and in a quarter of an hour came back with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 700*l*.

GLoucester.—Charles Webb, aged 27, was ignored for a rape, but put upon his trial for an assault.

Mary Barrow, a beautiful little girl of 15, was the prosecutrix. Her father is a labouring man at Beckford. The prisoner is overseer for Squire Wakeman at that place. She worked under the eye of the prisoner for seven-pence a day. On the evening of the 20th of May, she was sent to Mr. Wakeman's brewhouse for barn. The prisoner there attempted to take indecent liberties. Next night he came to her father's house to get her father to assist him in getting some hens off the roost, with which her mother was to go next day to market. Her father was unwell,

and in bed, and ordered her to go. She, in consequence of the prisoner's conduct the former day, refused, but her father threatened to break her neck if she did not go. When they got into the garden, the prisoner threw her on a seat and violently effected his purpose. He left her sick and faint, and got hold of the hens, which she carried home. She told nothing to her father and mother, but worked every day with Charles as usual, for fear of offending her father, her mother, and the squire. A fortnight afterwards the thing was generally talked of, the prisoner having mentioned it; and the Rev. Dr. Timbrill had the witness examined, in consequence of which the prisoner was committed for a rape.

The mother corroborated the above evidence as far as she could.

For the prisoner, John Dyer and Robert Smith were called; they said that the prosecutrix had suffered them to take every liberty short of a criminal intercourse. His Lordship examined them strictly on this subject, and they exhibited every symptom of falsehood and inconsistency.

Mr. Baron GARROW summed up. Had they been trying a rape they must acquit the prisoner, whatever might be their moral conviction, since the unhappy girl concealed the circumstance so long. That she went with the prisoner under the force of parental authority, that she concealed her misfortune from mistaken fear of offending persons who had power over her, were circumstances by no means unaccountable. It had been insinuated that this girl of 15 had been a wanton, and two young men gave evidence to support that insinuation. They went to see her after the prisoner had been committed. If their testimony was true, they were disgraced by their conduct.

The Jury at once found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

S. Abbott, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, from Sept. 1, to Oct. 20.

R. Lee, Great Winchester-street, underwriter, from Sept. 1, to Oct. 16.

BANKRUPTS.

J. W. K. Mackennal, Old South Sea-house, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Richardson, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

T. Story, South Blyth, Northumberland, ship-owner. Attorney, Mr. Flexney, Gray's-inn-square.

E. Saunders, Feversham, Kent, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Noy and Hardstone, Bell-court, Mincing-lane.

T. Stephens, Fordington, Cheshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Longdill and Butterfield, Gray's-inn.

W. Cook, Chapel-street, New-road, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Fielder and Bartlett, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

W. Davidson, Little St. Thomas's-Apostle, wholesale-stationer. Attorney, Mr. James, Bucklersbury.

R. Thomas, Northumberland-street, Strand, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Frost, St. Alban's, Hertford, linen-draper, from Sept. 12 to Sept. 15.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Hale, Chester, butcher.

BANKRUPTS.

J. O. Head, Liverpool, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Cope, Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

W. Cowper, Bell-court, Walbrook, paper-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hodgson, Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury.

J. Dawson, Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, book-eller. Attornies, Messrs. Alexander and Holme, New-inn.

W. Morton, Workop, Nottinghamshire, porter-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Crosley, Gray's-inn.

R. Felton, Lawrence-Pountney-lane, hop-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel-court, Trogmorton-street.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.
3 Per Cent. Cons. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 75.

A CONSTANT READER, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, SQUARE TOES, THE MAN OF CONSEQUENCE, and PUBLICOLA, have been received. The Letter to Lord SHEFFIELD on his Address at the Wool Fair is under consideration. Mr. ENSOR's interesting work on Population came safe to hand. Next Sunday will appear a true Statement of the Question between the Cotton Spinners and their Employers.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

THIS is a week of most interesting and important intelligence. And first for the first real government in the world; for such the faithless meanness of the Allies and the paltry imitation of them by England have conspired to make it. There is at length news from the United States, that may be regarded as all but official. It is comprised in an article which has appeared in the demi-official paper the *National Intelligencer*, and the substance of which we proceed to give as it was very sufficiently abridged in Saturday's *Chronicle*. We are told, says the *National Intelligencer*, "the President of the UNITED STATES has decided, that Pensacola, and the other Spanish posts, which have been taken by General JACKSON in the Floridas, shall be restored to the Spanish Authority; but with a requisition, that the KING of SPAIN shall hereafter keep such a force in those colonies as shall enable him to execute with fidelity the fifth Article of the Treaty between the United States and Spain."

"By this treaty," continues the abridgment, "Spain stipulated not to suffer her Indians to attack the Citizens of the United States, or the Indians inhabiting their territory; and the United States stipulated not to allow the last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty or his Indians. The Seminole Indians occupy the lands on each side of the line between the United States and Florida; much the greater part of them living within the limits of the King of SPAIN. They are neither citizens of the United States, nor subjects of the King of SPAIN, and owe no allegiance to the laws of either Power, are the owners of the soil which they occupy, hold a qualified sovereignty over it, and exercise on all occasions the right of making war and peace. It was owing to the acknowledged incompetency of Spain to fulfil the stipulations of her treaty, by restraining the hostilities of the Seminoles by force, that the United States were compelled to take up arms in their own defence. Yet such was the delicacy of their Government towards Spain, that the first order to their General expressly forbade him to cross the Spanish line. A second order to the same purport was issued; and it was not till it became apparent, that driving the Indians beyond the limits of the United States, was doing nothing towards extinguishing the war, since in falling back within the limits of Florida, they were still at home, with all the means of incursion and annoyance which they possessed at the commencement of hostilities, that a third order was issued, authorising the General, in case the Indians presented themselves in a body beyond the line, to cross it and attack them. Shortly after issuing

this order, a massacre was committed by the Indians, which left the United States no alternative but to carry the war into Florida, and to do for Spain what she confessed herself unable to do for herself; and a fourth order was issued to this effect, but expressly commanding the General, at the same time, if the Indians should take refuge under a Spanish fort, not to attack them in that situation, but to report the case to the Secretary at War.—In attacking the posts of St. Mark and Pensacola, with the fort of Barancas, General JACKSON, we are told, acted not under the authority of his Government, but on facts, which were, for the first time, brought to his knowledge on the immediate theatre of war;—facts which implicated the Spanish Authorities in that quarter as the instigators and auxiliaries of the war. Of the important facts alleged by him, satisfactory proof has already been furnished to the PRESIDENT. In the mean time, as Congress only has the power of declaring war, and the PRESIDENT does not consider himself authorised to retain the Spanish posts, which would be an act of war, the resolution had been taken to restore them, and to demand from the King of SPAIN the punishment of those Officers whose improper conduct led to their seizure.

"Such is the substance of the demi-official statement in *The National Intelligencer*."

If this be true (and there is no reason to doubt it, though the European Governments have rendered suspicion the first natural impulse on such occasions), nobody can help drawing a striking contrast between the conduct of those Governments and that of the North American. People began to fear, from the delay of explanation, that the American like the French Republic, partly provoked and partly spoiled by bad example, had given way to the common appetite of the great vulgar for spoliation; and their hirelings, with their usual self-betrayment, began, not to fear, but to chuckle. It was extremely natural in the latter to do so. Had the Americans condescended to imitate them and their masters, it would at once have served to ease their consciences, to secure their ill-gotten gains, to verify one or two of their despairing jokes, and to keep them in that hopelessness of mankind, which they have both the least and greatest right to indulge in, and which lies, like embittering poison, at the bottom of all their pleasures as well as opinions.

To us, the announcement of the intention of the PRESIDENT is particularly grateful; not because we are of opinion that a just arrangement might not have been made for the cession of Florida, but because this most plain, obvious, and quiet way of acting up to the letter of the thing is the most unequivocal mode of settling it;—because we take a family pride as well as a national one in the noble politics of our American kinsmen;—and because we formerly experienced some apprehensions of common-place ambition on the part of Mr. MONROE, in which it will ever be our delight to say we were mistaken.

A most curious and exemplary contrast to this news is afforded in that of America's royal neighbour the black Sovereign of Hayti. This man, whom the "legitimates" do not like because he is a soldier of fortune whom the bigoted part of the whites think meanly of, because he is not of their colour, whom the liberal part began to shake their heads

at when they saw him so eager for the trappings of royalty, and who was waiting with more or less anxiety for eventual acknowledgment from them all, has had the folly to go and lay claim to the republican part of the island, and in a manner truly legitimate. He first makes a military movement; then he issues a Proclamation to quiet the minds of the republicans, and pretends he has no sinister intentions; then he fairly hems them in with a cordon of troops; and lastly he says, Join me, or take the consequences as *traitors*!—We think we never saw such an impudent specimen of the bad habits of a military life, and of the impatient hunger and thirst instantly produced by the taste of Kingship. The late President PÉRON, of whom he now proves himself to have been afraid, may now more than ever be considered as a wise Chief and a true lover of freedom,—a true follower of those great men in America, whose title of President he could afford to be contented with. Look, hopeless slaves of despotism! Look, hopeful aspirers after Liberty!

At the same period with these two remarkable pieces of intelligence, come advices from South America, which give reason to believe that the United States are about to acknowledge the Independence of one or two of their imitators in the South, if they have not already done so. But Spain now offers a free trade to her former colonies,—*now*;—yes, now that she finds that her troops have been breaking and hewing them to no purpose but to get despised and driven off with slaughter in return. It will never do. It is too late. The colonies would have compromised matters once; the Court of Madrid would not; and it has shewn itself too weak, despicable, ungrateful, to be treated with at all but as a foreign power. It appeals to the Allies in vain. The Allies, as we have shewn before, have too much on their hands to assist it; and if they attempted, would only fare miserably and ridiculously after their voyage of three thousand miles. Look again, hopeless slaves of despotism! Look again, hopeful lovers of liberty!

After all this, our readers will readily excuse us from recording the weekly and temporary nonsense of the *Pro-mise-Breakers* in Europe.

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Intelligence is communicated *via* Jamaica, whence it appears that the Royalist Spaniards themselves admit in the full extent ascribed to it the total defeat and destruction of their Chilian army. The army of OSORIO, they say, was decoyed into the open country, where the Patriots, consisting of 7,000 horse and 3,000 infantry, attacked and cut it to pieces. OSORIO himself was subsequently taken by the victors.

A letter from the Agent at Lloyd's at the Cape of Good Hope states, that the *Minden*, of 74 guns had been despatched in all haste from Ceylon to Madras, to solicit a reinforcement of troops for the relief of General BROWN and his staff, who were surrounded in a mud fort, and besieged by the Candians, all communication between the Governor and his troops, or seat of Government, being cut off by that exasperated enemy. A detachment of the 83d regiment had been totally destroyed by the Insurgents. The *Minden* had been seen on her return to Colombo, with troops for the General's relief.

LORD COCHRANE was accompanied from Boulogne in the British ship the *Rose*, by his Lady and two patriotic agents, who have been some time in London. There is no doubt he will proceed round Cape Horn. The Spanish naval force on the south-west coast is pretty considerable. We believe they have two 74's, and several frigates.—*Evening Paper.*

"We have it from the highest authority, that it is the declared purpose of the Emperor ALEXANDER, the moment the Congress commences its sitting at Aix-la-Chapelle, to insist on BONAPARTE's being allowed to return to Europe, and either to live in England as a prisoner of war on his parole; or, should our Government refuse its assent to this proposition, at all events to insist upon his removal forthwith from the barren rock upon which he is at present confined."—*Morning Chronicle.*

MANCHESTER COTTON-SPINNERS.—The finances of these poor people are said to be nearly exhausted, and it is perhaps by this circumstance that they have been driven to riotous proceedings. Ten or twelve thousand assembled in front of Messrs. GRAY and Co.'s factory, where some of the spinners were at work, and attacked it, saying that stones had been thrown at them from the windows. They were, however, fired at from within and repulsed. One, it is said, died directly; and another was mortally wounded. The weavers have also turned out, and parade the streets of Manchester in great numbers. The petty shopkeepers, with whom the journeymen chiefly dealt, are almost ruined. Such is the effect of combination on both sides. We think the advice contained in the following article from the *Leeds Mercury*, the best that can be given:—"The master cotton-weavers in some parts of Lancashire as well as in Scotland, deriving wisdom from the dissensions of others, have at length made an advance of 10 per cent. on the price of weaving. And most assuredly the best way to avert the evils of combinations, is to listen in time to the reasonable claims of the labouring classes, and to endeavour to place them in a situation of humble comfort and contentment. Labour is a commodity that the lower has to sell to the higher classes of society, and while there ought to be no undue attempts to elevate the price of that article beyond its proper level, it is equally unjust and impolitic to endeavour by associations, or otherwise, to depreciate it below the price which the business in which it is exercised will reasonably allow. *Maximums* and *minimums* are to be avoided in labour as in other articles: and it has struck us as a glaring inconsistency, that while we hear so much declamation against the combinations of workmen, we find the declaimers exciting and encouraging the masters to persist in their combination. There is a short remedy by which the whole trade of Manchester would be restored to its former activity in a single week. Combinations, we will say conflicting combinations, have brought them into their present difficulties. Let both masters and men cease to combine, and let every factory proprietor offer the price that he can fairly afford for labour, without reference to what his neighbour thinks proper to give, and the contest would be at an end. The spinners must take these prices or they must starve; for if they insist upon higher wages than the master can afford to give, it will be his interest as well as his duty to resist their demand, and the mills must and will in that case continue to stand still, till this refractory and oppressive spirit is subdued."

The Irish have their Donnybrook fair, as we have our Bartholomew fair; and it is, like our own, the resort of all the refuse population of the Metropolis. The Grand Duke MICHAEL, from a wish probably to see society under all its forms, visited this scene on Thursday se'nnight, and was much gratified with the amusements, which, the Irish Editor is careful to tell us, were, as usual, "knocks down for love," and cut heads, with the never-failing accompaniment of picking pockets. The Irish Editor thinks these diversions a certain remedy against treasons, stratagems, and spoils. We are sorry to differ from such high authority; but we really think, from his showing, that Donnybrook fair is no better a school for virtue than that abominable nuisance which is now infesting Smithfield.

CLAREMONT.—A Correspondent, who signs himself "a resident at Esher," complains of a system of extortion practised at the seat of the late Princess CHARLOTTÉ. He says that on going into the principal Drawing-room, at least half a guinea must be paid to the person who shows it, afterwards five shillings to the gardener, and the same sum to the footman who ushers you out. A *douceur* is also expected at the inns where tickets are obtained. He likewise mentions that the bonnet, shawl, and watch, of the Princess are not left in the Library.

We understand that the names of the Commissioners of Bankrupt in the case of PAGE are as follow:—EDWARD CHRISTIAN, ROBERT TALBOT, FRANCIS VESEY, SPENCER RICHARD JAMES LEWIN, and F. S. M. FONBLANQUE, Esqrs.

ANECDOTE.—Amongst the *deliramenta* of the learned, which have amused mankind, the following instance merits a conspicuous rank:—Some years ago, there were several large elm trees in the College-garden, behind the Ecclesiastical Court, Doctor's Commons, in which a number of rooks had taken up their abode, forming in appearance a sort of *convocation* of aerial ecclesiastics. A young gentleman, who lodged in an attic, and was their close neighbour, frequently entertained himself with thinning this covey of black game, by means of a cross-bow. On the opposite side lived a curious old civilian, who, observing from his study that the rooks often dropt senseless from their perch, no sign being made to his vision to account for the phenomenon, set his wits to work to consider the cause. It was probably during a *profitless* time of peace, and the Doctor, having plenty of leisure, weighed the matter over and over, till he was at length fully satisfied that he had made a great ornithological discovery. He actually wrote a *treatise*, stating circumstantially what he himself had seen, and in conclusion giving it as the settled conviction of his mind, that rooks were subject to *epilepsy*!

The importance and value of salt, as an introduction into human food, becomes continually more evident as its medicinal properties are rendered more distinct and fully known. Among other salubrious virtues, may be mentioned its anthelmintic properties, which have been rendered very evident by the publication of some late cases. It appears, that whenever salt is denied to the human being, diseases of the stomach are general, and that worms are engendered in the body; and in one instance, where a person, from aversion to that substance, had refused it either in food, or in any other form, they appear to have been the consequence, and remained for many years. In Ireland salt is a well known remedy for bots in the horse; and among the poor people a dose of common salt is esteemed a cure for the worms.—*Journal of the Royal Institution.*

CANINE SAGACITY.—Last week a lady going over Lansdown was overtaken by a large dog, which had left two men that were travelling the same road with a horse and cart, and followed by the animal for some distance, the creature endeavouring to make her sensible of something, by looking in her face, and then pointing with his nose behind. Failing in his object, he next placed himself so completely in front of the object of his solicitude, as to prevent her proceeding any farther, still looking steadfastly in her face. The lady became rather alarmed; but judging, from the manner of the dog, who did not appear vicious that there was something about her which engaged his attention, she examined her dress, and found that her lace shawl was gone. The dog, perceiving that he was at length understood, immediately turned back; the lady followed him; and he conducted her to the spot where her shawl lay—some distance back in the road. On her taking it up, and replacing it on her person, the interesting quadruped instantly ran off at full speed after his master, apparently much delighted!—*Bath Herald.*

ANECDOTE OF MR. CURRAN.—One day after the celebrated debate on the Irish Union, setting his watch at the post-office in Dublin, which was opposite the Parliament House, when a Noble Lord, who had voted for the Union, said to him, with unblushing jocularly, "CURRAN, what do they mean to do with that useless building—for my part I hate even the sight of it?" "I do not wonder at it, my Lord," replied CURRAN, "I never yet heard of a murderer, who was not afraid of a ghost."

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 335.

ENGLISH OPERA.

THEY toss up musical little dramas here like so many muffins. Saturday week produced a new musical farce called *Amateurs and Actors*, which is described in the play-bills as "not taken from the French;" and on Saturday evening there was to be "a new comic opera called the *Rendez-vous*," which not so being described, we must suppose is taken from the French. Does the Lyceum mean, by this and other apparent taunts at its brother theatres, to shew itself to advantage in the comparison? We allude principally to passages in the new piece most obviously levelled at the late management of Drury-lane. If so, we think the quarter from which the satire comes ill-chosen, and the time still more so. Committees, it is true, are very ill adapted to the superintendence of a theatre; because the matters that come under their consideration are not simply matters of government and calculation, but matters of taste and opinion, which are easily brought to a conclusion by one sole authority, but can only become so many jealous and angry questions among a variety of leaders. Committees, therefore, in conjunction with the hugeness of the theatre, and other more general causes have no doubt done injury to Drury-Lane; and Actors and those connected with them have a right to feel sore. The young Mr. RAYMOND, for instance, has done credit both to his lamented father's memory and to his own filial zeal, by the publication of some documents which almost go to prove the absolute martyrdom of that earnest and intelligent person to the duties and perplexities of his situation as Manager. We regret we have not room for them in a Weekly Paper. But Mr. ARNOLD, though a Manager, is not perplexed with Committees; and if sympathy with the anxieties of Mr. RAYMOND incited him to interfere with the subject, (as we are willing, after all, to suppose it did), he might have done it, we think, in a graver, shorter, and more graceful manner.

The story of *Amateurs and Actors* is of no original description; but it is clear and simple; there are one or two characters that have an air of novelty; and one long scene of equivocal is laughable without being agreeable,—a seeming paradox which an outline of the plot will explain. *David Dulcet, Esq.* (Mr. PEARMAN), "a musical dramatic amateur, attached to theatricals and *Miss Mary Hardacre*," (Miss LOVE), contrives to carry her away from her Guardian, a simple retired tradesman of the name of Elderberry (BARTLEY). The Amateur arrives with his mistress at the house of his friend Bustle, a country Manager (HARLEY), whom he has engaged to attend some private theatricals; and here we are severally introduced to *Wing*, a poor strolling actor (WRENCH); to *Mrs Mary Goneril*, an alarming tragic actress of the same kind, who turns out to be his fugitive wife (Mrs. PINCOTT); and to *Geoffrey Muffincap*, a sort of superannuated charity-boy (WILKINSON), who is let out as a servant at Bustle's lodging. While these persons are in the house, Elderberry arrives to look after his ward; and being entirely ignorant of theatricals, is induced by the occasional sudden appearance of one of the sputters, and their strange gestures and speeches, to

look upon the place as a badlam. Mr. Wing takes him for the musical amateur, and proposes to sing him a song; Mrs. Mary Genet suddenly startles him on the other side with a tragedy burst; and the Manager, who was expecting a person of the name of Berry as an actor "for the heavy business," confounds all he says with allusions to that matter, and upon being told by him that his name is not Berry but Elderberry, replies, with a non-chalant resumption of the subject, "Well, then, the Elder Berry, if you please;—Berry, Senior." The theatrical property also which he sees on a table, including a whip and fetters, helps to confirm him in his notion; and a sort of standing rattle, moved by a wheel (which we found with great pleasure to be no less a personage than a storm of rain,—

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas),—

is surveyed by him with great agitation and recoiling horror, as the formidable strait waistcoat. The reader sees how all this ends. The fair fugitive arrives ready married, and the mystery ceases.

The piece is well acted: There is not only the usual good performance of HARLEY and WRENCH; but BARTLEY gives us the mystified old gentleman and his helpless exclamations of "My goodness!" with more comic spirit than many would give him credit for; and WILKINSON, as far as a quiet unvaried humour goes, of more truth than force, is very effective in the fatherly Charity Boy, whose parish-costume, childish though grave manners, middle-aged face, and dreary half-starved indolence, make him a newer as well as more amusing lubber than most we have lately seen on the stage. A song, in which he tells a story of his going to make love and of his awkward reception,—(the fair one, something loath, having knocked him into a mash-tub).—is ludicrous, well sung, and well composed. The symphonies to the burden are in the best style of the common humorous ballad, and repeat his pathetic appeals of "Yes, she did—To be sure she did!" like a quaint echo.—Come:—we think the reader will agree with us that we are not hindered from doing justice to a pleasant thing when we find it, by any thing like the pride of criticism.

Romeo and Juliet is to be the opening play of the season at Drury-lane, in which Mr. HENRY KEMBLE, the son of the new Stage Manager, is to make his *debut* before a London audience in *Romeo*.

Mr. KNIGHT continues a member of the Drury-lane Company; nor has Mr. DOWTON been engaged by Mr. Elliston for the Olympic Theatre.—*Evening paper*.

The Proprietors of Covent-garden do not intend to follow the example of the sister theatre, in reducing the prices of admission to their pit and boxes.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

NO. 7.—THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Siker, now I see thou speakest of spite
All for thou lackest some deal his delight;
I, as I am, had rather be envied,
All were it of my foe, than fondly pitied.

Sp. Shep. Cal. for May.

It, as was shewn the week before last, "of all offices in the gift of the Crown that of Attorney-General is least to be coveted;" on the contrary, that of Solicitor-General is perhaps most to be desired. In point of rank the latter is but just inferior to the former, and the Solicitor-General is relieved from a great part of the weight of public odium which his co-adjutor is under the necessity of sustaining. The Attorney-General stands forward, almost alone, as the public spy, informer, and prosecutor: all *ex-officio* in-

formations against the libellers of his patrons, or other supposed delinquents are filed in his name, and the wrath of the parties, and their supporters, and the dislike of the nation at large, are levelled principally against him, while the Solicitor-General fights under his shield and sometimes appears not to enter into the contest at all; if he assist in any public proceeding, by far the larger portion of labour and ostensibility belongs to his leader and superior.

It is an error, too, to suppose, that the Solicitor-General has much more official business to transact. I mean much more of that business which is managed within doors and out of sight: he may, and probably does, lend his aid in considering whether such and such a production be or be not libellous, in cases where the advice of their law officers is required by Ministers; but he has no more to do with the flogging drudgery, which is supposed to belong to his situation, than the Attorney-General. It is not commonly known, that there is a subordinate individual connected with the offices of both, who in the profession is called by the Nick-name of a much-injured infernal personage, whose duty it is to go through all, or nearly all, the labour, for a comparatively small part of the emolument—with however, sometimes, a sort of implied promise that if he is zealous in the cause, and renders himself useful, when the opportunity occurs, and he is no longer wanted, he shall be made a puisne Judge, or allowed some other "honourable retirement." How long, exactly, this practice has prevailed I know not, but this under-scrub is paid by the public, and though not ministerially avowed, is ministerially employed. It is understood that Mr. RICHARDSON, a man of great learning and experience, is the present *devil*, and it is his duty to draw or settle all informations, indictments, or other forms of proceedings emanating from the office of Attorney-General. Thus the odium that might otherwise attach to the Solicitor-General, is diminished by the ostensibility of the Attorney-General, and his labours, are lessened by their mutual assistant—the *devil*.

It is not surprising therefore that so young a man as Sir ROBERT GIFFORD (or at least a man so young in the profession) should be willing to accept the emoluments and honours of such an appointment; nor is it to be wondered that by so doing he should have drawn upon himself the envy and animosity of a few whose standing and higher rank in the law seemed to give them a prior claim: I say whose standing and higher rank seemed to give them a prior claim, because certainly in most other respects Sir ROBERT GIFFORD was equal to any man at the Bar. Bitter indeed must have been the mortification of some, who having spent a long life in patient servility, and industrious flattery, thus saw their hopes disappointed, their exertions misapplied, and their submission and fawning only contributing to render them contemptible to the world, and despicable even to themselves. It afforded also a useful lesson to the younger aspirants who were following, or preparing to follow the same course. That Ministers however deserved credit for this appointment, on the score of impartiality, ought not to be admitted: it was an act rather of necessity than of choice, for they were, not without reason, tired of nominating men by whose ignorance and arrogance they had been severe sufferers, to whose judgment they could not trust, and on whose prudence they could not rely. In accepting the office, this praise is due to the Solicitor-General, as well as to his colleague, that he did not disgrace himself by deserting the principles he had through life maintained, though in the first instance those principles might have been settled or influenced by some consideration of his future success.

In his public legal capacity the Solicitor-General has yet come forward upon few occasions: he lent his aid, trifling as it necessarily was, on the trial of *Don*, but

was not present when WOOLER resisted the two *ex-officio* informations filed against him. In the proceeding against PRESTON, THISTLEWOOD, and others, for high treason, he most distinguished himself; the speech he made in summing up the case for the Crown realized all the expectations of his friends, and the hopes of his patrons, while it gave his rivals and enemies an opportunity of seeing that he was quite equal to the arduous duty for which they wished he might prove incompetent. At that time he had just made a sudden and unexampled leap from the fourth or fifth row behind the Bar, to one of the most exalted stations connected with the profession: the eyes of all parties were fixed upon him, and even high talents and attainments might have sunk under the appalling embarrassments and difficulties: but the magnitude of the question, and the greatness of his stake, only seemed to rouse in him new energies, and to call forth additional firmness. His address was one of the most luminous in point of arrangement, forcible in point of argument, and correct in point of delivery, that had ever been heard in the King's Bench. The effect of it was increased by the feebleness of the narrative attempted by the Attorney-General in his opening, who, notwithstanding his great experience, in the amiable diffidence of his nature seemed to feel that he was unequal to the task he had undertaken. I do not mean to imply that Sir ROBERT GIFFORD has not a sufficient share of self-mistrust, but at such a time it would have been misplaced, when the weakness of the individual might have been mistaken for the weakness of the cause. This is almost the only instance in which the talents of the Solicitor-General have been publicly put to the test in London, for though in the country he was rapidly rising into business, and was entrusted with the management of some most important cases, yet in the metropolis, and with its inhabitants at large, he had yet to establish his reputation: among lawyers his abilities and his learning were never doubted from the first, and although his elevation was not expected to be so early, it was considered eventually certain. Hitherto his practice in Westminster-hall had been confined to questions of legal nicety and sublety, and especially to those relating to the dark and complicated subject of real property, to which some men have devoted their whole study, and whose business it has seemed still further to involve it in new intricacies, and to encumber it with fresh absurdities.* With such men as the laborious and mindless SUGDEN and PRESTON, Sir R. GIFFORD has not unfrequently been matched, against them he has had to measure the depth of his learning, and the strength of his reasoning, and if not the best of the argument, (which of course must depend upon other circumstances), he has always had the best argument: in learning he at least seemed equal, and in all other respects superior. In fact though Sir ROBERT GIFFORD has only been a few years at the Bar, if I am not mistaken he practised under it for some time, and the intensity and steadiness of his application are almost proverbial: above all he possesses a logical head, endowed with the rare faculty of arranging all its acquisitions: the furniture is not only solid, but disposed in the best order, so that with the aid of a retentive memory, his knowledge is all applicable even upon emergencies. Others could be named, (such for instance as his antagonist last above mentioned) who possess most extensive information, but they are a mere chaos of learning, confounded by confusion: they have

Skill that doth produce
But terms and tongues and parrating of art—
That which some call a learned ignorance;
A serious trifle, error in a trance.

G. Chapman's *Euthymia Raptus*.

* A great lawyer has called it a beautiful system, and it is so for lawyers; at least half the emoluments of the profession are derived from disputes and arrangements regarding real property.

Besides his great learning not only upon real property questions, but upon those relating to commerce and shipping, and besides his admirable mode of employing his knowledge, few men at the Bar enjoy greater quickness and readiness than the Solicitor-General—few men seize a point with equal rapidity, or illustrate it with more effect. I never saw him conduct a cause at *Nisi Prius*, in London, but in the country several, and his acuteness as well as his prudence were surprising. I must nevertheless deny him the highest qualification of an advocate; he has not the natural gift of eloquence, though he has acquired great facility in the use of language: his attempts to rouse the feelings, or to influence the understandings of his hearers, were commonly feeble; but he seldom attempted any thing of the kind, and his deficiency in this respect is much counterbalanced by other admirable requisites: for instance, if Sir ROBERT GIFFORD be not eloquent, he is one of the clearest and most perspicuous speakers ever heard: his voice is peculiarly distinct, though inharmonious, and his sentences are usually complete, though not formed with any great nicety or art: he probably never studied style, but the distinct view he himself takes of a case, is sure to meet with a corresponding distinctness of statement: the facts are always arranged so as to shew their bearings upon each other, and what with others would generally be a mere detail, is by him so artfully managed, that it is really an argument in favour of the side he supports: his audience is, therefore, always gratified, if not delighted. He is a skilful pilot of what is called an unseaworthy case, and sometimes brings it into port in safety, in spite of its own rottenness, and of all the winds and waves of opposition. His examinations of witnesses are marked by penetration, sagacity, and acuteness.

He has been spoken of hitherto as a counsel before a jury; but since his appointment as Solicitor-General, he has changed his Court, and now confines his private practice exclusively to Equity: notwithstanding the excellence of his general management of an action at law, I do not think that the change is to be regretted: in the first place, (a matter perhaps of little consequence) in Chancery the Solicitor-General is at his constitutional post, and (what is of more importance) it will be seen that his peculiar merits and qualifications are such as to be most useful in that Court, where eloquence is little needed, and where a coherent and perspicuous statement of circumstances, with the arguments resulting from them, is much more essential.

There is little to be said of the external manner of Sir ROBERT GIFFORD, while speaking: he uses little or no action, but his style does not require it; or if it did, the expressiveness of his countenance (not always amiable) and the ejaculations of his intelligent and full black eye, would amply supply the deficiency. His general appearance is thoughtful and meditative, with very little of that superficial and skin-deep quickness which usually denotes an absence of sounder qualities.

Regarding his speeches in the House of Commons it may be fit to add a word or two: some persons who, excepting that their minds are probably slightly tinctured with envy, would be deemed pretty competent judges, think that here at least he has failed. I am not of that opinion, for he has done all that ought to have been expected from him. At most of the few debates in which he has taken part, I was present: the questions were generally purely legal, and his arguments were as usual clear, ingenious, and forcible: they certainly had the fault of a want of enlargement in the views taken of the subject, but this error is common to nearly every lawyer that ever spoke in the Senate: it is an error arising out of their education and habits, not out of any actual difference in the construction of their minds; and it is surely a little too

much to ask that he who is so absolute a lawyer in Court should not be a lawyer in Parliament.

It may be thought that in this criticism I have been a little too partial: it may be so, and I confess that ever since Sir ROBERT GIFFORD first came forward, he has been a growing favourite with me.

AMICUS CURLE.

[Mr. TOPPING in the next article.]

FINE ARTS.

GRAND SERIES OF MEDALS.

WHEN a private individual is engaged on his own responsibility, in a work so expensive, useful, and magnificent, that it would be an undertaking worthy of the national administration, it becomes a pleasure, and we may add a duty, in every one who can to promote its success. There is a social and a public spirited feeling excited by giving a helping hand on so important an occasion. For these reasons we take advantage of the progressive stages in the publication of Mr. MUDIE's *Grand Series of Medals*, to solicit for it the praises and patronage of the public. Though war is a theme at which reason shakes the head and humanity shudders, though the majority of wars, including the last, have been waged for the selfish purposes of the governments of the contending parties, and not for the good of the governed, yet a very extraordinary portion of talent, of active virtue, of privation, of pain, of industry, of self-denial, of courage, was called forth in our countrymen during the eventful campaigns of the last war, and as those campaigns constitute part of our national history, and these Medallie commemorations of them are beautiful productions of the Numismatic Art, and constitute a work altogether novel and valuable, we repeat our sincere and earnest recommendation of it. We hail its advance to two-thirds towards its completion, having reached to thirty out of the forty of which it will consist. France and Italy have hitherto borne away the palm of superiority in this Art, at least since the time of our SIMON. But why should this boast still remain with foreigners, since it is evident it is occasioned not by any inherent deficiency of native talent, but by deficiency of native encouragement? On a large scale, in Busts for instance, Mr. WEBB wields as successful a tool perhaps as any in Europe; and the able *Reverse* of *St. Sebastian* in this series, evinces an improvement so great in a very young Artist, Mr. MILLS, that were the Medallie patronage in any degree proportioned to his abilities, we feel confident that he would very soon equal the exactness and elegant finishing of BRENET, and the admirable drawing and minute execution of DEPAULIS. His bust of *Sir S. Smith*, his last work, is an improved and no distant approach to foreign excellence. We mention these present examples as sufficient, without the necessity of recurring to the memorable one of the Englishman SIMON, who has, perhaps, been equalled by no modern Engraver of Medals since the time in which he flourished, that of CROMWELL and CHARLES the Second. That selfish, sensual, and arbitrary Monarch neglected him for the very inferior services of two Flemish Artists named BOETTJERS. Our Princes ever since that time, with the exception of Q. ANNE, have given this delightful Art scarcely a thought; and even his present Majesty, distinguished as he has been for his countenance of the other Arts, never paid a visit to the public mint. In France, on the contrary, attention to the Mint is interwoven, and has for many years past been interwoven, in the very business of the State, and it is often honoured with the inspecting presence of the Monarch. NAPOLEON, whose attachment to the Fine Arts shewed itself in a patronage worthy of their beauty, their intellectual and commercial importance,

who raised their professors to the peerage, and who was not outdone by the MEDICI themselves in his devotedness to them, paid due respect and furnished employment to the professors of this noble class of Engraving, frequently visited the Mint, and had his example followed by the greater part of the Princes of Europe who visited Paris, as appears by some of the *Reverses* in the celebrated NAPOLEON Series. In England, then, where there has been no approach even to such encouragement, but while every other branch of Engraving has been highly promoted, this has been confined to an occasional publication of a Bust, or some indifferently executed Reverse, it is no wonder that the capabilities of our Medallists have been but partially brought out, capabilities which, as in every other species of superior excellence, require a considerable portion of promotive agency duly to develop. Let us then, ye generous and enlightened Patrons of British Art, ye STAFFORDS, and DAVISES, and LUCASES, and LEICESTERS, let us give our respective aids towards the furtherance of our native powers in this exquisite Art; let us second, with our best endeavours, the laudable efforts of our own countryman, Mr. MUDIE, who has done so much in the venturous publication of this noble series, the first and only one of its kind in England, to establish a taste for a species of Art, which, in portableness and durability, (for it "exalts its voice to ages"), has properties peculiar to itself; and which, in delicacy of execution, vigour and elegance of design, poetical and classical allusion, historical record, and expression of passion and thought, as resulting from attitude, action, and general composition, holds a close relationship with the other admired Arts of Poetry and Design. Medal Engraving, as included in Sculpture, is one of the charming family of the Muses. The family resemblance is strong and beautiful, both in the linear and the intellectual features. Her charms, like Painting, are seen in her display of the symmetry and truth of exterior nature, and, like Poetry and Painting, she gives

"— the high expression of the mind,
"Life's holy flame and piercing sense,"

and attracts by various imagery with which Fancy dresses the otherwise naked and unadorned thought.

Since our last notice of this work, the following Medals have been added:—

1. *Admiral Sir Sidney Smith*, an *Obverse* by Mr. MILLS, in which most of the parts are an improvement upon his former heads by being cut with more decision, especially in the hair and ear. A free hand, an outline and filling up delicate yet decisive, a naturalists truth in the marking of the muscles, action, and skins of animals, furnish fresh reasons for BRENET's high celebrity, and keep the *Reverse* of this Medal a long time in our hand for inspection; it exhibits a camel, the type of Syria; a lion, of England; and a tyger, of France. The lion is sitting before a standing camel in the posture of protection; the tyger is skulking away with a look of sulky disappointment, at being prevented seizing the camel. On the *Exergue* is inscribed—*Acre defended, Bonaparte repulsed, Syria saved.*

2. On the next *Obverse*, a beautiful one, appears a helmeted figure of England holding tablets of laws; behind is a figure of Neptune. Below is the inscription. *England gives a Constitution to—* which is intended to be read in continuation with the following inscription on the *Exergue* of the *Reverse*—*The Ionian Islands.*—On this *Reverse* are seen seven beautiful women dancing round a British Standard. The idea is novel and pleasing. It boasts the highly finished workmanship of DEPAULIS.

3. The *Reverse* on this medal exhibits Britannia with a trident, and hurling a thunderbolt as she stands with firm attitude on a ship. Round the face of the *Obverse* is this legend.—*Nile. Aug. 1798. Copenhagen, 28 Apr. 1801. Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805.* It is the finely-executed work

of DROZ. On the *Obverse* is an excellent head of Lord NELSON by WEBB.

4. Here the design of the *Obverse*, filling almost the whole field, displays a tent with part of its drapery gracefully festooned on a tree, with WELLINGTON within, sitting in a thoughtful and elegant attitude, and reading. He is in a Roman General's habit, resting one hand on a shield embossed with a fulmen; near it is a helmet. The grouping is highly tasteful, and the composition, design, and meaning of the whole highly classical. Underneath is the motto *Fabius Cunctator*.—*Fabius the Delayer*, most appropriately alluding to the similar plans of delay, by which FABIUS baffled HANNIBAL in Italy, and WELLINGTON MASSENA in Portugal. This admirable *Obverse* is by PETIT. The *Reverse* has a personified representation of the Tagus—an old man with an urn. Behind is an orange tree, denoting Portugal. The British camp finishes the group.—On the *Exergue* is inscribed—*Lines of Torres Vedras. The English Army on the Tagus, 1810, 1811.* The subject, the magnitude, and masterly performance of this Work, will place it among the most distinguished Series of Modern Medals, and will recommend it to the cordial encouragement of every one whose imagination is susceptible of felicitous impressions from these stamps of genius. Such encouragement will add a new grace to the character of the professedly tasteful. Where their finances will permit, this character will be imperfect without it, for a genuine love of one class of Art will always be accompanied with an attachment to every other class, inasmuch as the general principles of the Polite Arts are in the main homogeneous.

R. H.

PREACHING POLITICS FROM THE PULPIT.

MR. EXAMINER,—It was not without strong feelings of indignation that I perused your late violent and unchristian attack on our Reverend Clergy, for what you term "Preaching Politics from the Pulpit." You presume that a Clergyman ought to confine his entire attention to the reading of prayers and sermons once a week for the edification of his flock, and the conversion of philosophers and infidels; but I beg leave to say that, in this particular, you are egregiously mistaken. I acknowledge indeed that such was the practice in the primitive ages, when the Church was yet in her infancy; but now that Christianity is widely diffused over the earth—now that "kings," according to the prophet Isaiah, "are become her nursing fathers, and queens her nursing mothers," the case is widely different, and a Clergyman has a more exalted duty to discharge. In our happy Constitution, in which the Church and State are so closely connected, in which the Clergy are so deeply indebted to their "nursing fathers and mothers" for those proofs of their affection, I mean tythes, lands, and princely endowments, surely it would evince the most unpardonable neglect and ingratitude to receive such substantial benefits, without an adequate acknowledgment of the favour. No, Sir, the Clergy are not ungrateful; and now that the holy prophecies are so decidedly accomplished in their favour, to "neglect so great salvation," or appear remiss in the cause of their generous benefactors, would amount to little less than profanity and sacrilege. Our Saviour has indeed proclaimed, that "his kingdom is not of this world," but then I must repeat that he alluded to the apostolic age, and that this precept is by no means incompatible with riches, honours, and magnificence, or a firm and steady attachment to the Princes and Powers of this world, by whom they are conferred. Hence, Mr. Examiner, arises that laudable zeal of our Clergy in resisting every attempt at *Reform* (which indeed is only another name for *Rebellion*), and "in exerting themselves strenuously to stem the

torrent of sedition and disloyalty," to which pious duty they are fervently urged by the Lord Bishop of Ely, in his charge of last year. For reform might produce retrenchment, and retrenchment might encroach on the bounties bestowed by our "nursing fathers;" and thus must the prophecy of Isaiah stand in imminent danger of being counteracted!

In your last Number you have borne ample testimony to the vigilance of the Clergy, in standing up for "the good old ways, that we may walk therein,"—in exhorting our misguided countrymen "to fear God, honour the King, and listen not to them that are given to change,"—(Is not this a plain Scriptural command against Reform?) and notwithstanding your profane scoffs against that holy man, the Rev. Mr. Thorp, his sermon will ever remain an everlasting monument of his zeal for the support of our "unrivalled" Constitution. But this Rev. Divine is not the only Daniel who has in this age of daring innovation raised his voice against the enemies of our good old Church and State. The Reverend Messrs. Whitaker, Horne, &c. have also sounded a spiritual alarm against these pestilent Reformers, and so powerfully convincing are their arguments, that, in my opinion, the thanks of the United Kingdom are justly due to two such enlightened politicians. I send you a few choice passages from these excellent works, and as you are the editor of a free press, I presume that you will not hesitate to insert them in your next number. If they shall not be the means of effecting a change in your own sentiments, they will at least serve to display the merit of our Clergy in a two-fold point of view, as excellent divines and consummate politicians.—I am yours, WARBURTON.

N. B. The following extracts are all taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for the year 1817:—

The Revenues of our Bishops inadequate.—"Now the Revenues of the English Bishops, which those persons (the Reformers) presume to state as exactly as it they had perused their audit books, are in many instances so inadequate to the high station which they fill, as to render it a station of great anxiety, and sometimes even distress."—*Speech of the Rev. T. D. Whitaker to the Hundred of Blackburn, County of Lancaster, Feb. 10, 1817, in Gentleman's Magazine*—P. 214.

Endowments of the Clergy inalienable.—"A tax may be repealed by the legislature without injury to any one; but ecclesiastical endowments can no more be taken away, without legal robbery, than any layman's private estate."—"They (Tythes) are secured by divine service, and that service is performed. The doors of our churches stand open every Sunday; there we are in constant attendance to do our duty, and if the people will not do theirs by listening to our instructions, this is no reason, but with Jacobins, for robbing us of our support."—P. 216.

Election—Riot and Phrenzy.—"As to Annual Elections, there are sober persons who presume to think that a recurrence of epidemical riot and phrenzy throughout the nation once in seven years is quite enough."—P. 218.

Established Religion—its use.—"And as their leaders well know, that the established religion of the country is the firmest bulwark of our civil Constitution."—P. 214.

The People not to meddle with Politics—of course incapable of electing their Representatives.—"On the subject of Parliamentary Reform, he ventures to remind his parishioners of their incapacity to undertake it. In his own art, every man is respectable; but the moment he steps beyond it, he becomes an object of contempt and derision. If cobblers will be physicians, they will kill more than they cure, and the fools who trust themselves in their hands deserve the death they find. If you are so absurd as to think you can reform and govern Parliament, are you so mad as to dream that the first deliberative assembly of the first men of the first of nations, will take the medicines, and submit to the surgery of the excellent and sapient freeholders who called the meeting?"—*Address to the parishioners of Crasstone (Lancaster), by Melville Horne, Curate, in Gentleman's Magazine*—P. 329.

The People mere children—not judges of their own welfare.—"Government, say the Reformers, was ordained of God for the good of the people. Very true, what follows? Then sovereignty must be exercised by the people, who are the best judges

of their own welfare. This conclusion we utterly deny—it is obvious to common sense, that if children attempt to govern themselves, they will ruin themselves. So it is with the lower orders of society. Their welfare is the object of government; but government must be exercised by those who understand their welfare better than they do themselves.”—P. 330.

Our restoration of liberty and religion to the Continent, the work of God!—“Under the divine blessing England hath not only preserved her own independence, laws, liberty, and religion, but also restored those inestimable blessings (the Pope and the Inquisition) to the Continent. Other nations have enslaved the world. Britons alone have conquered with no such design. To whom shall we give the glory? This hath God wrought.”—P. 330.

The Republic of America accursed of God.—“The vengeance of Heaven seemed to be hurled upon the Americans for producing the accursed republic in France. As it is said in Scripture, ‘they provoked the Almighty to wrath by their inventions, and the plague broke in upon them.’ In the year 1793, soon after they had instituted liberty and equality in France, and sung their frantic songs of *Ca ira*, the plague broke out in Philadelphia. This was improperly called the Yellow Fever. It is remarkable that any thing like this disorder was but little known in America before the year 1793, that it has since incessantly continued its ravages in the United States, without afflicting the British provinces in America, which seems (we may say without the imputation of fanaticism) that it was a judgment, that something like the hand of heaven, directed the beginning and progress of the disorder. It is against the principles of our religion to kill Kings, according to the wishes of T. Paine and his disciples. The apostle of Christ enjoins us expressly to ‘fear God and honour the King.’ A Christian cannot, consistently with the gospel, be a republican in the British dominions, where a monarchy has been long established. The sacred Prophecies declare, at the final restoration of the Jews, which is not very distant, that ‘Kings shall be their nursing fathers and Queens their nursing mothers,’ or in other words, Kings and Queens shall be their patrons and patronesses. If we could universally establish republics, and put down Kings, we should defeat the designs of Providence, divulged by the prophets of the Almighty. The Republican delusion is therefore somewhat similar to the madness of the Roman Emperor Julian, who attempted in vain to build the temple at Jerusalem, before the time appointed by the prophets of God. The American Republic therefore, in attempting to procure the general establishment of republics, has become a nuisance to the world, a mischief, a foe to peace, and an enemy to liberty. For a republic in a large nation, in the end, is destructive to liberty; while a constitutional monarchy is calculated to produce liberty, permanently, with order.”—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1817.—P. 596.

Necessity of restraint on Dissenters.—“The conventicle is now become the hive of sedition; and ere long such swarms may issue forth as may overpower the opposition of laws, and force down the barriers which our prudent forefathers set up to secure the Constitution both in Church and State. Liberty ought to have its bounds, not to be abused, not to be allowed to be the means of subverting the established government, therefore it ought not to be supine in such a case, not inattentive, and as it were sharpening a sword that may in time cut their own throats.”—P. 404.

N.B. The extracts from the Rev. Messrs. Whitaker and Horne, are peculiarly deserving of attention. Their pamphlets are styled in that fountain of loyalty and orthodoxy, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, “Two of the ablest appeals to the good sense of the nation!”—Oct. 1817, P. 330.

MR. JUSTICE PARK.

A short time ago we copied an article from the *West Briton* accusing Mr. Park of leaving three causes undecided in order that he might go to dine with Sir T. D. Acland. The following is the narrative of the *Courier* in his defence, which it is but fair to give:—

On Wednesday Mr. Justice Park went into Court at seven o'clock in the morning, and sat till five in the afternoon on the indispensable business of clearing the gaol of the prisoners. There then remained three traverses (cases of slight misdemeanor) which his Lordship was willing to have heard had he not been informed that each of them would necessarily take up a considerable time. He there-

fore permitted them to stand over to the next assizes, as is customary in such cases; being under the necessity of proceeding immediately to Wells, to prevent the chance of that great inconvenience, which has in fact occurred this very circuit at Gloucester. The day for opening the Commission at Wells was not Monday, but Saturday; the distance is 120 miles; and Mr. Justice Park, travelling with his own horses, could not take less than three days on the road. In fact, he left Bodmin at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, and reached Wells at eight o'clock on Saturday evening.—In the course of his journey, he passed close by Sir T. Acland's seat, which is not a quarter of a mile out of the road, and dined with that gentleman instead of dining at an inn; neither expediting nor delaying his progress ten minutes on that account. Such are the simple facts on which so serious an accusation was grounded against one of the Judges of the land.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

Mr. John Stone, a young man of respectable exterior, was brought up on Saturday week. A gentleman, calling himself Mr. Magee, Medical Professor, of Broad-street, Golden square, made the following curious charge against him:—“The prisoner, Mr. Stone, is a friend of mine, residing in Fleet-street, and last night he came to see me in a hackney-coach, without having money to pay the fare. This I thought deserving of such punishment as should impress it upon his mind for the future. I recommended the coachman to give him in charge to an officer, and Mr. Stone being safely lodged in the Compter, I paid the fare to save the coachman farther trouble, and Mr. Stone is before your Worship, to receive such admonition as the case deserves; and I trust it will prevent future inadvertency on his part, he being a young man for whom I have a peculiar regard.”—The Magistrate said that the punishment already inflicted was tolerably “impressive,” and rather more than adequate to the offence.—Mr. Stone appeared to receive the correction of his friend entirely as it was professed to be meant. He said that he had that morning reimbursed the money advanced to the coachman on his account; and was sure he should be particularly careful to avoid getting into such unpleasant predicaments in future.—Mr. Stone was consequently set at liberty; and he and his friend retired amidst the ill-suppressed laughter of a crowded court.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Tuesday, a Mr. Hibbert appeared at this office, to answer the complaint of a Mr. Sharpe, in the Haymarket. Mr. Sharpe said, that he was the manager of Messrs. Adams' business, in the Haymarket, who were coachmakers. The defendant, Mr. Hibbert, came to their house on Tuesday morning and inquired for Mr. Adams, wished to know why his letter had not been answered, and said Mr. Adams was a d—d scoundrel and villain. Mr. Sharpe interrupted him in his volleys of invective, and the defendant drove off; but in about two hours after, returned and horse-whipped the complainant.—Mr. Hibbert said in defence, that Mr. Sharpe had spoken impertinently, and therefore he chastised him. Mr. Hibbert entered into his recognizance to answer the offence at the ensuing Sessions.

HATTON-GARDEN.

Wednesday, Mr. William Aikin Brown, a brewer, residing at Bromley, appeared at the suit of the Excise, charged with having a quantity of deleterious articles in his possession, for the purpose of colouring ale and beer.—Two officers deposed, that they had searched his premises, and found a cask full of colouring matter, and another partly full. The defendant was convicted in the mitigated penalty of 50*l*.

UNION-HALL.

A foolish young man, who stated his name to be Robert Copley Rainer Montague, a Captain in his Majesty's service, was charged by five watchmen of the Surrey New-road, with a-saulting them. Sunday night Captain Montague was walking arm in arm at the end of Westminster-road with Lieutenant Bentham, and pushed against a gentleman very rudely; the gentleman spoke to him of his improper conduct, and he immediately knocked the gentleman down. The latter got up and called watch, and another gentleman passing, merely spoke to Capt. Montague, when he received a violent blow. By this time Smith, a watchman, came

up, and asked the former gentleman who had assaulted him; Lieut. Bentham came forward and said—"I assaulted him, and advised Montague to go off, and he would settle matters." The Gentleman could not say whether the Captain or Lieutenant assaulted him, and the watchman advised the Captain to go home; he immediately knocked down the watchman, and kicked him. Newsted, another watchman, then came up, and he received a terrible blow on one eye, which closed it up and sent him down. Another watchman, named Matthews, then made his appearance, and he received a blow so violent, that he fell almost senseless near his colleagues. The other two watchmen were kept at bay until another watchman, hearing the rattles stirring, came up; he boldly seized the Captain, and secured him, but the Captain got the watchman's hand into his mouth, and bit a large piece entirely off the side, which fell out of his mouth upon the ground. The poor fellow by the extreme pain was compelled to loose him, and received a kick on one eye; another watchman who was on the ground was kicked about the face and head until he exhibited a most shocking appearance; another of the watchmen was kicked in a very dangerous part of the body. At last, by the assistance of Lieut. Bentham, he was taken to the watchhouse. While he was in the watchhouse, he again attacked another watchman by beating him on the head; seized a patrol by the neck-cloth, and nearly strangled him; and threatened to kill the watch-house-keeper.—The Captain said, that he did knock down the gentlemen, the former having affronted him, and the latter having impudently interfered. He was not charged with the watch, and he believed that they had no right to interfere. One of the rascals impudently told him to "walk on." To be spoke to by such fellows he could not bear, and he knocked them down as fast as they approached him.—MAGISTRATE—And did you bite that poor fellow's hand.—Montague (coolly)—Yes, I did, they interfered improperly, and I acknowledge I beat them all; I am a young Officer just arrived from abroad, and my habits there, where I have cut down black men like wheat, may not have impressed me with much respect for such fellows as these.—He was ordered to find bail.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of Michael Dillon, of Drury-lane. The deceased had bought an ounce of acid of sugar, and an ounce of Epsom salts on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning his sister, by mistake, gave him the poison instead of the medicine, he having put away the two powders together without any mark to distinguish one from the other.—Mr. Accum, chymist, had opened the body, and was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by his taking some corrosive substance; acid of sugar would produce the effect.—Mr. John Cooper, assistant to Mr. Le Brun, chymist, King-street, Covent-garden, stated, that on Saturday week the deceased came to Mr. Le Brun's shop, and purchased an ounce of acid of sugar. He was going to write the name of it on, when the deceased said, "Never mind," and seemed in a hurry. He was about to leave, when he asked for an ounce of Epsom salts, and left the shop immediately.—Mr. STERLING marked the impropriety of Mr. Cooper's conduct; he said that he had acted with great incaution, but not with any criminality.—Juryman. Every medical man ought to have the word "poison" written on deleterious drugs.—After a long discussion, the following verdict was recorded:—"Died in consequence of having taken half an ounce of acid of sugar instead of a dose of salts."

EXECUTION.—Monday morning, Wm. West, aged 24, for uttering forged Bank-notes, Wm. Park, aged 28, and William Cook, aged 40, for burglary, were led to execution. At a few minutes past nine the signal was given, and they were launched into eternity. An immense concourse of persons attended.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Cawkwell, the Governor of Chelmsford Gaol, who had retired to rest, was aroused from his bed by a clamour at the gaol door. He got up, and the doors being opened, a man presented himself in an apparently melancholy mood. Mr. Cawkwell demanded his business. He replied, that he came to surrender himself to justice as one of the persons who had murdered Mr. Bird and his housekeeper; that his name was Brooks; (B. was said by Hussey to be the initial of his accomplice's name) that Hussey was innocent of the murders, though he had planned the robbery, and watched whilst it was effected; and that he was determined to expiate his crimes by public execution. He gave the name of the other accomplice to whom Hussey alluded, and stated that he was then in England, mentioning where he could be found.

This tale was delivered with all the appearance of sincerity, and was accompanied with gesticulations bespeaking a soul tortured by the pangs of remorse; he cried bitterly; wrung his hands, and exhibited a frantic demeanour. Mr. Cawkwell was satisfied of the truth of the story, and was giving orders to prepare a cell, when his attention was arrested by the inquiries of other persons at the door, whether a man, answering the description of the supposed murderer, had made his appearance at the gaol. It then turned out that the unfortunate man was little short of a maniac; that he had been drinking at a public-house, where he had made a like confession, and expressed the same determination. The man however still persisted upon being detained in custody. He was locked up for the night; but in the morning the delirious effects of the liquor having subsided, he disclaimed all knowledge of the crime, and was sent home to his friends.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 7, 1818.

The supply of Wheat this morning from Kent and Essex being large, and having also a fair quantity from Suffolk, besides further arrivals from abroad, caused exceedingly heavy sales at a reduction of 3s. per quarter from last Monday's prices.—New Barley is full 3s. per quarter dearer, having but few samples at market; and Foreign is 2s. higher, and in brisk demand for grinding.—Old Beans is nearly unsaleable, and 6s. to 8s. per quarter lower than on this day week.—Oats are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher.—White Pease are considerably dearer.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN.

Wheat, Kent, &c.	74s. 82s.	White Pease, boilers,	95s. 100s.
Suffolk,	74s. 80s.	Grey Ditto	70s. 75s.
Norfolk,	72s. 78s.	Small Beans	70s. 75s.
Rye	50s. 56s.	Tick Ditto	65s. 72s.
Barley	42s. 74s.	Oats, Potatoes,	38s. 42s.
Ditto	—s. —s.	Poland	36s. 40s.
Malt	76s. 86s.	Feed	32s. 37s.
White Pease	80s. 84s.	Flour	70s. 75s.

Rape-seed 50l. to 52l. per Last.

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat per Quarter, 80s. 1d.—Rye, 52s. 5d.—Barley, 53s. 3d.—Oats, 34s. 3d.—Beans, 70s. 5d.—Pease, 62s. 8d.—Oatmeal per Boll 36s. 8d.

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 7.

To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE THIS DAY.

Beasts, about 2,330.—Sheep and Lambs, 17,690.

Pigs 200. Calves 240.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	£5 0 to £8 8	Straw	£2 0 to £2 10
Clover	5 0 to 9 0		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Sept. 2, 1818, 2l. 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 28, at Reigate, Surrey, Mr. W. R. Holroyd, to Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Wyatt, Esq. of Merton Cottage, Surrey.

DEATH.

Aug. 31, at Exning, in Suffolk, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. Ashby, writing engraver. The talent evinced by Mr. Ashby, (says a Correspondent) was of the very first order. As an original designer and executor of those notes, &c. which in our country have formed the circulating medium, he displayed great skill and ingenuity; while in his higher efforts to illustrate the beauties of penmanship, there was a clear and rich expression, a taste and freedom which left nothing to be desired.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 559. SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 544.

INSURRECTIONARY PLACARD.

A PLACARD, from which the following is an extract, was seen posted up about the metropolis at the beginning of the week:—

“What are the ten thousand wretches who in Westminster voted against Mr. HUNT but oppressors of their non-franchised fellow-citizens, content to crawl before the higher orders that we may continue slaves to both.—*Alike then and equal be their common destiny.* The brave, though starving outlanders of Manchester should be *avenged* in London. Shall non-represented Britons in such a cause be scared by the fear of gibbets or bayonets? Be our remonstrance to the Crown decorous; but let us in *one heroic day* convince the world that the grievances of mankind are now become insupportable.”

There are three descriptions of persons from whom an effusion of this kind might emanate;—lovers of disorder in the pay of Government, lovers of disorder not in the pay, and persons impatient under real suffering. When the *Chronicle* saw this placard, it attributed it to the first; upon which the *Courier*, with its never-failing committal of itself, exclaims, “Hear it, ye Gothamites, and blush to be out-done—it is the Ministers themselves who are firing the train which in its explosion would convulse this country to its very centre.” So then, according to the *Courier*, its employers are more stupid than Gothamites; for, as the *Chronicle* reminds it in reply, the Ministers have resorted to such tricks before now. It was part of OLIVER’s system to stimulate the people to acts of violence, and it was actually proved before the LORD MAYOR, that the notorious placard, headed “Go it, my boys,” was printed and circulated under Ministerial connivance. That the Ministers thought the country would be convulsed by these proceedings so as to occasion their own ruin, nobody supposes; but two things are very generally supposed, viz. that they thought would be so far convulsed as to enable them still further to “encumber it with their help,” and that in so doing they foolishly risked an explosion that would have convulsed it to its very centre. Now considering that no such explosion took place, and that the trick, aided by the usual subserviency of corruption, enabled them to suspend our remaining liberties, what they did once they might do again; and therefore the *Courier*’s pretended joke becomes a piece of grave and self-condemning information. We are bound at least to take his word that the Ministers *can* outdo the Gothamites, whether they have done so in the present instance or not. Hear it, ye Gothamites, and blush to be outdone:—it is the Ministers themselves who fire trains which in their explosion would convulse the country to its very centre; and it is a ministerial newspaper which tells you so.

Nevertheless the rogue is not always to be believed, even against his employers. This placard may undoubtedly have been written by a mere lover of disorder, who hopes to turn to account the rashness which he would anonymously excite. If so, we heartily wish he may be brought to light. The paper is full of ignorance and inconsistency. The Manchester outlanders are to be *avenged* in London;—but what is the meaning or the use of avenging them? What is revenge at any time, but a ridiculous and troublesome passion which secures to the revenger ten times more pain than he inflicts,—granting even that he inflicts any? To see the Manchester-men helped and righted is another matter, and so is the overthrow of corruption. To see men ousted from their seats in Parliament who make it an acknowledged place of traffic,—to insist upon the Constitution being restored, upon the responsibility of Ministers, upon the reduction of the expenditure and the standing army, in short, upon the suppression of all the various rebellions that have long been going on in the high places against the popular part of the government, is a becoming as well as necessary thing, fit to be urged in every possible way by old English constitutional freemen, who would see the provisions of the Glorious Revolution realized for the first time; but all this may be done quietly over green tables, especially if a few respectable individuals will but persevere. The reforming part of the Whigs might do it next session, if they took the proper zealous steps;—if they insisted upon it day by day, and would not suffer themselves to be cajoled by corrupted parliamentary forms and the lack-a-daisical tattle of Ministers. And if they will not do it, five or six Major CARTWRIGHTS might do it before long, just as one CLARKSON has lived to see the downfall of the Slave Trade. The late political and theological works of Mr. BENTHAM alone have given a blow to corrupted establishments, which they will never recover.* His unanswerable reasoning has prepared the coolest understandings to take part with the warmest enthusiasm.

But *revenge!*—Who *revenges* himself on rats and vermin?

Then what does the placard mean by identifying every one of Mr. Bristol HUNT’s opponents with the enemies of their country,—as if a good cause could not be very heartily relished by those who have a distaste to that coarse and suspicious person!—We must confess this is one of the passages which most induces us to suspect that the paper comes from emissaries of Government. Can any one doubt, for instance, that OLIVER the spy could write such a paper,—and that if he were to do so, it is such a paper as he most probably *would* write?

There is indeed yet another person with whom such a paper might originate—the actual sufferer from distress. This, we think, would not render it more wise; but it would become another thing in point of excusableness.

* The Treatises on Legislation, on Parliamentary Reform, and on the Catechism.

What! it will be asked,—do we defend dissaffection then, because it may arise from distress? People may be misguided, but they deserve to be punished nevertheless, and must not be suffered to endanger the state.—Good;—this, Gentlemen, is precisely the thing we say of your employers. They may be misguided; we believe they are, by their own selfishness, and folly, and bad education; aye bad education;—do not deprive them of that excuse, for an education may be very bad though it look very high and fashionable. Where people are taught servility, tyranny, and insincerity, they are taught every thing that is bad; and there are numbers of great schools and very solemn books in which all this is taught. But the suffering poor are sure to have the question begged against them; and this is one of the very greatest provocatives to their disaffection. Do they combine, for instance, as at Manchester? Their employers are earnestly entreated not to give in, if it be only for the sake of *precedent*,—a very cunning reason;—but nothing is said of the previous combinations of the employers themselves. It is the same with political combination. If the poor manifest any rebellious tendencies, put them down by all means, if it be only for the sake of precedent;—yes,—that is to say, let power have the right to do and to deny what it pleases, at all events;—but nothing is said of the previous rebellious practices among the great, which have most likely provoked them. And yet it is no few thing to say, that disaffection has seldom or never arisen among a people, but in consequence of the political profligacy of their rulers. This was proved in England at the time of the Glorious Revolution; in France after the cruel and selfish reigns of Louis the 14th and 15th; and is now undergoing another proof in the Spanish American colonies. Let any one reflect indeed for a moment, and see whether he would encounter confusion and death for nothing? What man or set of men, unless provoked to very madness, would go out from their friends or firesides to raise a tumult and run the risk of being cut to pieces. It is, on the contrary, the infinite patience of a people, and their horror of public discord, that at least enable rich and powerful rebels to usurp their constitutions, exhaust their blood and treasure, and then turn upon them at the least evidence of discontent, and call them by infamous names which belong to themselves. They are then in a state indeed, which is rarely to be mended by violence; neither do we believe there is any necessity for violence now. We have shewn what we consider to be the way of proceeding. But when the government itself is in a corrupt and unconstitutional condition, as ours notoriously is at present, to affect to consider even violence itself as the only or the worst rebellion would be hypocrisy; and to punish it without self-amendment could only be partial murder. Is the question perpetually to be begged, and the truth perpetually to be concealed, in order that perpetual provocation may be given with impunity? That it is given, we all know; it is as numerous as the men of the standing army,—and as notorious as the sun at noon-day;—and whether any of us like public discord or not, come it inevitably will if the Constitution be not restored to its first principles. Should such a dreadful day be seen, we doubt whether the Constitution itself could survive. The question at present is between the Constitution and an

Oligarchy; and Heaven grant the former may quietly get the day. The question, we suspect, in a public tumult, would be between an avowed despotism and a republic; and taking into consideration all circumstances, past and present, particularly the faithless and foolish manner in which despotism has been committing itself of late, and the pains it has taken to hold up to the admiration of mankind the contrasted virtue and happiness of our kinsmen the North American republicans, we are of opinion that republicanism would be the conqueror; and then woe betide monarchy all over the world; for the example of America and England united would be irresistible.

A word more of these placards. How is it that they are seldom or never traced to their authors? The Government is vindictive enough; and the occasions, if we are to believe what is said of trains and explosions, are important enough. How is it, that we hear of so many alarming papers thrust under doors and fastened on walls, and yet are left to suspect that the writers are not called for?

SHOCKING AND PERNICIOUS ABSURDITIES OF BIGOTRY.

The following passage should have appeared at the close of our first article in last week's paper; but was omitted in consequence of a petty accident. It is one out of a great number of irresistible blows which the powerful mind of Mr. BENTHAM has struck at the very roots of bigotry and worldliness in his late work, entitled *Church of Englandism and its Catechism examined*. It will shew the Reader at once one of the greatest causes of the excesses to which bigotry goes,—namely, the bad and horrible opinion entertained of the Supreme Being himself, in spite of the beauty of Nature, and of the good names which his pious blasphemers affect to call him. The venerable author, it will be seen, does not garble the matter; and why should he? Insincerity is the very thing he is striking at, as a curse that has too long been produced by inconsistent, unintelligible, and frightful creeds. The passage, which is the only one we can quote at present, is as follows:—Mr. BENTHAM is commenting upon that passage in the Catechism, in which the little child, who is made responsible for unintelligible things by two or three persons who have no right so to make him, has a definition put into his mouth of “inward and spiritual grace.”—“for being by nature,” says the innocent little creature of God, “born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.”

OBSERVATIONS.

Note well the sort of story that is here told.—The Almighty God—maker of all things visible and “invisible”—“of heaven and earth, and all that therein is”—makes, amongst other things, a child; and no sooner has he made it, than he is “*wrath*” with it for being made. He determines accordingly to consign it to a state of endless torture. Meantime comes somebody,—and, pronouncing certain words, applies the child to a quantity of water, or a quantity of water to the child. Moved by these words, the all-wise Being changes his design; and, though he is not so far appeared as to give the child its pardon, vouchsafes to it a *chance*—no one can say *what* chance—of ultimate escape.—And this is what the child gets by being “made”—and we see in what way made—“a child of grace.”

Thereupon comes the sort of *wit*, ghostly and ghastly, which, on such occasions, has been so plentifully played off: there we have *death*, and here we have *new birth*; death unto sin, new

birth unto righteousness. And in this wit we have a subject—not merely for *admiration*, but moreover for *belief*;—for belief, of the withholding of which, as if it were in the power of every man to believe or not believe what he pleased, the consequence is—what at every turn, and, upon every occasion, stares us in the face—a state of endless torture.

Our readers will involuntarily exclaim at the end of this unanswerable exposition—"Good God!" And they well may. We shall give extracts, from time to time, from the whole of this admirable work, which will form an era in the history of rational belief.

FERDINAND VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Lisbon, Aug. 7, 1818.

SIR,—During Bonaparte's dominion over the greatest part of Europe, the rallying cry of those sovereigns who had power and courage enough to resist him, and with which they encouraged the nations in the struggle, was, that the *illegitimate* aspiring to universal dominion tended to overthrow all liberal institutions, and to bring us back to the days of darkness and slavery. From such language, and from the promises they set forth in opposition thereto, the world might suppose that their only object in opposing the *tyrant* was the welfare and happiness of mankind, and that the re-establishment of undisturbed legitimacy would be marked by liberal institutions of every kind; but the world has been deceived. Your paper has most ably shewn, in its true light, the slender fabric of those promises, and facts have shewn the result of them!

First, on the list of those returned legitimates, appeared Ferdinand, who acknowledged the loyalty of a nation which had bled for him, by throwing into dungeons its protectors and the preservers of his crown, and by bringing back the Inquisition in the 19th century. The father-in-law and brother-in-law of that amiable sovereign, not to remain behind hand in absurdity at least, has just issued a Decree, condemning to *death* or transportation all Freemasons or members of secret meetings: I thought that if that document had not already reached you, it might not be unacceptable; and have taken the liberty to enclose it, with a hasty translation which I have made thereof, hoping, for the gratification of myself and other readers, that you will take this extraordinary measure into your consideration, and handle it according to its deserts.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

P.S.—It may not be improper to state, that the same dispatches which brought this Decree, gave the nomination of a new Inquisitor-General.

TRANSLATION.

Lisbon, 2d August.

All good Portuguese will be filled with the greatest joy in reading the following most wise Decree, by which the King is pleased to put a final term to the horrid practice of Meetings or Secret Societies, which, under the denomination of Freemasons and different other names, have sometimes endangered the public tranquillity, and induced several ill-advised, proud, or malevolent men, to take fatal steps, or inspired them with depraved sentiments of corruption.

DECREE.

I, the King, make known to all those who shall see the present Decree,—That events which are notorious having proved the abuse of Secret Meetings, which, under several names of orders or associations, have been converted into conspiracies against the State;—And the correctional measures with which they have hitherto been proceeded against, agreeably to the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit all meetings or associations of persons, unless previously authorized by me, and their statutes approved, being found ineffectual:—And the tranquillity of the people, and the safety and security in which I am bound to maintain them, requiring to avoid giving opportunities and causes of seducing to their ruin, several subjects who might otherwise have proved

useful to themselves and to the State, if those occasions had not existed, and if the guilty were punished as they deserve. And having heard on this subject the opinion of several learned persons, and who are zealous for the good of the State and for the happiness of their countrymen; and of others belonging to my Council, and entrusted with high offices, both civil and military, to all whose opinions I have conformed myself, I am pleased to declare criminal and prohibited all secret meetings of every description, under whatever denomination they may be, either with names and forms already known, or under any name or with any form that may now be devised or imagined; all of which will be henceforward considered as directed against the King and the State.

I therefore order that all persons convicted of assisting to Lodges, Clubs, Committees, or any other assembly of secret meetings, and all persons who engage others to such Lodges, Clubs, or Meetings, and all persons assisting at the reception of a member, whether it be with or without oaths, to have incurred the penalties specified in the Code; which penalties will be imposed upon them by the Judges, according to the forms and proceedings established by law for the punishment of persons guilty of *high treason*.

Are subject to the same punishment all persons who are the head of such assemblies, or members thereof, whatever be their denomination; if it be proved that they have endeavoured, by some art, or by persuasion, or by engagements either verbal, or written, to re-establish, renew, or maintain any such Meetings, Lodges, Clubs, or Committees, within my kingdom and dominions, or to correspond with others without, although such acts may be individual, and not connected with associations of Lodges, Clubs, or Committees.

In other cases, the punishment will be mitigated at the discretion of the Judges, in the form above mentioned. The houses in which the meetings are held will be confiscated, unless the owners thereof can prove that they did not, nor could not, know that they were intended for that purpose.

All medals, seals, symbols, engravings, books, instructions, printed or manuscript, can no longer be published nor used in any way; nor pass through the Custom-houses, nor sold, nor given, nor lent, nor passed in any way from one person to another, unless for the purposes of delivering them immediately to the magistrates, under pain of transportation for a period of from four to ten years, according to the degree of culpability and the circumstances attendant thereon.

I further order, that in this crime no privilege, exemption, nor concession, shall be admitted as exception, whether the guilty be natives or *aliens*, inhabitants of my dominions, or those who thus abuse the hospitality they receive; and no securities, bails, or liberties, will be allowed without my special authority; and the Magistrates will institute enquiries every year, and upon its being proved to them that Lodges have been held, or such meetings called together, they will immediately proceed to a special enquiry, to *arrest and confiscation*, delivering the guilty to the competent Courts of Justice, and a copy of the acts will be transmitted to me.

And the whole of this decree is to be put in execution as instructed, notwithstanding all laws or orders to the contrary, and which I now abolish, and I order all Governors, Magistrates, or others, whom it may concern, to observe this Decree exactly, and to cause it to be strictly and exactly observed; and copies thereof under my seal are to be transmitted whenever required, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

THE KING.

EMIGRATION.—MR. BIRKBECK.

Our article last week on this subject included only such extracts from Mr. Birkbeck's books as respected emigration, and we were unwilling to digress from that important point; but our limits prevented his defence of leaving England appearing then; we therefore now give it. The other passages are amusing, and may serve to give an idea of the manners of some classes in the back States:—

QUITTING ENGLAND DEFENDED.

Jan. 7, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—I am not so sanguine as yourself about our old and once glorious England: such a rational, honest, economical system, as a true parliament would produce, might, twenty-six years ago, have done something for us. Economy and order are good to prevent ruin, but when all is spent they are of small

avail: besides, who *wishes* for the experiment to be made? Not the fund-holders, nor the borough-holders, nor the army—a few, a very few political characters, and the distressed of all classes. The latter, you will say, are a formidable number. So they are; but they are weak, and have nothing in common but their misery. The “friends of order,” that is, the bulk of the people, who have as yet escaped pauperism, but are shivering on the brink, and fearful that the slightest change will plunge them into the gulf—these are the enemies of reform, and all the timid of every class.

Had I been an owner of land, I might possibly have staid by my paternal acres; or if I had been a single man (that is, a childless man), I might have remained in the hope of contributing to the work of reformation, or, in pure hatred of tyranny, to stand the brunt. But as I am circumstanced, I thought it right to withdraw, with my family, out of its reach; and I have not repented a single moment; on the contrary, I have every reason to rejoice in the change, for it is from gloom and despondency to tranquillity and hope.

As to the comforts and accommodations of life, we have our books, our music, our agreeable and kind neighbours, good food and cloathing, and before two years are ended we expect to have as good and well-furnished a house as that we left. It is astonishing how small are the privations we are subject to. I counted the cost beforehand, but over-reckoned it; and we are of course the better satisfied.

It will be very long before travelling will be pleasant, except in fine weather and on horseback: this is the grand inconvenience of a new country; but it is not to be compared to the inconvenience of living at the mercy of a villainous aristocracy. Why, Sir! I must either have sneaked about, in what you call my country, a prisoner at large, or amused myself with counting the nails on the door of my dungeon. And so must you; for things will not mend without a dreadful crisis: and until that liberates you, you will be free only by sufferance, “within the Rules.”

Here, I shall be employed in enlarging the circle of our enjoyments; there, I was contracting it daily. My family had already made several downward movements; we had learnt to dispense with the comfort of a carriage; we mounted our horses instead: this was no bad exchange; but the cause of our making the exchange was irksome. From horseback, my daughters cheerfully enough betook themselves to their feet: no great harm in that, only it was by compulsion. So we went down step by step.

Our friend Cobbett declaims about patriotism in sounding phrases, but I adhere to the maxim “ubi libertas ibi patria.” What is country? the soil? Of this I was only an occupant. The government? I abhorred its deeds and its principles. The church? I did not believe in its doctrines, and had no reverence for the clergy. The army? No. The law? We have the same law here, with some omissions and some improvements. The people? Yes; but not the fund-holders, nor the soi-disant House of Commons; not the consumers, nor the creators of taxes. My family and friends I love wherever I meet them: I have almost as many, and as strong ties of that sort, on this as on the other side of the Atlantic—soon I hope to have more, and then this will be my country.

SLEEPING IN THE WOODS.

Our rear party, consisting of one of the ladies, a servant boy, and myself, were benighted, in consequence of accidental detention, at the foot of one of these rugged hills; and without being well provided, were compelled to make our first experiment of “camping out.”

A traveller in the woods should always carry flint, steel, tinder, and matches, a few biscuits, a half-pint phial of spirits, and a tin cup, a large knife or tomahawk; then, with his two blankets, and his great coat, and umbrella, he need not be uneasy, should any unforeseen delay require his sleeping under a tree.

Our party having separated, the important articles of tinder and matches were in the baggage of the division which had proceeded, and as the night was rainy and excessively dark, we were for some time under some anxiety lest we should have been deprived of the comfort and security of a fire. Fortunately, my powder-flask was in my saddle-bags, and we succeeded in supplying the place of tinder, by moistening a piece of paper, and rubbing it with gunpowder. We placed our touch-paper on an old cambric-handkerchief, as the most readily combustible article in our stores. On this we scattered gunpowder pretty copiously, and our flint and steel soon enabled us to raise a flame, and collecting dry wood, we made a noble fire. There was a

mattress for the lady, a bearskin for myself, and the load of the packhorse as a pallet for the boy. Thus by means of great coats, and blankets, and our umbrellas spread over our heads, we made our quarters comfortable, and placing ourselves to the leeward of the fire, with our feet towards it, we lay more at ease than in the generality of taverns. Our horses fared rather worse, but we took care to tie them where they could browse a little, and occasionally shifted their quarters. We had a few biscuits, a small bottle of spirits, and a phial of oil: with the latter we contrived, by twisting some twine very hard, and dipping it in the oil, to make torches; and after several fruitless attempts we succeeded in finding water; we also collected plenty of dry wood. “Camping out,” when the tents are pitched by daylight, and the party is ready furnished with the articles which we were obliged to supply by expedients, is quite pleasant in fine weather: my companion was exceedingly ill, which was in fact the cause of our being benighted; and never was the night’s charge of a sick friend undertaken with more dismal forebodings, especially during our ineffectual efforts to obtain fire, the first blaze of which was unspeakably delightful: after this, the rain ceased, and the invalid passed the night in safety; so that the morning found us more comfortable than we could have anticipated.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ILLINOIS BACKWOODSMAN.

Wandering without track, where even the sagacity of our hunter-guide had nearly failed us, we at length arrived at the cabin of another hunter, where we lodged. This man and his family are remarkable instances of the effect on the complexion, produced by the perpetual incarceration of a thorough woodland life. Incarceration may seem to be a term less applicable to the condition of a roving backwoodsman than to any other, and especially unsuitable to the habits of this individual and his family; for the cabin in which he entertained us, is the third dwelling he has built within the last twelve months; and a very slender motive would place him in a fourth before the ensuing winter. In his general habits, the hunter ranges as freely as the beasts he pursues: labouring under no restraint, his activity is only bounded by his own physical powers: still he is incarcerated—“Shut from the common air.” Buried in the depth of a boundless forest, the breeze of health never reaches these poor wanderers; the bright prospect of distant hills fading away into the semblance of clouds, never cheered their sight: they are tall and pale, like vegetables that grow in a vault, pining for light.

The man, his pregnant wife, his eldest son, a tall half-naked youth, just initiated in the hunters’ arts, his three daughters, growing up into great rude girls, and a squalling tribe of dirty brats of both sexes, are of one pale yellow, without the slightest tint of healthful bloom.

In passing through a vast expanse of the backwoods, I have been so much struck with this effect, that I fancy I could determine the colour of the inhabitants, if I was apprised of the depth of their immersion; and, *vice versa*, I could judge of the extent of the “clearing” if I saw the people. The blood, I fancy, is not supplied with its proper dose of oxygen from their gloomy atmosphere, crowded with vegetables growing almost in the dark, or decomposing; and, in either case, abstracting from the air this vital principle.

The cabin, which may serve as a specimen of these rudiments of houses, was formed of round logs, with apertures of three or four inches between: no chimney, but large intervals between the “clapboards,” for the escape of the smoke. The roof was, however, a more effectual covering than we have generally experienced, as it protected us very tolerably from a drenching night. Two bedsteads of unhewn logs, and cleft boards laid across;—two chairs, one of them without a bottom, and a low stool, were all the furniture required by this numerous family. A string of buffalo hide, stretched across the hovel, was a wardrobe for their rags; and their utensils, consisting of a large iron pot, some baskets, the effective rifle and two that were superannuated, stood about in corners, and the fiddle, which was only silent when we were asleep, hung by them.

Many were the tales of dangerous adventures in their hunting expeditions, which kept us from our pallets till a late hour; and the gloomy morning allowed our hunters to resume their discourse, which no doubt would have been protracted to the evening, had not our impatience to depart caused us to interrupt it, which we effected with some difficulty by eleven in the forenoon.

MODE OF CELEBRATING A MARRIAGE.

In this land of plenty, young people first marry, and then look out for the means of a livelihood, without fear or cause for it. The ceremony of marriage is performed in a simple family way in my opinion more delicate, and corresponding to the nature of

the contract, than the glaring publicity adopted by some, or the secrecy, not so respectable, affected by others.

The near relations assemble at the house of the bride's parents. The minister or magistrate is in attendance, and when the candidates make their appearance, he asks them severally the usual questions, and having called on the company to declare if there be any objections, he confirms the union by a short religious formula;—the bridegroom salutes the bride, and the ceremony is over. Tea and refreshments follow. Next day the bridegroom holds his levee, his numerous friends, and sympathy makes them numerous on these happy occasions, pour in to offer their congratulations. Abundance of refreshments of the most substantial kind are placed on side-tables, which are taken, not as a formal meal, but as they walk up and down the apartments, in cheerful conversation. This running meal continues from noon till the close of the evening, the bride never making her appearance on the occasion; an example of delicacy worthy the imitation of more refined societies.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 7.—A burglary, as remarkable for its importance as the difficulties under which it was effected, has recently been committed at Vienna. On Sunday the 30th ult., while the Court was absent at the theatre, some thieves carried off a casket belonging to her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Parma. They probably entered the Palace by means of some adjoining chimnies. The casket was not missed until the following morning; all researches after its contents have hitherto been fruitless. It contained the diamonds most frequently worn by her Imperial Highness, and also numerous French and Italian gold coins, which, not being current in Vienna, it is hoped may lead to the discovery of the thief. The loss is estimated at above a million, Vienna value.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 31.—They write from the French frontiers, that the Army of Occupation will evacuate the French territory in the month of November, and that preparations are already making in the English Army for the sale of a part of the horses belonging to the artillery and the train. The Russian Contingent will also leave its artillery and train-horses in France, and it is supposed that they will be purchased by the French Government. The royal ordinance for the levy of a part of the men who are now liable to serve has been sent to the various departments by extraordinary couriers, and means will be taken to put it in immediate execution, in order to reinforce the army as soon as possible.

GERMANY.

MANHEIM, AUG. 27.—Letters from Frankfort state, that the matriculation of the Germanic Confederation is now complete. The principle adopted is to raise one man from every hundred of population. The confederate army will therefore consist of 300,000 men, the population of Germany being estimated at 30,000,000. Having settled this important point, the military commission is now employed in discussing the establishment and organization of the fortresses of the confederation.

RASTATT, AUG. 31.—The new constitution of the Grand Duchy of Baden contains very liberal enactments. It establishes equality of rights with all citizens, as also the equality of all employments, by totally suppressing the exemptions from taxes which have hitherto existed. It declares, that all citizens who profess either of the three Christian Creeds have equal rights to civil and military offices. Several of its articles guarantee individual liberty; it declares the responsibility of Ministers and all agents of authority; abolishes for ever all confiscations; establishes the principle of the liberty of the press; and an-

nounces that the modifications of which this principle is susceptible depend upon the decisions which the Germanic Diet will adopt on this head: it declares inviolable all engagements made by the State towards its creditors, and provides that the institution of the sinking fund shall be permanent.

EAST INDIES.

The *Asiatic Mirror*, of the 15th of April, communicates a number of curious particulars respecting the state of politics in the East. It seems that, notwithstanding the friendly professions of the Rajah of Berar to the British Government, and the signal forbearance with which he had been treated, some proceedings of a dark and treacherous, as well as a highly dangerous character, were brought home to that incorrigible Mahratta Chieftain. While in pursuance of formal conventions he was issuing public orders to his officers for the delivery of his forts to the British army, it was discovered from an intercepted correspondence, that he secretly encouraged the Killedars and Commandants to gain time by every possible expedient, and evade the surrender to the last. The same spirit of duplicity and perfidy was detected in an intercourse he maintained with Bajee Row (formerly our friend the Peishwa). This chief, it is known, after escaping the Generals Smith and Pritzler, was marching directly towards Nagpore. From the intercepted letters it appeared that the Rajah had determined to take an unexpected leave of the British, and throw himself into the arms of his worthy Ally. Our Resident, therefore, on finding his suspicions of this false act confirmed by unquestionable documents, sent the Rajah a polite invitation to converse with him at the Residency. His Highness, thinking proper to refuse the desired interview, was seized in his palace by three companies of British troops, and sent off under a strong escort to Allahabad, whence it was presumed he would find his way to Calcutta. A tried friend of the Company's Government is said to have been placed on the Musnud of Nagpore, as successor to this refractory and ungrateful Rajah, who had been indebted for his own sovereignty to the favour and indulgence of Great Britain. Accounts were received at Nagpore on the 26th March, that Gen. Smith had come upon Bajee Row by surprise, and that in an encounter which followed the famous Gokla fell. On the 11th April, however, a general belief prevailed at Nagpore, that Bajee Row was advancing thither "with an immense force," that he had already reached Jaulnah, and would be in the neighbourhood of Nagpore by the 24th of the month. The purpose of this extraordinary movement was probably to reunite under the old Peishwa banners all the scattered bodies of Mahratta troops, beaten as they were, and nominally disbanded, which had been engaged in the service of the Rajah, or even of the Chiefs to the northward of the Nerbuddah, who had signed forced treaties with the Governor-General.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Workman, Ousby, Cumberland, cattle-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Birkett, Cloak-lane.
- J. Howarth, Warminster, Wiltshire, clothier. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
- H. D. Cooper, Back-street, Horsleydown, hop-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Mangnall, Aldermanbury.
- W. Rhodes, East Smithfield, baker. Attorney, Mr. Palmer, Gray's-inn-square.
- R. Boyle, Upper Thames-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Alliston and Hundleby, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.
- R. Worthington, Preston, Lancashire, grocer. Attorney, M. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Ramsay, Lower Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, merchant, from Sept. 19 to Sept. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Roberts, Marton, Shropshire, maltster. Attorney, Mr. Bigg, Southampton-buildings.

J. Warburton, Timperley, Cheshire, distiller. Attornies, Messrs. Appleby and Sergeant, Gray's-inn-square.

J. Wilshaw, Manchester, shoemaker. Attorney, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

H. and W. Carpenter, Alresford, Hants, brewers. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New-inn.

W. Ryde, Cannon-street, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street.

J. T. will perceive that another Correspondent has anticipated his observations.

We are compelled to defer the very useful Letter of J. B. till next week.

The first of Lieutenant STRACHAN's articles on Indian Affairs will appear next week, as will also the observations on the disputes between the Manchester Cotton Spinners and their Employers.

J. J., G. W., D. C., and *A Constant Reader*, have been received.—It is a pleasing perplexity, by the way, to be confused with a variety of Constant Readers; yet we would thank the Correspondents, who honour us with a partiality for that title, to chuse some other, that we may know, as the phrase is, which is which.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 75½.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

THERE is no news from the Continent this week worth mention; but as we have often observed, the least reports and appearances are interesting now-a-days. The most prominent thing is the bustle of preparation at Aix-la-Chapelle. What a world of grins, bows, snuff-boxes, lodgings, mummeries, fine clothes, French grammars, grave faces, excuses, new promises, intrigues, and indigestions, is getting ready! But it is too well understood by this time.

The glorious news that came from North America last week remains uncontradicted. The Ministerial writers look very foolish at it; and nothing, as usual, will satisfy the *Courier*, but he must be talking foolishly still, and committing his own side of the question more and more. We really wish that his periodical friends, instead of taking all sorts of convulsive and recoiling pains to quash his weekly exposé for him, would advise him to be quiet. Both he and they would be a little more comfortable for it,—to say nothing of our relief from this precious task, which the wisdom of their employers forces upon us. He now pretends, in the teeth of the previous question, and of the inability of Spain to keep off the Indians; that the United States first made an unnecessary and unprincipled seizure of Florida and then abandoned it; and so having kept half a story in the back-ground, he comes luminously and triumphantly forward, and says he "should like to know what system of ethics teaches, that having committed a violent wrong, the mere abandonment of our error purifies us from its original stain." Why, what an unlucky dog it is! Here is he, with one unwary question,

setting himself busily to cut up Church and State together. What system of ethics! Not the systems, certainly, which he and his paking friends think to oppose;—not the systems, which take such half-witted views of morality either way, and which regard the errors of mankind as thing to be instructed rather than branded. The idea of stains washed away, and of any stains at all, is equally idle, if this be kept in mind. The authors of the ethical systems which these persons pretend to abide by are perhaps as much against such notions, as any other philosophers, if we could see them divested of the cloaks and comments which ignorant and superstitious followers have put upon them; but what do they inculcate, as understood at present? What does the *Courier* say to that system, which regularly every week "pardons and absolves" any one upon repentance? What does he say to St. Paul's abandonment of his error and immediate apostleship? What does he say to that more ancient system, which we still read in our Churches with veneration, and which pardoned a celebrated Jewish King for the mere abandonment of his error, even in theory! For though he abandoned his error, be it observed, he kept his mistress;—Yes, kept the woman, for whom in the most odious and despicable manner he had killed her husband!—Really it is too late in the day to ask questions with a self-satisfied face, as if there were no one to answer them, and all the world were to keep a hypocritical silence. There has been some re-action no doubt in favour of folly; but folly is luckily too foolish to know how to use it, and mankind will no longer be led by worldly pretenders to morals, who neither understand the theories they defend, nor in the least degree act up to the practice.

The question at Manchester has, generally speaking, been clear enough from the beginning to all who have observed the signs of the times; and we may here supply, in one or two words, a summary of it accordingly. It is, then, neither more nor less than the natural struggle of men, whose adversity and increasing information have made wiser, to get more justice done to the many as compared with the few. A Morning Paper has said that "the great object of a master must always be to get a workman at as low a rate as possible; and, on the other hand, the great object of the workman must be to get as much as he can from his master." This, we think, is a mistake; but it shews the example at any rate which the masters set, and the probable consequence of it. The great object of the masters is, very likely, as it is supposed to be; but that it *always must be so*, will, we are convinced, not hold good; for adversity will teach the masters in turn, if nothing else will. The masters ought to be told what they should do, as well as the workmen; and their duty on this occasion is not to hold out, whether right or wrong, as some advisers have said who are anxious only to keep things quiet;—and by the way take very silly methods for the purpose. Their duty is to see the workmen well and sufficiently paid, aye, and more than sufficiently, if they themselves have enough for all the luxuries we hear of. Their duty is to diminish the shameful length of time the people are at work; to see that their health and education be taken care of; and to give up, on their own parts, all such superfluous, tasteless, and pernicious luxuries as they can only realize by means of the reverse. For it is all this, as well as the immediate ques-

tion, which has produced the present alarming discontent. The only thing in which the workmen appear to us to be in the wrong, is in their anger against machinery; for machinery, like their own increased information, is only one of the natural consequences of the progress of knowledge. But then it should not be abused by its possessors. A few should not be made to work at it too long, in order that more hands may be rendered unnecessary; and were labour and property to be more equalized,—(we do not mean in a visionary way, but in the way of common and feasible justice) quite enough work might be found in matters connected with the toil for those whom machinery threw out of employment. At any rate,—*Less labour and more pay* may be the reasonable motto of the over-driven and suffering workmen;—and *less luxury and more justice* should be the conscious resolution of the purse-proud and selfish monopolists. To hear some of the papers one would imagine that the masters had no alternative between a state of bloated wealth and absolute ruin; and indeed people of this description have got to such a pitch now-a-days, that they very probably look upon that as ruin to their respective selves which would be an excellent competence for hundreds of those whom they are denying!

Orders have been received from Government, that the Spanish schooner, captured some time since by the Union, Venezuelan privateer, and brought into Falmouth by the Fox Revenue cutter, be restored to the captors. In consequence, the prize-master has been permitted to proceed with his prize to his original destination. It therefore appears to be decided, that the British Government does not intend to interfere in the struggle between Spain and her late provinces in South America.—*West Briton*.

THE INQUISITION.—An impost of four dollars has been laid on every vessel arriving at the Havannah, for the support of the Holy Inquisition; and two friars are appointed to visit each vessel in search of obnoxious books and pamphlets!

Official Dispatches from the Ships employed on the Discovery of the North-west Passage have been received. They are dated July 28th, at which time the Isabella and the Alexander were in lat. 75. 30. N. long. 60. 30. W. well over to the American Coast, the weather serene and perfectly clear. The variation of the compass, by accurate observations repeatedly made on board both ships, was 89, and dip 84. 30., which led them to conclude that they were approaching very nearly to the Magnetic Pole. It had been perfectly calm, and the sea as smooth as glass for 3 or 4 days, and the current drifted them to the South-eastward, which raised their hopes of an open passage round the point of America, from which quarter it appeared to proceed. All the way up the middle of Davis Strait they skirted an unbroken field of Ice on the left, but as they proceeded, it became thinner, and apparently rotten, and they were sanguine that the moment the breeze sprung up, the ice to the westward would open them a passage, and allow them to reach the Northern shores of America.

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS.—Mr. HUNT attended the Sessions-house, at Clerkenwell, on Friday, in order to try Mr. DOWLING's indictment; but the practice of the Court being, that if a bill is found, it cannot be tried at the same Sessions, he pleaded, traversed, and entered it first on the list, to be tried the first day of next Sessions, which begins the 26th day of October.

The accounts received on Wednesday from Manchester state, that there is every prospect of a speedy restoration of tranquillity in that town. The whole of the workmen, heretofore in the employ of Mr. HOLT, proprietor of the Chorlton New Mills, returned to their looms on Monday last, acknowledging that they had no cause of complaint, and that they deeply regretted their past conduct. It was confidently expected the example of the Chorlton spinners would have the most favourable influence upon the rest of the refractory body, and that in the course of the present week, all the mills would be in full work again. Many of the masters had received applications from their men, soliciting to be re-instated on the same terms as before the "turn out." A meeting of the principal master manufacturers was held on Monday, when certain resolutions were agreed to, expressive of their determination to resist, with the aid of the magistracy, the demands of their workmen.

Accounts from Manchester received on Thursday state, that the spinners, weavers, and colliers, have all returned to their respective employments, and that tranquillity is again restored. According to some of the letters, the master manufacturers have determined to receive into their employ again, only such as had been misled by others. Accurate lists of the names of the ringleaders have been kept, and they are peremptorily rejected.

The *Manchester Herald* states, that BAGULEY, JOHNSON, and DRUMMOND, have been apprehended, by virtue of a Bench warrant, and that on the person of BAGULEY were found a flask of gunpowder and many balls.

The PRINCE REGENT's warrant for restoring the functions of the late Magistrates of Aberdeen, so as to enable them to elect their successors, after having publicly declared their own incapacity, and the necessity of extending the old mode of election, has given such universal dissatisfaction to the most respectable citizens, that it is doubtful whether they will be able to prevail on *any man of character* (putting talents out of the question), to accept office in any Magistracy of their nomination.

A Correspondent wishes to be informed whether a person, summoned into a court of law in a case of forgery, when his evidence would lead to the conviction of the prisoner, could be legally compelled to swear, and, if so, what penalty would be the consequence of his refusal?

A Correspondent assures us, that we have been misinformed respecting the conduct of the servants employed to show Claremont: he tells us, that not even the smallest fee is taken, and that the utmost attention is paid to every visiter.—*Times*.

One of the Paris journals says, "the English Captain MAXWELL is at present at Spa, in order to recover from the wounds he received in London at the period of the elections."

The whole of the old east front of the King's Theatre is now taking down, and is to be re-erected, to correspond with the other part of the building.

As General DILLON and Mr. JARRET, two of the Grand Jurors of the County of Meath, were returning from the late Assizes of Trim, in a gig, they were stopped by two footpads, armed with pistols, and robbed of two pounds in cash. The General also lost a gold chain and two seals, which one of the depredators took from the General's watch, returning the watch, for fear of discovery by its means. The General said, "Lads, why rob me? I have always been a friend to the distressed." One of the thieves answered, "General, who should a man in distress borrow from but a friend?"

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—Owing to the spirit of rivalry which now subsists among the owners of steam conveyances between Hull and Grainsborough, passengers are conveyed from one to the other of these places (being a distance of fifty miles) at the rate of sixpence each.

TOWER GHOST.—For several nights past this spectre has made his appearance again, after an absence of two years, on his old chosen spot, near the Jewel Office. He appears about two o'clock in the morning. The sentry was so alarmed, that he quitted his spot and ran to the Guard-house, to inform his Officer. One man of stout courage attempted to seize him, but by means of his invisible coat he made his escape. What renders it remarkable, the Guards that are on duty now were quartered there before. At a late hour, a few evenings since, the two sentinels on duty at that part of the Tower where the spiritual intruder generally appears, were alarmed by the visit of a large black calf, seemingly in high condition, and fit for the London market, but from the unseasonableness of the hour, it was thought necessary by one of the sentinels to put him to rest. In compliance with the orders given to men on that station, he was about to discharge the contents of his musket into his fillet, but was restrained by his comrade, who being in rather a more elevated position, was a little more enlightened as to this mysterious appearance; and the watchman belonging to the Board of Ordnance was summoned to hold a council of war, wherein it was decreed that the serjeant of the main guard should be made acquainted with the appearance of this visitor with a calf's head, who was in the mean time amusing himself by running up and down the walls, between the legs of the soldiers and the watchmen, defying all their efforts to grapple with him. The serjeant with a file of men having arrived, he demanded a parley, and took occasion to inform his ghostship that he was no gentleman, of which it is supposed he was perfectly aware, as he did not attempt to deny it, but continued to cut his capers with the utmost nonchalance, which induced the serjeant to give orders for the men to present arms at the spot which Master Bos seemed to consider as his home. This mandate had the desired effect, and he vanished into air. There now remains little doubt but that this appearance is produced by the magic lantern, the prime mover of which remains undiscovered.

HISTORICAL ACCURACY.—A recent German traveller in England has published his tour, in which he states, that the English physicians always wear black, and sometimes swords; that all the Opposition eat boiled beef; and that a Tory dinner-table is distinguished by little rolls, while the Whigs show their sturdiness by uncouth lunches of bread!

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—The following receipt has, we are informed, been tried and proved by experience to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog;—Clean the wound with water, and place on each impression of the dog's tooth a small round pellet of lint, dipped in oil of vitriol, tying the entire round with a bandage—the bales of lint should be in proportion to the wound, from the size of the head of a pin to a small pea. This application Dr. F. has found to be an infallible remedy, even when the bite has been undressed for 48 hours. Should any sore remain after the caustic, it is to be treated as a common burn.—*Nottingham Review.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The operation which her MAJESTY underwent on Saturday night appears to have given her considerable relief; at least, it is certain, that at present she is in a great measure free from those severe pains and spasms of the viscera which on Saturday seemed to threaten her speedy dissolution. Her MAJESTY, however, notwithstanding this temporary cessation of pain, is in a state of extreme debility: unable to bear the slightest motion, to lie down in her bed, or even to move from her chair at all. Neither had it been judged advisable for her to be wheeled into the ad-

joining room, where the Princesses have been in the habit of personally waiting on their suffering parent during her little repast, with the most affectionate anxiety; and now her MAJESTY takes her repast in her bed-chamber. Her MAJESTY, indeed, has lately received very little food, and that of the lightest kind; the wing of a roasted partridge, or some such trifle, constituting her dinner.—*Courier—Tuesday.*

The complication of complaints under which her MAJESTY is labouring, appears almost daily to assume a more decided character. The intervals between each relapse regularly decrease in duration, whilst every succeeding attack is more violent than the last, and consequently leaves the Royal sufferer in an increased state of debility. There is therefore but too much reason to apprehend the most serious consequences. Her MAJESTY is also said to suffer extreme mental anxiety from her increasing inability to remove to Windsor, and regrets that she did not sooner follow the dictates of her feelings; for, in her present state, the journey, it seems, is deemed altogether impossible.—*Courier.*

Her MAJESTY continued, throughout the whole of yesterday, free from pain, and, on the whole, something better than on Tuesday. At six o'clock she dined in her chamber, and ate rather heartily, at the same time conversing with the Princesses much more freely than on any day during the last fortnight; and up to eight o'clock, she remained in the same favourable state.—*Courier—Thursday.*

The QUEEN has found much benefit from a couch, which has been made under the direction of the PRINCE REGENT, and was sent down to Kew, on Wednesday night. It is so contrived, that it can be used either in an upright sitting posture, with complete support for every part of the body, or it can be gradually inclined, by machinery, to any degree of recumbency, without a perceptible motion to the patient. Her MAJESTY slept in it on Wednesday night, and enjoyed a more refreshing sleep than had been expected.

Up to eight o'clock, yesterday evening, no change had taken place. Her MAJESTY remained free from any violent symptom of her complaint, and compared with the preceding week, certainly in a much more favourable state. Mr. KEATE, and Mr. BRANDE, of Arlington-street, who furnishes the medicines for the use of her MAJESTY, were both in attendance with Sir FRANCIS MILLMAN, on Thursday night, and slept at the Palace. Sir HENRY HALFORD returned from Windsor Castle about three o'clock yesterday, and, we understand, left the Princess SOPHIA in a very indifferent state of health.—*Courier—Saturday.*

The following is the Bulletin of yesterday:—
“The QUEEN has had an indifferent night, and her MAJESTY remains much indisposed, but without any material alteration in her symptoms.”

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 336.

COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS Theatre has opened for the season. It has been newly gilt and otherwise adorned, particularly with very tasteful patterns running in front of each tier of boxes, a different one to each. The strips of laurel in the compartments over the stage would have been better, had they been less strait and formal. The light of the chandelier is diffused beautifully; the temperature well regulated; and the whole house, with its mixture of red and gold, very snug as well as rich, and a good nest for winter-time. But still these Theatres are a great deal too large, both for good acting and good writing, and a less avacious grasp would realize more. Drury-Lane has lowered



it's prices, but we doubt whether it will be able to stand by them. Covent-Garden has kept the old ones, and alleges of course that it cannot afford to do otherwise. We have not forgotten, however, that these prices were once lower, and on what ostensible grounds they were raised, such as the proper payment of good musicians, &c. Pray what are the stories we hear that go to prove these grounds to be only ostensible? We hope they are not true.

We are sorry we missed the first appearance of Mrs. YATES on Monday, and we have to regret also that our negligence has let slip a pleasant farce of the late Mr. COBB's, revived at the Hay-market,—the *First Floor*. We will make amends next week. Mrs. YATES, who performed *Lady Macbeth* on Monday, appeared on Wednesday as *Meg Merrilies* in *Guy Rannering*; but not having seen her in the former, we did not choose to criticise her in an inferior character. We shall make a point of seeing her to-morrow.

On Wednesday another performer from the Dublin Theatre, a Mr. FARREN, made his first appearance; and in our want of critical gallantry, him we saw. His character was that of *Sir Peter Teazle* in the *School for Scandal*. He is said to be a young man not more than five and twenty, which certainly no one would have discovered through his strait old dress and his nut-cracker looking visage as *Sir Peter*. His legs indeed were stout enough; but old country gentlemen are apt to have very respectable calves. His most youthful symptom was in his voice, which is powerful without effort, and rather harsh.

Mr. FARREN went through his part with great applause. Indeed the announcement of the repetition of the play for next Wednesday was received with enthusiasm, so that it is evident he more than satisfied the audience, and is reckoned an acquisition to the theatre. The daily papers also speak highly of him. We are far from meaning to contradict these expectations, or from saying that Mr. FARREN's *Sir Peter* was not very effective; but the fact is, that it is extremely difficult to form a final judgment of an Actor from his performance of a character of this description; and for this reason if for no other,—that it is a character which has been represented by some of the best Actors heretofore, whose respective excellences have been grafted on it from time to time, till it flourishes away in abundance under almost any one's management.

Miraturque novos praises et non sua giggles.

Thus the downcast and significant look whenever marriage is mentioned, the fondling old taps on the hand given to *Lady Teazle*, and the fidgetty whispering enjoyment and unrestrainable giggles at the discovery of the supposed "little French milliner" in *Joseph Surface's* room, are as old to us as the stage itself; and of course much older to those who recollect Mr. KING. On the other hand Mr. FARREN entered extremely well into those; and if he exaggerated a little, we look upon it as rather a promising fault in such a character, and as implying a wish to do something of his own. The exaggeration was in very good style, and only in the most humorous passages. If we noticed any more doubtful fault, it was in something like a want of polish in company, and of a less self-possessed tone of voice as an old man. But these huge theatres make people cry out in every respect; and the occasional want of polish may be excused by *Sir Peter's* temperament and old maidishness, to say nothing of the company itself, whose *Scandal* renders it vulgar and despicable.

We shall be extremely glad to see Mr. FARREN again; and have little doubt from all that is reported of him, from his own relish of the part, and from his even looking the old gentleman so well as he did, to find him a better actor than common.

We congratulate Covent Garden on endeavouring to pluck up its comedy again. The performers seem in-

clined to second the Manager more than usually; for we never saw Miss BRUNTON to such advantage as in *Lady Teazle*; and our elegant tragedian CHARLES KEMBLE absolutely surprised us with his vivacity in his namesake. Has he taken a lesson during his stay in France? He really seemed to have got the sprightly French wine in his head; and Miss BRUNTON's laugh guggled away, as if she had been taking a little decanter with him. It was indeed very natural, off-hand, and enjoying; though upon the whole she seemed to regard *Sir Peter* too much as a butt. We wish we could compliment Mr. TERRY on his proportionate superiority in *Charles's* uncle; but with his evident good sense, and after the deserved applause he has met in the *Green Man*, he can afford to be told that his *Sir Oliver* is very inferior to Mr. DOWTON's. It wants his force and warmth. Nor in the other characters could we help thinking of our old comic friends ELLISTON and Miss DUNCAN,—we beg pardon, Mrs. DAVISON. We know not how it is by the bye with these maiden and married names; but when a lady whom we like gets married, (as it is extremely likely she should) we cannot easily give up the former one. The other seems a kind of faithlessness to one's old habit of admiration, and to the common property of society in her virtues and abilities to please.

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The Lady who appeared at Drury-lane last night has been stated in most of the papers to be Miss MUDIE; her name we understand was *Moody*: she is not related to Miss MUDIE, who has been for some time in Paris attending to her education.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 8.—MR. TOPPING.

A partial praise shall never elevate
My settled censure of my own esteem;
A cankered verdict of malignant hate
Shall ne'er provoke me worse myself to deem:
Spite of despute, and rancour's villany
I am myself——

John Marston's *Scourge of Villany*.

THERE are few abuses at the Bar more crying at the present moment than the mode in which the examination of witnesses is sometimes conducted; of course no reference is here intended to the technical rules of evidence so long established, and to which perhaps few objections can be reasonably made, but to the manner in which Counsel are permitted to overstep all the bounds of decorum and propriety in their interrogatories. Instances could be pointed out where female delicacy has been outraged with the most unfeeling wantonness, and the most innocent witness is often so confounded by the novelty of his situation, and so bewildered by rapid and purposely complicated questions, that he is absolutely entrapped into falsehood and perjury: under such circumstances the caution of the Satirist can be of no avail:—

—— ambigua si quando citabere testis
Inverteque rei, Phalaris licet imperet ut sis
Falsus, &c.

A witness might be proof against all bodily torture, though not against the unfair and even despicable artifices employed to cheat him into a declaration of what is untrue; he may enter the box with a resolution to tell a plain straight-forward story, and to adhere closely to facts within his own knowledge, but if he be not a man of more than ordinary firmness and acuteness, his purpose will be defeated by those who have attained such skill in confusing what is clear, and involving what is simple. The offence offered to the diffidence and delicacy of women, so fre-

quently and so needlessly, though interfering with the due administration of justice, is comparatively a minor evil, and most commonly but a part of the same system. I have more than once had occasion to speak of the powers and penetrating sagacity of Sir W. GARROW, in managing the examination of an adverse witness, and though true it is that he was seldom very scrupulous as to the mode in which he extracted or confounded truth, and though he had as much coarseness and as little feeling as any man who ever practised, yet he seldom without some cause or other (whether sufficient or not is a different question) broke through the ordinary rules of decorum and politeness; if he did so, it usually turned out that the individual he was perforating by his dogged interrogatories deserved the treatment he received. While he continued at the Bar he was justly considered unrivalled in this respect, and few men, not even those of the highest rank, ventured to put themselves in competition; but since his elevation to the Bench there is scarcely a single Counsel, however young and inexperienced, who does not think himself warranted in going all lengths, and this frequently without any instructions to warrant an attack upon the character and demeanour of the witness: all flatter themselves that they are peculiarly gifted, and take every opportunity of shewing how much they are deceived in their self-conceited estimate. To such an extent has this abuse been carried, that of late it has sometimes called for the controuling power of the Bench, which finds that the discretion generally allowed to Sir W. GARROW ought not to be entrusted to his overweening imitators.

It has often excited astonishment that a shrewd and practised Advocate should be disconcerted, if not dumfounded, by an answer in the spirit of his question, or by a retort remarkable only for its impertinence or effrontery; but the wonder ends the moment we reflect, that those who may be most accustomed to attack, on that account may be least competent to defend, and that Counsel, covered by their imposing paraphernalia, only prepare themselves to assail: they fight as it were with a long sword, by which they keep their antagonist (who they take care shall be unarmed and as helpless as possible) at a distance; but if he have resolution to advance, or the skill to meet them at their own weapon, as they have only learnt to thrust and to parry, they are compelled to retire or submit. This is the true cause of the constant appeals made by Counsel to the Court, when they happen to encounter an individual who makes even a faint attempt at retaliation.

Some of the foregoing remarks will apply to the gentleman who is the subject of the present article, and who is the senior practising Counsel in the Court of King's Bench: in the outset however let me relieve him from the supposed charge of intentionally and unnecessarily infringing upon the delicacy and consideration due to female witnesses: I never observed it, nor have I ever heard that he was guilty of such an offence. Of course, however, his standing at the Bar warrants him in taking upon himself as much or more license than any of his present competitors, and it must be allowed that he generally avails himself of his privilege, though not always to the advantage of his clients; for it is obvious that if an Advocate severely cross-examine a witness and totally fails, the Jury, to a certain extent, must feel disgusted, and the cause will probably suffer in proportion. Mr. TOPPING may be, and no doubt is, like other men, sometimes misinstructed, but one of his great faults is, that he never seems to endeavour to judge of the correctness of the instructions put into his hands by the Attorney, by watching closely the demeanour and appearance of the witness: he is an industrious pains-taking note-maker of all the deposition in chief, or what the witness proves for the party on whose behalf he is called, but instead of poring over his pen and keeping his eyes inva-

riably fixed upon his brief, he should be minutely scrutinizing the conduct and countenance of the person in the box: he should leave to his younger co-adjutor the labour of taking notes; for all men who have been successful in this department of the office of an Advocate, have been much more careless about what a witness said than about the manner in which it was said—the look and the various expressions of the face: every body knows that there is no interrogatory so effectual in detecting guilt as that which is put by a steady and searching eye: a man who is skilful in this respect will keep up a sort of silent cross-examination of a person, all the time he is giving evidence for the opposite party. Not a few of the awkward dilemmas into which Mr. TOPPING has at various times fallen, are to be attributed to his constant neglect of this mode of detecting falsehood; the questions he puts are generally framed with sufficient ingenuity, and long practice has given him a knack, which men of greater quickness do not always attain, viz. that of always having a second question ready to follow up the first, and to stifle the answer to the first, provided that answer do not exactly suit his purpose. This expedient is, notwithstanding, held a little unfair, and is frequently exclaimed against, though all more or less pursue it according to the degree of facility they have acquired.

Mr. TOPPING is also not remarkable for the gentlemanliness of the mode in which he conducts an examination. I have acquitted him of all design to insult or outrage female delicacy, but at the same time it cannot be denied that there is a coarseness and even a vulgarity in his language and manner that are liable to misinterpretation: this is aided by the grating hoarseness of his voice.* His words are usually unselected, and if there be a mild and a harsh way of putting a question, he does not give himself the trouble to consider which will be least offensive; yet if he receive an answer, partly called for by the terms of the question, his indignation instantly rises and he usually appeals to the Court against this uncalled for insolence. He appears to think that a witness is bound to endure all and to return nothing; though considering the extent of his practice there is no Counsel who has been so frequently interrupted by the Bench with a sort of gentle hint that more restraint would be becoming. I allude here principally to Mr. Justice ABBOTT when he presides at *Nisi Prius* for the Lord Chief Justice, for Lord ELLENBOROUGH seldom seems to feel much for the painful situation of the individual in the box. I have some reluctance in making these remarks upon Mr. TOPPING, however just, because I understand and believe, that in private life he is a man of peculiarly kind and gentlemanly deportment, and it only shews that the sort of masquerade in which the persons of Counsel appear in public, makes them sometimes put their thoughts and feelings in masquerade also; not a few are very different beings with very different natures, when they put off their legal habiliments.

The practice enjoyed by Mr. TOPPING has fluctuated much since he became King's Counsel, about 12 or 13 years ago: for a considerable time he sat briefless within the Bar at Westminster, excepting when his aid was required in a case from the Northern Circuit, where he had some business; and I do not hesitate to say that for the greater part of his emoluments he is more indebted to his good fortune than to his talents: though *tutus est fictis*

* The following epigrammatic description of the voices of the four leading Counsel of the Court of King's Bench was handed about among the youngers a year or two ago:—

“SCARLET neighs like a stallion, and MARRYAT
Barks out his short words like a dog;
GURNEY looks like and talks like a parrot;
TOPPING croaks between raven and frog.”

This is of course not given because it is by any means true to the full extent, but because it is sufficiently true to be characteristic.

contendere verbis, yet, as far as relates to promotion and advancement, the law resembles the army, since it much depends upon stepping into dead men's shoes: if I mistake not Mr. TOPPING obtained the greater share of his business in the country on the death of Mr. Sergeant COCKELL, after which he and Mr. Justice PARK long kept the lead, not so much because they merited the station, as because there were then no Barristers of sufficient rank and standing to oppose them. Circumstances in a similar manner combined in his favour in London, for the elevation of Sir V. GIBBS threw many briefs unavoidably into his hands, and made him for some time a competitor, however unequal, with Sir W. GARROW: at that period, to use a vulgar phrase, there was little more than Hobson's choice, Mr. TOPPING or nobody,—that is to say, Mr. PARK,—to oppose Sir W. GARROW. Within the last three or four years however about six or eight new silk-gowns have been given away in the King's Bench, and the consequence has been, that Mr. TOPPING's business has very much declined: it has fallen chiefly into the hands of younger rivals, Messrs. SCARLETT, MARRYAT, and GURNEY. This fact therefore proves the correctness of what I advanced, that Mr. TOPPING would not have been nearly so often employed but for a few fortuitous coincidences.

It has been already stated that Mr. TOPPING is an industrious pains-taking man, who reads his instructions patiently, and adheres to them faithfully: his other merits are however neither numerous nor prominent. Of late his health has certainly suffered, and to that his friends have mainly attributed the decay of his practice: his mental as well as his bodily vigour are impaired, and he no longer possesses much of that temporary energy which I used formerly to think his principal recommendation. His speech, in opening a case was always the worst part of his mode of conducting it: if the facts were numerous and complicated, the laborious reading he had given his brief appeared to entangle and confuse him; and by stating and restating the same thing, he usually required twice as much time as would have been necessary for a combined and concentrated detail; not that his memory was defective, but he failed in putting things in their right places. The articulation of his words is always indistinct, arising partly perhaps from an attempt to smother and conceal his strong northern accent; and though his voice is naturally strong, he seldom throws it out, as if he were afraid of betraying its harshness. In the north I have heard his Yorkshire brogue (if it may be so called) of considerable use to him; but it is much to be regretted that he could never leave much of it behind him.

Judging from what is seen of it in public, it would be said that Mr. TOPPING's temper now and then requires great regulation; he is much too irritable on slight and unintentionable interruptions: he has sometimes appeared as if were overwhelmed in the foam of his own wrath, but when it has subsided a little, it gives him an impulse which displays his temporary energy to advantage: it gives rise to two or three vigorous sentences which tell with the Jury, and if they be a little too much ornamented with Friar John's *Couleurs de rhetorique Ciceroniane*, they may be admitted in the absence of something better: they have their effect upon those who mistake constitutional heat for the passion of eloquence. His action, like Mr. MARRYAT's, is confined generally to his head and shoulders, though he now and then doubles his fist very imposingly. His face, never very inviting, when he is angry is grievously distorted even to ferocity: his own witnesses are frequently terror-struck.

Though a man of much experience in routine business, he is not looked upon in the profession as a man of much learning. His general information seems to lie in a narrow compass; or if it be at all extensive, he is one of a number who make but little use of their acquirements in

a situation where every species of knowledge may be turned to account. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that Mr. TOPPING is much more admirable in his private character than in his public capacity; and the cheerful encouragement he has not unfrequently given to young and diffident beginners, is one proof of an amiable disposition.

AMICUS CURBEE.

[Mr. Sergeant LENS will be the subject of No. 9.]

MR. JUSTICE PARK.

MR. EXAMINER,—The apology for Mr. Justice Park which you inserted in your paper on Sunday, copied from that venal advocate of every thing exceptionable, the *Courier*, is lame and unsatisfactory. The answer to the charge brought against him in the *West Briton*, namely—the leaving a part of the business of the Assize unattended to, in order that he might dine with Sir T. Ackland, is not disproved by the circumstance of his travelling 120 miles with his own horses, and only stepping in ten minutes to dine with Sir Thomas. Because he chose to use his own horses, and take three days, or 72 hours, to travel a distance which at 6 miles an hour (a very slow rate for posting), he might have performed in 20 with ease, the suitors in different actions are to be put to unnecessary expense, and to travel, many of them 40 miles, with witnesses, twice over.—The Learned Judge had a right to press horses or conveyances, to further the ends of justice, and his choosing to have his own horses, and travel only 40 miles a-day, is no excuse for him. He might have remained a day longer in Bodmin, slept 9 or 10 hours each night, and reached Wells time enough to dine the following day but one.

You will not surely, Mr. Examiner, admit, that a Judge is borne out in travelling at the slowest possible rate he can, thereby leaving unheard causes which must experience a six months further delay in consequence, for no reason but his own caprice. In the better times of Old England, public servants were considered bound to serve the public: it seems now as if the public must attend the caprices of its servants.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

NEW CHURCH IN CHELSEA.

MR. EXAMINER,—On the 20th of last month, a Vestry was held in St. Luke's, Chelsea, to consider the propriety of erecting a New Church. At this Meeting the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley presided, and the Worshipful Luke Flood, Magistrate, brought forward the Resolutions. The following transcript of the Third Resolution will best pourtray its various meanings:—

"That in order to carry this measure into effect, a sum not exceeding in all Thirty Thousand Pounds must be raised, including every other advance that may be made from the Commissioners of Churches and others. That the interest of this sum, together with the principal, shall be paid out of a Church-rate, and that the Rate for this purpose shall not exceed one shilling in the pound in the year."

Here, Sir, is ability and consistency. Government is to give one-third of the Thirty Thousand, besides other subscriptions, on which we are to pay interest, and to repay the principal also.

It can no longer be matter of wonder that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wellesley should be allowed to receive so ample a stipend for doing nothing (Vide the article headed "Clerical Proceedings in St. Luke's, Chelsea," in the *Examiner* of the 12th of April last), when he appears to be so capable of doing every thing *. Does this specimen of the

* This is the Reverend Divine who drew up what he denominated a "Counter Requisition," (and afterwards would not call a meeting on it) in opposition to one previously sent to the Churchwardens, which was signed by 24 respectable house-

ability, " exertions, and anxious solicitude" of our worthy Divine and his Magisterial Coadjutor displayed in this Resolution, or does it not, nullify their entire Resolutions? I certainly think it does, and am of opinion, that before our parish wiseacres proceed any further in the business of Church building, there must be another meeting to make void that of the 20th of August last, and to adopt more rational Resolutions.

I shall take the question in another point of view. If all our clear headed Magistrate asserts in his first Resolution be true, let us build a chapel of ease at the new end of the parish, and let the present Church stand. This would accommodate the inhabitants of the new town at one-fourth of the expense of building a new Church, and answer every purpose except that of the " loaves and fishes." I would ask,—Is it decent or reasonable in times of deep distress like the present to propose the building of a new Church, when the old one has so recently undergone considerable and substantial repairs, the expence of which you may imagine, when I inform you that the rates for it amount to 8*d.* in the pound. When the old Church is thus repaired, I really see no necessity for a new one. Indeed I am of opinion that the old Church would stand as long as it has hitherto done. On that score, therefore, they will not now, I think, venture to state that our Rector's life is in danger whenever he enters Chelsea Church, as they did on three or four former occasions, when they urged the necessity of a new Church, and were as often defeated. However they appear to have taken their stand on more plausible pretences this time,—on the plea of an increased population and the want of accommodation for the inhabitants. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wellesley would do well to bear in mind this scriptural precept—" Love thy neighbour as thyself,"—and who is the Reverend Doctor's neighbour if not a brother parson? Should they build a new Church (which I am certain they cannot legally do upon the strength of the Resolutions of the 20th of August last) I very much doubt whether three-fourths of the inhabitants would not quit this parish, and leave Mr. Wellesley to preach to empty pews. Some householders would have to pay yearly from 10 to 20*l.* in addition to their present rates. In fact, the taxes in Chelsea parish every of description already are so exceedingly heavy, that the most respectable part of the inhabitants are daily quitting the parish on account of them; and when at almost every third door the tax-gatherer and broker appear with their truck and instructions to distrain for taxes, surely it is not a time to call for a new Church, at any rate till the old one shows some greater signs of decay than it does at present.

On Thursday last there was another Vestry Meeting, at which also the Rev. Mr. Wellesley presided, to receive the report of a Committee, and to take into consideration the best mode of carrying into effect the Resolutions above named.

Here a Parishioner took an opportunity of making an observation on the absurdity of the 3d Resolution passed at the preceding Vestry, and made a motion to the following effect:—" That the Resolutions passed at a Vestry Meeting on the 20th of August last are null and void, and

keepers, requesting them to call a Meeting on the distressed state of the Parish. This same Rector having, not a fortnight before, at a Vestry of some local consideration, said, " That the Parishioners would find him at all times act with impartiality," I'll leave the public to judge of his " impartiality," when he even prevented the Churchwardens from doing their duty. Perhaps some might think this a stretch of authority, setting " impartiality" out of the question. Moreover he sanctioned, if he did not cause it to be inserted himself, a notice in the public Newspapers, viz. the *Sunday Advertiser* and the *Morning Advertiser*, on the 1st and 2d of June, 1817, annulling the said Meeting, although he knew it would take place, and of which I hope I may not have occasion to speak more fully hereafter. So much for the " impartiality" of the Hon. Divine.

that therefore this Meeting cannot legally proceed to erect a New Church upon such vague, imperfect, and inconsistent Resolutions, without subjecting the Committee to legal and all other expenses attending the erection of the said Church;"—when one of the Committee,—an Overseer and a Carpenter,—one who cannot possibly have any interest in the building of a New Church, made an objection to the motion on the ground of the mover not having paid the last quarter's poor rate. The " impartial" Rector took the hint instead of opposing the argument, and thus the Vestry of the 10th instant ended.

A HOUSEHOLDER OF ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.

Would not every householder be justified in refusing to pay towards the building of a New Church, in the event of the Committee persevering in error, that error having been pointed out to them? Who in the event of its being built will have to pay for it? Will not the Committee be solely answerable?

MEETING IN PALACE-YARD.

On Monday a meeting took place in Palace-yard, " to take into consideration the propriety of making a public declaration of their rights; to adopt the most effectual measures for redressing their wrongs, and to remonstrate with the Crown to remove those grievances which are now becoming insupportable." A temporary hustings was erected within a few yards of the door of Westminster-hall. It was composed of poles and boards, lashed together with ropes. From a hackney-coach which drew up to the spot, a chair was taken for the convenience of the chairman. Soon after 12 o'clock a cart arrived bearing four inscriptions, with the words " Come to the public meeting in Palace-yard, this day at 12 o'clock." About half-past twelve, Mr. Hunt, the chairman, arrived in a carriage, accompanied by his son, brother, and Dr. Watson. They were received with partial cheers. The persons at this time assembled did not exceed three or four hundred, but the crowd afterwards increased. Mr. Hunt and his friends immediately mounted the hustings, and, after some consultation with Dr. Watson and others, addressed the meeting.

He observed, that their object on the present occasion was not to petition Parliament, but to remonstrate with the Prince Regent, and to call upon him to assist them in obtaining their right of voting for members to represent them in the House of Commons. Although he had nothing to do with calling this meeting, he by no means wished to shrink from any responsibility which might attach to those who had called it, inasmuch as he was fully aware of every thing which was to be done. Petitions signed by a million and a half of the subjects of this realm had been sent to the late House of Commons, but their petitions had been treated with neglect. In this state of things, it was their determination not to petition the new House of Commons, but to appeal boldly, and in a dignified tone, to the Prince Regent himself, to restore to them those rights which they were entitled to enjoy before they were called upon to fight the battles of their country, to pay the taxes, or to support the Government; and to restore to them the right of voting for those who were to impose their burdens upon them. Mr. Hunt concluded by calling upon the meeting to conduct themselves peaceably and with good order. A declaration and resolutions would be read to them, which they might reject or approve, as they thought proper. If there were any persons disposed to offer objections to the sentiments contained in that declaration and those resolutions, he hoped they would be heard with patience.

Mr. Watson complained that some person who had pledged himself to come and deliver his sentiments upon this occasion, had not been manly enough to show his face. He had not himself been in the habit, until lately, of addressing a public assembly; but for more than 30 years he had paid no little attention to the promises of public men, to the measures of some of our greatest orators and statesmen; and he had heard promise after promise, that the day was not far off, when those liberties, for which our forefathers fought and bled, and which had been torn from us, should be restored to us. But, alas! faction had joined with the despots of Europe, not for the purpose, as they pretended, of giving happiness and liberty to Europe, but to further enslave them. It was not alone the loss of money that had been sustained by the operations of the boroughmongering

faction, nor was it money that would make recompense or retribution, but there were those who had lost wives, fathers, mothers, children, and almost every kindred tie, by the operations of a spendthrift ministry. Every domestic comfort had been invaded; wives had famished for want; children had died from disease; and others had been visited by famine; and a son or brother had been taken from a death-bed by the effects of the law; and an almost general deprivation of all human happiness had been effected by the operations of the law; indeed there seemed to be a conspiracy against the happiness of Englishmen—(Applause)—He had seen the miseries of his fellow-countrymen in their darkest colours. He had also visited the manufacturing part of the community, and their miseries were indescribable, all occasioned by the boroughmongers. In some of those places they worked from four in the morning to eight at night. He had seen sights the most miserable and loathsome—sights that would appal human nature—children of the tenderest ages had been driven from their hovels to their work, whimpering and trembling under the want of food.—(Shame, shame)—The people of this country were now, if ever, to speak the language of men. Too long had they been trifled with by Ministers and their profligate agents, who delighted in misrepresenting the sentiments and will of those for whose service they were politically created. It was now for the people to say whether they would be minions to a set of abandoned men, supported by a parcel of boroughmongers, or not. The voice of individuals would not do; the prosperity of the country depended upon the voice of the million, who were now to determine whether they were to exercise their liberties, or to abandon them for ever. He was convinced that there were millions of people in England and Ireland who were determined to die rather than to submit to slavery of any kind.—(Loud applause)—If Persia, and Turkey, and the East Indies were looked to, it would be seen how many millions of slaves attended the beck of almost a single tyrant. England was approaching to this extremity, and would reach it, if the most zealous and unanimous exertions were not made. Were not the people under the control of the bayonet, and had not Ministers threatened in the public press to use the bayonet? Had they not brought forward their cannon against the liberties of mankind?—(Applause)—But whom were they setting up against the people, by calling in the aid of the military? Father against son, brother against brother. Those who should never be employed except against a foreign enemy, were thus forced into a bloody contention with those who were nearest to their hearts.—(Loud applause.)—Mr. Watson then proceeded to read the declaration. It was followed by resolutions, which objected to the present constitution of the House of Commons, insisted on the right of Universal Suffrage, condemned the existence of a standing army, pointed out the propriety of substituting the ancient civil force for a military one, and the reliance for our defence from invasion rather upon a militia drawn from the great body of the people than upon a regular force. They condemned the conduct of Ministers in the employment of spies and the passing of the Corn Bill, which was stated to be a vile conspiracy between the great landholders and the Ministers to extort an immense portion of taxes from the poor. The resolutions lastly condemned the encouragement given to the Bank of England in the unlimited issue of their paper.

There was now and then a slight interruption, and one man in the crowd cried out "*false*." Mr. Hunt said, that as the myrmidons of Government were ready to pounce upon any in the assembly who appeared warm, it would be advisable to restrain the natural feelings upon such an occasion. All the resolutions in the declaration were then carried, and Mr. Hunt said they would, no doubt, appear in the public papers, with the comments of the hirelings of Ministers. Mr. Hunt then said, that a remonstrance to the Prince Regent would be proposed, which was couched in language such as a free people should use to their sovereign.

A penny subscription for furthering the objects of the meeting was proposed by Mr. Watson and carried. Mr. Hunt was nominated to present the remonstrance, and the meeting adjourned peaceably.

Mr. Hunt, after the meeting on Monday, went to the Office of the Home Secretary, whither a large number followed him. He entered alone, and was immediately introduced to Lord Sidmouth, to whom he delivered the Remonstrance. Mr. Hunt then returned to the persons who waited for him, and stated that Lord Sidmouth had promised to give them an answer in a few days. The crowd then dispersed.

Mr. Hunt afterwards received the following letter:—

Whitehall, Sept. 8.

SIR,—Lord Sidmouth has directed me to inform you, that as the paper containing the Declaration and Remonstrance, addressed to the Prince Regent, which you put into his Lordship's hands yesterday, purports by the description therein given of it, to contain the Declaration and Remonstrance of the inhabitants of the Cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, and as this description is evidently and notoriously untrue, his Lordship does not think himself at liberty to lay the same before his Royal Highness.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. Hunt, Esq., 8, Norfolk-street, Strand.

HENRY CLIVE.

MR. HUNT'S ANSWER.

8, Norfolk-street, Strand, Sept. 9.

MY LORD,—When I delivered to your Lordship the Remonstrance unanimously agreed to at the Meeting held in Palace-yard, on Monday last, addressed to the Prince Regent, you promised me that you would read it over, and if it did not contain any improper language, you would deliver it into the hands of his Royal Highness, and that you would give me an answer in the course of three days.—Late last evening I received a letter, signed Henry Clive, which states, that your Lordship had instructed him to say, that you did not think yourself at liberty to lay the same before the Prince Regent, because it purported to be "the Declaration and Remonstrance of the inhabitants of the Cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, which description was evidently and notoriously untrue."—Now, my Lord, by what means your Lordship ascertained the fact that the persons who attended the Meeting in Palace-yard were not inhabitants of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, I know not; but this I do know, that those persons who proposed and seconded "the Declaration of our manifold Grievances, and the Remonstrance against the cruel, illegal, and unconstitutional acts of the corrupt *** and *** that had been so long imposed upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent by the great and overwhelming Borough Proprietors of this Country," &c., were inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent; and I believe that almost the whole of the five or 6,000 persons at the meeting, who unanimously sanctioned the same, were also inhabitants of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent. However, as your Lordship has declined to deliver the declaration and remonstrance to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I will trouble your Lordship to return me the original document that I left with you, that I may, agreeable to the instruction of that meeting, take some other method of laying it before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

H. HUNT.

To Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday, Laurence Halloran, otherwise Gregory, Doctor in Divinity of King's College, Aberdeen, a gentleman of most respectable appearance and demeanour, and apparently about fifty years of age, was indicted for having in the month of January 1817, counterfeited a frank in the name of Sir Wm. Garrow, Knt., then a member of Parliament, and having thereby defrauded the Post-office of "ten-pence." On being called upon to plead to the indictment, the prisoner, in a firm voice, addressed the Court to the following effect:—"In the long interval of time that has elapsed since the date of the letter in question (upwards of twenty months), the death of the only person who could have established my innocence having unfortunately precluded all possibility of exculpation, and the total exhaustion of my pecuniary resources, and ruin of my circumstances, by the long confinement I have undergone, having equally deprived me of all power to engage legal advice and assistance, I feel that I have no alternative but to plead "Guilty" to the charge, and to throw myself on the clemency of the Court."

Mr. Baron GRAHAM admonished the prisoner to reflect on the conduct he was about to adopt before he decided on pleading. To which Dr. Halloran replied,—"I am most grateful for your Lordship's counsel and consideration, but standing, as I do, single, unarmed, and defenceless, against armed and powerful opponents, I am advised that it will be most prudent to decline the contest from the hopelessness of success. I beg leave, therefore, to persist in the plea of "Guilty," and to implore the commiseration of the Court."

A Solicitor, of the name of Hyatt, here offered, though not personally known to Dr. Halloran, to undertake his defence, and to engage Counsel on his behalf, but the offer was declined and the plea recorded.

[A Correspondent gives us the following account of Dr. Halloran:—The name of this unfortunate Gentleman is not unknown in the literary world. His publications, poetical and theological, amount to seventeen. He conducted a School Establishment near Exeter, upwards of twelve years, which was in the highest repute; and from which he turned out many excellent scholars, who now fill respectable situations in life. Among these may be reckoned the present Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Gifford, who was nine years his pupil, and received from him the whole of his school education. It was at Dr. Halloran's recommendation that Sir Robert's talents were devoted to the law. Dr. Halloran has also been employed many years as a Naval and Military Chaplain, in which engagements he was highly respected. He was three years and a half Chaplain and Secretary to the Earl of Northesk, with whom he was present in the Britannia at the battle of Trafalgar, on which he published a poem. He was also on terms of friendship with Lords Nelson and Collingwood, to the former of whom he had been long known. He was upwards of three years Chaplain to the Naval and Military Forces, and Rector of the public Grammar School at the Cape of Good Hope. His last engagement, as Curate and Lecturer of Broseley in Shropshire, has been a most unfortunate one; for though highly valued by the inhabitants, he was unfortunately on unfriendly terms with the Rector, Dr. Townsend Forester, to whom the counterfeited frank was addressed, and who has been the promoter of this novel prosecution, the first that has ever taken place under the statute, and which subjects the prisoner, after an active and useful life, now in the wane, to seven years transportation. Dr. H. has a large family, at present in extreme distress from this most afflicting reverse. He is confined in the Infirmary in Newgate.]

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

Wednesday morning, Mr. Hunt was brought up, to answer to a charge of assault upon Mr. Dowling.—Mr. Dowling said, that Mr. Hunt had struck him on the preceding day in St. Clement's church-yard.—On Tuesday morning, having borrowed a newspaper of Mr. Charles Clement, he called into his shop, about half-past eleven, to return it. Mr. Hunt and his son were there. Mr. Dowling laid the paper on the counter, and was retiring, when Mr. Hunt exclaimed, "Well, Mr. Spectacle Spy, are you disposed to finish my horse-whipping now?" Mr. Dowling replied, "Mr. Hunt, I wish to have no altercation with you," and was retiring, when Mr. Hunt applied to him the foulest epithets, and said he was a despicable Government spy and informer. Mr. Dowling defied him or any man on earth to prove the assertion. Mr. Hunt then said, "you got inserted in all the papers the account of your having horsewhipped me, and that I had not the spirit to resent it." Mr. Dowling said, "Upon my honour the charge is incorrect." Mr. Hunt then added, "If you did not, some of your myrmidon colleagues did; and I shall find an opportunity to give you a good thrashing," following up this threat with an invitation to go into the street then, and fight it out. Mr. Dowling said that he might execute his threat then, but that he should feel himself degraded by resorting to anything which so contemptible a fellow either said or did, at least in the way he seemed to wish; and was then quitting the shop, when Mr. Hunt followed him to the door, and repeated his invitation to a boxing-match in the street. Mr. Dowling again declined the proposed exhibition, and Mr. Hunt struck him a slight blow on the face, which knocked off his spectacles. "D—n you," continued Mr. Hunt, "will you resent that?"—"Not in the way you would wish, Mr. Hunt," replied Mr. Dowling; and even if I were disposed so far to degrade myself, the infirmity of being short-sighted would prevent me from engaging in so unequal a contest. Mr. Dowling then walked away, but returned, and obtained Mr. Hunt's address, with a view to the present proceeding.—Mr. Lydon, who was in Mr. Clement's shop when the affray took place, corroborated the statement of Mr. Dowling.—Mr. Hunt, being called on for his defence, admitted that Mr. Dowling's account was in a great measure correct, although exaggerated. The cause of this conduct, imputed to him arose out of the business which had occurred in Covent-garden. Mr. Dowling had stated that he had horse-whipped him, and it had been so stated in every paper in the kingdom; whereas, Mr. Dowling had only given him one or two blows when his back was turned. He should, however, be able to meet the case at the proper tribunal, and should prove that Mr. Lee, the High Constable, was the person who gave Mr. Dowling notice of his approach.—Mr.

Dowling.—That is not true.—Mr. Hunt added, that the irritation of his mind, from what had happened at Covent-garden, had induced him to determine to give this bully an opportunity of finishing his horsewhipping, if he thought fit, but he had, in a cowardly manner, refused to fight.—Mr. Dowling.—You knew where I was to be found, and you also knew I was ready and anxious to meet you in the only way a gentleman ought to require.—Mr. Hunt.—What! meet a Government spy, who attempted to swear away the life of Dr. Watson!—Mr. Dowling repelled this attack, and Mr. Hunt left the office, after being bound over to the Sessions, using the most abusive language towards Mr. Dowling.—Mr. Hunt said he should not traverse.

MANSTON-HOUSE.

A complaint was made by a sailor against a showman respecting a monkey, which had been exhibited at Bartholomew fair, when the sailor, going to see it, recognized the animal as his property, which he had lost at Portsmouth some time ago; the showman refused to give it up, saying that his master had bought it fairly for a pound. The parties therefore attended before the Lord Mayor and brought the monkey with them. While in the office, it seized the keeper by the nose, and expressed other signs of aversion, but held out its paws to the sailor, and moaned dismally.—His Lordship thought the only way of deciding was to leave the matter to the animal itself. The monkey was therefore put upon the table, but it was nearly fatal to him, for a large dog which had been watching for some time, made a spring at him, and but for the sailor, would probably have decided the matter without giving his Lordship any further trouble.—The Lord Mayor marked the effect of this very important adventure upon the plaintiff and defendant, and was of opinion that as the greater concern was manifested upon the part of the sailor, he was the right master.—The monkey clung about the neck of the sailor, and licked him, patted his cheeks, and caressed him in the most affectionate manner.—The Lord Mayor suggested that the parties should issue commands to the monkey.—The showman put a piece of stick in the monkey's jaw, and ordered him to shoulder arms. Instead of complying with the order, the monkey struck the keeper on the head, and then threw it in his face. The sailor then called to him, "Jack, make a salaam to his Lordship." The monkey instantly stood erect on his hind legs, raised his paws to the top of his head, and made a low bow to the Lord Mayor in the Turkish style; he then hugged the sailor as before. The disputants left the office, the monkey about the neck of the sailor.

HATTON-GARDEN.

Two Irishwomen, named Conolly and Kelly, were committed on a charge of an outrageous assault upon a poor woman named McCarthy, whom they had treated so barbarously, that the child of which she was pregnant had been killed by their violence. The woman Conolly, it appeared, was jealous of her husband with a girl living in the same house with Mrs. McCarthy, and not being able to find the guilty person, with a somewhat Irish sense of justice, assaulted and half-killed an innocent one.

SHADWELL.

An elderly man, named James Malony, was charged with maliciously cutting John Black with a cutlass. The prisoner, in the first instance, had threatened to cut off his daughter's head, but Mr. Black interfering, he had transferred his murderous attempt to him.—He was committed.

UNION-HALL.

Tuesday a young woman of decent appearance was brought to this office, charged with the following robbery:—Mr. William Manning, shopman to Mr. Sartle, Blackman-street, Borough, boot and shoe-maker, observed the prisoner at the shop of a linen-draper, opposite Mr. Sartle's, attempting to steal some cotton, but she was not able to succeed. About half an hour afterwards he observed her come to the shop door of his employer; he got behind the desk, and was able to see her without her knowing it. He saw her take a knife out of her pocket, and cut the string which tied a pair of shoes to a number of others which hung at the door; she wrapped the shoes in her handkerchief and walked away with them; he followed and secured her.—The prisoner said that distress had caused her to commit the robbery; she declared it was her first offence; she begged that she might not be sent to a prison.—Being fully committed for trial, she was put into the lock-up room at the back of the office, where she attempted to hang herself. She was found by the keeper of the prison in a most deplorable situation; she had tied one of her garters round her neck very tight. A surgeon was sent for, who came immediately from the Dispensary and bled her, and used means to restore her. She soon re-

covered, and the knife and her handkerchief and garters were taken from her. She declared that she would never live to be tried for robbery; and when the keeper locked her up again, she tried to hang herself with a handkerchief which she had concealed under her clothes; she had tied one end round her neck and the other to the bars of the window, and was going to throw herself down, when the keeper entered the prison and untied the handkerchief. Her arms were pinioned, and she was taken to Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

On Friday, *John Surridge* was brought up on suspicion of being concerned in the attack on *Thomas Cornell*, the game-keeper of *John Cater, Esq.* Mr. Cornell attended, though in a very weak state, and swore to the identity of the prisoner, who however said that he could prove that he was at home at the time of the assault. He was released on giving bail for his appearance when required.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Tuesday se'nnight an inquest was held at *Burton-upon-Trent* on the body of a child, about three years of age, whose death was occasioned by eating a quantity of the seeds of a plant called *stramonium*, or thorn-apple. The deceased and some other children had been amusing themselves with plucking off the fruit and tossing it to, or catching it, when one of the apples, which had been trod upon, discovered to the little infant the seeds it contained; she immediately put some in her mouth, and finding them rather sweet, ate a considerable quantity, in consequence of which she was taken ill in about a quarter of an hour after; and so rapid was the poison in its progress, that notwithstanding every exertion was used by the most eminent of the profession, it proved fatal in little more than eighteen hours.

An Inquisition was taken on Saturday se'nnight, in *Newgate*, on the body of *William Day*, alias *Oliver*, who cut his throat in the morning.—*William Harvey* said, he was a prisoner confined in *Newgate* for trial. On Friday afternoon *W. Day*, alias *Oliver*, the deceased, seemed very low in spirits, and some of the prisoners proceeded to talk to him. He had been committed for trial upon a charge of forgery on Tuesday afternoon. Witness succeeded in raising his spirits a little, by telling him he was in a similar situation, and with him "to hope." He saw no more of him until nearly 9 o'clock, when they were locked up together. It was proposed to watch him, as from expressions dropped, they feared he meant something not right. Witness went to bed at half-past ten, and again got up at two to relieve the others. A person named *Manning* then lay down, but the manner of the deceased induced him to stay awake. About half-past three in the morning witness heard a noise, as if the deceased was struggling in his bed, but upon going up and feeling, all appeared quiet. In a few minutes after the noise was repeated as though it proceeded from the throat. Witness, finding the noise increase, took his candle to examine, and perceived the blood upon the wall. He roused his companion *Manning*, and upon their turning the body round they discovered that his throat was cut. A razor was picked up in the bed close to the body. From the time of his commitment, the deceased has been much depressed; he wept continually, and seldom ate or drank.—It appeared from other evidence, that the deceased had been very wild in his behaviour since his commitment, and knives, &c. were in consequence kept out of his way. The razor was stolen from the box of *Manning*.—Verdict—Insanity.

An Inquisition was taken a few days ago at the *Elephant and Castle*, near *St. Pancras* workhouse, on the body of *James King*, a pauper.—*Mr. Hilditch*, assistant to *Mr. Uppom*, surgeon, of *Little College-street*, stated, that on Saturday morning, the 29th of August, the deceased was brought to the workhouse, about half-past 12, in the sedan chair. He examined him immediately, and found that he had an inflammation on the lungs—he respired with great difficulty. He ordered him to be put to bed; he had some tea given him, part of which he drank. About six o'clock the same evening he was called to attend the deceased, and on going to him, he saw that he was dying; he soon after expired, in his opinion of a mortification produced by an inflammation of the lungs and stomach.—The deceased was very weak when brought to the workhouse; he could not stand; in fact, he was in a dying state at that time.—*John Pizzy*, watchman, stated, that on Wednesday night, the 26th of August, he saw the deceased lying opposite to the house of *Mr. Crew*, plumber, in the *New-road*, about 150 yards from *St. Pancras* watch-house. He was unable to move himself, and he narrowly escaped a waggon passing over him. Witness, seeing him so unwell, got another

man to assist him to carry the deceased to the watch-house. The deceased was very feeble; he could not stand upon his legs. He had been lying about the neighbourhood of the watch-house for several months; he did not think he had been in a bed for the last six months. At night he had been frequently taken to the watch-house, and turned out next morning. The deceased told him that he had been violently beaten by some persons as he lay near *Mr. Crew's* house. *Mr. Crew* requested witness to take him to the watch-house, or remove him from where he was, as he was a nuisance to his house.—*George Squibb*, watch-house keeper of *St. Pancras*, stated, that on Thursday night, the 26th of August, the deceased was brought by the last witness to the watch-house. He was immediately put in the common room, where the prisoners are put who are charged with offences. The deceased lay on his back on the boards. On the following morning witness wrote a note to *Mr. Cater*, the overseer, who was then in attendance at the Board, and immediately received his communication, informing him that the deceased was brought into the watch-house, and was in a very bad state, and required immediate removal. The deceased was turned out of the watch-house on Friday morning, but he was unable to go away, and he was put into the common room again. He received no answer from *Mr. C.*, and, being compelled to go to the police-office, *Marlborough-street*, with prisoners, he locked the deceased in the watch-house, and no answer had arrived when he returned in the afternoon. He was informed that *Mr. Cater* had been, and said that "the man was an impostor." Witness having received his instructions from *Mr. Cater*, he was obliged to keep him in the watch-house all Friday night, and he grew worse. On Saturday, about 12 o'clock in the day, *Mr. Cater* sent the chair from the workhouse, and the deceased was then removed to the workhouse. Whilst he was in the watch-house, he had some beer and bread and butter, which he procured for him. He found that the deceased had some money in his pocket, and he purchased some beer for him with it. The deceased did not drink, he believed, any of it. The deceased had some other food, but he believed that he did not eat any of it. *Mr. Hilditch*, being re-examined, was not of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by his being so long in the watch-house, but he might have lived a day or two longer had he been put to bed directly.—A great discussion took place respecting the verdict; several jurymen blamed *Mr. Cater*, the overseer, and wished to have his name inserted with reprobation; but it was at length agreed that it was better to prefer an indictment against him, and the following verdict was recorded:—"The deceased died of a mortification in his stomach, being improperly kept in the watch-house of *St. Pancras*."

An inquest was taken on Tuesday at *Mile-end*, on the body of *Charles Grant, Esq.* of *Grove-road*.—It appeared that on Sunday week, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, the deceased was alarmed by the violent barking of a Newfoundland dog, which induced him to go into the garden, as various depredations had before been committed there. In order to walk with the greatest silence, he quitted the gravel walk and proceeded close to the garden-wall, where most unhappily, through forgetfulness, he trod on the wire of a spring-gun, which instantly went off, and lodged several bullets in his thigh; feeling himself wounded, he called out "Help, help;" his man-servant immediately came to his assistance, and with his support he reached the parlour. *Mr. Grant* laid himself upon a sofa, and directed that *Mr. Harkness*, his surgeon, should be sent for, who came and on viewing the wound, thought it expedient to send for *Sir William Blizard*. Within an hour *Sir William* arrived. Four balls were extracted, and the medical gentlemen left the deceased tranquil and free from fever. The appearances seemed favourable at first, but on Sunday it was discovered that mortification had taken place, and between twelve and one o'clock on Monday morning the deceased breathed his last.—The CORONER observed, that the mode of defending property by spring-guns had been considered by persons eminent in the law as highly exceptionable and illegal. In the present instance, however, any observations of this nature were rendered the less necessary, as the deceased had fallen the victim of his own unhappy precaution, and had been the only sufferer on the occasion. Verdict—Accidental Death.

An inquest was taken on Tuesday, at *St. Thomas's Hospital*, on the body of *J. Dowden*, of *Lewisham*.—It appeared from the evidence of several labourers, that on Wednesday last they had prepared to fall a mass of gravel by the usual method of undermining it. They and the deceased were about to go to the top for the purpose of forcing it down with iron crows. They were getting some water to carry up with them, and the deceased was

standing with his back towards the fall, a few yards from it, when, without any previous warning, by the falling of stones or by the cracking of the gravel, it fell down upon the deceased, and entirely covered him. They dug him out as quick as possible, and conveyed him to the hospital; he appeared to be dead when he arrived. Verdict—Accidental Death.

An Inquisition was taken on Tuesday night, in Whitecross-street, Cripplegate, on the body of a female, who appeared to be about 30 years of age, who died in Cripplegate watchhouse, her name unknown.—*Mr. Glossop*, of Whitecross-street, stated, that on Monday morning, about four o'clock, he was awoke by the piercing cries and groans of the deceased; he got out of bed and opened his window, and saw the deceased sitting on the step of a door at the corner of Beach-street and Whitecross-street. He called to John Kelsey, a watchman of Beach-street, and told him to pay attention to the deceased. Kelsey told him not to be officious. The deceased continued uttering dreadful screams, and sat in a double posture, complaining of a violent pain in her bowels, and requested the watchman to give her some water. Kelsey told her to be off from there, and if she wanted water she might go to the pump for it, but she must go off his beat. The deceased replied, "I have lost the use of my limbs, and require assistance; pray give me water, for my throat is parched." Kelsey was going away when he called to him, and told him that he was acting very wrong, and begged that he would pay proper attention to her. By that time a man and woman came up, and he (witness) took some water from his room and carried it (in his night-clothes) to the deceased. Kelsey swore an oath and walked away, and never returned afterwards. The Whitecross-street watchman, named Mason, came up and rendered every assistance; he helped to carry the deceased to the watch-house, where she expired immediately upon her arrival.—*Mr. Joseph Andrews* stated, that Kelsey, the watchman, said to the deceased, with an oath, "You are able to walk if you like," and wanted to get her off his beat; and said, he wanted to have no trouble with her. He and the other persons had some difficulty in restraining the watchman's violence, and preventing him from assaulting the deceased by striking her with his staff, because she did not walk off his beat.—*Mr. Longstaff*, surgeon, No 2, New Basinghall-street, stated, that he was called to attend the deceased on Monday morning about four o'clock; upon his arrival at the watch-house the deceased was quite dead. He had since opened the body, and found that she died of a bowel complaint. There was no food in her stomach: she appeared to have been a person of superior class in society.—*CORONER*—I think the conduct of Kelsey ought to be represented to the Committee of the Watch: it was not only extremely negligent, but very inhuman. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.—[*Mr. Glossop*, we need not say, has done himself honour by his conduct. He will have the pleasure too of reflecting, that an example of this kind tends to produce many others; and that many a suffering fellow-creature may owe their relief to his humane treatment of this single one.]—*Exam.*

On Thursday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, a middle-aged woman, apparently in great distress, was observed walking by the side of the river, near Battersea-bridge, and as her behaviour was such as to excite suspicion, she was watched. In a short time, thinking herself perfectly clear from observation, she threw herself in from the side of a barge. A gentleman immediately went in, and succeeded in getting her out before she had been in the water time enough to sink. The unfortunate creature was a native of Oxfordshire, and had come to town with hopes of getting employment, but failing in her expectations, and reduced nearly to starvation, she had determined on destroying herself.

Tuesday morning, a young man of respectable connections, named George Teasdale, son of Mr. T., clerk of Smithfield market, sitting at breakfast at the house of his brother, Mr. Joseph Teasdale, seized a knife from off the table, and cut his throat with it in a most horrible manner. He was conveyed immediately to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died.—An inquest was taken on Friday at the hospital on the body.—The brother of the deceased stated that for some days prior to the commission of the act, the deceased was, in his opinion, deranged in his mental faculties.—Verdict—Insanity.

Thursday morning a shocking accident occurred at Mr. J. Jones's, grinder and file-cutting-manufactory, in Castle-street, Saffron-hill. In one part of the manufactory, the business of flock-cutting is carried on by means of a powerful engine used for cutting the materials. A boy, named Sinclair, eleven years of age, whose business was to sweep away the cut flocks as they came out of the machine, without receiving orders, or having

any occasion, crept in unperceived under the large rolling cutter, and unthinkingly, as it is supposed, lifted up his head, having on a tight leather cap, the teeth of the roller laid hold of him, and pulled him into the machine, by which his head was nearly ground to pieces.

A poor cobbler, named Gore, was found hanging in his stall on Thursday morning, in Lisle-street. His wife found him suspended at an early hour. He had been considered insane for some time, and was pitifully poor.

Wednesday morning, as a gig, containing two gentlemen, a lady and a child, was passing through Holborn, it came in contact with a butcher's cart, by which it was unfortunately overturned; the parties were thrown out and much injured, and the infant so hurt, that it died in a very short time.

Monday morning, Cornell, the gamekeeper of — Cater, Esq. of Bicknell, Kent, who had rendered himself very obnoxious to poachers, walking in his master's grounds, was attacked by two fellows, who were discovered by him committing depredations. He attempted to take them into custody, when they beat and kicked him in the most inhuman manner, left him on the ground apparently dead, and decamped. The gamekeeper was found by his fellow servants, and was immediately conveyed to his master's house.

A few nights since, a man who was sleeping in a garret at the Woolpacks in Trowbridge, dreamt that he was about to be seized by the Devil, when, getting out of bed, he climbed up to a high window, at which he got out, and was immediately precipitated upon the pavement in the street, and escaped with only a few slight bruises.

The *Sine*, Captain N. Doak, sailed from this port on Monday last, for Boston, having on board 34 passengers; and on Thursday night struck on the *Platiers*, on the Welsh coast, and in about an hour the vessel went down, and 13 of the passengers were drowned; the rest of them and the crew were saved by a pilot-boat which fortunately happened to be near at the moment. Not a single article either belonging to the ship or passengers was saved. Amongst the passengers saved is a boy about 14 years of age, who has lost both his parents by this distressing event. The crew and passengers saved were afterwards put on board the *Mary and Sally*, from Salem, and arrived here on Friday. About ten o'clock on the night previous the *Sine* ran down the brig *Dash*, when three of the crew were drowned; the others (two) were saved by the *Sine*, and were on board when that vessel was wrecked.—*Liverpool paper.*

BIRTHS.

At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, Lady Sarah Murray, of a son. At Rochester, on the 5th inst. the Lady of Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, Thomas Pagan, Esq. of Ely-place, to Lady Plomer, of Snaresbrook, widow of the late Alderman Sir Wm. Plomer.

On the 11th inst., John Parker, Esq. of Broad-street, to Marianne, daughter of William Hodgson, Esq. of Aldermanbury.

On Thursday last, Mr. P. A. Taylor, of Bocking, to Catharine, second daughter of George Courtauld, Esq. late of Braintree, Essex.

On Monday, the 7th inst., John Howell, M. D. of Clifton, to Maria, only daughter of Robert Garden, Esq. of the same place.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult. Mrs. Orme, aged 81, of Newby-place, Poplar, relict of Robert Orme, Esq. Historiographer to the East India Company.

On the 3d instant, of a malignant fever, Mr. J. G. Jones, of Kingsland-road, only son of J. Jones, Esq. of Park-place, Islington.

On Friday, the 4th instant, at Kensington, in her 95th year, Mrs. Mary Gould, widow of the late Richard Gould, Esq. of Hanwell.

On the 22d of July, a man, named Joseph Mallet, in the department of Haute Vienne, aged 108. He enjoyed robust health, not having experienced any serious illness during the whole of his life. He worked laboriously every day in the occupation of agriculture.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.

POPE.

No. 545.

INDIA.

As Lord MORTA, after the fashion of new Governors of India, and indeed of Governors new or old, has lately been treating us with his exploits against the native chiefs; and as a Correspondent, who signs his own name, and begs to be understood as responsible for the truth of what he utters, has commenced a series of articles in which he proposes to elucidate the general corruption of the Indian system, it will be as well to say a few words here upon that mysterious looking subject.

It is a subject indeed very little known in its details, and for one very obvious and sufficing reason, viz. because the English power in the East has all the talk to itself. We hear nothing in England but what it pleases. Not only have the Native Powers no means of informing us of the other sides of the question, but the Anglo-Indian press is avowedly in the lowest state of slavery, being by a special ordinance under the immediate controul of government, which is therefore editor, news, and opinion all in one. What with this circumstance, the distance of the country, and the great and more immediate interests now agitating all over Europe, the people in England seldom even think of India. They are occasionally favoured with accounts of unintelligible battles and somewhat more intelligible dethronements; but except as far as national self-love inclines them to rely on their countrymen's veracity, they can have no more actual dependence on these accounts than on those of any other set of men who exclusively tell their own story under suspicious circumstances. They therefore turn speedily away, partly in doubt, and partly called off by affairs at home; and India only presents itself occasionally to their minds, as a great distant place with strange beasts and trees in it, where Brahmins meditate and Mussulmen keep seraglios,—where white people in regimentals are always fighting for some cause or other with the dark natives in vests and turbans,—and from which sallow elderly gentlemen are every now and then coming away to enjoy the large fortunes which they have acquired,—which they cannot do for the bile.

But to those who at all reflect upon the nature of our situation, government, and conduct in India, the business has long been clear enough; and the pains taken to hide it are only so many additional evidences. It is so clear indeed, that we should be ashamed to mention it, did it not possess a common nature with the very circumstances in Europe that have lately occupied our attention, and were it not highly useful now and then to get out of the bustle and confusion of detail, and look a little upon general principles and conduct. The whole history of our

proceedings in India is simply this. We originally got a footing there as traders; we encroached and encroached, and gradually quarrelled with the natives; and at last we acquired a dominion, which rendered them the inferior powers, and which will be content with nothing but reducing them altogether. That this is an usurpation is clear. A quarrel here and there may have been just; many quarrels have been the reverse; and all, in their first and remote cause, must have been so.

This is the whole secret of our Indian dominion; and it fully explains also a circumstance, the cause of which would still appear to be a secret to the wise heads in Downing-street;—we mean the obstinacy of our Indian neighbours the Chinese in refusing to let us get an inch further into *their* dominions. The Chinese have a lesson still nearer home, in our treatment of Java. If they continue to get translations of our books of travels (*which is not impossible*) they must be sometimes furnished with a third edification in the profundity of some of our literary travellers. The following is the cool and matter-of-course way in which Mr. BARNOW, apparently not an ill-natured man, speaks of the Javanese seat of empire. “It is still the residence of the Sultan, who has *ceased* to be an independent prince, having ceded his territory to the British government, and *accepted a stipend in return*.”—*Journal of an Embassy to China*, p. 22. It is to no purpose we flatter the Chinese to their faces, and think them fools behind their backs. They are a strange people certainly, especially if we are to give their visitors credit for comparative sagacity; which is not always indisputable. But unless, with a strange self-ignorance, those gentlemen rank among the intellectual qualities of nations a passion for being subjugated, they themselves must allow, internally, that the Chinese are very wise as far as concerns our endeavours to hug them closer. They know very well, that to give us a little more standing room among them, would only be to enable us to plant our foot firmer for a struggle; and in this respect, they do us the justice of thinking we should be too strong for them. They chuse to pay us the compliment at a distance. Never did their love of ceremony vindicate itself to more advantage.

But, it is argued, our empire in India is useful. We do not always respect the interests of the particular princes or people, but we respect the more desirable interests of humanity at large. We convert; we civilize; we put an end to barbarous customs; we prevent, for instance, the shocking practice of widows' burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands; we put down the ferocity of the Mussulmen conquerors who preceded us, &c. Be it so. Suppose then, for the sake of argument, that a nation superior to ourselves in point of knowledge, should come to our shores, and proceed to convert and civilize us in the same way.

“Oh,—but they could not do that!” exclaims some zealous, ministerial, orthodox, worldly, anti-catholic, anti-deistical, anti-atheistical, anti-gallican, war-vindicating, habeas-corpus-suspending, money-getting, court-hunting, care-worn or luxury-puffed, time-serving gentleman.

Oh; they could not? And *why*, pray, could they not?

"Because," (and here, to do him justice, the said gentleman looks a little strange) "because we — —we—are at the top of civilization.

Oh, you are! What, you think yourself perfect then?

No, by no means;—religion forbids that,—to say nothing of common modesty.

Well then, perfect but at the same time imperfect creature, (*aside*—Perfect ass, but imperfect man;—) this is just what the Chinese say themselves;—they are not perfect; the god Fo tells some of them the contrary, and CONFUCIUS the philosopher others; but then they think they are infinitely the betters of the fantastic, brutal, sneaking English, who come to them in the oddest-cut clothes in the world, without breeding, and for the sake of putting a little vagabond money in their pockets. But if your religion, my perfect-imperfect friend, forbids you to think so highly of yourself, what does it forbid when it says you must "not do evil that good may come?" Now the Indian conquerors avowedly do this.

Oh,—as to that,—we must not always interpret *literally*. Things must be taken, you know, as they are meant;—texts may be badly translated or misconstrued;—in those times of the world, — —in *these* times of the world — — I mean — —you see, — —they say — —we know — — Besides, even the best Christians are not perfect, and human nature is frail.

Good. But what then do you say to *Bonaparte* and his evil doings under the pretence that good might come?

Bonaparte! Oh,—I see to whom I am talking now, and so—and so — —

And so there is an end of the zealous, ministerial, orthodox, worldly, anti-catholic, anti-deistical, anti-atheistical, anti-gallican, war vindicating, habeas-corpus-suspending, money-getting, court-hunting, care-worn or luxury-puffed, time-and-text-serving gentleman.

We beg the reader's pardon; but this animal, whoever he is, would interrupt us. There he goes. Look at him. The *Courier* and *Quarterly Review* are sticking out of his pocket. The man there, to whom he takes his hat off, is the greatest rascal in England;—and now, we warrant, he will go and abuse somebody for being sincere and well-intentioned. Nay, nay; let him go.

It is impossible to get rid of this dilemma. Either our encroaching and conquering system in India, under the plea of bettering the natives, is a bad and unjustifiable one, and the writers who defend it are gross and impudent defenders of wrong; or the *same* proceedings on the part of BONAPARTE with regard to Spain and some other countries, where the Inquisition and slavery were to be rooted out, is good and justifiable, and the *same* writers are gross and hypocritical palterers with right. Nay, in either case, they are and must be hypocrites and time-servers.

We say no more on this part of the subject, though the most important of all. It is too obvious to want a comment. But we beg the reader to reflect upon it, for the sake of those systems which these very men feel it their interest to oppose with all their feebleness.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

SIR,—The details with which I have promised to furnish you on the subject of my ten years' servitude in the northern peninsula of India, I hereby commence.

In 1799, at the age of 17, I was appointed a Cadet on the Bombay establishment with about seventy Cadets of the same season. Of these there are not above twenty on the establishment, who have survived the effects of a noxious climate, and the fatigues of that hateful service on which I was engaged. In 1800, I was appointed senior Ensign of the Bombay European regiment, then engaged in the Cotiote war, where in less than ten years that regiment lost not less than twenty-five Officers out of thirty, and eight hundred men out of the full complement of one thousand. In 1801, I was promoted to be Lieutenant, and transferred to the 2d battalion, 3d native regiment, engaged on the same service. The mortality was not less than in the former corps. Here I shall beg leave to describe the nature of the Cotiote war.—A more cruel and vindictive system of proscription was never practised by the most barbarous nation towards its foe, than that which was employed by the Bombay Government towards the Rajah of the Cotiote, hitherto the staunch ally, friend, and tributary, of the Company. Those facts, with which I became acquainted, have never been presented in any shape to the public eye. Indeed the bye-laws of the company would have made it almost treason in any of their servants to have exposed the secrets of the cruel system of extirpation, pursued towards this inoffending people, who from time immemorial had led a life of primitive and pastoral simplicity, attached to their sovereign by every motive of moral and religious obligation, to a degree of enthusiasm surpassing that of any other race of men, under a monarchical government, since the world began.

The Cotiote is that part of the Malabar coast which lies between the sea-shore, and the Bella Ghaut mountains, inland from Calicut, Tillichery, and Cairaone. It is for the most part covered with jungles or forests, interspersed with fruitful vallies, and in many places with impenetrable thickets, in which the ferocious tiger and other wild beasts entrench themselves in safety from the pursuit of man. It is about forty miles in breadth and sixty in length. Its produce—pepper, rice, and vegetables. Its population, now extinct, did not originally exceed 6000 men of the cast or tribe, called *Nairs*. This warlike people, determined to perish in the cause of their oppressed sovereign. And such was the dear bought victory obtained over them, that we lost in a contest which lasted ten years nearly as many men as our victims; till hunted down like beasts of prey, this race of brave men (who had been proclaimed rebels) were at length extirpated by fire and sword from the face of the earth. Nothing now remains of this people save the country which they inhabited, and that is become a barren and uncultivated desert. The Bullum Rajah is the sovereign of another nation, bordering upon the Cotiote, which was at nearly the same time devoted to proscription and hunted down in like manner under the late General Stevenson, of the Madras cavalry.

The Cotiote war was terminated by the late Colonel Montresore, of the 80th regiment, in 1804, when, as if to throw a veil over these transactions, the Malabar coast was transferred to the Madras Government, who now occupy it.

The Cotiote Rajah had previously assisted the Company in their war with Hyder Ally, and furnished 1000 armed men, who distinguished themselves under our banners, in expelling Hyder from the possession of Cannanore. Ungrateful as the treatment this high-minded prince and people afterwards experienced from their European neighbours, to whom they supplied the whole produce of their cultivation, the task of recording their sufferings in the heart-rending scenes of cold-blooded

slaughter, which this picturesque country every where presented to our view, is nevertheless painful to me. It fell to my lot, with a detachment of Sepoys, to command at Pyche, the Rajah's capital, whence he had been expelled; not one of his subjects had remained behind, but they had taken up arms, and followed his desperate fortunes in the field. Thus was I enabled to detail those atrocities, at the relation of which Englishmen here at home must be horror-struck, and to which they can scarcely give credit: but the facts related defy contradiction, and can be attested by respectable persons, lately arrived in England, who were also engaged in that campaign.

This brave but fugitive Indian Prince was alternately attacking or retreating from the detachments in pursuit of him through the forests. Sometimes in one of these rencontres we have lost 800 men. His force being dispersed, he had taken refuge in some lone house, with not above 10 or 12 armed followers. These chose rather to be cut to pieces than surrender, and thus favoured his escape, fighting sword in hand till they fell to a man in defence of his person. This was at a time when a large reward and pardon were offered to his subjects if they would discover his retreat, in order to lead to his decapitation; otherwise no quarter was given. Their towns, houses, and fields of standing corn, were burnt down. On every rising ground and road-side, 20 or 30 bodies were seen hanging to a gibbet, and some promiscuously upon trees. The prisoners taken were either immediately so disposed of, or shot and bayoneted upon the spot; and such was the spirit of desperate resistance and despair manifested on the part of this unhappy people, that, unnatural as it may appear, they actually cut the throats of their own wives and children, in order to prevent their falling into our hands.

The Canute Nambier, and others of his nobles, having been taken prisoners, were ordered for execution. Captain J—, a brother officer and valuable friend of mine, now in England, was commanded to see that order enforced. That Gentleman, in a letter I received from him on the occasion, which does honour to the liberal sentiments of his mind, described this reluctant duty with horror and pity, though mixed with admiration at the heroic firmness of those noble Indians: They faithfully adhered to their Sovereign down to the awful moment of yielding up their lives in his cause. The offer held out to them by the British Government was, a free pardon and an ample reward, provided they would discover the Rajah's retreat. These terms were, even in their last moments, rejected with indignation. They voluntarily stretched out their hands to receive the rope, and putting it round their necks, were launched into another world, which to them afforded a nobler reward, and a brighter hope.*

G. STRACHAN.

* The next article will contain an account of the original cause of the Coticote war, and bring my narrative down to the present war with the Peishwa.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.—The review of the English troops is expected to take place immediately. The Duke of Wellington will then, about the 20th instant, set out for Aix-la-Chapelle, and remain there till the termination of the conferences. As soon as they are concluded, the departing review of the Allied Army will take place, and then every contingent will be put in route to return to their homes. The order of march is already designated, viz. the Prussian corps d'armée will march through the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and the territory of Treves; the Russian cavalry, after passing the Rhine, will traverse Germany to

proceed to Poland; the Russian infantry and artillery will embark at Dunkirk. The English troops will march successively to Calais and Boulogne, where they will embark; before their departure, they will sell their horses, and all that part of the train which has become useless to them. The Saxon corps will take the shortest road to the Rhine; the Danish and Hanoverian troops will pass through Belgium. At Sedan, the principal equipages of the Prussian corps are ordered to retrograde to the Rhine. At Cambray the officers of the English Royal Guards are disposing of their horses, and every thing in the cantonments announces the preparations for departure. The French Colonel of Engineers Baudran, and the Chef de Battalion Maurin, in concert with several English Officers of Engineers, are employed in inspecting the places occupied, in order to verify their state, previous to their being surrendered to the French Authorities.

We have received a letter from Versailles, dated the 9th instant, informing us that early on that morning the sentinels were alarmed by the discharge of a pistol; they proceeded towards the spot where the report was heard, and perceived a young man walking hastily; they advanced close to him, when he fired another pistol at his head, and instantly fell. The first pistol was charged so strong, that it burst, without doing the unfortunate man any injury; the second attempt proved fatal. One of the police authorities was sent for, to take cognizance of this tragical deed, when it was discovered that he was an Englishman, apparently about the age of twenty-two. There were found upon him thirty louis in gold, a portrait of a lady, some jewels, and several English letters, which indicate both his opulence and connexions. He died after lingering in extreme agony above an hour. This is the second suicide which has been committed in the Park of Versailles, in open day, in less than a month.

SEPT. 12.—We yesterday noticed the unhappy suicide committed in the park of Versailles. In the pockets of this young man were found nearly 600 francs in gold and silver, and a written note as follows:—"I am an Englishman by birth; I have lost my father and mother; I beg those who may find me to cause me to be interred, as I know no person at Versailles." His body was deposited at the Morgue. Some circumstances seem to indicate that his name is Fouralt.

An extraordinary crime was committed about the latter part of August at Chouilly, in the district of Epernay, by two children, one five years of age, and the other eight. They succeeded in getting into a house near their own residence, while the owners were absent, and having satisfied their appetite by eating of every thing they thought proper, they proceeded to torment an infant, eight months old, that was lying in a cradle. They first beat it with a crucifix, and then to stop its cries they filled its mouth with ashes, which they also stuffed into its eyes, and finished by thrusting the child under the grate, and covering its body with cinders. The Judge of Instruction at Epernay, immediately on learning the circumstance, repaired to the place, and caused the elder culprit to be placed in confinement.

SEPT. 13.—Yesterday his Serene Highness the Duke de Bourbon, being on a hunting party, a wild boar suddenly rushed from a thicket and passed between the legs of the horse on which the Prince was mounted. The animal took fright, and pranced about. The Duke, by considerable efforts, kept his seat for some time, but was at length dismounted, and experienced a violent fall. His Serene Highness was conveyed to Chantilly quite in a senseless state. On his arrival he was bled three times. Several bulletins were issued; the last, dated yesterday morning, at two o'clock, states, "that his Highness, having recovered himself a little, complained of having a violent head-ache." A large blister has been applied, and

hopes were entertained that a little repose would operate a favourable change in his condition.

SEPT. 14.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Berri has been for eight days past confined to her apartments. Yesterday, at two o'clock in the morning, her Royal Highness experienced considerable pain. The pains of labour soon after came on, and at six o'clock she gave birth to a Prince, who only survived two hours. At half past three his Majesty went to the Palace de l'Elysee-Bourbon to see her Royal Highness. The following bulletin was issued:—"Her Royal Highness Madame the Duchess of Berri having advanced upwards of four months in a state of pregnancy, peculiar circumstances led to the necessity of her being bled in the arm, and the use of other remedies. Notwithstanding every precaution, a miscarriage took place this morning, at six o'clock, of a male child, which survived about two hours. The situation of her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri is satisfactory."

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 8.—This morning a terrible assassination was committed, between nine and ten o'clock, in this city. A person, armed with a pistol which had a bayonet, got into the apartments of Mr. Cockerell, a very rich Englishman, who lives in the Montagne du Pari, and attempted to discharge his pistol at him; but, as it missed, he made use of his bayonet, and inflicted on his victim several dangerous if not mortal wounds. Having committed this crime, he escaped, leaving in Mr. Cockerell's room the pistol and his coat. The police are in pursuit of him: he is generally spoken of as having inhabited a lodging in a neighbouring house, and various causes are assigned for this dreadful assassination.

SEPT. 9.—The assassin of Mr. Cockerell has hitherto escaped all the exertions of the police. This individual (not a Belgian) was not induced to this crime by jealousy, as has been reported. Mr. Cockerell's situation is very alarming; for of the five wounds which he has received, two are supposed to be mortal. This Englishman enjoyed the public esteem, and the crime committed upon his person has excited in this city equal horror and indignation.

GERMANY.

AUGSBURG, SEPT. 4.—The robber who carried off the casket belonging to the Duchess of Parma has been taken into custody at Baden. It did not contain any jewels, as was at first reported, but there were papers, a pocket-book, 5,330 florins in Bank-bills, 5,352 florins in paper-money, 3,600 francs in French coin, 96 ducats, and 3 Austrian sovereigns in gold.

MANHEIM, SEPT. 6.—Some of the German papers announce that Colonel Massenbach, instead of insisting on a formal decision in the process instituted against him, had thrown himself on the clemency of the King, in consequence of hopes which were held out to him that he would be set at liberty, and that the King of Prussia would order him payment of the amount of his claims. This much, however, is certain, that M. Massenbach is still a prisoner in the fortress of Custrin, and that no public judgment has been pronounced against him.

NORTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, AUG. 15.—It is understood, that as soon as the news of Gen. Jackson's conquest of Pensacola reached Washington, the President, who was much embarrassed, summoned his Cabinet Counsellors, when the following questions were propounded, and the answers given, which are annexed:—

First.—Whether Pensacola should be retained, viewing all the

consequences that may flow from it at home and abroad?—Answer. No; it would be a declaration of war.

Second.—In the event of the captured Spanish ports being restored, should Gen. Jackson be put on his trial before a court-martial for breach of orders and unofficer-like conduct?—Answer. No; it will not appear that the General has violated the spirit of his orders, nor will his conduct be proved unofficer-like.

Third.—Shall the ports be restored, and the acts of Gen. Jackson be disavowed, at the same time justifying his motives?—Answer.—Yes; requiring of the Spaniards garrisons adequate to fulfil the requisitions of the treaty between Spain and the United States.

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 30.—On Thursday last a number of hands were at work (cutting grain) on a farm in Cumberland county. In the evening, when about finishing, a heavy cloud came up, accompanied with piercing flashes of lightning, and tremendous claps of thunder. The hands were so much appalled, that they knew not what they were about—some lost their cradles, others their rakes, all calling on God to have mercy on their souls. Two of the hands, James Murray and Mathias Venrich, were struck dead. Murray was struck on the forehead; his clothing was torn from his hat to his shoes. Venrich was struck on the back of his head; his clothing was torn off his back. Moses Kirkpatrick, jun. was knocked down, and Wm. Irvine had his elbow scarred with the same flash. Kirkpatrick and Irvine were about ten rods from the deceased. Rebecca Kirkpatrick, who was in the house, from ten to thirty rods distant, was cast on the floor. Murray has left a widow and two small children. Venrich was about 16 years of age.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

CHESTER, SEPT. 5.—Jacob Hinchcliffe, a dyer of Stockport, in this county, was indicted as implicated in the riots which took place in that town on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of July last. Mr. Gartside stated, that he employed near 300 spinners and weavers at his machinery in that town; and, in consequence of some of the persons in his employ refusing to work, he was under the necessity of sending to Burton-upon-Trent for others to supply their places, who were females, whom he lodged, on their arrival at Stockport, in his factory, going to which place they were beaten and loaded with mud by the populace, who also broke the windows of his factory, and threw stones at the magistrate, Mr. Harrison, when reading the riot act, by which a horse was knocked down. The mob attacked Mr. Gartside's carter, with a load of cotton, and beat him. The prisoner, Hinchcliffe, broke some of the windows of the factory, by throwing stones at the girls therein from Burton. Mr. Gartside had several stones thrown at himself, which struck him on the back, the stones being brought to the street by boys; and Hinchcliffe was particularly active in encouraging the singing of a song of a very inflammatory nature, accompanied by a blind fiddler, for whom he made a ring, in order that he might be surrounded by the populace, then infuriated. Mr. Gartside was compelled to withdraw those women to a house, in the neighbourhood, the window-shutters of which were afterwards pulled down, and entry into the house in part made through the windows; but further depredations were prevented by the arrival of a troop of yeomanry cavalry. At this time girls were getting from 12s. to 15s. a week, that is, those from 12 to 14 years old—the looms are worked by steam. The wages may vary as to stoppages. The weavers would have 1s. a cut more, which is half as much again as the wages they had. He gave them 2s. a cut, and they wanted 3s. He had six young men working at the looms, but it is not a man's work. Many men at three looms will get 27s. a week.

Other witnesses were called to prove that Hinchcliffe was active in the riots.

On behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Gartside was examined to show that he was a good steady workman, and worked every day during the riots, though more absent than usual at that time. He was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined 1s.

Jas. Baker, indicted for the same offence, *Guilty*. Sentence—one year's imprisonment, and 1s. fine.

Johnson, Baguley, and Drummond, were called upon to plead to two indictments; the one jointly, the other individually. Johnson and Baguley seemed inclined to be tried immediately, but as Drummond demurred, and the joint indictment must necessarily be traversed, they finally traversed them both. The bail required from these defendants was respectively 500*l.*, and two sureties, each 200*l.* They were of course remanded until the bail could be procured.

Carnarvon Sessions commenced on Sept. 4.—*J. Jones*, a drover, was tried for uttering forged notes, and notwithstanding 31 witnesses established the charge, and Mr. Glover, Inspector to the Bank of England, traced 39 notes to have been paid by the prisoner to different individuals in purchasing cattle, the Jury returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*. Next day the same prisoner was indicted for having forged notes in his possession, and the Jury again returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*.—Chief Baron RICHARDS:—"Prisoner, you have been tried for a very great offence, but the Jury, both yesterday and to-day, thought proper to bring in a verdict of—*Not Guilty*! Such a verdict, after such a mass of evidence, must be extremely prejudicial to the public interest; and, for my own part, I cannot conceive how they can answer it to their own consciences! That you are guilty is as clear as that two and two make four. However, if your conduct in future prove honest, it may be considered a fortunate circumstance; but should you ever appear again at that bar, I hope you will never meet a Jury so unjust."

Ann Staden, wife of Edward Staden, a labourer, in the employ of Messrs. Saunders, brewers, in a fit of insanity, strangled her only two children (both fine boys), one seven years of age, and the other three; after which she hung herself on the cellar door. An inquest was held on the following day by Mr. Corfe, Coroner, on the above bodies, when it was clearly proved that the unhappy woman was frequently in a very desponding way.—Verdict—*Insanity*.—Edward Staden, the husband, on opening the front door of his house, was the first to discover his eldest child, Edward, of whom he was very fond, lying a lifeless corpse on the floor of the passage. Assistance was procured, and the body was taken up stairs, when, on Staden's turning down the bed-clothes, he saw there his youngest child stretched out dead. Then, as a climax to the whole, his wife hanging in the cellar!—*Southampton paper*.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. George Harrison, of Holt, in the county of Denbigh, accompanied three friends from Wrexham to the Red Lion. He remained with them till near 9 o'clock, and, as the night was very dark, his wife, who was at the house of a neighbour, went out to fetch him home. When they arrived near the croft adjoining the Rev. Mr. Weighton's house, Mrs. Harrison (being a yard or two in advance) heard a rustling among the leaves, and turning her head towards the spot, a gun was instantly discharged about 6 yards from them, and Mr. Harrison fell. Mrs. Harrison distinctly saw the face of a man, who appeared anxious to ascertain whether he had fully finished his bloody purpose: he then fled across the field. Her screams soon brought some neighbours to her relief; and Mr. Harrison was carried into the house, and a surgeon sent for; but before he could arrive, the unfortunate man had breathed his last. On the following day, several of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood assembled, for the purpose of adopting measures for apprehending the assassin; and in consequence of some information then obtained, a man named George Thomas, (jun.) was apprehended on suspicion. A gun in his possession was examined by Col. Dod, which had recently been used. Thomas said it had not been fired since Saturday morning, at a partridge; but it was the opinion of several persons present, that it had been discharged since that time. A shot bag, also his property, was examined, and was found to contain shots similar to those extracted from the head of the deceased: he was very violent on being taken into custody. On Monday, a Coroner's Inquest sat on view of the body, and several witnesses were examined, but what took place we shall at present withhold. It adjourned at a late hour till Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Thomas has been discharged. Thus rests this mysterious case at present. The murder has excited great alarm in Holt, and Farndon. The deceased was a very honest man; and on Wednesday, at noon, his remains were interred in Farndon Church-yard, followed to the grave by a great number of people.—*Chester paper*.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at Carlton-house, the 14th September, 1818. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council was this day pleased to order, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty,

that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Friday the second day of October next, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 12th day of November following.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. Abbott, Honey-lane-market, butcher, from Sept. 19 to 22.

BANKRUPTS.

R. W. Rumford, Bartholomew-lane, stockbroker. Attorney, Mr. Leigh, Wood-street, Cheapside.
G. R. Bull, Exeter, perfumer. Attorney, Mr. Brutton, Broad-street.
C. Norton, Birmingham, builder. Attornies, Messrs. Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
W. Roach, Bristol, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
S. Simons, Hilperton, Wiltshire, hawker. Attorney, Mr. Bennett, Doctors'-commons.
J. Damm, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.
J. Moody, Paddington-street, Marylebone, livery stable-keeper. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Bland, Great Marylebone-street.
W. H. Thorne, Strutton-ground, Westminster, oilman. Attorney, Mr. Brendon, Cursitor-street.
J. Trustrum, King-street, Goswell-street, builder. Attornies, Messrs. Lee and Townshend, Three Crowns-square, Southwark.
N. Warrington, High-street, Southwark, hop-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Whitton, King's-road.
R. E. West, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, hop and seed merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Clutton and Carter, High-street, Southwark.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Brown, College Hill, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Price, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
C. H. Voight, Cheapside, factor. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Broderick, Bow Church-yard.
M. Gafney, Manchester, cotton-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Longdill and Butterfield, Gray's Inn.
J. Mead, Stone, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright. Attornies, Messrs. Rose and Slater, Gray's Inn-square.
J. Bragg, Birmingham, Warwickshire, tye-maker. Attorney, Mr. Windle, Bedford-row.
W. Jordan, Barnwood, Gloucestershire, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.
T. Mont, Cheapside, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Taylor, Smith, and Gell, New Basinghall-street.
C. Buck, Southwark, hop-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Lee, and Townshend, Three-crown-square, Southwark.
J. Bolt and G. Jones, Bath, grocers. Attorney, Mr. Highmoor, Scot's-yard.

R. S. is received.

The Editor would be glad to speak with Mr. G. R., who sent him a letter about a M.S. a few days since, and with whose address he was not made acquainted.

There are some nice lines in the poem on Music; but it is too long for insertion in a weekly paper.

Can any of our readers inform us, whether a very humorous manuscript now before us, entitled *A Lesson in Biography*, and written in ridicule of BOSWELL, is at all familiar with the public as a printed work?

We cannot insert the communication of "A Vestryman of Paddington," unless he sends us his name, as a security for the truth of his assertions.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 74½.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

The news from Paris looks a little more important than of late. It is now stated as certain that the Allied troops are about to retire from France. Their routes are even designated.—The Duke de BERRY's consort has again disappointed the hopes of his family by an infant which lived

but two hours. The regret was naturally doubled by its being a male. Another branch of the family has also been threatened with extinction in the person of the Prince de CONDE, who in hunting a wild boar near Chantilly was thrown from his frightened horse, upon which the desperate animal had turned. The bulletins announce his partial recovery, but his head had evidently been much hurt and stupified.—These casualties must be very distressing to the BOURBONS; and though no friends to that family or their pretended exclusive right to the throne, we cannot but sympathize with them on the feelings which must come home to them on such occasions. The Duke de BOURBON has no children;—the Duke and Duchess d'ANGOULEME, we believe, never had any;—the King is too old to marry;—and the Duke de BERRY's succession does not seem very promising. There are the Spanish BOURBONS, it is true; but they have nothing in common now with the family affections; and though the Queen's pregnancy is watched with an officiousness more legitimate than delicate, and is announced as being in its fifth month, the same casualties may happen. To say the truth, these exclusive intermarriages (and the BOURBONS carry them to a pitch little complimentary to their Russian and German restorers) are very likely at last to defeat their own object. They are very prejudicial to any animal race; and when carried to this obstinate pitch, first deteriorate and may ultimately extinguish it. The breed in every respect becomes mulish. These may be unpleasant truths, and coarse minds may coarsely accuse them; but any body with the least knowledge of natural history will bear them testimony, and it is very useful to know them. Princes condescend to recognise a common nature with the rest of their species in many things. It would be well for them if they found it out in this. To inform them of it is at any rate no proof of taking even a negative advantage of their ignorance; and we do not know whether, in our dislike of certain legitimate proceedings, we ought not to have held our tongues. But there is a greater want of sincerity in the world, even than of good Princes.

The *Courier* of Friday last has the following paragraph:—"We have never ceased to urge the pernicious consequences that must infallibly attend the present licentiousness of the public press. To its honest, legitimate, and powerful functions we are steady friends; nay, we could sometimes become apologists for its transitory excesses, but we are the determined adversaries of that crusade which is now waging against all order, against morals, religion, loyalty, and rank, of whatever kind, or however distinguished. We may continue to disregard the voice of reason, and the language of experience; but assuredly a day will come, when mischiefs of the most desolating kind will flow from this corrupt and pestiferous source."

It then proceeds to allude to Mr. COBBETT as one of this class of writers, leaving the reader of course to rank with it all, who differ with the said delicious *Courier*. The *Courier* professes to be "a steady friend to the honest, legitimate, and powerful functions of the press;"—yes, that is to say, to such dishonest functions as those of its brother hirelings, and their substitution of rage for power in behalf of all the illegitimate nonsense that is called legitimate.

"Nay, it would sometimes become an apologist for its transitory excesses:"—Yes, for all such excesses as those just alluded to, and for that fit of transitory excess in particular, in which the *Courier* called the Princes "Great Babies fit only to fill up ball-rooms." But it is "the determined adversary of that crusade which is now waging against morals, religion, loyalty, and rank of whatever kind and however distinguished." Ah, ha! Yes, of that counter-crusade which is waging against the crusade commenced by the faithless and foolish people who at present have their day;—that counter-crusade against morals made up of insincerity and selfishness; against religion made up of a bad opinion both of God and his creatures; against loyalty made up of a violation of all the elemental laws of society, general, particular, and constitutional;—against rank made up of mere exclusive pretension, and claiming rights for itself superior to those of all knowledge, liberty, and common justice.—The *Courier* cannot answer; and it will discover some day that it is no longer of any real use to inveigh. The meaning of this occasional piece of angry nonsense which such publications put forth, is simply this;—"Our masters govern badly and irritate the people;—we, their hirelings, write as badly, and yet are laughed at or dispised;—pray masters, put them down by main force."

Caliban. Lo, how he mocks me!—Wilt thou let him, my lord!

A Gentleman, recently returned from a tour in France and Germany, informs us that the mercantile and agricultural part of the population of Prussia and Saxony is extremely discontented. In the former, all classes, with the exception of a few noble families, are unanimous in their wish for a representative Constitution. Copies of the Proclamation of Kalitsch, and of the King's answer, to the Deputation of the States at Vienna, are met with in every house. Even the magnanimous ALEXANDER, about whose liberality we hear so much, immediately dispatched two of the Deputies of the Polish Diet, who had ventured to move for an inquiry into some Departments of the Administration, to Tobolsk, in order that they might enjoy the "free air of Siberia."—*Scotsman*.

Wednesday morning, at an early hour, Lord COCHRANE's steam-boat left the dock-yard at Rotherhithe, and dropped down the river; she has a regular complement of officers and men, the whole of which are under the command of a First Lieutenant, who it is said will, on their arrival at Chili, serve under the immediate orders of Lord COCHRANE.—(*Courier*).—This announcement is contradicted by Saturday's *Chronicle*. It is said that the steam-works are incomplete, and that they are not capable of causing the necessary action. A Correspondent in the *Courier* of Friday evening suggests the probability of this vessel, which he then supposed to have sailed, being intended to carry off NAPOLEON from St. Helena. He says it is particularly adapted for such an enterprise, as it could beat up to the rocky side of the island, which is watched by only two cutters, and having effected the desired object, might sail to windward, and by that means set at nought the pursuit of all other vessels. The writer thinks it not unlikely that JOSEPH BONAPARTE's expedition might act in concert with Lord COCHRANE.

A good-natured friend of Sir HUDSON LOWE, on learning that his Excellency had been attacked with a complaint in his bowels, at St. Helena, said, he was glad to hear it, as he did not think him susceptible of feeling in that quarter.

COMBINATION FOR ADVANCE OF WAGES.—Monday morning the whole of the excavators employed in forming the new Canal from the Regent's Park to Limehouse, refused to proceed to work unless they received an advance in their wages. Their employers resisted the demand, and an immense number were arranged along the banks of the canal at the hour of commencing business, but refused to touch either shovel or pick-axe, unless their demand was complied with.

By letters received in town on Wednesday morning, it is stated, that the weavers of Chorley have all struck for an advance of wages. From Preston we also learn, that large numbers of the same class of workmen still continue to hold out, and that parties of them were parading the streets. Deputies from their body had been sent into the adjoining towns and villages, to induce others to follow their example.

The accounts from Manchester describe that town as by no means yet restored to a state of perfect tranquillity. As was to be expected, those whom necessity compelled to resume their labour are extremely sullen and discontented. In those factories, again, in which an increase of wages has been conceded to the men, it seems they are perfectly contented, though the rise is not to the amount originally required. We have no doubt, that had such a compromise been at first proposed, it would have been joyfully accepted. Things, we believe, would sooner have been settled, had it not been for the mischievous interference of slavish journals. The masters were told, that their cause was the cause of the country; that the prosperity of its manufactures depended on their resistance; and that, if they yielded one jot, they would be ruined. This language was repeated from so many quarters, and in places, too, where one would hardly have expected to hear it, that it was no wonder the masters began to view themselves in the light of martyrs. If both parties had been left to themselves, their interests would have soon taught them how to act.—*Chronicle.*

Letters from Preston of the 16th state, that some of the weavers there had again struck, whilst others continued their labour, whereupon, the former visited the latter at their houses, and marking the work which they had in hand, gave them notice, that if they wove beyond that mark, they, the turn-outs, would come and destroy the whole. It is said, that their present rate of wages produces, with great industry, only nine shillings weekly, and that they ask no more than twelve.

The following has been communicated to us as an extract from a private letter received this morning from Manchester, dated the 17th inst.:—"We learn, that at a place called Burnley, a distance of 18 miles from Manchester, and in one of the large manufacturing districts, a very serious disturbance had that morning broke out; that the rioters had committed various acts of depredation, had pulled down the House of Correction, and that the military were called out from Manchester in order to quell the riot."—*Courier—Saturday.*

Within the last twelve months, at least 100 persons, chiefly consisting of farmers, their sons, and others, employed in agriculture, have left their residences in the neighbourhood of Abergavenny, and embarked for America.

On Thursday morning the deaf and dumb brother and eldest son of Orator HUNT went on board a vessel in the river, bound for New Orleans: their final destination is, we understand, to Shawnee Town, in the Illinois, near the residence of MORRIS BIRKBECK, Esq. where they have purchased a considerable tract of land, for the purpose of commencing agricultural pursuits, and have carried with them a large quantity of necessary husbandry implements: whether the Orator is to follow them or no, we have not learnt.—*Courier.*

CLAREMONT.—We have received a letter from W. PHILLIPS, House Steward to Prince LEOPOLD, respecting the complaint of extortion at Claremont, sent us by a person calling himself "A Resident at Esber." Mr. PHILLIPS requests that the writer of that letter will either call upon him, or explain himself more fully by letter, in order that he may "have the opportunity of attaching the blame to the proper person, and of preventing such misconduct in future;" and also to "exonerate the many unoffending persons who suffer unjustly from the present unqualified nature of the accusation."

On Wednesday a true bill was found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, against the Rev. W. F. PLATT, P. RENVOISE, S. T. STRUTWANT, J. B. MUVIN, Stephen WITHERDEN, W. BRAGG, J. G. GREENWOOD, and S. ACRES, the younger, all of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, for a conspiracy to defraud the poor-rate funds of that parish, in passing the accounts of Mr. MERCERON, who, it will be recollected, was convicted a short time since for a fraud on the parish, and thereby enabling that gentleman to pocket upwards of 900*l.* out of the poor rates, for his own private purpose in paying his Solicitor's bills, for defending certain prosecutions which had been instituted against him.

The following memoir on the subject of the fascinating power of serpents, by Major Alexander Garden, of South Carolina, was read at a meeting of the New York Historical Society, in September last:—"He attributed the phenomenon to an effluvium which the serpent voluntarily exhales at those times when it feels the desire of food, and the effluvium is of so deleterious a nature as to cause convulsions in the smaller and more sensitive animals, such as birds, mice, &c. He mentioned several instances in which men had been powerfully affected by this effluvium. He had been informed by the late Colonel Thompson, of Belleville, that whilst riding over his estate, he came suddenly upon a snake of enormous size, at which, the moment he could sufficiently collect himself, he fired. He killed the reptile, but was at the same instant assailed by an overpowering vapour, which so bewildered him that he could scarcely guide his horse home—that a deadly sickness at the stomach ensued, and a puking more violent than he had ever experienced from an emetic. He had been told by a lady, that the overseer of one of her plantations being missed, was sought for by his family, and found in a state of insensibility. On recovering, he stated that he was watching for a deer, when he heard the rattle of a snake, and that before he could remove from the threatened danger, he perceived a sickening effluvium, which deprived him instantly of sense. From John LLOYD, Esq. he had learned another case:—A negro working in his field was seen suddenly to fall, uttering a shriek; on approaching him, it was found that he had struck off the head of a very large rattlesnake, the body of which was still writhing. On recovering, he said that he had shrieked with horror on discovering the snake, and at the same instant had been overpowered by a *smell* that took away all his senses. Mr. Nathaniel Barnwell, of Beaufort, had a negro, who could, from the acuteness of his smell, at all times discover the rattle-snake, within a distance of 200 feet, when in the exercise of his fascinating power, and when traced by this sense, some object of prey was always found suffering from this influence. To these facts Major Garden added some anecdotes collected from Valliant's travels and other sources, corroborating his theory. When gorged with food the serpent is supine. It is only when under the stimulus of hunger that he exerts this fascinating faculty. The cases mentioned by Mr. Pintard, at the last meeting of the society, are among the many evidences of the existence of the power in the serpent to influence birds to approach it, maugre their dread; and the circumstances related by him do not militate with the hypothesis of Major Garden."—*Carolina Observer.*

To-morrow, being St. Matthew's day, according to annual custom, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ Church. After a sermon by the Rev. JOHN ROGERS PITMAN, A.M. they will proceed to the Great Hall at Christ's Hospital, where two Orations will be delivered—in Latin, by FREDERICK ILIFF—in English, by GEORGE BROOKES, the two senior scholars of the Grammar School.

Mr. BRAHAM, the actor, arrived at Manchester on Sunday evening, on a visit to the friends of his wife, (formerly a Miss BOLTON, the daughter of a dancing-master, of that town). He came in a coach and four, with two outriders, and servants in superb liveries. This arrival gave rise to a ludicrous mistake,—a report being immediately spread, that it was the Grand Duke MICHAEL, of Russia, and his retinue, who had come to honour the town with a visit, to inspect its manufactories, &c.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

THE QUEEN.—Notwithstanding the apparent sameness in the official bulletins, we have every reason to believe, that the excessive debility to which her MAJESTY has been reduced is now almost daily increasing; and although some palliation of the more violent symptoms is occasionally produced by the application of anodynes, and her strength be, in some degree, supported by cordial medicines, yet from the pain she suffers, on the slightest motion, there is, we apprehend, but little doubt but her malady (which latterly has manifested *hydrops*, in all its varieties) proceeds from an unusual state of the *viscera*; and this, at her MAJESTY's advanced age, precludes, we fear, entirely, all hope of her restoration. A crisis, therefore, and that at no very distant date, is certainly to be apprehended.—Nevertheless, by the skill of her physicians, by incessant care, and by the extraordinary means which have been resorted to, the event may possibly be procrastinated for some time, should there be no recurrence of spasm. Yet the situation of Kew is materially against this possibility; and it is to be regretted, that her MAJESTY took up her residence there in the first instance, or that she has not been earlier removed. Damp and marshy situations are, in many constitutions, sufficient of themselves to produce *hydrops*; and a warm dry air is almost indispensable for its cure, even in youthful cases; but the house in which her MAJESTY resides is situated on the low grounds; within a hundred yards of the Thames; and, during fourteen hours out of twenty-four, is enveloped in the autumnal exhalations of the river: to increase the evil too; the very chamber in which she is confined is at the back of the house, and its windows, with only the intervention of a single row of elms, open directly upon the water.—*Courier—Wednesday.*

Soon after the Princesses and Sir H. HALFORD had retired to rest on Wednesday night, her MAJESTY became very restless. She appeared to suffer great pain, accompanied by an alarming difficulty of respiration. Sir H. HALFORD was immediately called, and fresh medicines were administered, but with very little effect, and her MAJESTY passed the night without sleep. In the morning of Thursday, the Princesses rose early, and visited their afflicted parent; and Sir F. MILLMAN arriving from Pinner about eight o'clock, he and Sir H. HALFORD had an immediate conference. Her MAJESTY continued in the same state throughout the whole of the day, with little or no variation, and took scarcely any refreshment.

The following is the official bulletin of Friday:—

The QUEEN has had a very bad night, and her MAJESTY continues very much indisposed this morning.

Throughout the whole of Thursday night her MAJESTY suffered much from spasmodic affections of the stomach and *viscera*, which, though not quite so violent as they have been at some former periods of her illness, yet, from

her increased debility, distressed her exceedingly, and she passed another restless and very painful night. The Princesses did not retire to rest till after midnight, and the Physicians were up the whole of the night alternately. At nine o'clock in the morning, the Bulletin which we published yesterday was exhibited in the hall, and dispatched by expresses to all the other members of the Royal Family, and to the principal Cabinet Ministers who are in town.—Up to a late hour last night, her MAJESTY remained in the same alarming state, and was so much reduced, by the repeated attacks she had undergone; as to be at times, we understand, almost unconscious of what was passing around her.—*Courier, Saturday.*

Saturday's bulletin:—

The QUEEN had some good sleep in the latter part of the night, but her Majesty is still much indisposed.

It is confidently mentioned, that her MAJESTY is not possessed of the immense property the public give her credit for; on the contrary, it is said that her personal property almost altogether consists of Jewels. Their MAJESTIES, it is supposed, are the only instance in the United Kingdom, of a man and his wife having been married above fifty-six years, with twelve children living, the youngest of whom is forty years of age.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The British Government is essentially of the same description as those of the Continental States; it is a Government by a privileged class, only the aristocracy is better organized; more enlightened, more liberal, and, resting on a broader basis, has more sympathy with the public at large. Democracy is recognised as a principle in the Constitution, but assuredly it does not exist in any great quantity in the House of Commons, in which, as Mr. Fox observed, the voice of the people can neither put in nor keep out more than three or four Members. Even Mr. Canning admits, in one of his speeches, that the House of Commons was not meant to be the creature of the people, but, what he calls, the guardian of their interests. A Legislature thus constituted, is not, properly speaking, an organ for expressing the sense of the nation; but an organ for influencing public opinion by the authority of its deliberations, and for moulding it to the views and purposes of the Executive. The true democracy here lies in the influence of the press and of public meetings; and these operate upon the Government exactly as they do in other countries, but with rather more steadiness and effect. Nothing of consequence is yielded to the voice of the people, but from the remote dread of resistance or convulsion. The Government in all matters of importance is guided by the views and interests of the Crown and the Aristocracy. Even many of those privileges which the people hold under the letter of the law are rendered a nullity, by the overwhelming weight of aristocratic and treasury influence. We need not be surprised, therefore, that the British Government made a common cause with the old Governments of the Continent, and outdid them all in its efforts to put down democratic principles. Nor need we wonder that all the institutions of arbitrary power, and all the mummeries and delusions of the dark ages, are reviving on the Continent under British auspices. The only matter of surprise is, that our Rulers should ever have been able to persuade the people that the cause of the Continental Despots was their own.

The Government of the United States is totally distinct in its character from those we have been describing. There is in it no balancing of antagonist principles; no clashing of interests; the opinion of the majority of the population, fairly collected, is the operative principle of the government—not a check upon the motions of the executive; and the executive, so far from forming a separate power, pursuing its own interests, resisting, acting upon, and

modifying public opinion, is itself a part of the organization by which the sense of the nation is expressed. As there is neither a privileged class, the sole depositaries of power and patronage on the one hand, nor a degraded and excluded class on the other, those jealousies which exist elsewhere are done away, and with them that load of precautionary measures which have filled the old governments of Europe with abuses, and perverted every institution designed for the benefit of society, into an instrument for enslaving it. The government of the United States does not feel that its security depends on curbing the progress of the human mind, on fettering the press, on religious tests, on the preference of a particular sect. It neither dreads knowledge in the heads of the people, nor arms in their hands. New states are added, and alterations made in the representation from time to time, without any apprehension of shaking the stability of the government. America, blessed with a short genealogy, has not yet learned to set up the wisdom of her ancestors as a cover for every abuse and absurdity.—*Scotsman*.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 337.

COVENT-GARDEN.

MR. FARREN, for his second character to appear in, chose the part of *Lord Ogleby* in the *Ulandestine Marriage*, and performed it on Friday evening. We wish he would choose something less identified with former actors. *Lord Ogleby*, like *Sir Peter Teazle*, has been celebrated for the excellent hands, or rather bodies, he has gone through. He has had his old courtly shadow embodied by the first comedians of their time,—his hair perked up, his voice treble-piped, his knees tottered, his manner fastidiously regulated, his living anatomy robe-de-chambered. An actor may possibly surpass the hereditary excellences which his brethren have handed down in such characters; but he must be a great one indeed; and though Mr. FARREN shews a promising relish of a joke, and contrives to have another twinge or so of the lumbago, his performance upon the whole is not better than we have seen before. Indeed, in one great respect it is not so good; we mean, in the patrician polish for which *Lord Ogleby* is so famous. He judiciously made his voice much feebler than in *Sir Peter*; but what we feared on the other score in that character, he has realized beyond a doubt in this. He wants a higher breeding,—a delicate self-possession. His Lordship was upon the whole better represented by the late Mr. LOVEGROVE. There was a natural softness in that actor's portrait of him, a faint termination of his words, and a delicate putting forth of a white hand, which we fear are not within the more rigid grasp of Mr. FARREN's natural powers. If he must act old gentlemen, we should like to see him in something less common to the stage; but performers are apt to be rather more out in their self-knowledge than most artists; and we suspect that Mr. FARREN's talent lies hidden in a much less old and superfine napkin.

We expected to see Mrs. YATES on Monday night in *Lady Macbeth*; but the character was changed to that of *Elvira* in the quack piece of *Pizarro*,—a production every way unworthy of SHERIDAN. She is to play to-morrow as *Constance* in *King John*, when we shall be happy to pay her our respects.

DRURY-LANE.

We are very sorry we cannot compliment on their success either the gentleman or lady who have appeared here as *Romeo* and *Juliet*. They may become useful to the stage from their knowledge of it, and may be intelligent persons in other respects. It would be difficult for one of

the KEMBLE family to be otherwise. But as *Romeo* and *Juliet*, they seemed to be reading their parts rather than playing them,—and reading them too in a common-place manner. We are heartily anxious for the resuscitation of classical old Drury; but this is not the fire to put into its veins; and we should be doing it an injury to say it was. Nothing can be more erroneous than the notion that a regular system of praise or paltering can raise up what is manifestly faulty. It can no more do it, than a regular system of paltering and dispraise can put down what is manifestly good. It may delay ruin, but it shall only bring down the edifice with more haste in the end. The resentment of those who were deceived in the first instance, will join to demolish it.

The new performers in *Othello* on Wednesday night were better. We are afraid it is no good symptom in actors when they come out in parts that help to disguise them, especially their faces. Thus there is no saying how the new performer in the Moor looked and managed his countenance. The expression is absorbed in the black colour.

The jaws of darkness do devour it up.

We suspect that his looks are not remarkable for strength and variety; for he was very feeble in the passages which require no very obvious action,—which suggest nothing that compels the actor to be excited. Nay, even in the last scene where *Othello* kills his wife, and afterwards gives himself up to a torrent of passion and remorse, he took the precipitation very easily, and came down, as it were, like a staid gentleman in a round-about. But he obtained some deserved applause in the chief scene with *Iago*, especially in the alterations of emphasis on the question "What dost thou mean?" and afterwards in that noble soliloquy "Farewell, the tranquil mind," which has the effect of a lonely picture of sunset, with a plumed army far off in the distance.—This gentleman seems to understand and relish his author, though not equal to the performance of such parts of him. He will make, we doubt not, what is called a very useful and respectable actor.

The lady, we think, is a pitch higher as a performer. She is a Mrs. West from the Bath theatre,—a place which contends with Dublin in sending us good actors. She is slender though not thin, handsome, fair, and lady-like. She was very happy in some passages of the play, particularly those where she asked pardon for *Cassio*; and in her sudden rising up from a stupor and throwing herself upon *Emilia's* neck, crying out "I am innocent." But we think that after *Othello's* rude rebuffs, she ought to have let a more tremulous and doubtful spirit be seen through her returning caresses and apparent confidence. Indeed we were surprised throughout her performance with a sort of strange alternation of feeling and indifference, as if she placed her whole account with the audience in none but particularly striking passages. Something like this is a common fault on the stage; but it is a very injurious one; for the contrast is made too strong, to say nothing of the unnatural cast given to the tone of the character represented. A warm-hearted and romantic character like *Desdemona* will contrive to appear so throughout, even in her quietest moments. A great actor, like a great painter, poet, and musician, harmonizes every thing; even his contrasts. He does not shew off mere light with mere darkness, or follow up the roll of an organ with a whistle.—We augur upon the whole very well of Mrs. West, and expect to see her make a figure in the pleasanter part of sentimental plays,—that is to say, in any thing which requires a mixture of pleasant and serious without amounting to actual tragedy.

Mrs. GLOVER was very complete indeed in *Emilia*.—attentive, zealous, affectionate, and vehement without being over loud.

Whenever one of SHAKESPEARE's plays is performed, we are always tempted to cry out, "What a divine play is this!" It is worthy of remark, that *Iago*, who is the greatest rascal perhaps that SHAKESPEARE ever drew, is made up of a compound of envy, tale-bearing, and a bad opinion of his species. And yet observe this wisest of poets and of men:—he will not leave his fellow-creature without something like redemption;—for even *Iago* thinks he has been wronged.

The following Address was delivered on Saturday week on the close of the Haymarket Theatre:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have now the honour of addressing you to offer the acknowledgments of the Proprietors of this Theatre on the close of their season; and you may recollect that they assured you it should be "*a short life and a merry one*."—The first part of this promise they gave with the utmost confidence, being morally certain that their old friends, and guarantees of Covent-garden, or of Drury-lane, (if not of both), would be anxious to redeem this house's pledge of brevity before it was in any danger of being forfeited.—As to the second part of their obligation—that of producing mirth—you have exonerated them. If they have not furnished mirth themselves you certainly have brought it with you; for (bating those representations, or parts of representation, when we courted your graver attention) never was a merrier set of kind souls than our audiences of this summer. In short,—for every thing at present must be short here,—the Proprietors seem to have accomplished their ends of affording you satisfaction, even from one end of the season to the other; but how (if this system of curtailment should proceed) they are to make *both ends meet*, is a matter of too serious consideration to obtrude upon your minds at this moment.—They depote me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to entreat your acceptance of their warmest gratitude; to which allow me to add, most respectfully, the farewell tribute of the Performers. We wish you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, *a long life and a merry one*.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 9.—MR. SERGEANT LENS.

A grave aspect, mixt with austerity,
Which should be temper'd so with lenity,
That in them both he might be understood
A scourge to th' ill, a cheerer to the good.

R. Brathwaite's Time's Anatomy.

THE pains taken a few weeks ago to shew what was meant by the word *gentlemanly*, as applied to the Court of Chancery, will render it less necessary to explain what is to be understood by the word *ungentlemanly*, as applied to the Court of Common Pleas: as in the first it is not to be supposed, that all freedom of speech, or even severity of remark, is banished; so in the last, though there certainly prevails a coarseness of manner, and now and then a vulgarity of expression, it would be an error to say that the restraints which well educated men in other situations impose upon themselves are disregarded. Undoubtedly from several causes, to which reference was made in the strictures upon Mr. Sergeant BEST, the Advocates in the Common Pleas assume and are allowed a far greater degree of licence than is granted in the other Courts: their speeches are frequently more violent, and their examinations of witnesses are sometimes conducted with an excess of inconsiderateness, and even fierceness, without a parallel. It would however be extremely unfair to include all the Sergeants in this sweeping accusation, and it would be least of all just to the individual who is the subject of the present article; for a man of greater mildness of manner and general propriety of deportment was perhaps never known than Mr. Sergeant LENS. I never heard of an instance in which he had thrown off his habitual suavity, however great might have been the designed provocation: Mr. Sergeant SHEPHERD has already been excepted, and the same distinction is due to Mr. Sergeant COPLEY, but

not so much on account of his education or the gentlemanliness of his feelings, as the calculating coldness of his temperament. It is not however to be understood for a moment that Mr. Sergeant LENS wants either resolution or firmness: on the contrary, his undeviating self-possession is always sure to shew him the clear difference between right and wrong, which some in their passion confound; and when once he is convinced of the solidity of the ground on which he has taken his stand, nothing can shake him—nothing induce him to resign it.

It may seem extraordinary, that with such an example before them the Advocates should not more have profited by it; but as was said many years ago, "the leaven of ill is always more powerful than the leaven of good," and it is aided by the cautious reluctance of the Judges of the Common Pleas to interpose: besides, if Mr. Sergeant LENS be an example of undeviatingly decorous demeanour, Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN is too often an example of the contrary. As I shall not be able to devote a separate article to him, and as the examination of his character and attainments will be of some use, I shall take this opportunity of summing him up in a few sentences: they are the more fit for this place, because he will be more directly contrasted with the gentleman whose name is placed at the head of the present criticism.

It is but fair to begin with his merits; and the most prominent and useful of these are great quickness of perception, and uncommon readiness in emergencies; the next is industry, and the third an apparently deep interest in the event of the cause. It is astonishing sometimes to see of what use the latter is to him: his external anxiety, his unwillingness to give up a point most clearly against him, often has made a Jury hesitate about a question on which they would not otherwise have entertained a moment's doubt: it is aided also by an unblushing confidence which, to use a vulgar phrase, sticks at nothing, and which is most shewn when most needed, viz. when his case is good for nothing. He is a tolerably fluent speaker, not because he has a wide command of language, but because he never cares what words he employs, and those which are uppermost and first present themselves are generally the coarsest and most vulgar; such as many other men would not without reluctance, and could not without difficulty have selected. It is obvious that he has had little or no education, with the pretence of classical attainments, for he is very fond of interlarding his addresses with common-place scraps of Latin, and if without a false quantity, he is more indebted to his good luck than to his knowledge. I apprehend that he has a very slender stock of legal information, and he wants the prudence, of which men of mere quickness are often destitute, to conceal his ignorance. From what has been said, it will perhaps be inferred, that he is by no means a bad *Nisi Prius* Advocate in common cases, such as those that regard the warranty and soundness of horses or paltry assaults; but to weightier matters his strength is not equal: he is reckoned by some (and among others perhaps by himself) a man of considerable wit, and it must be admitted that he has a share of low humour, which with low people passes for metal of a higher value.

Such is Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN, whose talents have obtained him a considerable proportion of the business in the Court where he practises: there are few men who form so strong a contrast to him as Mr. Sergeant LENS, who holds quite as many briefs, but, as may be guessed, in causes involving very different questions and interests: his business is not only more respectable but more lucrative. At first sight it would not be supposed that he had the same velocity at catching a point as Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN; his countenance does not express it, and perhaps he has it not in the same degree: his face, if it be a little marked by grave lines, is far from having a harsh expression, or can

only be thought so by those who cannot distinguish between the staidness of reflection and thought, and the crabbedness of severity. When Sir V. GIBBS is on the Bench, and Mr. Sergeant LENS is at Bar, a fine opportunity is afforded of remarking the difference. Mr. Sergeant LENS looks as if he were intended for a Judge, and probably the only reason he is not so, is, that he values so highly the principles which he first adopted with caution and afterwards adhered to with firmness, that he would not accept any office which would bear even the appearance of an abandonment of them.* Notwithstanding the number of instances in which he has been opposed as an advocate to the empty flippancies of Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN, and to the peevish impetuosity of Mr. Sergeant BEST, I am not aware, as I remarked in the outset, that on any occasion his equanimity has been disturbed: much may be attributed to the goodness of his temper, and to the coolness of his judgment, but perhaps not a little to the respect which his appearance and demeanour cannot fail to excite: it strikes one as a thing impossible to offer an offence to such a man: a generous or a mean spirit would be afraid to do it; the one because he would despise himself, the other because he would be despised.

I do not place him upon a level with mere *Nisi Prius* Advocates: it is scarcely fair to institute a comparison between them; for there are few persons more distinct than an able Lawyer before a Court, and an able Counsel before a Jury; independent of the different sort of talent required on the one place and in the other, the knowledge which is necessary for each is also different: but when I say that Mr. Sergeant LENS is no match for some who consider themselves his rivals, in the low chicanery and artifices of practice, his inferiority does not arise from his ignorance of those tricks, but from his contempt and disdain of them: he will not condescend to employ them, nor will he ever give them his support when resorted to by others who may be coupled with him in the management of the cause. It should seem as if he had unluckily fallen upon evil times; as if his learning, his abilities, and his disposition were intended for an age, when the petty and despicable contrivances by which the great ends of justice are now delayed or defeated, had either not been invented or were perpetually abolished: he may truly say at the present moment, and in the present state of the practice of our Courts,

This study fits a mercenary drudge
Who aims at nothing but external trash—
Too servile and illiberal for me.

C. Marlow's *Fleustus*.

The mildness and urbanity of deportment, of which I have already spoken, belongs to him in all situations, and towards all persons: how often have the most respectable Solicitors, who mix in the best companies, and are there treated as they deserve with the utmost attention, reason to complain of the presumptuous pettishness of some upstart Barrister who has attained such a station in his profession as to

* It is not my practice to deal in private anecdotes; on the contrary I have expressly avoided them, but the following reflects so much credit upon the subject of this article, and has been so publicly stated, and still remains uncontradicted, that it cannot be supposed that I am guilty of anything like prying into secret history, or committing a breach of confidence. When the Solicitor-Generalship was last vacant, it was offered to Mr. Sergeant LENS who of course refused it, alledging that the acceptance would be inconsistent with the political opinions he had always entertained. Ministers were in want of his services, well knowing their value, and proposed, that if he would give them his legal advice, they would not require that he should sit, speak, or vote in Parliament. Mr. Sergeant LENS still adhered to his first determination, refusing thus to compromise his principles, and declaring that he would not accept the place of Solicitor-General at all, if he could not conscientiously do so on the same terms as his predecessors.

command a certain quantity of business. Sir W. GARROW was sometimes positively ferocious to them if they happened to interrupt him by any suggestion which did not meet with his concurrence, and I once saw Sir V. GIBBS inflict upon an Attorney a very sound box on the ear in open Court: the man shewed however that it was in some degree merited by his patient submission under it. *Aspericus nihil est humili cum surgit in altum* is an old but not perhaps a very elegant Latin proverb, which may be applied to many successful Advocates, but never to Mr. Sergeant LENS who behaves with equal respect towards his inferiors, his equals, or his superiors.

It remains now only for me to say a few words regarding the stile and manner of the individual before us: his mode of speaking is forcible, but its principal fault is that it is too constantly so; that it has not sufficient variety, that there is too little relief, and that his endeavour to secure attention, and to keep it up as he proceeds now and then defeats itself: his voice too is rather monotonous and heavy in its sound, which tends to increase the defect. His language is always well chosen, and shews that he a scholar and a man of general education: a vulgarism seldom or never escapes his lips, unless to answer some particular purpose, and his sentences are usually full and complete: they are perhaps somewhat too long and might be advantageously relieved by an occasional interrogation or interjection. On these accounts his stile is much better adapted to a continued legal argument, than to an address to a Jury. His action has little about it that is remarkable, but certainly nothing that is offensive.

Of his learning, I believe, no person competent to form an opinion entertains a doubt;—his talents, his acquirements, his character, and his temper, all unite to recommend him to one of the highest stations of the law: he has several times presided on the home circuit when Lord ELLENBOROUGH was absent from illness; and there are I believe few members of the profession who do not hope at no distant period to see him confirmed in the seat which hitherto he has only temporarily occupied.

AMICUS CURIE.

[No. 10, Mr. DAUNCEY.]

THE COTTON SPINNERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—As the disputes between the Cotton-spinners and their employers as to wages have become a matter of serious consequence to at least 300,000 persons, particularly in Lancashire and the adjoining counties, and as it has excited a considerable share of attention from the public at large, an attempt to place the business in its true light will, I trust, induce you to give it publicity.

But as I am going to speak of two distinct classes of persons, it may not be amiss first to notice their distinct general character; and I declare I will “nothing extenuate or set down ought in malice.” First, then, as to the employers; with very few exceptions, they are a set of men who have sprung from the cotton-shop without education or address, except so much as they have acquired by their intercourse with the little world of merchants on the exchange at Manchester; but to counterbalance that deficiency, they give you enough of appearances by an ostentatious display of elegant mansions, equipages, liveries, parks, hunters, hounds, &c. which they take care to shew off to the merchant stranger in the most pompous manner. Indeed their houses are gorgeous palaces, far surpassing in bulk and extent the neat charming retreats you see round London. There are scores of them surpassing in appearance Buckingham-house; but the chaste observer of the beauties of nature and art combined will

observe a woeful deficiency of taste. They bring up their families at the most costly schools, determined to give their offspring a double portion of what they were so deficient in themselves. Thus, with scarcely a second idea in their heads, they are literally petty monarchs, absolute and despotic, in their own particular districts; and to support all this, their whole time is occupied in contriving how to get the greatest quantity of work turned off with the least expence. What is generally understood by the word abilities is here unnecessary. The mental power of arithmetical calculation is all that they require; the steam engine and their slave drivers or overlookers will do the rest. In short, I will venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that there is a greater distance observed between the master there and the spinner, than there is between the first merchant in London and his lowest servant or the lowest artisan. Indeed there is no comparison. I know it to be a fact, that the greater part of the master spinners are as anxious to keep wages low for the purpose of keeping the spinners indigent and spiritless, (for poverty breaks the spirit in general) as for the purpose of taking the surplus to their own pockets. The master spinners are a class of men unlike all other master tradesmen in the kingdom. They are ignorant, proud, and tyrannical. What then must be the men or rather beings who are the instruments of such masters? Why, they have been for a series of years, with their wives and their families, patience itself—bondmen and bondwomen to their cruel task masters. It is in vain to insult our common understandings with the observation that such men are free; that the law protects the rich and poor alike, and that a spinner can leave his master if he does not like the wages. True; so he can; but where must he go? why to another, to be sure. Well; he goes; he is asked where did you work last; “did he discharge you?” No; we could not agree about wages. Well I shall not employ you nor any one who leaves his master in that manner. Why is this? Because there is an abominable combination existing amongst the masters, first established at Stockport in 1802, and it has since become so general, as to embrace all the great masters for a circuit of many miles round Manchester, though not the little masters: they are excluded. They are the most obnoxious beings to the great ones that can be imagined. I believe it is a greater pleasure to the lofty ones to see the name of one of those middle men in the *Gazette*, than if he received as much as he is bankrupt for; and I am sorry to say these great gormandizers of all the power, labour, and profit, in that circuit, have had too many delectable treats of that kind of late years. When the combination first took place, one of their first articles was, that no master should take on a man until he had first ascertained whether his last master had discharged him. What then is the man to do? If he goes to the parish, that grave of all independence, he is there told—We shall not relieve you; if you dispute with your master and don't support your family, we will send you to prison; so that the man is bound, by a combination of circumstances, to submit to his master. He cannot travel and get work in any town like a shoemaker or joiner; he is confined to the district. The workmen in general are an inoffensive, unassuming, set of well-informed men, though how they acquire their information is almost a mystery to me. They are docile and tractable, if not goaded too much; but this is not to be wondered at, when we consider that they are trained to work from six years old, from five in a morning to eight and nine at night. Let one of the advocates for obedience to his master take his stand in an avenue leading to a factory a little before five o'clock, and observe the squalid appearance of the little infants and their parents taken from their bed at so early an hour in all kinds of weather; let him examine the miserable pittance of food, chiefly composed of water gruel and oatcake broken into it, a little

salt, and sometimes coloured with a little milk, together with a few potatoes, and a bit of bacon or fat for dinner; would a London mechanic eat this? There they are, (and if late a few minutes, a quarter of a day is stopped in wages) locked up until night in rooms heated above the hottest days we have had this summer, and allowed no time, except three-quarters of an hour at dinner in the whole day: whatever they eat at any other time must be as they are at work. The negro slave in the West Indies, if he works under a scorching sun, has probably a little breeze of air sometimes to fan him; he has a space of ground, and time allowed to cultivate it. The English spinner slave has no enjoyment of the open atmosphere and breezes of heaven. Locked up in factories eight or ten stories high, he has no relaxation till the ponderous engine stops, and then he goes home to get refreshed for the next day; no time for sweet association with his family; they are all alike fatigued and exhausted. This is no over drawn picture: it is literally true; and I defy all the editors at Manchester to prove the contrary. I ask again, would the mechanics in the South of England submit to this?

When the spinning of cotton was in its infancy, and before those terrible machines for superseding the necessity of human labour, called steam engines, came into use, there were a great number of what were there called *little masters*; men who, with a small capital, could procure a few machines, and employ a few hands, men and boys (say to twenty or thirty), the produce of whose labour was all taken to Manchester central mart, and put into the hands of brokers (an useful and deserving set of men who are, by the overbearing monopoly of the great spinner, now almost annihilated). The brokers sold it to the merchant, by which means the master spinner was enabled to stay at home and work, and attend to his workmen. The cotton was then always given out in its raw state from the bale to the wives of the spinners at home, where they beat and cleansed it ready for the spinners in the factory. By this they could earn eight, ten, or twelve shillings a week, and cook, and attend to their families. But none are thus employed now; for all the cotton is broken up by a machine, turned by the steam engine, called a devil; so that the spinner's wives have no employment, except they go to work in the factory all day at what can be done by children for a few shillings, four or five per week. If a man then could not agree with his master, he left him, and could get employed elsewhere. A few years however changed the face of things. Steam engines came into use, to purchase which, and to erect buildings sufficient to contain them and six or seven hundred hands, required a great capital. The engine power produced a more marketable (though not a better) article than the little masters could at the same price. The consequence was their ruin in a short time; and the overgrown capitalists triumphed in their fall; for they were the only obstacle that stood between them and the complete controul of the workmen.

Various disputes then originated between the workmen and masters as to the fineness of the work, the workman being paid according to the number of hanks or yards of thread he produced from a given quantity of cotton, which was always to be proved by the overlooker, whose interest made it imperative on him to lean to his master, and call the material coarser than it was. If the workman would not submit, he must summon his employer before a magistrate; the whole of the acting magistrates in that district, with the exception of two worthy clergymen, being gentlemen who have sprung from the same source with the master cotton spinners. The employer generally contented himself with sending his overlooker to answer any such summons, thinking it beneath him to meet his servant. The magistrate's decision was generally in favour of the master, though on the statement of the overlooker only. The workman dared not appeal to the sessions on account of

the expense. I never knew in ten years more than one appeal succeed, and that was tried before a bench of independent Cheshire Gentlemen; and then, because a few other spinners had subscribed to assist the appellant in his expenses, they were all turned out of their employment next week, though at that very time there was a written article amongst the master spinners to support each other in all expenses of appeals, &c. I may say with truth, once for all, that there are many laws for the protection of the master-spinner which all militate against the independence of the workman, for whom they are no protecting enactments: or if there are, they are out of his reach on account of expence. It is false to say the master-spinners cannot give more wages on account of being undersold in a continental market. This only holds true with respect to manufactured goods; and this it is which causes the weaver's wages to be so low: but with regard to cotton yarns, there is no competition of importance. Facts speak for themselves, the Manchester warehouses are empty of yarns, and if the spinners could fill them to-morrow, they would be emptied the next day at their own price.

Take forty of the best spinners, workmen, and on an average a few years since they could have earned 40s. a week. They were satisfied and complained not. Then the masters by one trick or another contrived to reduce them; urging, that there was no demand on the continent, &c., and promising to advance again as soon as things were improved. Things are improved; they can sell any quantity at their own price; and yet when the spinners now asked an advance, they could not earn (on an average, the same forty good hands) more than 20s. a week, after deducting expenses. This is not enough even to keep them alive: if you were to see them work, you would wonder how they lived at all. They ought, according to circumstances, to have an advance of at least 60 per cent., according to what we well know the masters sell their yarns for. The spinners ought to have more than will support them for the time being; they soon wear out, are old men at fifty, and very few spinners can work after that age. Surely then they ought to be enabled to lay by a little for the time of incapacity, from that source which has caused such premature feebleness. These evils to the men have arisen from that dreadful monopoly which exists in those districts where the wealth and power are got into the hands of a few, who, in the pride of their hearts; think themselves the lords of the universe.

One thing however, Mr. Editor, you may depend upon, that the important question, whether the workmen shall be the slaves of the master-spinners, or whether they shall have fair wages and due consideration in the scale of society, will shortly be set at rest; for they receive such support from all classes of society (except the privileged class) as will enable them to hold out till the factories and machinery of the monopolists are rendered by lapse of time unfit for use.—I am, &c. H. Hopson.

I could, if you thought it worth publishing, offer some observations, shewing the cause of the destruction of the manufacturing or weaving trade in those districts, which has reduced to pauperism many thousands of worthy industrious men and families. A good weaver, who a few years since could earn 20s. a week clear, cannot now get more than 10s. if he works sixteen hours a day.

IMITATION OPIUM.

Sir,—I take the liberty of calling your attention to the following shameful imposition, which has already, I fear, caused too much mischief, and which, if not instantly checked, must inevitably produce more.—The public of late, one would imagine, have had their feelings sufficiently outraged by the substitution of poisonous ingredients for tea, but it is now attempted to injure them still more by

robbing them of those means which Providence has kindly given for the relief of suffering humanity. In the former case, a very laudable spirit was shewn in the proper quarter, which had the desired effect; let us hope some means will be adopted to bring to light the shameful conduct of those who have been palming on the medical world an imitation of that invaluable article Opium. In consequence of the high price of this drug, an imitation of it was offered to the wholesale houses at somewhat a lower charge, and, as may be expected, instantly bought and distributed: the imitation in point of colour, flavour, and smell, was so excellent as to deceive the first judges, and the druggists have unwittingly been the means of distributing it to the medical practitioners. These latter for some time past were at a loss to account for the violence of those diseases, which used to yield to the above remedy, particularly the diseases of this season, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, &c. which, it is well known, have proved particularly fatal of late, and which were attributed to the unusual heat. Be that as it may, the antidote was not so fortunate as customary, and until these few weeks, no cause could be assigned for it. The physician, whilst he was administering, as he imagined, the powerful influence of opium, was giving a substance unlike it in every respect but appearance. No doubt much of this is still remaining in the possession of apothecaries in town and country, who are quite ignorant of such an imposition, and who will be, through your means, extensively and quickly put on their guard, and thereby not only be enabled to account for the unexpected failure in its effects, but prevented from splitting on the same rock. I leave to the chemists the task of shewing of what this article is composed; my intention is only to tell of the fact of its existence. To detect it, no reliance is to be placed either on its smell, appearance when broken, or its taste; for in all these it very much resembles the genuine drug: it can only be discovered by dissolving it in spirits of wine, when it will appear muddy, and so glutinous as not to pass through the filtering paper, in consequence (as I imagine) of some mucilaginous or oily substance being used in the making. J. B.

CELEBRATION of the TRIUMPH of PURITY of ELECTION at READING.

The Electors of Reading dined together on Monday last to commemorate their triumph. The company that sat down to dinner rather exceeded 400. At half-past three, Colonel Newbury took the chair, and soon after, Sir Francis Burdett entered the hall, and was greeted with every demonstration of cordial respect. After dinner, when the healths of the King and Royal Family had been drank, the Chairman proposed—"The Members for the borough of Reading;" which toast was drank with three times three.

Mr. C. F. PALMER rose amid great applause, and returned thanks for Mr. Lefevre and himself. He hoped the confidence placed in them would be rather increased than diminished by their Parliamentary conduct. If the professions made to the people were kept, they would have a most virtuous Parliament, but that was not the case. The people had however sent a few men to Parliament to attend to their interests, and it was the business of the people to remind them of their duty. They should therefore persist in petitioning, and they would strengthen the hands of the Reformers in the House. He was proud of the name of Reformer, and he supported Reform in order to prevent a Revolution, in which the present system, unless checked, would terminate. They should not quarrel about minute definitions of Reform; it was the endeavour of their enemies to divide them. Let the same course be pursued with respect to the national cause as had been done in that town, and the same glorious result would follow.

"Sir F. Romilly and Sir Francis Burdett" was then drank with three times three amidst immense applause.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT rose, and thus addressed the meeting:—Gentlemen, it is with great satisfaction that I meet here independent men of this county and town to celebrate the triumph of their own independence over the corrupt practices, and all those

acts which are constantly used to support a system of injustice and oppression—(*Applause*)—To join with you in expressing my good opinion and confidence respecting the member you have elected, from private regard and long acquaintance, is one of the objects I had in view—(*Applause*)—But I cannot flatter Mr. Palmer or you with anticipations of great advantages from your exertions, because in the House of Commons there are few members returned by the people. I understand the general object of this meeting to be, to celebrate the triumph of the people, standing on the ground of reform, (*Loud applause*) of retrenchment and of economy, which by the long continuance of taxation occasioned by the war, a war which (whether right or wrong is beside the question) has sunk the nation in the greatest distress.—(*Applause*)—The pressure of taxation makes it now indispensable to retrench our warlike establishments: but retrenchment is not sufficient for our purpose, which is the freedom and independence of every man—(*Great applause*)—Nor would any measure of retrenchment or economy be efficient till the assembly in St. Stephen's is reformed—(*Applause*)—A reform in the House of Commons is the great fundamental one thing needful; which obtained, every thing else will become satisfactory and effectual; if not, every other attempt will by some means or other be made ineffectual—(*Applause*)—I also beg leave to thank you on behalf of my colleague; and to assure you, that he feels the honour of your notice, and of that of every honest Englishman, when their good opinion is the fruit of their reflection on public conduct and public integrity as I do—(*Very great applause*)—I give—"The Borough of Reading, and may its prosperity and independence increase."—(The Hon. Baronet sat down amid the loudest plaudits.)

The CHAIRMAN—"The Lord Lieutenant and the Magistrates of the County."

Mr. HENRY MARSH returned thanks for himself and the other Magistrates. "Our enemies allege that the object of the Reformers is to bring the Magistrates every where into derision and contempt. Nothing can be more unjust and untrue. If Magistrates perform their duty, the people are sure to respect them—(*Applause*)—but if Magistrates, instead of attending to the interests of the people, or to the dictates of justice and truth, act according to the wishes of a Secretary of State, or of the circulator of circulars, let them not complain of the people, if they are regarded with contempt and odium."—(*Shouts of applause.*)

The healths of several gentlemen who had contributed by their exertions to the election of the members were then drank with applause, after which, Sir Francis Burdett retired amid the same demonstrations of enthusiasm which welcomed his entrance. The whole assembly stood up, and spontaneously drank his health with three times three.

"The Chairman" was then proposed. Col. Newbury made his acknowledgements.

On the health of Mr. Marsh, as the seconder of Mr. Palmer's nomination, being drank, that gentleman spoke to the following effect:—"We felt zealously interested in the election of a member who should do justice to our political sentiments. I am a Reformer, and I am proud of the name as equally creditable and constitutional. We support the prerogatives of the Crown, we have no objection to the privileges of the nobility; but we will not have the people robbed of their rights and liberties by an oligarchy who plunder us of our property by an organized system of corruption, and threaten us with final loss of liberty from a large standing army—(*Very great applause*)—As diffusing sentiments incompatible with the proper care of our liberties among a large proportion of the community, as a ready instrument for despotic purposes, and as occasioning excessive taxation, our standing army was a cause of complaint and a source of alarm—(*Applause*)—But from this general subject I come to say a few words of our late contest. From the law we have had able assistance, and from medicine we have had some aid. From the Church not one assisted us. If, as our member has said, we hang together, we must hang without benefit of Clergy—(*Much laughter*)—I feel the profoundest respect for true religion, whether in the dignified sanctuary of the church, or in the humble retirement of the thatched cottage. But when religion forsakes her proper province, and lends her cloak to purposes of corruption and oppression, we cannot withhold our indignation, contempt, and abhorrence—(*Great applause*)—Mr. Weyland, however, we sent away unsuccessful. I respect his private character; but when he would be our representative, we could not admit his pretensions. Our friend, Mr. Palmer, we have elected, and we must now send him to a distant place, to a strange company, and a very dangerous atmosphere—(*Applause*)—I have lately read of a cave near Naples called *grotta del cane*, the cave of dogs, of

which the air is so noxious, that if a dog be put into it, he is at once seized with the *malaria*, or malady occasioned by foul air, and if not soon taken out, is deprived of all vitality. I cannot help comparing St. Stephen's chapel to this cave of dogs—(*Immense applause*)—There is a kind of noxious vapour there which may be called Treasury gas, and which has very generally produced a *malaria*, or destruction of all vitality of political principle—(*Shouts of applause*)—Mr. Palmer will, however, we hope, escape this foul air. We know if physical altitude can preserve him, he is in no danger—(*Laughter*)—But his moral elevation is a better security, and that is as well known to us as his height.—(*Very loud and long continued cheering.*)

Some other toasts were then drank and the meeting broke up about twelve o'clock. No meeting could be more orderly and harmonious than this one, numerous as it was.

OLD BAILEY.

The indictments for forgery of Bank of England notes were very numerous: there were no less than 38. Many of the unfortunate people pleaded guilty, either wholly, or to the minor offence of having forged notes in their possession, and few of those who were tried escaped conviction. Several of the prisoners were under twenty-four years of age. The facts brought to light by some of these trials, discover the same system of villainy as the investigation of the case of Spicer and Kelly did some time ago; that is, that the bad notes pass through many hands, and first those of wretches, who do not themselves pass them off at the shops, but sell them at a low price to other poor people (chiefly unwary youths), whom they sometimes betray to the police; and the sale of the notes is conducted with such caution, that these dealers in human blood generally escape the punishment of their crimes, while the lives of their victims are forfeited to a cruel and unjust law. These cases also shew the prodigious quantity of forged notes daily brought into circulation, the facility with which they are made, and afterwards passed, as well as the want of feeling in those persons, who have been for years prosecuting these miserable creatures, and nevertheless have not even attempted to prevent the frequent recurrence of their disgraceful and unmerited deaths.

Wm. Weller, aged 20, and George Cashman, aged 26, two men remarkably well dressed, were indicted capitally for disposing of ten forged one pound notes.

Ann Frears is a married woman; has known the prisoners since the 13th of July; went to the Coopers' Arms that day, in consequence of instructions she had received from the Solicitor to the Bank to purchase forged Bank-notes; introduced herself to Weller, and said she had got a watch to sell, for which she wanted 18s., but she understood he could let her have some *queer* notes (forged ones); he said he could. He let her have two one-pound notes for the watch. She took the notes to the Bank. Weller told her she might have forged notes at any time. On the following day she went again and purchased two one 14. notes for 16s. He said if she took ten, he would let her have them at 7s. 6d. a piece. She went again on Saturday. On this occasion she saw both Weller and Cashman; they went into the back parlour, and sat down. Cashman asked her for the money. She gave him 31. 15s. and he went to get the notes; he was gone about half an hour. During Cashman's absence, Weller asked witness if she ever wanted any 5l. notes, and said he would let her have them at 30s., and she might charge 50s. Cashman soon after came back, and delivered the notes to Weller, who gave them to the witness. Ultimately it was agreed that Weller and Cashman were to come to the Horse and Cart, in Goswell-street, to meet a friend who wanted some notes; and on the Monday morning after, she went, accompanied by Sellers, the police officer, who was introduced to her by the Bank Solicitor, to the Horse and Cart. Sellers was dressed as a countryman. After some negotiation, Sellers agreed to take four fives at 2l. a-piece, and ten ones at 9s.—Witness does not live with her husband, who is on board the hulks for passing bad notes; no promise had been made to her that, if she convicted the present prisoners, her husband should be pardoned. Witness expects to be paid for her loss of time, but looks for no other reward; she got the money to purchase the notes from Mr. Christmas, of the Bank: the money, 12l., was given to Cashman, but the notes were never delivered to Sellers or to the witness.

This evidence was corroborated by Joseph Guy and William Sellers.

Mr. Christmas, the Bank Inspector, proved receiving the notes from Mrs. Frears, and that they were all forgeries.

Cashman, in his defence, declared he never saw Mrs. Frears in his life till he saw her at Marlborough-street-office; and she then said, in the hearing of several persons, "My husband was transported last Sessions by means of a Jew in Field-lane, and I'll hang every Jew in the country if I can, for they are all related."

The Jury found a verdict of *Guilty* against both the prisoners.

On Saturday se'nnight, at the rising of the Court, Henry Hunt, who had previously attempted to make a motion, but was prevented by the proceedings before the Court, rose and stated that the Grand Jury had found a true bill against John Stoddart, Edward Quin, and Andrew Mitchell, the Proprietors and Printer of the *New Times*, for a libel upon his character, and he therefore moved that they should give him 48 hours' notice of bail; and that the principals should themselves be bound in 400*l.* each, and their bail in 200*l.* each.

The COMMON SERJEANT said, that 80*l.* themselves, and 40*l.* their bail, was the common sum in cases of libel: the object was to get the Court to grant a warrant on Saturday night, and so to hold the defendant in custody till Monday morning.

Mr. Hunt said that was not his object, but since he found he was entitled to it, he would move for the warrant. This was refused by the Court, but the application for notice of bail was granted. Upon which Mr. Hunt left the Court.

On Monday morning, when the COMMON SERJEANT entered this Court, he observed Mr. Hunt, and said, "Mr. Hunt, the motion you made on Saturday night is granted."

Mr. Hunt then requested that an augmented amount of bail should be put in.

The COMMON SERJEANT said, that unless it could be proved to be a libel, imputing to him an indictable offence, he could not require bail beyond the usual amount.

Mr. Hunt said it was calculated to provoke an extraordinary breach of the peace.

The COMMON SERJEANT said, if Mr. Hunt would leave his address, proper notice would be given him of the bail, but they could not hold a conversation an hour long with him.

Mr. Hunt then went away and procured a warrant, which he had resolved to execute *in propria persona*. He proceeded down Fleet-street for that purpose, and it is a singular coincidence, that Mr. Quin was walking towards him: whether or not he had received any information of Mr. Hunt's approach, he was observed to turn round and retire rather hastily from the grasp of his pursuer. Mr. Hunt placed the warrant in the hands of Brand, the city marshalman, with instructions to take the parties into custody immediately.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Saturday week, the Lord Mayor received intimation that a most extraordinary personage would wait upon him, with the design of making a proposal of great interest to this country. At 12 o'clock the visiter arrived. A chair was placed near the Lord Mayor, and the marshalmen were directed to conduct the gentleman to it. A man of a most venerable aspect then entered the justice-room. His head was white, and his beard, which descended and was scattered over his chest, made his appearance truly patriarchal. He had upon his head a military hat, which seemed to have witnessed innumerable campaigns. It was fantastically decorated with an old feather and pieces of riband. A belt was tied round his waist, to which was suspended a sword. Pieces of brass, which were attached to his dress in various places for the purpose of proving his rank, gave him the likeness of an aged warrior. He said that he was a native of America, and his name was Moses Osgood. He had served in the revolutionary war with the British, and had received many wounds. His age was 74. His object was to get the Lord Mayor to introduce him to the Prince Regent, in order to propose an alliance between the Princess Elizabeth and himself.—The LORD MAYOR informed him that the Princess was already married, at which intelligence he seemed much affected, but still appeared to think that he might marry some other of the Princesses. At last he gave up the idea, and requested his Lordship's assistance in procuring for him the Prince Regent's permission to take a certain number of men and utensils to work a gold mine which he said he had on his estate at home.—The LORD MAYOR reprimanded the Captain of the ship for having brought over a person in this insane condition, and ordered Osgood to be taken to the Compter, and there to be treated with the utmost attention, till means can be found of sending him back again to his own country.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An atrocious attempt was made upon the life and property of Mr. James Baker, a small farmer residing near Brentford, in the night of Friday week. Mr. Baker had retired to rest with his wife about 10 o'clock, and was awake between twelve and one by the noise of several persons on the stairs leading to his chamber. The door of his room was fastened with a spring-latch; but, before he had time to get out of bed and arm himself, it was violently burst open, and a man entered the room armed with a pitchfork, and calling to his companions to come on. Mr. Baker instantly sprung upon the villain, driving him backwards with all his force against the door, with a view to prevent those in the passage from entering. In this he succeeded, notwithstanding he received the prong of the pitchfork between the thumb and fingers of his right hand, to the depth of nearly two inches. The handle of the weapon was cut short, so as to render it more manageable; and immediately after they had closed, Mr. Baker received another thrust in the lower part of the groin, but he still contrived to keep his hold of the villain, and after a deadly struggle, they fell together against the door, the latter continually calling upon his accomplices, with horrible imprecations, to force themselves in. Mr. Baker, however, being a powerful man, prevented this, by keeping himself and the assassin close against the door, and his own foot against the headstead, which stood near it. During the first moments of this dreadful contest, Mrs. Baker was too much terrified to render any assistance to her husband; but when he fell to the ground, in the grasp of the murderer, she sprung from the bed and reached down an old spring-bayonet blunderbuss, which hung over the fire-place. Mr. Baker held out his hand for the weapon, and during the temporary relaxation of his hold in so doing, the villain gave him two other stabs in the abdomen, and with a desperate effort sprung upon his feet, and forced himself through the now partly-open door, and followed his companions, who had fled on hearing the blunderbuss mentioned. Mr. Baker was too much wounded to attempt a pursuit, and the villains escaped. The only other person in the house was a Mr. Kell. It is supposed that it was the knowledge of this circumstance which instigated the robbers to this attack, it being generally understood that Mr. Kell had a considerable sum of money by him. It is remarkable that Mr. Kell, though usually very restless in the night, was on this occasion in so deep a sleep that he heard nothing of the matter till Mr. Baker repaired to his chamber, under the impression that he should find him murdered; and this doubtless would have been the case, had the villains known the room in which he slept; but being ignorant of this, they fortunately first attempted that of Mr. Baker.

An Inquisition was taken at the Old Bailey, on the body of *Ann Maria Underwood*, aged 24 years.—Jonas Moulding deposed, that the deceased, himself, and two other young persons, went on the preceding afternoon to Piccadilly to see some friends; the deceased drank spirits very frequently, and when they returned she was very much intoxicated; she said she would go and see a Mrs. Saunders, who lived in the house of Mrs. Gahagan, in Dean's-court, Old Bailey. The deceased entered Mrs. Gahagan's house about six o'clock in the evening; Mrs. Gahagan said she should not go up stairs in that disgraceful condition, and immediately the deceased was pushed backwards through the door, her head struck against a wall, her skull was fractured, and she immediately expired.—Caroline Davies deposed, that she lived in Mrs. Gahagan's house. She saw the deceased enter the door, and walk up three stairs, for the purpose of going to Mrs. Saunders's apartment. Mrs. Gahagan met the deceased, and told her she should not go up stairs; she ordered her to leave her house, and gave her a blow; the deceased tumbled backwards down the stairs, and fell off the step of the front door, which is opposite the bottom of the stairs. The deceased did not endeavour to force herself up stairs. Mrs. Gahagan was in a great passion. The deceased and Mrs. G. were not upon friendly terms; they had had a lawsuit.—Mr. Hurlock, surgeon, proved, that the deceased died from the effect of the fracture in the skull, combined with the liquor she had drank.—Verdict—Justifiable Homicide.

Monday an Inquest was held at Mile-end New-town, on the body of *Mr. Michael May*, aged 33, of Mile-end-road. The deceased was in affluent circumstances, but had been for a length of time in bad health; he appeared lately very much disturbed in his mind; a nurse remained with him the whole of Friday se'nnight; the morning after, about ten o'clock, the deceased expressing a desire to have something to eat, the servant got him some ham; brought with it a knife and fork, and left it by the

side of the bedstead; the deceased was then sitting up in the bed. About a quarter of an hour after, the servant going to the chamber, found his master lying on the bed, which was covered with blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his head hanging over the side of the bedstead; a surgeon was procured, who pronounced him dead on his arrival. Verdict—Insanity.

On Friday se'night an inquisition was taken on the body of Sarah Williams, who hung herself at her lodgings on Thursday morning.—It appeared that some years ago the deceased married a journeyman baker, who committed some crime, for which he was transported for seven years. The deceased, in his absence, supported herself by taking in washings. Some time ago she formed a connexion with a Jew. The husband, at the expiration of his time, came home, and last week met her accidentally in Goswell-street. Having obtained employment at his trade, he thought proper to claim her from the Jew, and she went home with him. Wednesday se'night he went to his work, and returned home between eight and nine o'clock the next morning; he was surprised at finding several persons, for whom she washed, at her room-door, which was locked. He got a poker, and forced it open. She was then found suspended by a cord from the bed-post. A surgeon as called in, but he could render no assistance; the vital spark was quite extinct. The deceased, it was said, was six months advanced in pregnancy. She had been in a desponding state since her husband came home. Verdict—Insanity.

A Jury was summoned on Tuesday night to hold an inquisition on the body of Mr. Joshua Crane, painter and glazier, of New Exchange-court, Strand, at the Thatched House Tavern. A person presented himself as Coroner, and having administered the usual oath to the Jury, he accompanied them to take a view of the body. After they returned to the Jury-room, the Foreman remarked that the person who presided was so much intoxicated as to be incapable of taking the evidence, and he suspected that he was not the Coroner; or if he was, he thought he ought not to have come to take an inquest in such a situation.—The assumed Coroner, who said his name was Eustace, replied in a manner almost unintelligible, that "he came for his governor." Mr. Stirling. The Jury unanimously declared that the inquiry should not proceed, they not having been "legally sworn and impanelled by one of his Majesty's Coroners."—Thursday night the Jury re-assembled, and Mr. Stirling attended.—It appeared that on Saturday se'night last the deceased left home about half-past eight in apparently perfect health; about nine he was seen at the corner of Turnstile, in a convulsive fit; it took six men to hold him, his convulsions were so strong; he tore their clothes. After he had recovered a little, he was taken to a watch-house on Saffron-hill, and put in the usual place of security. On his way, he fell several times backwards, and it was supposed that a vessel in the head was ruptured. The deceased's wife went to the watch-house, and was informed that he was intoxicated; she told them that he never took liquor to excess, and that he must be unwell. After some time the deceased was brought out of the dark room; he was quite insensible; his wife procured a coach at five o'clock on Sunday morning, and the deceased was conveyed home.—Mrs. Crane informed the Jury that the deceased's clothes were wet through when she found him in the dark room, and she was informed that being thought to be an impostor, a bucket of water had been thrown upon him to bring him to his senses. When he arrived at home, she sent for a surgeon, who said he could not render him any assistance.—Mr. J. H. Ray, surgeon, deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased, and was of opinion that the external violence was not sufficient to cause his death. His frequently falling would produce all the external appearances.—The Foreman of the Jury then addressed the Coroner upon the impropriety of a drunken man being sent to take an inquest; he hoped such a recurrence would never take place for the Jury considered that they had been grossly insulted.—The Coroner made no reply.—Verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

About ten o'clock on Thursday morning the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge was thrown into serious alarm, by the appearance of a mad dog at Hyde Park-corner. He first snapped at horses in the Park; but at the Piccadilly gate he seized Mr. Cross, son of the game-keeper, by the leg, and making his way down on the right-hand side of the Knightsbridge-road, snapped at every person and animal he met; he fixed upon Mr. Edwards, whom he bit severely; he then attacked Mr. Richardson, of Hammer-smith, whom he fell upon most ferociously, in consequence of his determined resistance with his umbrella. This gentleman escaped without any injury to his person, although his coat and trousers were literally torn to pieces. In the mean time the dog

was pursued by a labourer, named Denford, who overtook him at the coach-stand at Sloane-street, but missing his first aim with a pitchfork, the dog flew at his ankle, and made five deep incisions. The poor man's brother extricated him, while the courageous sufferer despatched the animal. He is now in St. George's hospital, with Mr. Edwards and the boy, where they are undergoing the extraction of the bitten parts.

Wednesday morning, as T. Bulmer, Esq. merchant, of Aldersgate-street, was endeavouring to avoid a hackney-coach which was driving furiously along before the India House, his foot slipped, and he fell with his legs underneath a cart, heavily laden, which was passing at the moment, the wheel of which went over both thighs, and crushed them to pieces. He was immediately conveyed to a public-house, and medical assistance procured. He was quite senseless, but his residence having been ascertained by a card in his pocket, he was conveyed home upon a litter prepared for the purpose. The medical men said, that the amputation of both legs would be indispensable, and that even then his recovery was very doubtful.

A few days ago, Mr. Bryant, a farmer, residing at Hazlemere, went out shooting, accompanied by his son, about ten years of age. Having occasion to pass through a gate, he sent the boy forward to open it, whilst he beat about some furze bushes for game at a few yards distance with the butt end of the gun; unhappily the piece went off, and the muzzle being pointed towards the lad, the contents lodged in his body. The poor little sufferer languished a few hours and expired.

Sunday evening a man who travels round the country with a dancing bear, called at the house of Mr. Tuke, farmer, between Enfield and Edmonton, and requested a night's lodging; he was accommodated with a bed in the house, and the servant who accompanied him, was put in a loft in which the bear was. About midnight the barn door was forced open, and two men entered for the purpose of stealing corn, when Bruin, who was not much accustomed to nocturnal visitors, on one of the fellows' approach, saluted him with a most ardent though unwelcome embrace, on which his companion, finding that he was laid hold of, ran off as fast as he could. The fellow roared out most vehemently; Bruin as vehemently hugged, till at length the keeper got up out of bed, and found the affrighted wretch locked in the paws of the irritated animal, from whom he rescued him. The fellow was so much affrighted that he threw himself on his knees to his preserver, confessed his purpose, and said he thought the devil had laid wait for him to prevent his design. The keeper kept the thief in custody until the landlord, after a suitable admonition, suffered him to depart, being satisfied with the punishment he had received from the bear.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday week, Mr. George Philpot, of Bishopsgate-street without, to Miss Clarke, of Stockwell-place, Surrey.

On Thursday week, at Hackney, Mr. T. J. Wooler, to Miss Elizabeth Pratt, of Kingsland.

Last week, at Paris, the Hon. Mr. Clifford, eldest son of Lord Clifford, of Uxbridge-park, Devon, to Miss Weld, only daughter of Thomas Weld, Esq. of Lutworth-castle, Dorset.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst. in the 81st year of his age, Joseph Smith, Esq. formerly a Commander in the East India Company's Service.

On Friday morning, one of the compositors in the employ of Mr. Mansard, printer. On leaving his frame to wash his hands, he fell down to all appearance in a fit; but upon the arrival of two medical men, it was ascertained he had burst a blood vessel, and the attempts to recover him proved unavailing. His name was Johnson.

On Monday, about 12 o'clock at noon, at the Queen's Head, Great Windmill-street, Mr. Walton, broker, of Pulteney-court, near Golden-square. He came out of his house about an hour before, apparently in perfect health, walked over to Mr. Stansbury's (with whom he was extremely intimate), and conversed with Mr. S.'s daughter, when another acquaintance coming up, asked Mr. Walton to partake of a lunch at his house, and they started off together. Upon their arrival, Mr. W. entered the parlour and attempted to sit down; but a lethargic stupor seizing him, he fell forwards and expired instantaneously, without a groan or a struggle.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 561. SUNDAY, SEPT. 27. 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 546.

ARTICLE AND NO ARTICLE.

Our readers will do us the justice to acknowledge, that we very rarely indeed fail in giving them the usual article at the head of our paper; and perhaps when it is considered that it is one and the same individual that has been in the habit of furnishing the original matter in this paper for nearly ten years, through all the various feelings of health and sickness, and the love of other studies besides politics, it may be granted by those who understand human nature kindly and wisely, that he has not failed in his regularity as often as might be excused him. We think our courteous readers exclaim, in one of the few good things that may be imitated from Parliament,—“Hear! Hear!”

Dr. JOHNSON, it is true, says that an author may always write, provided he sits down to it *doggedly*. And write he certainly may; but *how* write is another question. Not that industry in general is not sufficient; but even setting aside the inclination, industry itself will not always do, as in cases for instance where the *subject* does not readily present itself, or rather where out of many subjects it is difficult to choose. A man's very industry and anxiety may then hamper him; for he may go through so many subjects, and consider them so fastidiously as he goes, that he shall reject them one after the other from mere overweighing and comparison. The *dogged* argument is very apt, we must confess, to apply to journals. There would be no excuse, for instance, for the frequent short articles in such papers as the *Courier*, if it were not, in the nature of things, to be found in their very brevity. The *Morning Post* (if it is what it used to be) is bound to be in its place at all times, like one of its namesakes in a street; the *Sun* has no reason for not shining in all weathers, as much as it does in any; and the Editor of the *Quarterly Review* would have no excuse for being behind-hand with his publication, as there is always to be found a sufficient number of better-tempered spirits, agreeable women, or promising young poets, to throw him into the requisite passion.* But in proportion as Journalists differ with these Journalists, who will deny that they become excusable?

Chance Reader. Yet after all, Mr. Examiner, what is the good of an *excuse*?

Exam. To shew the good-nature of those who accept it.

* We congratulate, most *sincerely*, our young friend JOHN KEATS on the involuntary homage that, we understand, has been paid to his undoubted genius, in an article full of groveling abuse,

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

“I, from the Orient to the drooping West, making the winds my post horse, thus do ride.—I speak of sudden deaths, of treasons, murders, plots, conspiracies,” &c.—SHAKESPEARE.

The cause and origin of that obstinate contest between the East India Company and the Nairs on the coast of Malabar, which terminated in the entire extirpation of both prince and people of that country, after a struggle of ten years, attended with a series of atrocities, the subject of my last article, may be thus collected from the concurrent testimony of the natives, as well as Europeans, who were engaged on that service.

A Gentleman of the name of Peel, lately deceased, who held the office of Collector in that district, a civilian in the Company's service (with whom I was personally unacquainted), is reported to have provoked, by his conduct towards the Rajah of the Cotiote, that oppressive system of proscription which led to the annihilation of the whole race of Nairs, with the loss of an equal number of British troops, who were employed with a view to root out and destroy, as the only means of subjugating that nation to the yoke of the East India Company.

The quarrel between Mr. Peel and the Rajah of the Cotiote is alledged to have arisen from the attempting to impose upon the Rajah an additional rate of tribute to that which he had voluntarily submitted to pay to the Company. The Rajah having remonstrated at this encroachment, Mr. Peel forgot to treat him with that respect which, as an independent prince and faithful ally of the Company, he had a right to expect from their representative, or rather their servant. The refusing to pull off his shoes, according to oriental custom, on entering the Palace, was construed into such premeditated personal contempt, that the Rajah, it is said, grasped his sword, and compelled this diplomatic agent of the Company, in terms of indignation, as he valued his life, that instant to consult his safety.

The next step after this (corresponding with the measures adopted towards our late faithful friend and ally, the Peishwa*), was to obtain possession of the Rajah's person or capital. The brave prince resolved to preserve his liberty, even at the expence of becoming a desperate fugitive, in arms against his pursuers; and the consequence was, that he and his faithful adherents, or, in other words, the whole of his subjects, were proscribed and hunted down, without quarter being given, as rebels to the power and authority of the British Government.

* A series of systematic warfare, spreading over almost the whole extent of the vast peninsula of Hindostan, has been incessantly carried on in that country before and since the year 1790; namely, the war in Mysore; in the province of Trichinopoly; the Mahratta war, which is now revived; war in the Guzerat; the Napaui war; war in Cattach; and the present war with the Peishwas Holkar and Scindia; besides various contests with the natives of India not enumerated: since it would be difficult to say at what period of their history the East India Company were not engaged in some war or other, for the purpose of subjugating, or of extirpating, the Indian nations.

The principal features of this disastrous campaign against the Niams, in confirmation of what I have already stated, were these:—The 2d battalion 3d Bombay native infantry, on ascending a steep hill, by means of a narrow defile surrounded by impenetrable jungles, and without the possibility either of retreat or change of position, were attacked by the Rajah's force, which lay in ambush to intercept them. A heavy shower of musquetry opened upon them in all directions, without their being able to discover one of the men from whom it came, or being enabled effectually to return it. The commander, Major Cameron, was killed, together with 15 officers; and except Captain Kennet and a few Sepoys, who happening to be in the rear providentially escaped, the whole battalion was destroyed. A battalion of Madras native infantry was reported to have shared a similar fate some years afterwards, and many of our detachments were occasionally attacked by surprise, and in like manner put to the sword. A still more certain and destructive enemy to our troops was the *jungle fever*, which raged in that country, and caused considerable mortality.

About 300 Niams, from famine and distress, surrendered, were taken prisoners, and confined in the fort of Cannanore. When I mounted guard there, which was every other day, these prisoners were under my charge. The whole were ordered to be marched to a distance from thence, in different divisions, for execution. *Lieutenant Loraine*, a brother officer, (deceased) with a detachment of sepoy, was ordered on that duty, and he accordingly performed the office of executioner in hanging a considerable portion of them, whom he left in that state;—a melancholy spectacle which every where presented itself throughout this country. *Lieut. Charles Brown*, European regiment, then residing in the same house with me, took charge of another division of these prisoners. His humanity induced him to disencumber them of their heavy chains, and, in neglect of duty, he suffered them intentionally to escape, and then threw himself upon the generosity of General Stevenson: and the General, instead of bringing that officer to a Court-martial, declared that his own mind was agreeably relieved from the horror he felt at this detestable mode of warfare against fellow-creatures, whose only crime, either in their own consciences or in the eyes of God and man, was a firm adherence to the cause of their lawful sovereign. Amidst all the hardships, dangers, and fatigues, which the service presented to those engaged in it, the original circumstance which produced those melancholy consequences, and which tended to blunt every feeling of humanity for the fate of these oppressed and tortured Indians, was traced to the conduct of Mr. Peel the collector; and his name was accordingly uttered with perpetual execration by his fellow-servants.

To mark the feelings even of the private soldiery of the Bombay European regiment, whose courage (at the storm of Seringapatam, and on every *forlorn hope* to which they could volunteer their services) had hitherto mocked at danger, the following anecdote alone will suffice to shew their compassion at the scenes of atrocity which they were commanded to execute towards this magnanimous, suffering, and unhappy people:—Some prisoners surrendered to a detachment of ours, by which they were brought to head-quarters then at *Cottaparamba*. The commanding

officer of the detachment was reprimanded for not causing them to be put to immediate death, agreeably to general orders. Ensign Smith, of the European regiment, with a party of Europeans, was ordered to counter-march the prisoners into an adjoining forest, there to execute the murderous blow; which decency, or rather humanity, suggested should be removed to a distance, to be witnessed by those alone who were commanded upon that horrid duty.

The prisoners, being made fast together, were distended in line by ropes, which were secured between two trees, to keep them in one position. These facts, I apprehend, are well known to officers now in England. In this posture Ensign Smith drew up his men, and ordered them to fire upon their victims. Those men, however, having some remains of christianity about them, shrunk from their military duty at the hazard of being shot themselves for disobedience. They stood appalled at the horrid deed, and declared, though they had often met the enemy in the field, yet they could not and they would not be "*guilty of murder in cold blood*;" for such was their idea upon the subject, little as men kept in their state of ignorance could be supposed to know of the merits of the question upon which these victims suffered.

Ensign Smith, who if he ever possessed Christian feelings, must have *left them at the Cape of Good Hope*, being reduced to this dilemma, determined to shew his zeal for the honour of the Company's service—"Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers." Seizing one musket after another from the hands of the men, he thus proceeded. He put the muzzle of his piece to the head of one of the wretched men, and contriving at each discharge that several should fall at one and the same fire, scattered their heads and brains in the air, until he had thus triumphantly dispatched the whole of them. He then returned to camp, and boasted the barbarous zeal which he had opposed to the supineness of his men. The result no sooner reached his brother officers, than it occasioned them, one and all, to shun his society: they gave him the name of *Hopeless* till the hour of his death, which happened a short time afterwards; and the disobedience of the soldiers on that occasion was not recorded to their prejudice.

I shall conclude this article with an act of atrocity on the part of Major Lloyd, my late commanding officer, *now no more*; which, to say the least of his acts (including those that relate to myself as well), had not the *sanction of authority*.

I need be under no difficulty on the subject of that which follows, as the facts are recorded in the proceedings of one of several Courts-martial to which the irascible disposition of this man had given rise. Major, then Captain Lloyd, 2d battalion 3d regiment N. I., was brought to trial before a general Court-martial held at *Cottaparamba*. I state the circumstances as they were related to me by Captain John M'Kenzie, European regiment, who was a member of the Court; and as the conduct and character of Major Lloyd is involved in my own appeal to the Court of Directors, he will form the subject of still further remark, always however referable to those proceedings which are upon record at the India House. And whatever rank or character in the service may be affected by my succeeding narrative, to those records I appeal for th

truth of it. The subject of investigation was this:—Capt. James Lloyd (who shortly after his return to England died, as is well known, in a state of mental derangement, and indeed his proceedings towards myself can afford no other inference than that of his being subject to derangement long before his death), was at this time in command of a military station in the Cotiote; and having retired to repose himself, upon a sofa, as is usual during the heat of the day in that oppressive climate, he was awoken by a party of *Colcars* (native troops in the employ of the Company) who were engaged in noisy rustic gambols, in a field adjoining his quarters. Under the sudden burst of anger which this circumstance produced, he instantly ordered out a Havildar's guard, and commanded them to fire upon those innocent and unsuspecting young men, who were thus carelessly diverting themselves at foot ball. Several of them were killed and wounded. He retired again to rest, and the matter might have been no more agitated or thought of, but as it rested with God and his own conscience, if it had not been for the vigilance of the Collector of that district, who conceived it his duty to report the circumstance to the Bombay Government. Nearly about the same time, Lieut. Dodd, another officer of the 3d regiment native infantry, was convicted of peculation, tyranny, and murder, whilst commanding at Sedasseghur, by laying the natives of that country under contribution, and, in order to extort money, flogging them to death. He escaped under his then sentence of death, and suddenly became commander of 5000 Mahratta horse under Holkar, by whom he afterwards was beheaded. The abandoning his capital Poonah to the then brigade of the Mahratta Colonel Dodd is made one of the grounds for deposing his Highness the Peishwa.—Vide proclamation of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

And here, as in the case of Major Lloyd, mark the indulgence shewn by those in authority in that country towards crimes committed by those in authority under them.

The charge preferred against this gentleman, and which he was called upon to answer, was simply this and no more, namely,—“For a stretch of authority, in causing certain persons to be fired upon.”

Sentence.—“The Court having maturely weighed and deliberated upon the charge preferred against the prisoner, find that he is guilty of a stretch of authority, and they sentence him to be publicly reprimanded!!”

My informant said in conclusion—“Had the charge been laid as wanton and cruel murders, in the plural number, we must have pronounced him guilty, or violated our oaths.”

G. STRACHAN.

Staple-inn, 24th Sept. 1818.

(To be continued.)

[Errata in the last letter:—For “*Cairaone*,” read *Cannanore*—“*vegetables*,” read *drugs*.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.—The following declaration has been made to the Police of Brussels, by Mr. Cockrell, the attack on whom we lately mentioned:—The assassin, on entering my chamber, said, that he came to pay the rent of

the house occupied by Madame Montaud. I observed to him, that, besides this rent, he had also to pay that of a cellar, and 14 francs which I had paid for water. On this he became insolent, and denied that I should make such a claim. I told him that it was my wish to postpone the question until the following day, that I might be enabled to send some one who could speak French to explain the affair to Madame Montaud. He then left my house, and I went out at the same time. Some minutes after Madame Montaud herself came, and inquired of a boy in my service if I were at home. On my return I found her at my door; she said she had come to pay her rent. I repeated to her what I had already said to her domestic—that I had spoken to a friend, with whom I should go on the following day to her house to explain the affair to herself. But Madame Montaud persisted in wishing to pay me the rent, otherwise she would deposit it in the hands of a notary. At the moment I had signed the receipt, the assassin again entered, saying, “You have treated me with contempt.” It is you, I replied, who are beginning again to insult me. “No, Sir,” said he, “I have been 12 years in the service of France, and you would thrust me from your house.” Saying this, he drew from his left pocket two small pistols, with one of which he fired at me. I fortunately had time to turn his arm; he then fired the other pistol, which I also had the good fortune to escape. He then struck me several times with a bayonet. The little boy who was with me fled, crying out “*a l’assassin!*” on which the assassin left me, and escaped through the street door.”

SEPT. 19.—A carriage, of which the box, the body, the harness, and the horses, are white, has excited for some days the curiosity of the Parisians. The coachman and footmen wear white hats, and are dressed in white liveries. Inside is a child, aged about ten years, dressed in white, as is also a female servant who accompanies him. A journal has announced this fact, simple in itself, and infinitely respectable in its motive; but has explained it in a very obscure manner, saying that, according to all probability, *the child was devoted to white*. On this explanation, two journals, affecting ignorance, although well knowing the meaning of the phrase, *devote* to ridicule the first journal that announced the fact, and exclaim at the revival of the *ancient superstitions*. For ourselves, we are happy to explain, at the risk of incurring the anathema of the scoffers, that a child *devoted to white*, means a child placed by its parents under the protection of the Virgin. The clothes and other white appendages which evince this species of consecration have nothing in them more surprising than the black garb and mournful draperies whereby we render homage to the memory of some cherished friend. We shall also tell them, that this public act of religion and parental love honours no less the courage than the sentiments of the parents, who do not fear to make a solemn profession of their devotion to her to whom our Kings have confided the guardianship of the realm, and to whom every year they renew the homage of their Crown.—*Journal des Debats*.

Monsieur Watson, a Scotchman by birth, who resided long at Rome, has past some time in France, on his way to London. He has had the happiness to make a literary discovery of great importance—a manuscript of the poems of Ossian, deposited by some Scotchman at the College of Douay, in the commencement of the last century. We are assured, that this manuscript agrees, in sense, with the translation of Macpherson, which is sufficient to demonstrate the authenticity of these poems, the subject of so many literary disputes.

In the course of last month, the Bishop of Dijon received the following Circular from the Minister of the Interior:—

MY LORD,—For some time past the reports of the Prefects have portrayed striking examples of the excesses to which

superstitious ideas may lead. Pretended sorceries have occasioned crimes and misdemeanors, which now occupy the tribunals, and many individuals have been sentenced to ignominious punishments. You will doubtless perceive, my Lord, that it is of the utmost importance to instruct the ignorant and credulous, and especially the peasantry. The Civil Authority is at this moment occupied in devising measures to dissipate similar errors. I request, on your part, that you will promulgate such instructions as you may deem requisite on a subject equally important to religion and public order. Receive, my Lord, the assurance of my high consideration.—The Minister Secretary of State and Interior,

(Signed) LAINE.

On the receipt of this letter, the Bishop addressed a pastoral letter to different Curates and inhabitants of the departments of the Cote d'Or, and Haute Marne, in which he congratulated them, that the errors, to which his instructions were especially applicable, did not prevail in the communes under his jurisdiction.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 20.—The foreign soldier, who, after assassinating Mr. Cockrell, disappeared, was found the day before yesterday hanging in a garden, situate on the Rampart des Moines, which he entered in the absence of the occupier. According to the report of the surgeons, he must have been dead about two days. He attempted some days before to drown himself in the Seine. This man, who was of a violent character, had been guilty of a similar crime at Lyons, where he had assassinated an officer. Thus he has only done justice upon himself.—The Duke of Richelieu is to be at Aix-la-Chapelle by the 26th of this month. The Duke of Wellington will arrive there about the same time. The conferences will commence in the beginning of October.

GERMANY.

AUGSBURG, SEPT. 13.—Some journals pretend to announce what are to be the objects of discussion at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. These articles are only founded in conjecture; but we believe we may state as follows:—The great and principal question will be, whether the Army of Occupation shall be withdrawn from France; then will come on, 1st, the disputes of Spain with the Court of Brazil, with the United States, and with the Insurgents, and the question of the intervention of the Allied Sovereigns; 2d, some complaints of the Court of Denmark against that of Stockholm, respecting the non-fulfilment of the third paragraph of the Treaty of Kiel; 3d and last, the Piracies of the Barbary Corsairs. It is said, that with respect to the second question, the conferences which took place at London on the 28th of July, and of which the minutes have been sent to the Allied Powers, will be continued after the breaking up of the Congress.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 8.—There is a great deal said here about the new division of the Russian Empire, which may lead to important consequences. It is affirmed, that the Emperor, like Dioclesian, will divide his vast empire into the North, South, and West divisions, to place in them his three brothers, with the titles of Kings (Czars), and, like Augustus, will be the supreme head of the whole. The geographical situation of Russia is well adapted to this project, which besides seems very favourable to a constitutional organization.

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, AUG. 28.—By the following Imperial Manifesto, which appeared on the 16th of July, several false reports are contradicted:—

We, Alexander I., by the Grace of God, &c., hereby make known, that the peace with Persia gives tranquillity and security

to the eastern frontiers of Russia. It was concluded at a decisive moment, at the time when the new destiny of Europe was fixed, and unanimity was crowned by victory. Since that memorable period the Powers have enjoyed the blessing of a general peace. The bonds of friendship, which were restored between Russia and Persia, have in the course of four years been drawn still closer, and are now by reciprocal and solemn embassies confirmed on a sure and lasting basis. At the same time that we notify to all our faithful subjects this happy event, which has already produced many fruits of a solid union and undisturbed repose, we order the publication of the treaty concluded with Persia in the Gulistan on the 12th of October, 1813.

Given at Petersburg, July 16, 1818.

Signed, ALEXANDER.
Counter-signed, NESSELRODE.

[Here follows the treaty, by which peace is concluded between Russia and Persia, on the basis of *status quo ad presentem*. The boundary line is described, and several districts are enumerated by name, which the Padishaw of Persia specifically recognizes as belonging to Russia.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia binds himself to support, if necessary, the succession of the son of the Schah, who may by him be nominated heir to the throne, and by the powerful assistance of the Russian Empire to prevent any foreign foe from interfering in the affairs of Persia. If, however, contests should arise between the sons of the Schah, respecting the concerns of the Persian empire, Russia will take no part therein, until invited for that purpose by the reigning Schah.—The Russian and Persian merchantmen have the right, as formerly, to sail to, and land on the opposite coasts of the Caspian sea. No ships of war, except Russian, to be allowed on the Caspian sea. All prisoners on both sides, whether prisoners of war or inhabitants, who may have been carried away, to be restored within three months after the signing of the treaty, and supplied with provisions and the means of travelling to Caraklis.—Provision is made for the respectful treatment of the Ambassadors and Consuls of both Powers, and for the reciprocal protection of the subjects of either country when in the other.—Provision is also made for the security of merchants, and facilitating commercial intercourse between the two empires.—A duty not exceeding 5 per cent. is payable on Russian goods imported into Persian towns or harbours, and the same on Persian goods conveyed to Russia.—On the arrival of merchandize on the coasts in the harbours or frontier towns, the respective contracting parties secure full freedom to the merchants in the sale of their goods, the purchase of other, or in their barter. Signed on the part of Russia by the Ambassador General Nicholas Krishchschew; and on the part of Persia by Mirza Abdulla Hassan Khan.]

EAST INDIES.

DEPOSITION OF THE PEISHWA.

[From the Bombay Gazette, March 11.]

We have been favoured with a Mahratta copy of a Proclamation, issued by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone in the Deccan, declaratory of the views of the British Government, and the policy intended to be pursued towards Bajee Row and the territories dependent on the late Government of Poona. That important document adverts, in the first instance, to the disorganized and rebellious condition of the country, on Bajee Row's accession to the Peishwa ship, to the confused and insecure state of his power and government, which led to its usurpation by Jeswant Row Holkar, to his flight from Poona to Bassem, and the pusillanimous abandonment of his capital to that enterprising soldier.

The proclamation notices the alliance that was, under these circumstances, formed with the British Government, the troops that were immediately furnished on the faith of that connexion, and his consequent restoration to his government. The beneficial effects of that alliance, in reviving the prosperity of his country, notwithstanding the destructive farming system by which it was managed, the personal happiness which Bajee Row enjoyed under the British protection, and the rapid and immense surplus revenue which flowed into his treasury, are depicted; and the anxiety which we manifested to adjust those claims of a pecuniary nature which the head of the Mahratta Empire possessed on its subordinate branches, which it was its policy to keep alive, and the occasional assertion of which was pregnant with so much evil and injustice, is adverted to. It then explains, that the deputation of Gungratier Shastry, the Guyca-war Minister to Poona, under the guarantee of the British Go-

Government, had for its object the settlement of the pecuniary claims between the two states, by which the interests of Bajee Row would be greatly promoted; adverts to the Shastry's assassination by the official functionaries of Bajee Row on consecrated ground—a deed, which the general voice of the country declared could not have been perpetrated without the orders of Bajee Row. It refers to the delicacy, forbearance, and moderation which the British Government manifested on the occasion, by merely requiring the surrender of Trimbeckjee Dainglia as the murderer, without throwing the slightest suspicion against the character of its ally; that this demand, however, was not voluntarily complied with, but enforced, at no small degree of expense to the British Government; that as soon as Trimbeckjee was given up, the former relations were instantly restored. The proclamation next notices the extensive intrigues which Bajee Row commenced, in rousing the native states to a resistance of the British Government, in exciting disturbances in his own country, and in raising troops on the plea of suppressing those insurrections; and the measures of precaution which we pursued to suppress those disturbances, which led to our investing the city of Poona; that Bajee Row became thus subject to our power. It points to those repeated professions and acknowledgments which Bajee Row has made of his being indebted to the British Government for his existence as a Sovereign, and of his gratitude for the blessings he had enjoyed; and to the necessity of concluding another treaty in confirmation of that of Bassein, for the purpose of depriving him, not of his sovereignty, but of the means of intriguing to the prejudice of the alliance. The proclamation proceeds to explain the objects of the late arrangements for suppressing the Pindarees, whose depredations has devastated Bajee Row's territories; that he confessed that it would be a measure highly conducive to his interest, and engaged to co-operate in its accomplishment; but that under these fair promises, the most active, extensive, and powerful engines were secretly set to work, to organize a force to oppose us; that he seized a moment which he thought favourable, attacked the troops of his ally, and burnt and plundered the British residency and cantonments.

That the Company's subjects passing through his country, in the security of existing treaties, were seized and imprisoned, and British officers on the road to Poona were murdered in the most inhuman and disgraceful manner, and the perpetrators retained in his service. It notices the recall of Trimbeckjee to his councils, and thus becoming a participator in his crime, and the invitation given to the Pindarees to enter and plunder his territories. It declares, that Bajee Row had by these acts abandoned the duties of a sovereign, and pronounces his unfitness to govern; it proclaims his deposition, and develops the determination of the British to place the country under the Company's government. It details the military arrangements in progress for that purpose, and our determination to rescue the Rajah of Sattarah from the custody of Bajee Row, and to establish a principality for the maintenance of his rank and dignity, with which view the Rajah's flag had been displayed at the fort of Sattarah. That the Rajah's territories should be governed by his own laws, but that the British authority would be introduced into those to be reserved to the Company. It adverts to the principles of justice which distinguish our administration, and warns all of the consequences of adhering to the fortunes of Bajee Row.

We have attempted to give the purport only of the proclamation, which is dated the 11th of last month. It is a most important and interesting document. It has been received with feelings of the highest satisfaction by the inhabitants of the Concan, and we doubt not has produced effects equally cheering and exhilarating to the great and valuable mass of the population of the Deccan. Thus has the power and influence of the mild and inoffensive government of the Brahmans terminated, we trust, for ever.

SOUTH AMERICA.

[From the Buenos-Ayres papers.]

When the combined Patriotic Army was in daily expectation of being attacked by the Royalists in Chili, and the public treasury exhausted by preparations of defence, the whole of the secular and regular clergy, the various corporate bodies, and richest individuals of Santiago, met together, and agreed to form a depot of all the silver plate and valuable ornaments they respectively possessed for their personal use, and a committee was named to present the same to Government with an appropriate Address.

The Government accepted the same as a loan, and as property which, in the hands of Commissioners, might be pledged as a security for advances of money, but not alienated, as the same would be returned to the respective owners as soon as the revenue of the State would allow. In the mean time, to record such a patriotic act, the following inscription was engraved on the pyramids which exist in the eastern and western points forming the two entrances from the sea and land side into the capital:—

"On the 5th of March, 1818, the inhabitants of Santiago voluntarily delivered up the whole of their jewels and silver plate, protesting that they would furnish themselves with no other as long as their country was in danger. Nations of the universe, foreigners who may enter Chili, decide whether such people can again be converted into slaves!"

It is a well known fact, that General San Martin refused to accept either additional rank or any personal recompense after the two brilliant victories gained at Chacabuco and Maipo. On the first occasion, the Municipality of Santiago sent him a present of 20,000 dollars, which he returned, saying that he was satisfied with having done his duty. His example has been followed by the other Chief Officers.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Harcourt, Chard, Somersetshire, banker.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Watkins, Norton, Worcestershire, corn-factor. Attorney, Mr. Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

J. E. Shane, Fleet-street, boot-maker. Attorney, Mr. Woodward, Watling-street.

J. and J. E. Warrington, Gracechurch-street, drapers. Attorney, Mr. Sharp, Essex-court, Temple.

W. Prosser, Birmingham, builder. Attornies, Messrs. Hicks and Braikenridge, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

J. W. Coffin, Plymouth-dock, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Crowder, Lavie, and Oliverson, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

D. Furnival, Liverpool, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Leece and Bullen, Liverpool.

T. Carriage, Horsford, Norfolk, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Saggars, Crosby-square.

N. Latham, Manchester, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Appleby and Sergeant, Gray's-inn-square.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

F. Cumbers, Boar's-head-court, King-street, Westminster, coach-master. Attorney, Mr. Duncombe, Lyon's Inn.

G. Evans, senior, and G. Evans, junior, High-street, Southwark, merchants. Attorney, Mr. James, Bucklersbury.

W. Dyson and John Fowler, Sheffield, and W. Russell, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, scissor manufacturers. Attorney, Mr. Duncan, Gray's Inn.

C. Moreton, Croydon, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Rowland and Young, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

P. Dussard, Welbeck-street, milliner. Attorney, Mr. Lawledge, Gray's-inn-lane.

T. Cross, Bath, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Nethersole and Barron, Essex-street, Strand.

W. A. Belt, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, currier. Attorney, Mr. Spence, Threadneedle-street.

A Correspondent says,—“The Overseer resident at Worthing refused, on the 10th September, to give an order for medical assistance to a poor woman and her three children. Application was made repeatedly by the distressed mother, for which *importunate conduct* he ordered her with her children into the Black Hole, or Lock-up House, as a lodging. The small-pox soon appeared, and the youngest child fell a victim to its malignity and the want of medical aid. This affair is undergoing strict investigation by the inhabitants, who have warmly interested themselves in behalf of this much oppressed and injured individual and family.”

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.—In consequence of the pressure of other business, the Gentleman who furnishes us with CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR is obliged to postpone the article upon Mr. DAUNCEY until Sunday next.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.
3 per Cent. Cons. 74½ 75.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

If any doubt remained respecting the speedy meeting of the Allied Promise-breakers at Aix-la-Chapelle, it would be done away by the intelligence that "engagements" have been concluded for lodgings and palaces, and "arrangements" made to procure game, and "the finest fish," and "the conveyance of oysters from Antwerp." The blessed personages, who are now having their day, are earnest in these things if in nothing else. Their own comforts, their own luxuries, their own liberties and enjoyments of every species, are sure to be kept in fine condition. The "high contracting parties" for treaties and political promises, may fail in their word; but "the high contracting parties" for oysters! See if *they* fail,—at least in eating them. The old saying about promises and pie-crust is realized with them in all its glory. It is said that King JAMES knighted the piece of beef, which is called in consequence *Sir Loin*. The French, who are fond of giving names to their dishes, should dignify pie-crust with the title of *Foi dui Roi*. It will not meddle with the celebrated oath of FRANCIS the First, who though he was a King chose to swear upon *Foi de Gentilhomme*.

The *Courier* says, it is "sorry to state," that the slaves at Demerara, Trinidad, and the adjacent islands, have been in the habit for some time of seizing schooners and boats during the night, and proceeding to join the "freebooters" in the Caraccas. This is one of the usual daily specimens of unconscious absurdity and self-committal, with which the demi-official journal is in the habit of treating us. By "freebooters" he means, we suppose, the men who have undertaken to free themselves from the yoke of a bigoted and tyrannical prince, as we did at the time of the Revolution; but even if he meant real freebooters, what reason has he to cry out thus against the West Indian slaves? How came they slaves but by the most odious and infamous of all freebooting,—the stealing of men,—the tearing them up by the roots from their country and their affections? The official notification, of which the *Courier* gives an extract, talks of a schooner having been stolen by some negroes,—of a negro who "calls himself free,"—of another "belonging to a Mr. HARRIS,"—and of another who was "slave to a barber!"—Such language is to be expected from an official notification; but when a political writer, in these times, sees things to make him sorry in negroes who steal schooners and run away from slavery to barbers, what a ridiculous figure does he cut in eyes that have the least perception of common justice and morals! A schooner deplorably stolen by stolen men! And fellow-creatures belonging to barbers!—Oh most legitimate barbers!

Not to fail in any thing that can help to shew him absurd and unwitting, the *Courier* follows up this passage about

the negroes with the following one respecting our Holy Ally the Emperor of RUSSIA. "The article," says he, "from St. Petersburg, dated the 28th of August, communicates an important Manifesto," with respect to the existing relations between Russia and Persia. After noticing that the peace with Persia "gives tranquillity and security to the eastern frontiers of Russia," it proceeds to publish the terms of that peace, which, though now first promulgated, was concluded as far back as the year 1813. "The most remarkable stipulation is that by which the Emperor of RUSSIA binds himself to support, if necessary, the succession of the son of the *СНАН*, who may by him be nominated heir to the Throne, and pledges the powerful assistance of Russia, to prevent any foreign foe from interfering in the affairs of Persia. In other words, Persia is taken specifically under the protection of Russia. What will Sir ROBERT WILSON say to this? The least he can do will be to write another book upon Russia, and prove with his usual accuracy, that in a few years the Imperial flag of ALEXANDER will float upon the walls of Fort Wilam."

Now we know not what Sir ROBERT will write on the subject; but we know, that the least he can do will be to say that the opinion he has generally expressed of the Russian Emperor is hereby proved to be true; aye, and that the *Courier* thinks so too, or it would not put on this affected smile. But see the way in which the literary representative of my Lord CASTLEREAGH speaks of this manifesto:—there is no "sorry to state" here, as in the case of the negro-stolen schooners. And yet with all our notion of the would-be liberality and real common-place tendencies of the Emperor ALEXANDER, we hardly thought he would put forth this long-concealed manifesto at a moment like the present. Does he do it to give us a fore-taste of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle?—to break the pie-crust gently for us? Here is an avowed document by one of the Allied and Holy-Allied Sovereigns, in which he binds himself to support the succession of any son whom the *СНАН* may name, whether of course the Persians like it or not. "In other words," says the non-chalant *Courier*, relaxing from his outcries against traitors, "Persia is taken specifically under the protection of Russia." The Persians are to have a king forced on them, if necessary, as the French had; and if necessary, the said king is to be protected as his neighbours have been protected by us,—as the Cotiate Rajah was protected formerly, and the Peishwa is just now! And to crown the consummate decency of this Imperial, Allied, and Holy-Allied Manifesto, published in the year 1818, just before the meeting of a new Congress, it turns out that it was concluded as far back as the year 1813,—the very year when Russia and the other Holy Allies were making all those promises of a counter-description to the people of Europe which enabled them to keep their thrones and laugh in their saviours' faces. This ALEXANDER the Little recognized the very principle of non-interference with the popular choice of a Sovereign, at the very moment when he knew he had signed a State Paper in violation of it, and when of course he was prepared to violate it again, as he did, the moment he had an opportunity. An attempt to comment upon this would be unnecessary. It reminds us of the received joke on

he stage, where any body, who is astounded beyond measure at a finished piece of impudence, can find no other means of expressing an adequate idea of it, than by stepping a little aside, pulling down his waistcoat, and exclaiming with a nodding head and lifted eyebrows—"Well, damn me, if ever I saw any thing like this!"

The affairs of the Spanish Main attract considerable attention in the United States. A letter from Margaretha announces, that General BOLIVAR has resigned the chief command of the armies. He is to be placed high in the civil administration of Venezuela, for which, it now appears, his high acquirements are more suitable. He is succeeded by General PAEZ.

A Printer of Ghent, the Sieur BUCHER, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment, for an article inserted in the *Journal Des deux Flandre*, against the Duke of WELLINGTON.

One Thousand Slaves arrived in the harbour of Savannah the 1st of June: the cargo of one vessel consisted of seven hundred and forty-five negroes!—and this is under the auspices of a Government whose despotism we are to support!

THE KING.—We are enabled, exclusively, to give a few particulars, as to the present situation of our venerable Sovereign, which may not be uninteresting to our readers—and particularly so when such a studied silence prevails on the subject. His MAJESTY is perfectly blind; and occupies a long suite of rooms, through which he is almost continually strolling. Several piano-fortes, and harpsichords, are placed at certain intervals, and the MONARCH frequently stops at them, runs over a few notes of HANDEL'S Oratorios, and proceeds on his walk. He dines chiefly on cold meats, and frequently eats standing. He has a silk plaid dress, and will sometimes stop and address himself to a Noble Duke, or Lord, thus holding a colloquy, and furnishing their answers. The KING suffers his beard to grow two or three days; seldom, however, exceeding three days. His hair is perfectly white. The Doctors WILLIS attend with the other Physicians, but not with the privacy of the KING. He is quite cheerful in his conduct and conversation, eats very heartily, and enjoys good bodily health.—*Provincial paper*.

It is supposed, from the late and present number of the Bank prosecutions for forgery, that the profits of their Solicitor must exceed twenty thousand pounds a year, under that head of practice alone.

A mercantile establishment, in the course of business, received a 1*l*. note from the Bank of England, stamped as FORGED; but, relying upon the correctness of their own judgment in the matter, they sent it back to the Bank, persisting that it was a good and valid note. The Bank, thereupon, replied, "On re-inspection, it appears to be a genuine note, and, therefore, I enclose you one of the like value. This unfortunate mistake and oversight arose out of the hurry and multiplicity of business."—*Portsmouth paper*.

It is computed that no less than 10,000 persons are daily on the road, in stage-coaches, in different parts of the kingdom.

We have received a vast number of letters, complaining of a periodical work published in Scotland, but lately circulated in London, and called *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. From the specimens which have been shown to us, we think it better to let the work die that natural death to which, though so newly born, it must soon come. It has the principles of corruption and mortality in every page. In other words, it is, like the *Scourge* and the *Satirist*, so grossly slanderous on individual character, that a gentleman would blush to have it seen a second time on his table.—*Times*.

Private letters have been received from the Discovery Ships under Captain Ross, dated 1st August, in lat. 75. 48. N. long. 61. 30. W. They state, that the ice was clearing away, and that their prospect of success was improving. The most extraordinary phenomenon of the variation of the compass had gone on increasing; it was 88. 13. on the ice; we say on the ice, for on board ship, owing to some peculiar influence not yet ascertained, it was much more. The former letters, of which we have already given extracts, mention, that on board ship the variation was at one time 95 degrees, that is, the needle pointed instead of north, to the southward of west. This difference between the real variation and an apparent variation on board ship was first observed by Captain FLINDERS; but it was supposed to be an accidental peculiarity in his ship: it is now clear that it belongs to all ships, and varies in all, and there would be little doubt that it should be attributed to the influence of the iron about the vessel, except for a curious fact which we understand has been ascertained—namely, that the compasses called insulated compasses, which are placed in boxes of iron, and which are uninfluenced by external iron, when brought near to them, are affected by the ship-variation in the same degree as the common compasses. This, which is now called the deviation, has been found to be much greater as the experiments go northward. This is accounted for from the circumstance of the dip of the needle diminishing what is usually called its polarity, and allowing it, therefore, to be more easily affected by the local influence of the ship.—*Courier*.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.—"This artist, by order of the PRINCE REGENT, is gone to Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of painting all the heroes of Waterloo who may be present at the ensuing Congress. A room is to be allotted in Carlton-house for the reception of these portraits, which is to be called the Waterloo room. The Prince shows a true sense of the value of the glorious victory in question, as well as taste in the selection of the artist who is employed on so honourable an occasion."—(*Sun*.) "Every body (adds the *Times*) must applaud the feeling which has induced the Prince to give this order; and if we had any weight with Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, we would entreat him to add to the merit of his beautiful portraits, that essential one of resemblance. In general his pictures have scarcely a shadow of likeness: witness his last portrait of the PRINCE REGENT, who was represented, not as a stout and manly Prince of 55, which his Royal Highness really is, but as a mere foppish youth of 25, who had no cares but of wearing his regimentals sprucely. Sir T. LAWRENCE should recollect, that a flattering painter seldom survives the objects painted; and that a lasting character in art, as in every thing else, must have its basis in truth. Who cares a jot now for Sir GODFREY KNELLER, the favourite of Kings and Queens?"

The extraordinary disappearance of a young man named Roberts, who held a clerkship at the Ordnance Office, has been recently mentioned. On Monday night, a young man, attired in a smock frock and red cap, was taken into custody by one of the constables at Woolwich, having been observed wandering about that place without any apparent business. The constable took him before a Magistrate, and upon being interrogated, he said that his name was Roberts. Upon further inquiry, it appeared that he was the young man whose sudden disappearance had caused his family to imagine that he had either been murdered, or committed suicide. The constable, by direction of the Kentish Magistrate, took him before the Magistrates of Surrey, who ascertained the address of one of his relations in town, and ordered the constable to deliver his charge to him. The youth, upon being questioned, said that he was sick of a sedentary occupation, and had determined to join the Independents in South America.

MUNDEN is re-engaged at Drury-lane Theatre, upon his own terms, to perform whenever the gout will permit him to appear on the stage.

Mrs. BILLINGTON died at Pisa about three weeks ago. The *Sun* gives the following account of this celebrated singer:—"It is stated in a Morning paper, that this admirable singer, who is justly said to have been the best that England ever produced, died about three weeks ago at Pisa. We sincerely hope that the report is not well-founded. Into whatever human errors she might have fallen, she possessed an excellent heart, and a truly benevolent disposition. Unprotected talents, and unfriended distress, were sure of all the assistance which she could afford them, and her benevolence was wholly without ostentation. Hospitality was another prominent feature in her character, and her friends were among the most respectable persons in this country. As a proof how much she was esteemed and regarded, it is impossible to describe the anxiety with which her numerous friends implored her not to leave this country with a husband who, after having lived separate from her abroad for 16 years, came to England, and declared he could no longer live without her!!! Every effort of persuasion was exerted to prevent her departure; but her answer was, that her husband demanded her, and that she thought it her duty to comply. It is said, that since she left this country she had made over the whole of her property to her husband, who had been a Commissary in BONAPARTE'S army, and to whom his wife, during his absence of 16 years, had allowed an ample provision."

The period of Mr. BUTT'S imprisonment terminated on the 22d instant, but his determination is, we understand, not to leave the King's Bench Prison until the One Thousand Pounds is restored to him, which he says has been unjustly taken from him—in the name of the King.

COAL METAGE.—When so many just complaints were lately raised against the Westminster Coal Metage, a ministerial Reform at length took place, under the very eye of Lord LIVERPOOL, who seemed to be of opinion, that if the system was a bad one with two Inspectors, the appointment of four must necessarily do away all objections. His Lordship, whatever else he saw, saw this pretty plainly, that whether the interests of the public were or were not advanced by such an arrangement, the patronage of Government was increased, and this therefore was a clear gain. Besides an excellent political object, his Lordship, it appears, had an excellent private one also to answer on this occasion, for he found no person better fitted to become one of the additional Inspectors of Coal Meters, than his own worthy Butler, Mr. LEE.—Now perhaps there is nothing in the duty of carefully watching over the due admeasurement of coals at the various wharfs of Westminster, which an honest butler might not be well able to perform—but if it be true (as we believe it is) that Mr. LEE still retains the superintendence of his Lordship's plate and the guardianship of his claret and champagne, both at Fifehouse and at Walmer Castle, we really cannot but fear, that Mr. LEE, in spite of all the wonderful aptitude for business which he doubtless possesses, must find it rather difficult to be at the same time on duty on the banks of the Thames, and on the coast of Kent.—Mr. LEE will probably enlighten us on this point, and prove that the measurement of Coals goes on "quite as well" in his absence as in his presence; and this, on reflection, we apprehend may really be the case.

A labouring man, named THOMAS FIVISON, of Friskney, is now down of the small-pox the second time; he had them, when an infant, in the natural way, was then very bad, blind three weeks, and retained the marks of them in several parts of his face. He has them this time of a very fine kind, but has been very full. —*Nottingham Review*.

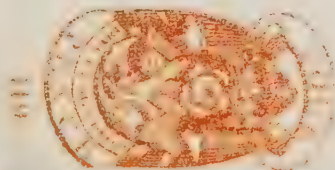
The town of Tavistock has lately shown a most laudable example as to parochial system by having its monthly expenditure published regularly, by which means every parishioner has an opportunity of inspecting it, so as to point out where saving ought to be made.

"Cliefden," says the *Chronicle*, "which is shortly to be brought to the hammer, is no less distinguished by its natural beauties than by the fame it has acquired from the illustrious persons who have at different times made it their residence: it was originally planned and occupied by VILLIERS, Duke of BUCKINGHAM, who expended the greater part of his princely fortune and exhausted his luxurious imagination in adding to the charms of this highly favoured spot. The beauties of more southern countries form its distinguished features, and of them the magnificent artificial terrace, the temple, the alcoves, and the shaded walks, still remain, and are proofs of the exquisite taste of the age in which they were executed."—We can bear testimony to the general accuracy of this account, having been in the grounds, and taken a repast in a boat by the side of them, rocking under the trees on a summer water. Cliefden, at present the possession of the Countess of ORKNEY, is situated in the loveliest part of the Thames, before you come to Marlow, Medmenham, and Henley. POPE'S allusion to it and BUCKINGHAM'S intrigue with Lady SHREWSBURY is well known;—

Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and love.

From what we heard of the present fair proprietor and her love of books, we are sorry she is parting with this abode equally princely and poetical; but the pleasantest places, for want of some old or accustomed association, may become valueless to the most pleasant natures.

BOW-CHURCH, CHEAPSIDE.—It is reported, that the greater part of the beautiful steeple of this church will be pulled down. At the time of the building of the beautiful tower and spire, by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, in the year 1673, and for many years afterwards, it was held in so high estimation, and its fame spread so far abroad, that many foreigners came over to see it. It has been very justly deemed the masterpiece of Sir C. WREN; he has not equalled it in any of his designs, public or private, nor indeed has any other architect. The height of this steeple is 225 feet, and it is built on an old Roman causeway, discovered by Sir C. WREN, at the time of rebuilding the present church.—*Times*.—The same paper of Friday adds—"We understand (from a Correspondent) that the dragon which has served the purpose of a weathercock, on the summit of Bow-steeple, for the last 145 years, will be lowered to the ground on Tuesday next, preparatory to taking down the stone-work, which the injudicious use of iron in the original construction of this justly-admired structure has rendered necessary for the public safety. To ascending the scaffolding which has lately been put up, it was astonishing to see the prodigious effect produced by the expansion of the iron work above-mentioned, which has partially lifted the obelisk on its eastern side in a most surprising and dangerous degree. The vane, which is constructed of thick copper, gilt, is of exceedingly curious workmanship, and (for a dragon) possesses a very intelligent countenance; it measures 7 feet 6 inches in length. Mr. H. ELMES, of College-hill, has contracted with the parish for taking down as much of the present edifice as is considered to be dangerous. We are exceedingly pleased to find, that it is intended to replace this far-famed chef-d'œuvre of Sir C. WREN in the ensuing spring without the slightest variation from the present design, except in the use of more permanent materials, under the architectural superintendence of Mr. GWILT, of Southwark, who is in possession of accurate drawings and measurements of every part, taken expressly with that object in view."



FASHIONABLE BONNETS.—A Lady with an immense Leghorn bonnet, who was recently under examination before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, did not speak out, even after several warnings and admonitions; at last his Lordship lost all patience, and burst out, "I must get the officers of the Court to remove that *pent-house* from your head, that I may hear you."

A distinguished Foreigner, who was expressing his admiration of the beauty and magnificence of Waterloo Bridge, observed to an English Gentleman, who accompanied him, that it was doubtless built by Government—"Oh! no, Sir," replied his friend, "it was built entirely by the subscription of private individuals; if you wish to see a *Government Bridge*, you must go to St. James's Park."

MR. BRAHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Birmingham, Sept. 20.

Sir,—Trusting to your acknowledged candour and liberality, I hope you will, in answer to a malicious paragraph inserted in the *Times* of the 18th inst., state, that I have no coach and four horses, I have no outriders, and I have no superb liveries—would to Heaven I had! nor was I paying a visit to Mrs. Braham's relations at Manchester. But the simple and plain truth was, being engaged to perform at a provincial theatre, and being pressed for time, I was obliged to put leaders to my carriage-horses, and this common incident is maliciously exaggerated into a ridiculous affectation of aping the magnificence of a Duke! True it is I keep my carriage (and so do many theatrical performers), which indulgence I owe to the fostering kindness of a generous public, who, for 20 years, have deigned to regard with favour my humble talents as a vocal performer; and I trust I shall never be found deficient in gratitude to that public to whom I owe all my prosperity, or in respect to my own character, when so wantonly and ill-naturedly attacked.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. BRAHAM.

The above took place five weeks since, but the anonymous slanderer, to answer his own malicious views, states it to have taken place last Sunday.

[The paragraph (adds the *Times*) was taken from an evening paper.]

APPROACHING CONGRESS.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

Aix-la-Chapelle, Sept. 18.

This scene of the approaching Congress is not so full as might have been expected from the interest of the spectacle which it will soon exhibit, and the importance of the business which is about to be transacted in it. You meet with very few strangers in the streets, or on the public walks; and the baths and gambling-houses are not more frequented than they used to be, at the same season, in former years. The cause of this will probably be found in the apprehended scarcity of lodgings on the part of some who, but for that circumstance, would have come hither for health or amusement; and a reluctance on the part of others, whose plan includes a sight of this august meeting, to visit a scene of which they are sure afterwards to have enough, before its proper attractions arrive; while those, again, who regard it as a place of business rather than of pleasure, are willing to make sure of their relaxation elsewhere, before they enter on their duties here. Accordingly, Spa and Carlsbad are full of brilliant company, while there is scarcely a single person of distinction at Aix-la-Chapelle. The former watering-place is so crowded, that scarcely any accommodation can be found for fresh visitors, and some, it is said, have lately been obliged to sleep in their carriages. All the persons of distinction who mean to come here have houses or apartments already engaged, so that there is no necessity for their presence till the Sovereigns, the principal objects of interest, are assembled. Their arrival, we learn from the best authority, will not be delayed beyond to-mor-

day or Sunday se'nnight, and the preparations already made, or making, seem to confirm this account. Some of the military force (about 600 men) which is to form the garrison of the town during the residence of the Allied Monarchs, is already arrived, and occupies the *casernes* near the gate of Borset. It is to consist of about 1,600 men, a considerable portion of whom must, for want of room in the barracks, be quartered on the inhabitants. It will be composed of a company of grenadiers of the regiment of Alexander, of a company of that of Francis (so called at the Congress of Vienna, out of compliment to these two Emperors), of part of a regiment of Rhenish Grenadier Landwehr, of a battalion of sharpshooters, and of a squadron of Hussars. Sentry-boxes are already placed before the houses of the three Allied Sovereigns. There are none as yet before the hotels engaged for the Ministers of the different legations. Prince Hardenberg, who was here some time ago, is now at Coblenz, on the Rhine, and will probably wait at Cologne for the arrival of his Sovereign. They will proceed thence on the 26th, for Aix-la-Chapelle, a day before the arrival of the Emperors Alexander and Francis, that the King may receive, *en hole*, on the 27th, his illustrious guests into this imperial city of his dominions. The different Ministers of the Allied Courts will probably arrive on the same day, or very soon afterwards.

I have to-day made a circuit of the houses engaged for the different Sovereigns and Ministers, and have heard the sums for which they are hired. They are all engaged, provisionally only, for two months, and the rents which they pay would make it politic for less illustrious characters not to prolong the term on the same conditions. The good citizens of this place knew well that they had a monopoly of lodgings, and, like other monopolists, have taken advantage of their privilege, without making any deduction in solid cash for the honour done their houses by the temporary residence of Royalty. The Emperor of Austria pays for apartments to himself and his suite, including Prince Metternich, 45,000 francs. His Majesty will occupy the house of Mr. Bramertz, a small but elegant residence in one of the best streets of the city, towards the south side. The Emperor of Russia has engaged two houses, one in the town (that of Madame Claus), for which he pays 30,000 francs; and one beyond the walls, about a mile towards Louisberg, for which he is to pay 26,000 more. The suite of his Majesty Alexander will be more numerous than that of any of the other Sovereigns. The Russian Minister at the Court of Berlin, M. Alopeus, is already here. The King of Prussia has engaged a house at 18,000 francs (that of Madame Offerman); and his Minister, Prince Hardenberg, that of M. Bettendorf, at 28,000. Lord Castlereagh is to occupy the hotel of the banker Schlosser, and the Duke of Wellington that of the burgomaster M. Gaita, each at a rent of between 28 and 30,000 francs. The Duke of Richelieu is to occupy the house of M. Polen, for which he pays 22,000 francs: his suite, it is said, will be very limited. Among the Prussian financiers, diplomatists, and military officers who are expected to arrive, are mentioned, besides Prince Hardenberg, the Counsellor of State Jordan, the Counsellor of State Rother, who negotiated the late loan at London, and General Mulling, who during the campaign of 1815, was attached to the staff of the Duke of Wellington. M. Gentz, so celebrated for his political writings, will be in the suite of Prince Metternich. The Princess of Tour and Taxis, the sister of the late Queen of Prussia, has hired a house, and will reside at Aix-la-Chapelle during Congress. Bankers will be as necessary in a part of the ensuing negotiations as ambassadors, and accordingly Messrs. Baring, Rothschild, and Muhlens, are soon expected. Two of the Princes of Hesse are here.

The shopkeepers and the poorer inhabitants of the town,

who have not hotels to let, are as busy in preparations as those who have, and have taken the hint with astonishing quickness regarding prices. In every street you see masons, plasterers, and carpenters, at work, repairing, embellishing, or enlarging houses, to enable their owners to catch a portion of the golden shower. Loads of furniture are daily arriving from Paris or Brussels, to fill the formerly unprofitable spaces of empty rooms, and unexplored attics; assortments of candelabras, candlesticks, lamps, house-bells, looking-glasses, and ink-stands, are sold before they reach the magazine of the shopkeeper; and on every third or fourth window along some of the streets you see the inviting notice of *Chambres garnies à louer*. Their numbers, however, have not yet reduced the price. The enormity of the demand made by the owners of these *chambres garnies* exceeds any thing we experience in the small assize towns of England on the arrival of the Judges. They know not, indeed, here what to ask, as they have no experience to guide them in deciding what the daily sight of one King and two Emperors is worth at Aix-la-Chapelle; and therefore they exhibit, when fixing the price, the awkward appearance of people struggling between a violent desire to gain all they can, and a fear lest the magnitude of their demand should appear ridiculous. It is no uncommon thing for them to ask 20 or 25 francs a-day, during two months, for apartments which in London could be procured for less than that sum a-week. Two thousand francs for a small bedroom and parlour during Congress, are frequently asked and given. If they ask more, they generally assign some reason, however unsatisfactory, for the excess. A pert little French woollen-draper, in one of the principal streets, who is coining every inch of a large house into francs and Napoleons, had yesterday the conscience to ask for more, and justified the extravagance of his demand, when it appeared to excite ridicule, by elaborately proving that this Congress would be different in point of facilities of accommodation from the Congress of 1814-15, as Aix-la-Chapelle was not so large as Paris or Vienna. Lord Castle-reagh pays forty francs a-day for a stall for four horses, without including the expences of their forage.

During Congress, this town must be a scene of pleasure and recreation, as well as of business; but whence are its amusements to come? Where are its *spectacles*, its theatres, its race or review grounds, its gardens, its Tivoli's, its Russian mountains, and other Parisian attractions? Must the Sovereigns and their Ministers make a kind of picnic, and each club their share to the common stock? The theatre here is small and inelegant. When the French Government of this department was overturned, a French party who occupied it was prohibited from acting French plays, out of a belief that if Moliere or Corneille were banished from the stage, the people could more easily forget Bonaparte and the empire. A German company now occupies the place of the French one, acting operas and German pieces. The theatre has not since been very prosperous, and the German manager, from a confidence of being able now to make up for former deficiencies, has refused to cede his right of amusing the Sovereigns to a French party who had made an application for the use of his boards: but if we have no brilliant spectacle on the stage, we shall have sights of a different kind.—There are here already no fewer than two aeronauts—Madame Reichard, the wife of a professor at Dresden; and Mademoiselle Garnerin, so celebrated for her ascents in France. The former lady, as being a German, will have the preference, and make the first experiment. Besides several other singular characters expected here during Congress, I may mention Mademoiselle La Normand, who excited such a noise in Paris in 1815 and 14, by her fortune-telling powers.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

THE QUEEN.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Monday contained the following article:—"Great pains seem to be taken to make the public believe that the QUEEN has no personal property besides her jewels. It may be so, though when it is recollected that her MAJESTY has been in the habitual receipt of costly presents, as well as a great income, for fifty-eight years, and that she has never been suspected of extravagance, it can scarcely be credited that she is destitute of funds. Certain it is, that from the first day of her illness, she has expressed a most eager desire of going to Windsor and to Frogmore; and surely provision might have been made to gratify her wish in this particular. It is supposed that her MAJESTY has papers and valuables there that she wished to dispose of in her life time, and which she has been prevented from doing. If she should die without a will, her property, to whatever extent, will go by law to the KING—and the KING's property, if he should die without a will (which it is now manifest he must do) goes undivided to the PRINCE REGENT. We cannot believe, however, that this consideration could influence his Royal Highness, or that any feeling but that of apprehensions for her safety could have prevented an attempt being made, in the intervals of her malady, to gratify her anxious wish of removal.—All thoughts of removing her at this time must be now given up."

The *Courier* of the same day thus replied:—"On Saturday we copied from a Morning Paper a paragraph, asserting that the QUEEN possessed little or no private property besides her jewels and trinkets. The fiction of the immense wealth privately amassed by her MAJESTY has long been a favourite topic of calumny. The silent and unobtrusive manner in which the QUEEN has conducted her private affairs, was converted into a ground of slander; and because no clamour could be raised against her MAJESTY on account of improvident debts, it was assumed that must exist matter of reproach on the score of her avarice and parsimony. "Be thou chaste as ice and pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." If the QUEEN does possess a few score thousand pounds, it is more to her honour than to die penniless. But we believe her MAJESTY never has had any private fortune, and this fact must now soon be known, notwithstanding the base insinuations in a Morning Paper on this subject. At such a moment as this, it might have been expected the characters of the QUEEN and of her children, those children whose attentions are most exemplary and affectionate, would have been spared. But faction knows neither times nor seasons. It invades the death-bed, with the same cold malignity that it does every other sanctuary which the decencies of social life have always held sacred. Could no motive suggest itself to these most pernicious adepts in defamation, who violate the harmony of domestic intercourse, why the QUEEN should wish to be removed to Windsor, but the sordid one, of watching over the appropriation of hoarded treasures? This was calumny enough; but it was fabricated only as the foundation for building one of a still darker complexion against the illustrious individual who administers the government of the country. We will not disgrace our columns by copying the detestable insinuation, even for the purpose of refuting it. And it is the less necessary, because, while we hope there is but one man capable of making such a charge, we are sure there are none by whom it will be believed."

To this the *Morning Chronicle* replies:—"We are accused by the *Courier* of having made an insinuation unfavourable to the filial piety of an illustrious person, in the remark we made on the circumstance of the QUEEN's not having been removed to Windsor, at the time when she was in the habit of taking the air in her garden-chair. We certainly made no insinuation disrespectful to the

PRINCE, as we distinctly stated that no doubt her non-removal arose from apprehensions for her safety—much less did we think it would be any reproach to the QUEEN, that, in the course of a long life, she had, by frugality, acquired the means of distributing among her affectionate issue the valuables of which she may be possessed, and we simply expressed our sorrow that her anxious wish to be removed to Windsor had not been gratified.—We are aware that all the Members of the Royal Family are of opinion that her MAJESTY does not possess any considerable pecuniary funds, and they are the best judges; but undoubtedly the public notion is different. The circumstance of so many of the Royal Family going abroad at a moment so alarming, has given occasion to much conjecture, and it is the province of an independent print to allude to the circumstance. The *Courier* thinks otherwise. Every thing is sacred with the Editor of that Paper which appertains to power; but he can truly refer to his past labours to shew that he was the man of all others to speak of the PRINCE REGENT and his Brothers in terms too gross for repetition."

The *Morning Herald*, in which first appeared a paragraph denying that the QUEEN possessed any considerable private fortune, has inserted the following statement upon the subject:—"A paragraph inserted by us some days since, in contradiction of the notion that her MAJESTY is the possessor of immense wealth, has subjected an Evening Paper which copied it to a very unreasonable attack. A pretence is set up that this paragraph is part of an endeavour to represent that the QUEEN has no personal property, besides her jewels. The paragraph went no such length, and from our knowledge of the writer, we are very sure that it was written without any courtly, or other political purpose. We have no doubt that her MAJESTY's accumulations were considerable, but we understand that those of them which remained in this country have been greatly diminished within these few years. The Princess ELIZABETH has full powers with respect to those in Germany. That her MAJESTY wished most earnestly to go to Windsor we have frequently mentioned from good authority, and it is probable that her anxiety had relation to some papers and other valuables there. But it is absolutely untrue that she was ever prevented from going. She went to Kew as a stage on her way to Windsor. That short journey was injurious to her, and while she staid in the hope to gain strength, she became worse. In an interval of her illness an experiment was made, as to her ability to bear the motion of a coach, and by that she was so much distressed that it could not be repeated. Preparations were then made for suspending a chair in a very long carriage of the landau shape. Twenty workmen were employed upon this, when the QUEEN became incapable of being removed from one room to another, and an order was sent to discontinue their work."

"It appears that the justly-celebrated Dr. BAILLIE has been called in to attend her MAJESTY. We are assured that till within the last three or four days, no hint was given to the QUEEN of her alarming condition, and she was herself totally unaware of it; for when it was with all possible delicacy suggested to her that the malady was of a nature to excite apprehension, her answer was, "You do not think my complaint serious?" The calling in of another physician, therefore, and of the high reputation of Dr. BAILLIE, must necessarily have made an impression on her mind; and, under all the circumstances, it is a proof that she is considered in extreme danger."—*Morning Herald*.

We understand that Dr. BAILLIE did not see her MAJESTY when he called at her house in Kew. It was probably thought that the appearance of a new Physician would too much agitate her mind.—*Morning Herald*.

Her MAJESTY was better on Thursday night, than she has been on any preceding night during the last fortnight. From ten o'clock till four in the morning, she slept without intermission, and she awoke in a state of great com-

posure, and in a considerable degree free from those painful sensations of the chest, which have heretofore oppressed her so very much. These favourable symptoms continued throughout the whole of yesterday, and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, there was every prospect of another comfortable night.—*Courier—Saturday*.

Yesterday's Bulletin:—

"Kew Palace, Sept. 26.

"The QUEEN has slept well in the night, but her MAJESTY's complaint is much in the same state this morning as yesterday."

The Abbey and St. Margaret's Bells were rung on Tuesday morning, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, to commemorate the 57th anniversary of their MAJESTIES' Coronation.

SMOLLETT'S TOMB.

Situated on the banks of the Arno, between Leghorn and Pisa, in the most romantic spot that even the vivid imagination of an Italian could select, rises the tomb of our countryman Smollett, the author of *Roderick Random*, &c. It is of a plain octagonal form, about 30 feet in height, and 6 feet in diameter at the base, which forms an apartment to which there are three doors. The English who visit it from the port of Leghorn have erected a plain marble table, surrounded with stone seats within; and scarcely a vessel arrives, but the officers and crews pay a visit to Smollett's tomb. It is worthy of remark, (as noticed in a former paper,) that the tomb is covered with laurel, so that hardly one stone can be seen, and it is even bound up to clear the entrance at the doors. The laurel grows wild in all parts of Tuscany, and the homage of friends has planted many a slip on the tomb of departed genius. Four marble slabs are placed inside, with inscriptions in the Italian, Latin, Greek, and English languages. The Italian runs thus—

Stranger! respect the name of TOMAS SMOLLETT,

An Englishman,

A man of letters, and playful genius,

He died contented in Tuscany,

His soul requires your prayers.

J. B.

LATIN.

He knew every thing—he loved every one.

Familiar with past and present ages,

His works merit a place by the side of Boccaccio.

Pray for his soul.

S.

GREEK.

Here Smollett rests, a citizen of the world,

A Xenophon and an Hippocrates,

A Terence and a Boccaccio.

If he had a native country, it was this;

For here he chose to die:

I was his friend.

J. PALLONIETTA.

THE ENGLISH INSCRIPTION.

"Patria cara carior libertas."

The great Historian of his day,

Who rivalled all but Hume below,

Thou tread'st upon his lowly clay;

Then let thy tears of rapture flow.

The first of Novelists he shone,

The first of Moralists was he,

Who nature's pencil waved alone,

And painted man as he should be.

Dumbarton's vale in life's gay prime

Cherished this blossom of the north,

Italia's sweet and favour'd clime

Enshrines in death the man of worth.

J. H. B.

A poet of Italy has said pleasantly, that he cared not where his bones were laid, so that they were not molested by having bad verses inscribed on the spot where they lay. If poor Smollett had the same feelings, how dreadfully unquiet must he lie under the weight of such execrable epitaphs as are above quoted. The first three are translations of the Italian, Latin, and Greek inscriptions; the fourth is original English, and luckily defies translation.

into any other tongue. Besides the wretched versification, the two first contain what is frequently very necessary in an epitaph, but what certainly cannot recommend it to those who knew the subject of it. They contain each an untruth: Smollett did *not* die *contented* in Tuscany, but with the utmost regret. Smollett did *not* love *every body*, but was almost as great a hater of his fellow-creatures as Swift himself. The Greek appears to have been written by some not very "learned Theban" or Boeotian, who had probably learnt logic from an Irish priest, if we may judge by the inconsequence of his reasoning. The fourth has the merit, and that alone, of a successful attempt to crowd into twelve lines as much nonsense and bad verse as the space would admit.—*Times*.

COMPLAINTS OF A PLEBEIAN.

23d Sept. 1818.

SIR,—Before the meeting of Parliament, when your columns will be devoted to the labours of that most enlightened and virtuous body, may the tittle-tattle of a plain industrious shop-keeper presume to occupy a corner in your Journal? I cannot indeed offer you many brilliant ideas, such as embarking into a feature, standing prostrate, or turning my back on myself. I cannot repeat "Agen Sir," like Mr. Finlay, the Cotton-spinner, or roll out a load of syllables like paving stones out of a cart, in imitation of the Duke of A. But in the absence of such entertainment, I hope to be allowed a hearing.

Sir, I am a poor man, who have been plainly educated and hardly brought up. My father wore out his life in ill-requited labour before it had lasted 50 years. I have just married and embarked in the endeavour to work for my living and enjoy my life, and I think, Mr. Examiner, with due deference to your understanding, that no man has a better right to enjoy his existence than he who supports it by his labour. In short, I have always held it but just that a man should reap the fruits of his own exertions. Carrying this opinion to its full extent, I am no enemy to taxes in the abstract, because, if they were imposed and employed by persons in whose appointment I had a share, and for the purpose of administering laws made by persons as properly appointed, I should be really then reaping the fruits of my labour, in the security afforded to my life and property, much better than if I had laid out the money in purchasing arms for my own defence. But I begin already to find, that work as hard as he will, a man has very little prospect, under the existing order of things, of gaining anything more by his industry and patience, than the liberty of working just as hard for the rest of his life.

I am not much of a politician, Sir, and have come into life but lately; I cannot see through the events of past years; my time is too much occupied in providing food, raiment, and lodging, the first necessities of life, to allow me to acquire much knowledge. I work from six in the morning till ten at night, and sleep from eleven till six, consequently I have but one hour in twenty four, and but one day in seven for any thing else. I cannot untwist the chain of causes and effects, but this I can easily see, that in a society where one half or one third, or even one fourth of the members, live luxuriously on the labours of the remainder, there must needs be a much greater portion of labour exacted of that unfortunate remainder than would suffice to procure them a comfortable subsistence, and for which too they will receive nothing in return. In short, there must be an unequal distribution of pleasure and pain. I must open my heart to you, Sir, in plain terms:—my life is becoming a burthen to me. I strive to get forward, as it is called, that is, to keep by me a little more money than I have immediate occasion for. I open shop sooner than any of my neighbours, am never away from the counter, and keep open till the chance of a customer is

quite extinct for the day. But all in vain. The excise-man visits me one day, the assessed-tax collector the next, and the overseer's collector the day after. Well, away my money goes—but not discouraged, I say to myself, "they will not at least be here again these three months, let me try again." In this resolve, and with an hawk's eye to every penny that comes to my till, I go to work again; a wretch, poor, squalid, sick, half-naked, presents himself at my door—"Have pity, Sir, for God's sake, one halfpenny to buy bread,—I am a disbanded soldier,—a wounded and discharged seaman,—a workman who cannot find employment."—What can I do? I guard as much as possible against imposition; I enquire into circumstances, and almost always find the necessity for relief urgent; and so my labours are once more partially defeated. Once more, however, I start for myself, but another drawback is at hand,—the Parson must have his dues, and my contribution to the repairs of the Church must be forthcoming. Well, try again: If I cannot stop this efflux on one side, let me try to save on another; I must deny myself some enjoyment that shall be equivalent. Accordingly, I turn off my shop-boy, and run out with parcels myself, leaving all the trouble to my wife the while. I sit at home every other Sunday, instead of walking in the fields with my wife, lest I should be tempted to the extravagance of laying out a few shillings in treating her with tea abroad. Still, however, I am not at rest, and cannot enjoy even the few pleasures to which I have reduced my allowance. If I ask a friend to spend an evening with us, I cannot dismiss the reflection that his entertainment costs money, how little soever, and I have yet a sum to lay by for my taxes. If I go abroad with a light heart, to pursue some cheap and innocent diversion, a tale of distress, originating in those exactions which my youth, strength, and perseverance only enable me to bear up against, assails me from some shirtless, shoeless, comfortless wretch, at every corner of the street, wrings my heart with commiseration, dissipates every thought of joy, and fills my mind with the most alarming apprehensions. What can I expect but to meet their fate, who have had just such means as I have, and yet have fallen? Distracted with fears, I ask myself, Why is this? why is my labour unprofitable to me, my temperance unrewarded with cheerfulness, my patience unproductive of relief? I grow serious, Sir, my spirits are sinking; the labours of the day, to which this letter has added a 17th hour, oblige me to break off and take repose. If you insert this, I shall resume my correspondence in one more letter, and if possible in a more cheerful style, next week.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A PLEBEIAN.

BANK NOTES.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PREVENTING THE FORGERY OF BANK NOTES.

GENTLEMEN,—To each of you it may be said, "Work whilst it is called to day, for the night cometh in which no man can work." An interval of six weeks has produced in London and Middlesex a host of criminals, whose lives are forfeited, as the law now stands, but against whom the Bank Directors dare not take convictions. Months have elapsed since the House of Commons recognized the necessity of some attempt to remedy the evil, and yet its march is unchecked, and the only palliative is the extraordinary phenomenon of a conspiracy between the Bank Directors, their Solicitor, and Counsel, and strange to say, the Judges on the Bench, to compound felony! And in order thereto, we have heard pathetic pleadings from the Judge, to induce the criminal, when solemnly called on before God and his country to tell the truth, to mutter out a falsehood, that he may have the benefit of escaping under a verdict, that Judge, Jury, and Cri-

minal, all know to be false: and this violation of principle is made expedient and right, (that is, better than not doing it) because all parties agree with the public opinion, that the law ought not to be executed.—Gentlemen,—the probability is, that you are dispersed to enjoy the beauties of nature, and that another Session will produce its 20 or 30 victims, to be decimated at the will of the Bank Directors, and the unfortunate two or three to be brought out and strangled, because the Directors, feeling that the crime, even if successful, does not affect them the twentieth part of a penny, are too much absorbed in higher matters to attempt a remedy. Should no other occur to you, it will be in your power to enforce one improvement, often suggested to them, which must inevitably so narrow the power of imitation, that few would possess it, and in the same ratio would be the facility of detection and the aversion to the risk. It is, TO HAVE THE NOTES WELL ENGRAVED. This they will say is impossible, from the number they require. Let them have them as well done as POSSIBLE, and unless excellence is a very common thing indeed, there will be few who possess the talent that will expose themselves to long solitary confinement, supposing that the punishment.

Were I addressing a Bank Director, I would say to him,—“When you say in your daily prayer, forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us, remember the select persons whom you have doomed to die for *their* trespasses against you, and if your tongue will obey you, repeat this clause in the Lord's Prayer: if you hesitate, resolve to have no more blood on your hands, and rest not till you have removed the temptation to crime that the present facility affords.”

On you, Gentlemen, an awful responsibility rests; lay it to the heart, and it will stimulate you to exertions which must produce good;—but what you do, do quickly.
HUMANITAS.

We are quite weary of attending to Counsels' truisms and Judges' charges with respect to the wickedness and mischief of fraud and forgery. Who can deny that they are both wicked and mischievous, but the same nature of things which makes them so, has imperiously ordained that crime should increase in proportion to extent of temptation and ease of execution; nor will this general law suspend itself in deference to the connexion between a Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Banking Company; neither is it like the Habeas Corpus Act, to be suspended by an alarmed majority. What was to be expected, but what is the case, in regard to a crime, the temptation to which is palpable to man, woman, and child, and which every age and degree of understanding can commit? From the moment that Bank Notes, capable of being imitated, descended to express sums, which all may be supposed to possess, the present result might have been anticipated. The operation reminds us of the embankments against water in Fen countries; woe to the proprietor who sees an outlet of the circumference of a quill, without immediately attending to it; the whole bank soon yields to the laws which govern water, and a deluge ensues—which is just the history of Bank Note forgery. We heartily despise the inconclusive heads, to say nothing of the torpid hearts, of those who can trust to banishment and the rope, for the cure of an evil of this nature. But allowing the punishment of delinquency, however created, to be a matter of *indifference*, what is to be said for the mistrust, suspicion, and thralldom of innocent persons, which are becoming every day more common in this wretched state of things? What person can offer a Bank Note in a strange place without exciting all manner of apprehension, and submitting to that pleasant kind of interrogative look, which seems to ask if he is uttering what he knows to be forged? This to all, but how in regard to poverty of appearance? Why nothing more

likely than that the slightest surmise or mistake may conduct a poor man, woman, or child, to examinations and commitment, one case of which we insert in the present paper, and several of which have lately met our attention. The Magistrate not unfrequently reprimands the mistaken person in these instances, but it would be easy to shew, that *he* is almost as much to be pitied, as the person he has injured. In short, in regard to its currency, the country is in a state of most “admirable disorder,” and as if there must be blunders in regard to it of all sorts and sizes, an act has lately been passed in regard to 3s. and 1s. 6d. pieces, which, for the first month or two of its existence, could not possibly be obeyed; there not being a town of magnitude in Great Britain, out of which a dextrous informer might not have levied a fortune in penalties. This is ingenious and creditable. As to the Bank notes business, it *must* be attended to; for it is of little consequence whether Mahomet go to the mountain, if the mountain *will* come to Mahomet.—*Chester Guardian*.

DISPUTES AT PADDINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—As several errors and omissions occur in the account recently published of the late Parish Meeting at Paddington, I beg leave to offer a few remarks, which, I hope, will tend to rectify the mistakes and supply the deficiencies. The Vestry of Paddington is not “a select” but an open Vestry, in which every inhabitant who pays rates can give his opinion and vote. But I presume the person who furnished the narrative in the *Observer* introduced the adjective “select” merely to evince his wit at the expense of his neighbours. I am at a loss to imagine how he can call the majority of a legal assembly “a faction,” especially when the “boisterous and personal animosity” alluded to originated with the minority, whose leaders had lately been ousted from office, for involving the Parish in a labyrinth of debt and confusion. Whether Mr. Thatcher's charge of mal-practices against Mr. Shill, late Surveyor of the Highways, “was factious,” appeared sufficiently evident at the last Vestry, where it was demonstrated that Mr. Thatcher himself, as well as the rest of the Parish, had sanctioned those accounts, which he now came to denounce, and where he received censure instead of applause for his behaviour on the occasion. The Vestry attributed no “heinous crime” to the short-hand writer, but simply enforced its customary regulation for the exclusion of every one who is not entitled to vote; nay, they are so tenacious on this point, as not to admit agents or representatives of absentees. The 43d of Elizabeth states, that the liability of an inhabitant to pay rates, constitutes him a Parishioner; but the recent Act says, that his last assessment must be paid or tendered, to render him eligible to vote, as was the case a little time ago with Messrs. Thatcher and Butler, who were not allowed to give their suffrages, because their ultimate rates were not liquidated.

The parish affairs concern none but those who contribute to the rates; and although a difference of opinion and animosity will often arise, it is still not proper to obtrude such dissensions on the world in a garbled or exaggerated manner; a course, which will perpetuate party spirit and not repress it. The gentleman in question was not the only person who was requested to retire; another was expelled on the ground of not being eligible.

Messrs. Thatcher, Butler, and others of their “faction,” no doubt wished to put some one of the name of Craig in the chair, in preference to the Churchwarden, for the purpose of displaying a trial of strength, and giving the Inhabitants “a retort courteous” for the treatment which some of the party had very deservedly received; but the parish was not to be hoaxed with the repetition of old schemes,

which produced nothing but expense, jobs, and trouble. The motions for the said Mr. Craig to take the chair, and for exculpating Mr. Thatcher from blame in his accusations against Mr. Shill, were, it is true, carried in the affirmative by their own partizans, who at an earlier hour than usual monopolized all the Vestry-room. Such a decision was therefore superseded by the majority, who, with a large surplus of votes, determined that Mr. Bones, the Churchwarden, should be placed in the chair, and that Mr. Thatcher's conduct, relative to the charges against Mr. Shill, was reprehensible and unjust. Permit me to advance a few words on Parish Committees. Messrs. Thatcher, Butler, Kent, and others, who modestly, in the *Observer*, arrogate to themselves the appellation of "most respectable gentlemen," have always been partial to Committees, although their labours have generally augmented those expenses which they professed to curtail, and increased those disputes which they promised to diminish. If the Parish-officers are not worthy to be trusted, why appoint them? But if they are unexceptionable characters, why perplex them with investigations, involve them in difficulties, and detain them from their business? The Vestry is the proper place to adjust their accounts; and indeed any inhabitant, who contributes his quota, can inspect the books at seasonable hours.

I trust to your candour for the insertion of these observations, since it is necessary to publish a correct statement to obviate partial details, and unfair misrepresentations.

A VESTRYMAN OF PADDINGTON.

Paddington, Sept. 10, 1818.

P.S.—To shew how highly the Inhabitants of Paddington appreciate the services of Messrs. Thatcher and Kent, I annex the final state of the Poll, on Tuesday the 22d instant, when these Gentlemen again offered themselves to fill the office of Surveyors of the Roads for the ensuing year:—

For Mr. Grub	106
Mr. Shill	105
Mr. Thatcher	8
Mr. Kent	3

LAW QUESTION.

MR. EXAMINER,—In answer to your Correspondent, who inquires whether a witness summoned, or rather subpoenaed, in a case of forgery, can be compelled to swear, &c., I believe he will find that the law cannot compel him either to attend or to be sworn or to give evidence, but that he is liable to an attachment and to be imprisoned for any such refusal in a criminal case, and to a penalty and an action for damages in a civil case. There is no legal power or instrument to force a witness into Court, or to make him speak when he gets into the Jury-box, for the rack and torture are luckily abolished (from our legal code at least), though it was formerly resorted to in the case of a prisoner standing mute, the only punishment for which however now is, that the prisoner is considered guilty of the crime for which he stands indicted.—If a witness submits to be called and sworn, his refusal then to give evidence would, I apprehend, amount to perjury—(having taken the oath "to speak the truth and the whole truth," &c.)—presuming that it can be proved that he is in possession of material evidence. The only legal excuse for a witness declining to give evidence is, when it might tend to criminate himself, which no witness can be compelled to do. As to the point "when the evidence would lead to the conviction of the prisoner," this makes no part of the question; for until evidence be given, it is not presumed by or known to the Court what a witness can or may depose. It is the refusal of a witness to attend or to be sworn, or to give evidence at all, by standing mute, or by not speaking the truth and the whole truth, which renders

him liable to punishment, and not whether his evidence be important or not, either for or against the prisoner.—I am, &c. EGOMET.

OLD BAILEY.

On Saturday week, the COMMON SERJEANT passed sentence upon 21 prisoners, who all pleaded guilty to the minor offence of having forged Bank of England notes in their possession, knowing them to be forged.

The COMMON SERJEANT, in passing sentence of transportation for fourteen years upon the prisoners, observed, that they had all, except Wm. Sadler, who had suffered his case to go to trial, confessed themselves guilty of the crime of having forged Bank of England notes in their possession, knowing them to be forged, and availed themselves of the humanity of the Bank, the Directors of which were willing not to proceed capitally against them on a confession of guilt to the minor charge. They ought to feel the force of the mercy thus extended to them by the prosecutors; for had the capital charges been persevered in against them, and convictions ensued, their lives would have been the inevitable forfeit which the law would have enforced for their crimes.

The greater part of the prisoners seemed perfectly indifferent.

On Thursday, John Bishop, aged 29, was indicted for stealing a pocket-book containing 4l. 16s. and a brooch, from the person of Elizabeth Rose.

The prosecutrix stated she was wife to Joseph Rose; she lived at 25, Devonshire-place. On the 8th of August she was going to Upper Mary-le-bonne-street, at nine in the evening. She had a large bundle of clothes and a bundle of potatoes. She was going along Upper Wimpole-street, when the prisoner came up and said—"It is a pity so slender a figure as you are should be so loaded." Witness made him no answer, and he then said—"Madam, allow me to treat you with a coach," and she answered—"I don't want you nor a coach either." He said—"Don't be frightened, I am a gentleman of unlimited fortune, and don't wish to sit in the coach with you." Witness said he certainly should not. He followed her to Portland-place, and it being very dull, she was afraid to cross it. She had 16s. on her, four 1l. notes, a brooch, and some memorandums. Prisoner seized her arm, and by force detained her. When she got as far as Weymouth-mews, he thrust a parcel into her hand, and said, "There is 20l. if you will go with me for a few minutes." He put a very indecent question to her. He pulled her about, and she felt his hand about her pocket. Seeing somebody come up, he let her go, and ran away. She then missed her pocket book. She was so much injured as to be unable to cry out for a moment or two, but he was pursued and taken. The prisoner wished to make up matters at the watch-house, but she would not. She could not swear to the notes, as she had not marked them.

Stephen Lidgard was passing the street, saw the prisoner running fast, he was stooped, and putting his hands behind him, he asked what he was stooped for, and in a minute or two the woman came, and said, "You have robbed me, Sir, of my pocket-book." He was then given in custody of two watchmen. The area of the house, where the prisoner was apprehended was examined, and a pocket-book was found.

This evidence was corroborated by two watchmen, and by the constable.

The Prisoner, in his defence, declared his innocence, and laid his hand on his heart. He was most genteely dressed in black. He called five witnesses to character, who knew nothing of him but that he was a gentleman.

The RECORDER—Of course every fellow who does not work for his living is a gentleman; that is the way of the world now. It is a very easy thing for thieves to appear as gentlemen.

Verdict—Guilty of felony.

The RECORDER—Gentlemen, this is a very proper prosecution, for you see this convicted thief dresses like a gentleman, and represents himself to be a person of unlimited fortune. By this means he got opportunities of stealing from persons, especially females; and you have done very proper in finding him guilty. The Court will take care what becomes of him, and that he shall not do the same again in this country. The fellow lived, as you see, in an attic story in a dwelling house, and this shewed whether he was an independent gentleman or not. At all events, gentlemen, he was fond, it seems, of being exalted by living there, and I trust he will feel that the punishment which we shall award him is no more than proper. I see you had no doubt of his guilt, for you instantly convicted him; and indeed it was utterly im-

possible you could do otherwise. It is a horrible thing to think on, so many thieves of that description are at large in this country; but we must do our duty.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

On Monday, a case came before Sir William Curtis, which sets all ordinary powers of description at defiance.—A man, named *Oldershaw*, a conveyancer, once in flourishing circumstances, residing at St. Paul's chain, was brought up charged with having done several dangerous things, to the great terror of those who lived within his reach. The particular act with which he was first charged was, that of having proceeded to pull down the upper part of his house, without having made any arrangements by which the lives of the people could be secured. He had, it seems, already taken down a hundred weight of lead, without the assistance of a human being, and was constantly employed in hammering the walls, so that the neighbours round about were trembling for their lives.—Mr. Godwin, of Paul's-chain, represented these circumstances to Sir William Curtis, who said he could not interfere upon the present evidence.—Mr. Godwin said, that if this case could not be proceeded upon, there was another which had the strongest claim upon their humanity, for it comprehended the distresses of the defendant's wife and family.—The poor man's wife and children were in the office. His wife had a half-starved child in her arms; the other two children sat on the ground at the feet of their father; one of them was a cripple; the other almost blind; want was the strongest expression in the faces of the whole family, except the mother's, who had that combined with many troubles to make her a signal instance of suffering.—Mrs. Oldershaw said, her husband had been once in great circumstances, but now was fallen below the notice of every one in the world but herself by unavoidable misfortunes. Every thing in the house had been disposed of for the support of the family, and her husband had not dined since Thursday last. She declared that he was as harmless as his poor children, and she endeavoured to justify the extraordinary proceeding of taking down the house, by saying, that his object was to improve it.—Her face was bathed in tears while she thus spoke of her husband's necessities. She complained that he was now in hunger as well as in grief, and she seemed to lose all sense of her own privations in her fears for him.—Sir WILLIAM CURTIS said, "You are a good woman, and I see will never desert him. God help you all. You must now tell me whether he is right in his mind."—Mrs. Oldershaw said, she feared he was not at all times: his troubles had taken effect upon him, but he would come round to his senses when the world treated him with less bitterness.—Mr. Godwin said, the affection the poor creature had for her husband made her conceal the most serious consequences of his disorder; to the violence of which, one of his children owed the loss of his limbs, and the other the loss of his sight. "I remember," said Mr. Godwin, "when that poor cripple was as fine a child as ever I beheld; and I have seen the unhappy man drag his wife through the snow in the middle of the night." Another gentleman said, he saw the defendant running about the house early on Saturday morning with a lighted paper in his hand.—Sir W. CURTIS.—The case is, without doubt, the most affecting that ever came before me: the parish officers must do their duty. Mr. Deputy Box, I request you will convene a vestry, and take immediate steps for the relief of this poor family. As to the unfortunate man, I consider him a complete lunatic.—Mr. Box said, it should be done as soon as possible. The Worthy Baronet ordered that the utmost care should be taken of Mr. Oldershaw, in the Compter, for the present, and of his wife and children by the Overseers.—"You shan't want your dinner any more, my poor woman," said Sir William, "if I can help it."—"Aye, but will he have his dinner?" observed the poor woman. "He shall indeed," was the reply.—Every one in the office was deeply affected at the scene. Several were in tears.—Mr. Godwin, it appeared, had prevented the family from starving for the last two or three days.

BOW-STREET.

A young female, apparently not more than 17 years of age, was charged by her own mother, a respectable woman in the Strand, with having plundered her to a large amount. The mother, in extreme agitation, stated the circumstances:—Her husband died when the prisoner was about nine years of age, and left her with three other children. Every attention was paid to their education, and especially to that of the prisoner. Her

behaviour was always most dutiful, until about a year ago, when she became acquainted with a man named Rotherton, who represented himself to be a half-pay Captain. This acquaintance commenced at the theatre, and his appearance and manners were so favourable, that he was invited to visit at her house. He came to the house every day, and sought every opportunity of taking the girl to places of amusement. This intimacy at length proved fatal to the virtue of the daughter. Rotherton, one evening, prevailed upon her to accompany him to a house in Chandos-street, Covent-garden, where they remained together for three days and nights. On the evening of the third day she came home, and although received with joy, her behaviour from that moment was totally changed. She conducted herself in the most violent manner, even abusing her mother. Her paramour constantly came to see her, notwithstanding that her mother forbid him the house. Within the last three months she missed jewellery and wearing apparel from her house; and discovered that they had been stolen and pledged by the prisoner, and she had every reason to believe, to support the vile seducer, who was no more than an adventurer. She put up with these losses in the hope that her daughter would listen to her remonstrances; but it was of no use; and having detected her in the act of carrying away her own watch and seals, she gave her in charge of an officer.—The girl, with a smile, said she would do the same again, and ten times more, "to assist her dear Mr. R."—At this answer, the unfortunate mother dropped senseless into the arms of an officer, and was conveyed out of the office.—The Magistrate, after giving the prisoner a most severe admonition, which seemed to have no effect upon her, ordered her to be remanded, and to be kept in close confinement.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

A complaint of a most aggravated nature was submitted to the Magistrates of this office. Two gentlemen, who said they were parish-officers, represented, that a person, living at 10, Noel-street, retired to rest in perfect health on Thursday week; as he did not appear at his usual hour to breakfast, the landlord went to his bed-chamber, and found him quite dead. On Friday and Saturday application was made to Mr. Lewis, the Coroner: he was in the country. Mr. Gell was then sent for: he also was absent. On Monday an application was made to Mr. Stirling at Battersea, and that gentleman was engaged at an inquest twelve miles distant. Under these circumstances, finding it impossible to obtain the attendance of a Coroner, the Overseer requested the advice of the Magistrates what course to pursue, the body being in so putrid a state as to be quite dangerous.—Mr. FARRANT deprecated the negligence of the Coroners; he granted an order for the body to be removed to the workhouse. He recommended that the body should be examined by a surgeon, and that the depositions of the beadle should be made before a Magistrate, and that a vestry should be immediately convened to take this negligence of the Coroners into consideration. These measures were delayed until Tuesday. As no Coroner had then appeared, it became imperative on the parish officers to act decisively.

UNION-HALL.

On Wednesday, a boy, aged 10, of most deplorable appearance, was brought before the Magistrate by the constable of Christchurch, who stated that he found him soliciting charity in Blackfriars-road; the only article of covering which he had was a piece of coarse, filthy sacking, which was wrapped round his body, and fastened with a piece of rope. Upon being questioned, the child stated, without hesitation, that his father's name was *Shaw*; he lived in Fox's-court, Gray's-inn, and was by trade a carpenter; his mother was a bookbinder, and they both had plenty of employment; himself and his brother, who was about nine years of age, were regularly sent out every day by their parents to get all the money they possibly could by begging; the whole of what they procured they gave to their father and mother.—The Magistrate directed the constable to take the child to the parish-officers of Holborn parish, where the friends of the child lived, and inform them of their infamous conduct.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

STR.—The dreadful results to be feared by the employment of armed bodies in a free State, and more especially in a time of peace, are shewing themselves more and more every day. The following relation will shock you as much as the transaction itself did numbers of eye witnesses. One of the soldiers stationed as a guard at the gate of the British Museum, whose name I understand to be Daniel Newton, entered into a contest

by some practical joke with a poor woman. After abusing each other, the fellow, to prevent the woman passing along the pavement, presented his bayonet to her breast, and then struck her with his musket and bayonet violently over the neck, shoulders, and back, at least seven or eight heavy blows. The whole neighbourhood was alarmed with the shrieks of the woman, and many of the residents, as well as the spectators, much to their honour, interfered. The Serjeant of the Guard was called for, who wished to enter into a discussion as to their political sentiments, and whether they considered soldiers unnecessary. For redress he referred them to the Horse Guards. The fellow who committed the outrageous assault declared, that if he had run his bayonet through the woman, no one could have hurt him, and finished by defying the Gentlemen who had interfered.

Is this, then, the language that soldiers are taught; and are they armed against their fellow citizens?

This outrage took place about 11 o'clock this morning.

Leaving you to comment upon such atrocious conduct and language,—I remain, yours, &c. AN EYE WITNESS.

Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1818.

A man of the name of *Peck*, a keeper of cows, who cut his throat a few days since, died on Tuesday week. He was in pretty good circumstances, yet the present scarcity of fodder for his cows had impressed on his mind a persuasion that he should die from want, and to this circumstance is this act of suicide attributed.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Monday afternoon, in White Rose-alley, Beach-street, Barbican. The wind blowing very strong, a stack of chimnies, at the house of Mrs. Roach, No. 3, in the Alley, was blown down, which fell upon the roof and drove it in; two children were asleep in bed in the attic, a beam fell upon the head of one of them, a girl about six years of age, and killed her instantly. The other, an infant only two years of age, was taken out of the ruins, but slightly injured; the mother (Mrs. Roach), who is a widow, was injured very severely on one side.

An inquisition was taken on Wednesday before Mr. Lewis, at the Committee-room, St. James's Workhouse, on the body of *Mr. Frederick Renaud*.—The Jury viewed the body, which was in such a state of putrefaction that they could not discover a single feature.—The Foreman inquired when the deceased died, and being informed that it was on Thursday week, he said the inquest ought to have taken place sooner, for the health, if not the lives of the Jury, might be affected by such negligent delay.—An application had been made to the Magistrates whether the parish would be justifiable in burying the body, the Coroner being out of town, and the Magistrates said that the body might be interred immediately, if the parish officers were of opinion it might cause infection if it was above ground until the Coroner arrived.—The Coroner's Clerk stated, that it was the duty of the beadle to inform the Coroner when an inquest was necessary, and no information of the death of the deceased was given until eight o'clock on Saturday night, and the beadle said that Tuesday would be the most convenient day for the Jury to sit.—The Jury said they hoped such delay would never take place again.—It was stated in evidence, that the deceased had resided for some years at the house of Mr. Hopkins, No. 10, Noel-street. He went to bed on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday night he was found dead, lying on his bed with his clothes on. A surgeon gave it as his opinion that the deceased died on Wednesday night; he had therefore been dead 24 hours when found; he was also of opinion that he died from the rupture of a blood vessel, or apoplexy. There were no marks of violence on the body of the deceased. The witnesses did not believe that the deceased had taken poison, as there were no phials or cups about the room.—The Foreman and other Jurymen said, that had the inquisition been taken sooner, they might have had better evidence to have enabled them to return their verdict; they might have seen themselves whether there were marks of violence, on the body, and also have formed their own opinion, from their own observation, whether he had taken poison or not.—It appeared to have been the fault of the beadle that the inquest was not taken before. The Jury returned a verdict of—Died by the visitation of God.

Tuesday night, Mr. H. Brooks, of the Strand, with two ladies returning to town in a gig, were stopped by a highwayman near the end of Chalk Farm-lane, in the Hampstead-road. The fellow with one hand seized the horse's head, and with the other presented a pistol, with horrid imprecations. Mr. B. urged forward his horse, and cut at the highwayman. He succeeded in disengaging himself at a time when three men, armed with bludgeons,

were advancing from the hedge to assist their companion; the fellows followed up their object until the appearance of a coach induced them to relinquish their pursuit.

Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, the premises of Mr. Withers, High-street, Whitechapel, were broken open, and robbed of a writing-desk, containing 12*l.* and a quantity of plate and wearing apparel. Thursday night some thieves got into the workshop of Mr. Jebbete, builder, Webber-row, Blackfriars-road, and stole a number of deals. Same night the house of Mr. Scoldfield, Kent-street, was broken open, and various articles of plate, wearing apparel, and a pocket-book, containing 50*l.* stolen.

Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, the house of Mr. James Amazon, James-street, Bethnal-green, was broken into and robbed of various articles of plate, about 10*l.* in Bank notes, two watches, and several articles of wearing apparel.

Thursday evening, Maria Waller, servant to J. P. Prestcott, Esq. Nottingham-street, who had left her place in the evening at nine o'clock, with a bundle, and 12*l.* in money, was, on her way to a friend's in the Hampstead-road, accosted by a well-dressed man, who obtruded his conversation upon her, and made splendid offers of protection, all of which she rejected. He persisted in walking by her side, and at the north-west angle of Fitzroy-square, he snatched her bundle of linen, which contained a small box with the money, and thus deprived the poor girl of all the fruits of her industry.

Two of the gang of robbers, whose depredations have been so extensive in Surrey, and whose proceedings have been productive of serious alarm, are now in custody. They were found in a place of concealment by Snow, the constable of Newington, who discovered a crow-bar, box of phosphorus, and matches and several picklocks near their haunt. The crow-bar has been found, on comparison, to correspond with the marks at eight different houses in and about Newington where doors and shutters have been broken open within the last fortnight.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at Ayston, the Earl Brownlow, to Caroline, second daughter of George Fludyer, Esq. M.P. of Ayston, in the county of Rutland, and niece to the Earl of Westmorland.

On the 29th July, at Kensington Church, Robert Sproule, Esq. of Grove Cottage, Little Chelsea, to Miss Isabella Dawson, of Queen's Elms.

On Thursday, at Binfield, Berks, Sir Wm. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge, to Mrs. Stevenson, of Binfield-place.

DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, at Ashted Park, Surrey, in the 73d year of her age, the Hon^{ble} Frances, wife of Richard Howard, Esq. daughter of William Viscount Audover, and sister to Henry, the 12th Earl of Suffolk.

On the 17th instant, aged 13, Mary Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. James Graham, of Brunswick-place, City-road.

On the 17th inst., at Mrs. Lyster's, Abbey Green, Chester, William Sym, Esq. of Carriers'-hall, London.

On the 17th inst., at Uffington, near Stamford, aged 74, the Right Hon. Albemarle Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 89th regiment of foot, and Governor of Charlemont. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Albermarle, Lord Bertie, born the 14th of November, 1814.

On the 18th inst., at Westwood, Surrey, L. R. Coussmaker, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

On the 25th inst., at Kennington, in her 88th year, Mrs. Nash, relict of the late William Nash, Esq. of Dulwich.

On Thursday morning, the 24th instant, Thomas Noel, son of Henry Sass, Esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged six months.

In February last, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, Mr. Jaber Hornblower, of the East India Company's Naval Service, after an illness of three days. He was the only son of the late Mr. Jaber Carter Hornblower, formerly well known in the scientific world.

On the 9th of May, at Bombay, in his 78th year, George Dick, Esq. formerly a Member of Council, and Governor of that Presidency.

At Southampton, in the 35th year of his age, Captain James Brooke Ridge, of the 21st Bengal regiment of native infantry.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 562. SUNDAY, OCT. 4. 1818

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 547.

REMONSTRANCE WITH THE PRESENT POSSESSOR OF THE SPANISH THRONE.

WE have the pleasure of laying before our readers this week a representation addressed to the Creature now on the Spanish throne by a Gentleman high in the estimation of his country for talents and integrity. Upon the subject of it we have often had occasion to speak ourselves; and we can truly say, that we never did it without a certain loathing, in the midst of which there was one little "cordial drop" which relieved us,—and that was the impossibility that a subject so every way disgusting could continue for any great length of time to be a subject. The very loathing became its own reconciliation.

And yet, if any thing could add to this sensation, it would be the sight of this wise and patriotic individual before us compelled to put his mind into a posture of official respect, and address this creature by the titles of "Sire" and "Majesty";—nay, more,—compelled to talk to it of thousands of human beings, to whom the conformation of its head and heart really happens, for the present, to be of consequence!—Of consequence?—Aye, and of infinite consequence too, unless such remonstrances are made, and such loathing felt as it ought to be. But it must be so. The snake in the fable, which stung the man that warmed it, was nothing to the spectacle here offered us. The ceremonious approach to a bull, a cat, or an onion, by an Egyptian theosophist, was nothing. The bull has his strength and his uses; the cat is at least handsome, and will not quit its home for nothing; and the onion, after it was worshipped, might have been eaten. But here is a patriotic and high-minded Spaniard, who for being one of the foremost in keeping a throne for a King who had forsaken it, for helping to administer his affairs well in his absence, and for paying him the compliment of supposing that he would keep his promises and be grateful in return, was actually condemned to death by this very animal, and is now obliged, at a safe distance, to address him as if he were his superior! The snake is coiled on a royal cushion, and its saviour must look and shiver afar off.

Doubtless this spectacle is as degrading to the Spaniards who stand near and can suffer it, as the necessity of forming a part of it must be disgusting to the patriot at a distance. But it only shews what bigotry and bad habits can do. If it were not for the gratuitous and implicit obedience shewn to FERDINAND's predecessors, for the very sound of "I the King" which is pompously put at the bottom of proclamations, and for the instinctive worldly compromise which has so long existed between king-craft and priest-craft—

(For such divinity doth hedge a King).—

FERDINAND would not have sat thirty days on his restored throne.

Luckily for one's fellow-feeling of humanity, the want of common gratitude in FERDINAND is equalled by his want of common sense. He is one of the weakest-headed of mankind; and this at once furnishes our best relief and his best apology. Every man has his excuse more or less, to be found in the depths of charity; and thank heaven it is so, or we should sometimes take one's fellow-creatures for devils. In proportion therefore as we are made angry and impatient by such a being as FERDINAND, we repose ourselves on his ignorance. In proportion as we loath and shrink with abhorrence from his ingratitude, we lay our cheek in very gratitude against his stupidity, and thank it for rendering him bearable.

Not the less intolerable however does he become in a political point of view; and this very stupidity which reconciles him in the eye of philosophy, will be the overthrow of his graceless despotism. The bigotries and bad habits above alluded to, in spite of the re-action afforded them by the victories gained for his ungrateful brethren, are not what they were in any part of Europe. So well are they understood and exposed in some quarters, and so felt to be hollow in others, that even the negative feeling on the subject shall have its effect; and FERDINAND and his nonsense can not go on abusing common sense, virtue, and decency, even from the bare inability of his would-be advocates to espouse his cause, for very shame. These very brethren are ashamed of him. He breaks his promises and exposes the bad part of royalty, too grossly even for them. Lord CASTLEREAGH, that gentleman-usher in politics, who thinks it the top thing in creation to bow, and smirk, and be shallow, and prepare the way for kings, might say something for him at Aix-la-Chapelle, and probably will insinuate; but even he, with his instinctive feeling for common-places, has found out, that the Spanish Monarch cannot be defended as earnestly as a genteel handler of holy altars and snuff-boxes could wish; and the subject both of Spain and Spanish America will most likely slide off at Congress into mutual shrugs and little snuff-taking attempts at accommodation:—"Now couldn't we manage this!" and "Couldn't we manage that!" and "Wouldn't it, upon the whole, be advisable?"—

It is, of course, to extend and impress this general feeling respecting FERDINAND, rather than from any hope of its making an impression on him, that Signior FLOREZ has published his Representation. And no doubt it will have a very considerable effect. It is the first time that Europe has had a regular account of the matter in question from the pen of any one of the intelligent and excellent men concerned. The Spanish Patriots have, in this representation, at least put forth their voice. Don ALVARO speaks for all; and if we may guess from the translation, he speaks well and nobly. His paper is a kind of counter-proclamation against the faithless and ungrateful measures of the King:—it is a Manifesto from the Real Sovereignty of

the Spanish nation,—from that Intellectual and Moral part of Power, which is now so contrasted, and compelled to be contrasted, with Power merely Political.

We do but spell Spanish ourselves; though the events of the present times, joined to the celebrity of the Spanish wits and poets, and to the evident beauty of the language, which seems to contradict the old saying about the non-union of Majesty and Love, incite us strongly to become acquainted with it. But on turning to the original of this document in the *Espanol Constitucional*,* we perceive that the *Morning Chronicle* translation has omitted passages, chiefly referring to well-known English authors. It may have been as well to do so, considering the press of matter in newspapers; and a weekly paper has more to consider in this respect than others; but still we should like to have had the whole piece; for a good author always loses by abridgment; the observations too of former eminent writers on the duties of kings may well be repeated at the present time; and finally, the name of Locke quoted as an authority by a Spanish writer is unfortunately an absolute curiosity, especially when it is remembered that our celebrated philosopher, in common with a number of his countrymen, is in the list of authors prohibited by the Inquisition.

We have already said that Don ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA is in high repute with his countrymen as a man of talents and integrity. It should be added, as giving singular weight even to this character, that at the beginning of the Spanish Revolution, he held the chief office (Procurator-General) in the Principality of Asturias;—that he was the *only Authority* in Spain that solemnly declared war against NAPOLEON, the people having been the movers in all the other provinces;—that he was the *first Authority* that opened the Spanish ports to the English;—and that it was he who sent Commissioners to this country to form an alliance against the invader. Through the hands of one of the English Commissioners, he was complimented, we understand, with a snuff-box to the value of a thousand pounds, in which our Sovereign's picture was set in diamonds,—so high, at any rate, was our notion of his services. But after the return of the King, he still continued to write in favour of the promised *Constitutional Monarchy*, and "what," exclaims the Editor of the *Espanol*, "was his reward for services so exalted? We shudder with horror to repeat it! He was condemned to death!—And by whom? By that very FERDINAND, for whose restoration he had laboured so diligently."

The Editor puts no note of admiration to the close of this passage; and it wants none. There are some things to be admiringly uttered in the progress of astonishment,—others to be quietly pronounced in the settlement of disgust.

It has also made its entire appearance in a separate pamphlet, published, as well as the Magazine, by BOOSEY and Sons, Broad-street.

REMONSTRANCE ADDRESSED TO FERDINAND VII. BY DON ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA.

SIRE,—At the end of four years, and when the evils of the nation are daily increasing, it is full time that your Majesty should listen to the voice of other persons than those who have hitherto directed the operations of your Majesty. As I am confident that a greater service cannot be rendered to the nation and

to your Majesty than by exhibiting, without the least disguise, the true causes of so many disasters which have occurred, I derive courage in laying before your Royal Person the present humble Memoir, in which I will endeavour to explain the most principal of them. A moment, Sire, in which the baneful influence of your advisers has no controul, those advisers who, transforming the names of every thing, convert small weaknesses into great crimes, and the foulest acts into patriotic virtues, will suffice for your Majesty to be convinced of the importance of my object, and induce you to listen calmly to the only language capable of repairing the stained character of your Majesty and saving your political existence; the only one capable of freeing the Spanish people from the evils by which they are oppressed and raising the nation to the rank for which it is destined, if well governed. I therefore presume to hope your Majesty will accede to my reverent supplication, since it is the last stage of depravity to reject plain and honest truths, particularly when they have for object the felicity of millions of oppressed beings.

That Prince ought not to reign, says a Philosopher, who is ignorant of three things, viz.—the means of exercising his authority according to the enactment of wise laws; of administering justice impartially to all his subjects; and lastly, of carrying on war, either by himself or his Captains, against external enemies. These same maxims are also upheld by the Book of Wisdom, which assures us, that if the Prince administers, as he ought, justice to all his people, the latter will live in peace and be contented, and the Prince will be loaded with blessings, as his only glory is to render his subjects happy. It would, in fact, be a phenomenon, unknown in the history of human affairs, to see a people dissatisfied and in continual commotions against a just and prudent Prince. If this undeniable maxim is acknowledged, how terrible, Sire, is the consequence to be deduced when we reflect on the general and great discontent that has existed among all classes of the state, during the reign of your Majesty. Will it be necessary, in order to remove all doubts respecting the existence of this dissatisfaction, for me to incorporate in this Memorial a specific list of the many persons who, without any other crime than the courage to think and a wish to establish the same that is thought and established in the most happy nations of Europe, are now dragging a miserable existence in dungeons, of which a description would make humanity shudder; or confined in prisons destined for the most infamous criminals, or without a home, friends or fortune; divested, in short, of every enjoyment in life, as a reward for the most important services, are compelled in foreign countries to beg a scanty and precarious subsistence, filled with tribulation and bitterness? Is it by any chance unknown that, within the space only of four years, the whole of your Majesty's reign, the blood of several heries has been spilled, who no longer able to bear up with an absolute, unlimited and illegal power, had placed themselves at the head of various parties, in order to re-establish the empire of the law, of order, and of reason, which we had all sworn to defend, and without which a King cannot be powerful, or fail of being converted into a tyrant? Is it besides supposed, that the clandestine and shameful manner in which the sentence was executed on the worthy Lacy is unknown, an act which, of all others, manifests, in the most evident manner, the discontent of the nation? The penalties imposed against crime, on the secure principle that good legislation ought to act rather as a preventative than punishment of evil, have for their first object not so much the chastisement of the criminals themselves, as the timely warning of the other members of society; and for this reason, when executions are not done in a public manner, they naturally point out the real existence of discontent on the part of the people, as well as the injustice and dread of those who decree them.

With a view to give greater clearness to my Exposition, I shall divide it into three parts. In the first I shall rapidly sketch the circumstances and events of the departure, absence and return of your Majesty to Spain. Without this previous examination, it would be impossible to form a just conception of your Majesty's conduct, as well as of the grounds of complaint on the part of your subjects—what your Majesty had a right to claim from the nation, and the latter from your Majesty. In the second, I will take a view of the present state of the nation: without this it would be impossible to estimate the rectitude or errors of your Majesty's government, since it is from the laws only and their administration, that the benefits or evils of society emanate. In the third, Sire, may I be allowed to lay down my opinion with regard to the measures which ought to be adopted in order to re-establish the felicity of the nation, without which it would be an impious and gross absurdity to suppose that your Majesty can be a just and powerful Prince, beloved by your subjects, and respected by foreigners.



PART FIRST.

Unfortunately, kings are no more than men; that is, like them they are subject to errors and passions, to the same want of experience, and the same intellectual and physical deficiencies; but with this difference, that in the former, defects are attended with much more important consequences, because kings are bound to watch over the happiness of others, and much less pardonable, because they have so many more means of avoiding them. Very young, or, which is the same thing, without prudence, the exclusive result of years and reflection, and without any other knowledge of the management of public affairs than that received through the medium of a clergyman, perhaps suited to direct a seminary of ecclesiastics, but by no means proper to form the opinions of a Prince, your Majesty saw yourself placed on the throne in a situation difficult to fill with dignity, being involved in intestine dissensions, of a nature the most serious and fatal to domestic repose, at the same time that a cunning, bold, and powerful Conqueror was in possession of all the important places on the frontier, and, under the cloak of friendship, with numerous and strong armies, was invading the very capital and the remainder of the kingdom. Circumstances were, in truth, extremely difficult, and for this reason any error of political calculation was then pardonable in your Majesty. The Spanish nation, too generous—too much habituated to tolerate and even overlook the defects of its Kings—too inflammable at the idea of a certain species of heroism—too much beset by external enemies, and at the same time strongly disunited, not so much with its own misfortunes, as with the authors of the disasters of the preceding reign; at first time thought of nothing else but the enjoyment of having changed the Monarch, and consequently of expressing their good wishes in favour of your Majesty, borne away with the infatuation of considering him traitor to his country who cordially did not consider your Majesty as the first hero of history. But, at the same time, the nation could not help viewing in the light of a crime, or at least of the extremest folly, the advice of those who persuaded your Majesty to depart for Bayonne, leaving your subjects in the sad alternative of yielding to a shameful submission which they detested, and which, at every sacrifice, they wished to repel,—or of placing themselves in a state of real anarchy, before they were able to choose fresh authorities, and throw down those left by your Majesty, which either corrupted or intimidated by the very orders left behind by your Majesty yourself, counteracted the wishes of the people, already so heroically manifested.

Your Majesty, borne away by the advice of men, whom I shall rather class among the ignorant and weak, than among the perfidious and traitors to their country, not only abandoned the nation at the precise moment when it required most protection, at a time when it was invaded by a conqueror, but you made a renunciation of all your rights in favour of the conqueror himself. This, in the very language of the greatest advocates for absolute power, is for a King to dethrone himself.

In this state of things, and at the end of a two years' war, without being possessed of a King, either in fact or right, notwithstanding the contrary might at that time be said and believed, the Representatives of the nation, elected in conformity to the regulations of the Supreme Government then in existence, most assuredly in conformity to the general opinion of the most sensible Spaniards, and beyond doubt in the most legal manner such elections can be made, assembled in the Island of Leon, one of the few points then free from French dominion. In their first sitting, and before thinking of the many dangers by which they were surrounded, they unanimously declared your Majesty to be King of Spain. By this acknowledgment they made to your Majesty the present of a Crown which your Majesty had lost, and which, although received from their hands, was, if not more legitimate than the former one, at least more decorous, more estimable, and more conformable to reason. After this act, in order that the present might not remain without effect, their only great and unceasing care was, under the greatest sacrifices, to promote the safety and existence of that very Throne, then so strongly attacked, and previously so shamefully abandoned. As no one of their enemies has hitherto dared to deny this truth, it would be superfluous for me to seek to prove this second and important service they rendered to your Majesty.

But in order that the merit of these two services, so rendered, may appear in their proper light, notwithstanding I have not the honour to rank among the number of those who forced that worthy Congress, allow me, Sire, to make a few observations, which I will present with a certain degree of caution, in order that they may not be charged with forced colouring.

The said Representatives, without incurring the charge of being wanting to any law, divine or human, were then at full liberty to constitute themselves into a Republic, or to name a King taken from a new dynasty, more strongly bound, on this account, to conform himself to the future Constitution. They were not ignorant that, after the renunciations at Bayonne, your Majesty, from Bordeaux, and without being under any state of compulsion, had issued a Proclamation, in which you enjoined the Spaniards to submit to Napoleon. They knew that your Majesty had written to the latter, felicitating him on his victories, on the very inauguration of his brother Joseph; soliciting of him to grant you one of his nieces as your spouse; and requesting him to confer the command of one of the divisions of his armies on the Infante Don Carlos. They all had seen the Escorial Decree, and the motives therein published and circulated to the whole nation, by your august Father himself. They were aware that the renunciation at Aranjuez had been done in the midst of a popular tumult, without the consent of the nation, and indeed without the smallest previous form of decency; as if the nation possessed no other privilege than that of obeying him who asserted that he occupied the Throne. Finally, they were made acquainted, that two days after this singular occurrence, your august Father had declared his abdication in favour of your Majesty to be null, which it would be a strange contradiction not to admit, if they acted according to the principles of legitimacy, by the virtue of which alone your advisers wish to suppose your Majesty King of Spain; since, if a nation holds no powers to elect a King, even when the latter has abandoned it, much less can it cease to acknowledge one who has already been acknowledged as such, till he declares to the nation itself that he does not wish to reign any longer.

Notwithstanding all these considerations, each one of which was sufficient to make them stagger, not one of them hesitated to declare your Majesty to be King of Spain. What more important merits, or what more voluntary services than these two, could these men have rendered in favour of your Majesty? And is it possible, Sire, that at the time you were issuing your Decree of extermination against the whole of them at Valencia, a Decree, afterwards commuted, according to language *INSULTING TO HUMANITY*, into "the indulgent sentence of confiscation of property and confinement in castles and dungeons;" is it possible, I repeat, that such great and spontaneous services, which of themselves alone destroy the whole of the impostures of their enemies, should not have had more weight in the breast of your Majesty than the crimes alleged against them, even when the latter were true, and even when your Majesty had been led to believe that your Majesty at will was allowed to trample to the ground all the laws which exist among men? Is it possible that your Majesty should have rewarded the party of advisers who persuaded you to abandon the nation and the throne, and who were more or less stained by oaths and submission to the Usurper, whilst you punish the good Spaniards who saved your Majesty and the country? Is not this to have forgotten, on the day of the distribution of rewards, all those who were present in battle? Would the majesty of justice have been in any way injured by the pardon of imaginary crimes, and in no way proved, at the sight of real and indubitable services? Would the prerogative of your Majesty have been in any way diminished, by the confession and acknowledgment of a debt of gratitude?

But, independent of the services which these men rendered to their country and to your Majesty, I will examine their conduct purely on the reverse, which their enemies have succeeded in representing so abominable in the eyes of your Majesty.—What, therefore, are their supposed crimes? As their cause, contrary to the common usages of all civilized nations, has not been examined by any competent or even incompetent tribunal (they having been condemned by a mere proceeding of your Majesty, which scarcely appears credible in foreign countries, so great is the horror inspired by a measure of this kind), it will become a difficult task. Their very enemies, after using every effort to establish charges against them in a judicial form, have not known how or have not dared to do it, so good was their cause; notwithstanding which your Majesty has not hesitated to condemn them to such penalties as are imposed on the greatest delinquents of the very lowest class. Under such obscure circumstances, or rather under such a non-existence of accusations or crimes, confining myself to what results from the conversation or some loose writings of their enemies, who sought to criminate them, I am led to believe that three charges only can be alleged against them, viz. 1st. Having assembled in the Cortes.—2d. Having declared that the sovereignty resided in the nation—and, 3dly. Having endeavoured to diminish the authority of the Monarch.

It is scarcely credible in the 19th century, and within one of

the nations of Europe, that it should be necessary to write the apology of thousands of victims, condemned to endure the most horrid punishments for no other cause than the above three imaginary crimes. The avowed and undeniable maxim that the nation holds the power and authority of assembling its own Representatives, completely destroys the criminality of the first charge. Besides, if it were a crime to assemble in Cortes, how is it that your Majesty, in the face of Europe, holds out to the nation the vain promise of assembling them? Since when did this idea begin to be considered criminal in Spain, which country has enjoyed the Cortes for many centuries, and when they only ceased to exist through the effects of absolute and arbitrary power, and when the liberty and glory of the nation always disappeared with them? How is it that even after their abolition, and during the time that no other Legislator but the King was known in Spain, all the ancestors of your Majesty, when they promulgated any law, uniformly therein inserted, "that it should have equal force and vigour as if the same had been enacted in the Cortes?" Does not this form, in other respects vain and ridiculous, at least point out the respect entertained for that body in Spain? Does it not suppose the King to be only a legislator *ad interim*, and that circumstances prevented the law being made by the said body, to whom only it belonged to legislate? Supposing it was an error to believe that the Cortes could contribute to the felicity of the nation, or supposing that they ought to be held, as the advisers of your Majesty seek to insinuate, under a less popular form than those assembled in the island of Leon,—from this is it to be inferred that the members belonging to the latter ought to be condemned as criminals to the State? On what probable grounds of justice, can that be treated in Spain as a crime of high treason, which, in a bordering nation, is established by the Monarch himself for the felicity of his subjects, and as a security to his very throne? By what particular services have our neighbours rendered themselves worthy of receiving a Constitution and possessing a National Representation, and by what crimes have we Spaniards made ourselves unworthy of retaining and amending that we before possessed? Let not your Majesty forget the great lesson of Louis XVIII. when a second time he saw himself compelled to quit France. Acting with the greatest wisdom, he did not allege in his own favour to the French nation any other merit than that of having given to them a good Constitution, and having been faithful to it. Perhaps no King could allege more in his own favour. And if your Majesty should again find yourself in a similar situation (no strange event, if we consider how often this has already happened in Europe in a short period of time), would the advisers of your Majesty expect to allege in your favour the re-establishment of a tribunal, the enemy of learning and of every man who makes use of his reason; of that tribunal whose smallest crime is perhaps to shield itself with the name of the Divinity, in order to commit those crimes which most offend it?

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SWEDEN.

DRONTHEIM, SEPT. 8.—Yesterday the coronation of his Majesty took place in the most solemn manner in the principal church of this town. The weather, being uncommonly fine for this climate at so advanced a season, heightened the splendour of this day, which is dear both to the Norwegians and Swedes, on which their Monarch put on the royal diadem in a temple within whose ancient walls no coronation had been celebrated for three centuries. —The act of the coronation was performed with pomp and dignity: when the crown was placed on the King's head, the air resounded with the acclamations of all those who were present, as well as of the numerous crowd outside of the church and in the neighbouring streets. A great part of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood collected to see a ceremony so new in Drontheim, and which might recall to every Norwegian the fairest historical remembrance of his country, and being renewed under such happy auspices, promises to the two united nations a long series of happiness, founded upon their union and their love to their Sovereign.

EAST INDIES.

Another Gazette from the Governor and Council at Bombay, with intelligence of farther military movements and successes in India, was published on Monday. Some of the particulars received through this channel may be considered as indicative of a speedy termination of the war with the Peishwa, or rather of the chase into which he has led our troops. On the 17th of April that Chieftain was attacked by Colonel Adams, who killed and wounded a number of his men, and captured some fine artillery, with elephants, camels, baggage, and treasury. The Peishwa's army was described by Mr. Elphinstone to be in a state of rapid dissolution. The troops, worn out, and completely dispirited, were returning in crowds to their homes and villages. The forts of Bajee Row were almost without exception in our hands; and his own brother, Chinnajee Appa, and Nepaunker, one of his principal officers, have surrendered with their followers, amounting to some thousand men. Gokla, it is known, had been killed in an action with General Smith about the middle of February, and at the date of the last despatches, the immediate submission of Bajee Row was looked for. Sir John Malcolm had pretty well disposed of the remaining Pindarrees. Ranjun had yielded himself to that officer; and Cheetoo had fled in a destitute condition, with not more than twenty attendants. Sir John Malcolm confidently anticipated the capture of that once powerful Pindarree.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOTTINGHAM, SEPT. 29.—A dreadful accident occurred yesterday at the Canal Company's wharf, by the explosion of gunpowder in a boat. The vessel was lying under the arch of the Company's warehouse, when an explosion took place, which threw the whole town into consternation, and spread the most extensive devastation throughout the neighbourhood. The report was so tremendous as to be heard at a distance of many miles, and every house in the town was shaken as if by an earthquake. The Company's warehouse, with its contents, was blown into the air, and not a vestige of the building remains. Several roofs were carried off from the adjoining buildings, lead and tiles torn off, window-frames blown out, and hundreds of windows demolished. But the most dreadful part of the calamity is the extensive destruction of human life; no less than eleven persons, already ascertained, have been precipitated into eternity, besides two taken to the hospital, who are not expected to survive. The mangled remains of eight men and a boy had been collected last night. The bodies presented a shocking spectacle; two men were found lying on the edge of the boat, with their heads completely taken off; two others lay near the gateway of the yard, with their skulls dashed to pieces and otherwise disfigured; two other bodies were found in the meadows, having been blown across the canal, one to a distance of about one hundred yards, and the other more than three hundred yards, and the limbs and flesh scattered about in different directions; another was taken out of the ruins a complete trunk, with both legs and arms blown off; and the remaining two mangled in a manner equally shocking. Most of them were married men and had families. The accident (as related by a boatman belonging to another vessel lying near, and who escaped with a few light bruises) originated by a youth of the name of Cross imprudently fetching a hot cinder, and applying it to some loose powder which lay scattered about, with a view of having a "flash," as he termed it. The consequence was, that the fire communicated instantly by a sort of train to the cask from whence it had dropped out, which ignited, and setting fire to five other barrels, the whole exploded with a most tremendous noise. The damage is estimated at many thousand pounds—some calculations go as high as 30,000*l.*, but certainly it is very great. Mr. Wilkes, the Agent of the Company, was fortunately from home, and the book-keeper had only left the premises not more than ten minutes. The explosion took place about three in the afternoon. The papers and books were in a counting-house at some distance from the warehouse, which escaped destruction. A waggon belonging to Mr. Hooton was standing in the yard, and the waggoner, who was near the shaft horse at the time, lost his life; the waggon

was utterly destroyed, and two of the horses in the team killed. The sufferers were principally boatmen and labourers about the wharf. Mr. Wilkes's house, which stands near the gateway, sustained comparatively little injury; the windows and the furniture in the house were for the most part demolished: Mrs. Wilkes was thrown with great violence from a table to the other side of the house, but escaped without other injury than what arose from the shock and fright. One person crawled out of the ruins unhurt, owing to several beams falling crossways over him, which preserved his life.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. E. Johnson, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, master-mariner. Attornies, Messrs. Alliston and Hundtby, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.
M. Dafer, Whitminster, Gloucestershire, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square.
J. Hopkins, Worcester, hap-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Becke, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.
J. Durrant, East Dereham, Norfolk, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
W. and J. Fowler, Tamworth, Staffordshire, paper-makers. Attorney, Mr. Willinton, Tamworth.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

- F. Penn, jun. Wallhamstow, plumber; from Oct. 6 to Oct. 27.
E. Devereux and M. Lambert, Brabant court, Philpot-lane, merchants, from Oct. 3 to Nov. 21.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

- R. Clayton, Leeds, cloth-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

- C. Raven and D. Chettleburgh, jun. Norwich, wine-merchants. Attorney, Mr. Abbott, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane.
M. Glass, Potterne, Wiltshire, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.
T. Bertells, Aldersgate-street, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hubbersty, Austin-friars.
J. Rebbuck, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Deane, Gray's Inn-square.
D. G. Davie and S. A. Snowden, Plymouth Dock, drapers. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Melksham, Wilts, Sept. 24, 1818.

SIR,—In answer to your enquiry relative to "A Lesson in Biography," I have to inform you that it may be found in a volume entitled *Light Reading for Leisure Hours*, published (without the author's name) by Ridgway. That which I have before me is the second edition, and bears date in 1800. It is, in my humble opinion, a book which will well repay you the trouble of reading it.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

T. M. E.

[We have been obliged to another Correspondent for a sight of the book in question, which seems to deserve the character here given it; and a third has politely informed us that the article is also to be found in the *Lounger's Common-Place Book*, a work which we know to be very entertaining.—*Exam.*]

If the Lady, who honours us with a question under the signature of A. B. C. is the same that sent us a manuscript for our consideration, she will find that it has been attended to. If not, we are not aware of having received any letter under that signature.

The first part of the communication sent to us by Don DIEGO CORREA is unavoidably postponed till next week, till when that Gentleman will accept our apologies. We have been attending, meanwhile, to his country's cause; and this, we have good reason to know, he loves better than his own personal one.

We should be happy to hear from a MUSICAL PROFESSOR on any other occasion; but though it was very natural in him to notice such an error of our brother critic's, he will feel perhaps a reason why we would rather not be the publishers of his remark. We have much more to do already with the errors of our contemporaries than we would willingly have; but that we cannot help. It is in the course of our political soldieryship.

We thank "A FRIEND" for his letter, and shall consider it. Our friend at *Margate* is not forgotten, he may be assured. Mr. S.'s third letter on India in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Consols 75½.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

THE distant noise of preparation at Aix-la-Chapelle grows stronger every day:—

"The hum of either army stillly sounds."

The Duke of WELLINGTON set off for that city the other day; the Emperor of AUSTRIA has been on his road for some time; and the Emperor of RUSSIA and King of PRUSSIA have met at Berlin previously to their journey. The King went out to meet the Emperor; and then they entered together, with joint amiableness, like the two Sovereigns of Brentford smelling to one nosegay.—It is curious to observe the different sorts of announcement which the August or Holy Allies have thought proper to make, previously to their new Congress. Some of the smaller Princes have really brought forward their promised constitutions, or at least something of the kind; the illegitimate King of SWEDEN publishes friendly and patronizing letters sent him by the RUSSIAN EMPEROR; the King of SPAIN dismisses his Ministers into banishment,* selects others more intolerant, and sends an order of Knighthood to the King of DENMARK; the Emperor of RUSSIA publishes the most legitimate manifesto, noticed in our last, in which he engages to support the succession of any son whom the Persian SENAI chooses for his heir; and the King of PRUSSIA issues a Cabinet order, in which he speaks of the monument of iron to be erected at Berlin in honour of the late victories, and calls it "an honourable recollection for the valiant combatants, and a serious warning to the youth of the Kingdom to emulate them in valour and in true attachment to their King and Country!" The meaning of this is, that the said youth have expressed an impatience for the long-promised and never-coming Constitution, and that the King wishes to have it supposed that he looks upon this impatience as a young and inexperienced feeling not common to his older subjects. It is common however, and to "the valiant combatants" among the rest; and he knows it, and will be compelled to acknowledge it sooner or later.

Another pleasant legitimate touch has transpired respecting the Russian and his new Persian protégé. Besides the influence and patronage, he is to have it seems a good slice of territory, consisting of the district of Caucasus, and as large as two-thirds of the Spanish peninsula. But he is not ambitious, not he! Oh Lord no!—nor grasping, nor promise-breaking, nor politically profligate, nor a religious hypocrite to others and perhaps to himself! Poland, France, Finland, and the Holy Alliance, prove him the reverse of all this; and now we are to grow absolutely fiery in our admiration of him.

"By thinking of the frosty Caucasus."

The *Courier*, always contriving to be in the wrong, asserted positively on Thursday evening that there was to be no change of Spanish Ministers whatever. The news of the direct reverse appeared in the *Times* of the following morning.

"In a statement" (says the *Chronicle*) "of several leading articles, which are to fix the attention of the four Allied Powers at Aix-la-Chapelle, and respecting which, it is said, *there was no diversity of opinion*, that appeared in the shape of a letter from Paris, in the *Courier* of yesterday, among others there is the following:—

"II. The confirmation of the Holy Alliance in its political object, and the examination of the propriety of an armed coalition as a guarantee for monarchical authority, and the recognised dynasties, against the progress of the democratic spirit, and the efforts of usurpation on the part of the competitors of different thrones."

"Though we believe," (continues the *Chronicle*) "there has been but one opinion among all persons possessed of any reflection, as to the real object of the *Christian or Holy Alliance*, yet this is the first time, as far as we know, that that object has been directly and unequivocally avowed officially, or demi-officially."

Perhaps the reader may remember what we said of this blessed Alliance when it first put on its character of Saint; and perhaps it is not forgotten also how vehemently the very papers who now avow its real character, insisted it was as innocent and as simply-spoken as an angel,—a very angel in regimentals!

More of this by and by. We shall most probably have to write upon Spain again next week.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday last arrived yesterday. They contain the following intelligence from Madrid:—

Madrid, Sept. 17.

ROYAL DECREES.

"Having judged it expedient to remove D. JOSEPH GARCIA LEON Y PIZARRO from his office of my Secretary of State and Dispatches, I appoint as his successor, *par interim*, the Marquis de Caza-Irujo, my honorary Counsellor of State. By these presents it is made known, in order to be communicated to all whom it may concern.

("Signed by the King's hand, at the Palace, Sept. 14, 1818.)

"To Don Francois Egnia."

"I have removed D. JOSEPH VASQUEZ FIGUEROA from his office of Secretary of State and the Marine, and by virtue hereof appoint it to be filled by Lieut.-General D. BALTHASAR HIDALGO de Cisneros, Captain-General of the Department of Cadiz. Until his arrival in the capital, this Department is under your charge.

("Signed by the King's hand, at the Palace, Sept. 14, 1818.)

"To Don Francois Egnia."

"In consideration of the bad state of the health of D. MARTIN DE GARAY, and that he may be enabled to recover it, I have removed him from his office of Secretary of State, and of the Finances of Spain and the Indies. I appoint as his successor, *par interim*, D. JOSEPH IMAZ, my Counsellor of Finances, and First Director-General of Rentes. By these presents it is made known to you.

("Signed by the King's hand, at the Palace, Sept. 14, 1818.)

"To Don Francois Egnia."

"M. PIZARRO will not be much regretted; but M. GARAY will be exceedingly so. It is said, that M. de CASA-IRUJO, who succeeds the former, is a man of great talents, and celebrated for his integrity. The new Grand Inquisitor, who has recently been appointed, is the Bishop of Tarrazona, M. CASTILLON. This change in the Ministry has astonished every body, by the celerity and mystery with which it was effected. The Ministers were ignorant of their fate on the evening of the 14th, when

they returned from the Palace, and they were only informed of it at midnight, by an Officer of the War Department, M. Egnia; by six o'clock on the morning of the 15th, they had quitted Madrid.—M. PIZARRO on the route to Valencia, with his wife in the last stage of pregnancy; M. GARAY on that to Saragossa, and M. FIGUEROA, with his family, on that to Corunna. Madame PIZARRO was refused permission to lie-in here; her mother, who went to implore the King's clemency, received orders to join her daughter instantly, and she set off on the 16th at two o'clock.—The Marquis de CASA-IRUJO arrived here from Cadiz on the same day that M. PIZARRO departed, who had summoned him for a different object: he has been Minister to the United States and the Brazils; he is a man of talent, who has long followed a diplomatic career.—It is asserted, that some days previously to the removal of these Ministers, they had influenced the King to get rid of MM. EGNIA and LOZANO DE TORRES, who had eloquently defended themselves, and obstinately resisted their adversaries."

"We received (says the *Sun* of last night) an important communication this day, which throws a new light upon the recent changes in the Spanish Ministry. It appears, that the Russian interest predominated over the Counsels of the Spanish Cabinet, but that by the timely zeal and ability of Sir HENRY WELLESLEY, our Ambassador at Madrid, that interest has been completely put down.—That Gentleman presented a frank *Exposé* to the King of SPAIN on the state of the nation, and pointed out the inevitable consequence of the existing system. The King was so forcibly struck with this exposition, that he immediately dismissed his Ministers. This intelligence, we understand, was communicated to the Court of France by a special courier who arrived at Paris on Tuesday last. The English interest triumphs in Spain. By the wise and honest advice of our Ambassador, it is said, that all PROSCRIPTIONS are to cease, and the INQUISITION is to be limited in its powers. These are important changes; and may give a new face to the affairs of Europe, as they will probably have a powerful influence on the pending discussions at Aix-la-Chapelle."

Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres of the 15th July. The Government was making great efforts to reinforce the Patriot army in Chili, and were organizing a considerable force, which were to take part in new enterprises. A vessel commissioned by General ARTIGAS had captured a Portuguese merchantman with a valuable cargo, besides 70,000 dollars on board.—According to advices received at Brussels from the same place, the Patriots in Chili had gained another victory over the Royalists, under General Sr. JACO, who were advancing fifteen hundred strong to support the remnant of the army which escaped from the battle of Maipo. The action lasted a long time, and it is said, that the Royalists evinced much bravery. It was not known what was their loss in killed and wounded, as the official dispatches had not been published.

THE ARMY.—The following reductions, it is said, are to take place before the meeting of Parliament:—Infantry regiments are to be brought down to the 80th foot; and it is said that the cavalry is to come as low as the 16th Light Dragoons. All the second Field Officers of regiments are to be removed to half-pay. The whole of the Royal Artillery Drivers, together with the Horse Artillery, two battalions of Foot Artillery, and one of Artillery Invalids, will also fall under the necessary pruning hand of Economy. Considerable reductions are likewise to be made in all the military departments.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Letters from Germany affirm, that her Majesty **MARIA LOUISA** has prevailed on her august father to support the proposals which are to be made at Aix-la-Chapelle, to remove **NAPOLEON** to a climate more suited to his health, and where he may follow his usual habits. It is added, that Count **LAS CASES** has drawn up a memorial to this effect, and that he has written on the subject to the Duke of **RICHÉLIEU**; it is possible that this Minister, who is allowed to have elevated views, may see that it is politic to deprive **BONAPARTE** of the interest attached to great misfortunes. **NAPOLEON**, in fetters and resigned in the midst of sufferings, excites admiration and pity. Happy and without apparent restraint, he would not be less great, but less dangerous, in the political sense of the word. All the journals, both national and foreign, which are written without passion and meanness, have expressed these same sentiments of justice and generosity which nature has implanted in souls that are not depraved by hatred and self-interest.—*Ghent Journal*, Sept. 27.

NEW BARONETS.—The *Gazette* of last night announces that the Prince Regent has conferred the dignity of a Baronet on the following persons:—Gen. Maitland, of Rosehill; Gen. Johnson, of Bath; Gen. Farrington, of Blackheath; Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Calvert; Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, of Inverell; Major-Gen. Sir J. W. Gordon, of Niton; Colonel Hervey, of Lainsong; J. Powell, Esq. of Hardwick; J. Acland, Esq. of Fairfield; A. Lechmere, Esq. of Rhyd; Sir E. Lacon, of Great Yarmouth; John Shelley Sidney, Esq. of Penshurst-Place; T. Hare, Esq. of Stow-Hall; E. Stracey, Esq. of Rackheath-Hall; G. Shiffner, Esq. of Coombe-Place; J. Croft, Esq. of Cowling-Hall; B. Bresson, Esq. of Belvoir-Park; and Dr. Mathew John Tierney, of Brighton.

From the evidence adduced before the Committee, it appears that Lord **LONSDALE** is in possession of a very beneficial lease of the whole coals belonging to St. Bees School, for a term of 800 years, at a rent of 3*l.* 14*s.* per annum! The Noble Lord is a *Trustee* of the School. His ancestor, Sir **JAMES LOWTHER**, was a *Trustee*, and as such granted a lease to himself of the coals within the manor—being quite an illegal act, and has of course only to be noticed to be set aside. What blame must attach to the Trustees of the Charity for allowing this abuse to exist without noticing it! The evidence is incomplete, owing to the dissolution of Parliament before the matter had been fully investigated. We formerly noticed the abuse of the **Lowther** charity; the whole of this is contained in the evidence. Dr. **SATTERTHWAITE** tells us that the estate of **Dambrook**, in Yorkshire, was sold by the present Lord **LONSDALE**, and that the tithes of **Hale** and **Birne** were exchanged also by Lord **LONSDALE** for a freehold estate which he now enjoys. These estates ought, by the will of Viscount **LONSDALE**, above a century ago, to go in support of a school at **Lowther**, for the education of the poor of **Cumberland** and **Westmoreland**.—After our readers shall have perused and digested this evidence, we shall take an opportunity of making some remarks;—in the mean time, we must add our mite of applause to that of the whole nation, of Mr. **BROUGHAM**'s great exertions in bringing those abuses to light. All parties agree in giving him the greatest credit, and we trust that he will be allowed to proceed with the investigation as soon as Parliament meets.—*Carlisle Journal*.

The will of **MATTHEW GREGORY LEWIS**, author of "The Castle Spectre," "The Monk," and other works, has been proved. In his will he gives to Mrs. **H. JOHNSTONE**, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, the sum of 100*l.*, to purchase some trinket or other ornament to be worn on her neck in remembrance of him: to Lord **HOLLAND**, his book of caricatures.—Personal property within the province of **Canterbury** sworn under 60,000*l.*

DEATH OF MR. WILSON.—This afflicting case will be found under the head of "Accidents and Offences."—A Correspondent has sent us the following remarks upon it, deeming it, he says, not only a "case of crying neglect of merit by our superiors, but of absolute dereliction of trust in a description of men that the Legislature cannot too soon take cognizance of.—Poor Mr. **ANTHONY HENRY WILSON**! you have escaped from an ungrateful country, to go, I trust, to a better.—But here are two Boards, on which he had a just claim, the Admiralty, and that other precious gnarled Board, the Committee for the Relief of Destitute Seamen, who had nine thousand pounds left, I understand, after declaring "that they had effected all that came within their plan."

"How came this man thus?"

Boards, high and low, are composed of faces, wigs, coats, sticks, hands, &c., but no one individual conscience. No one has an idea that he is responsible in *Foro Conscientie* *sug.* for what is done or left undone by a Board, to which he belongs.—As for the Charitable Committee, I preach not to stones. But I feel convinced, that not one of the Lords of the Admiralty could have known this man's claims upon his country. What then? Why did he not? Perhaps he was reading his own and his friends speeches in the House, when **WILSON**'s numerous testimonials of merit from Admirals and Captains were presented to the Board, (many a brave man has, I fear, gone home to his family broken-hearted, through the interposition of a long debate). However it may have happened, let me whisper in the ear of every one of My Lords of the Admiralty, "You ought to have known Mr. **WILSON**'s claims."

The annual expenses of **Drury-lane Theatre**, it is said, are reduced, by the economical measures adopted by the Sub-Committee, from 70,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*, a sum below the lowest annual receipt ever experienced at that house.

A seventh number of the **IRISH MELODIES** has just appeared,—the more delightful from it's being unexpected. We shall pay a long debt, and give some remarks on the whole of this publication in a week or two.

We are informed that Mr. **BUTT**'s first trial next term will be against Sir **NATHANIEL CONANT**, for the 48 days he was confined in Newgate, on his committal for a charge of libel: "This trial (our Correspondent says) will determine the point, whether Magistrates are authorised by law to commit for libel before indictment is found, and will also set at rest the question of the legality of the ever memorable *Circular Letter* of Lord **STAMFORD**."

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—There is a competition, we observe, for the office of Vestry Clerk in this parish. We know nothing whatever of the qualifications of the candidates, but the Address of Mr. **HOLLAND**, as it strikes us, contains many things much to the purpose. "The question," he says, "upon which the parishioners are called by duty and interest to decide, is, Whether the office of Vestry Clerk shall continue in the hands of one particular set of people, from generation to generation;—or, Whether they will have an officer of their own choice annually elected, and of consequence annually accountable to them for the manner in which he demeaned himself in the discharge of his duty."—This is indeed the proper question; and though we know nothing of this particular case, we are quite aware, that, owing to the supineness of parishioners in general, the situation of Vestry Clerk,—one of the most valuable and important in every parish,—is usually given, not to the person best qualified to hold it for the public benefit, but to the man who can manage to obtain the ear of the little junta of self-sufficient and interested persons, who contrive to govern in the name of the parish.—Nothing is more common than complaints of the ill conduct of parish-officers: but parishioners should remember, that if the affairs of a parish, with an open Vestry, are badly managed, it is entirely their own faults.

POETRY.

[The following is from the *Chronicle*. We think we can recognise whose easy and sparkling hand it is.—*Exam.*]

TO SIR HUDSON LOWE.

Effare causam nominis,
Utrum ne mores hoc tui
Nomen dedere, an nomen hoc
Secura morum regula. AUSONIUS.

Sir HUDSON LOWE, Sir HUDSON LOWE,
(By name and, ah! by nature so),
As thou art fond of persecutions,
Perhaps thou'st read, or heard repeated,
How Captain GULLIVER was treated,
When thrown among the Lilliputians.

They tied him down—these little men did—
And, having valiantly ascended

Upon the mighty man's protuberance,
They did so strut!—upon my soul,
It must have been extremely droll

To see their pigmy pride's exuberance;

And how the doughty manikins
Amus'd themselves with sticking pins
And needles in the great man's breeches;
And how some very little things,
That pass'd for Lords, on scaffoldings
Got up, and worried him with speeches.

Alas, alas, that it should happen
To mighty men to be caught napping!
Tho' different, too, these persecutions—

For GULLIVER there took the nap,
While here the NAP, oh sad mishap!
Is taken by the Lilliputians. T. SHANDY.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

STATE OF THE QUEEN.

Her MAJESTY, on Thursday, again slept the greater part of the night; and, as throughout the preceding day she had been free from pain, it was hoped she would have derived some advantage from the repose. The hope, however, was not realized, for the Physicians, on visiting the chamber of their Royal Patient in the morning, found no alteration whatever in her general state. Toward the middle of the day, her MAJESTY was again moved into the room adjoining her chamber, and she took a slight repast there at five o'clock; but up to half past seven, no variation in her health had taken place.

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday morning:—

"The QUEEN has had several hours sleep, but the symptoms of her MAJESTY's disease do not appear to have been relieved by it."

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 338.

BRURY-LANE.

MR. KEAN has returned from his tour to France and Italy,—a very proper relaxation for a man of his talents,—and has performed in the course of the week *Richard the Third* and *Othello*. We saw the latter on Thursday evening; and with all our experience of the stage, and with all our scepticism as to the powers of the very best actors in characters from SHAKESPEARE, we never witnessed a performance that struck us so forcibly. It brought back upon us the earnestness and implicit attention of our younger days. We have admired Mrs. Siddons, been infinitely amused with LEWIS, been sore with

laughing at MURDEN, been charmed with Mrs. JORDAN; but we never saw any thing that so completely held us suspended and heart-stricken, as Mr. KEAN's *Othello*. In all parts it is as complete as actor can shew it,—in the previous composure of its dignity, in its soldier-like repression of common impulse, in the deep agitation of its first jealousy, in the low-voiced and faltering affectation of occasional ease, in the burst of intolerable anguish, in the consciousness that rage has hurt its dignity and ruined the future completeness of its character, in the consequent melancholy farewell to its past joys and greatness, in the desperate savageness of its revenge, in its half-exhausted reception of the real truth, and lastly, in the final resumption of a kind of moral attitude and dignity, at the moment when it uses that fine deliberate artifice, and sheathes the dagger in its breast.

If we might venture to point out any parts the most admirable in this performance, it would be the low and agitated affectation of quiet discontent, in which he first canvasses the subject with *Iago*, the mild and tremulous farewell to "the tranquil mind, the plumed troop," &c. in which his voice occasionally uttered little tones of endearment, his head shook, and his visage quivered; and thirdly, those still more awfully mild tones in which he trembles and halts through those dreadful lines beginning—

"Had it pleased heaven

"To try me with affliction; had he rained

"All kinds of sores and shames on my bare head."

His louder bitterness and his rage were always fine; but such passages as these, we think, were still finer. You might fancy you saw the water quivering in his eyes.

And here two things struck us very forcibly; first, how impossible it is for actor and audience to be both as they ought to be in such large theatres, since Mr. KEAN's quietest and noblest passages could certainly not have been audible in the galleries;—and second, how much an actor's talent must be modified by his own character off the stage;—an observation we may reasonably make when it leans to the favourable side; for we conjecture from anecdotes that are before the public, that Mr. KEAN's temper is hasty, and his disposition excellent and generous; and it is of passion and natural generosity that *Othello's* character is made up. For this reason we can never help being sceptical about GARRICK's excellence in characters of deep and serious interest; since, off the stage, he was little better than a quick-eyed trifle, full of phrases of gabbling jargon, and coarse-minded withal.

Of the two new performers,—Mrs. WEST, who repeated *Desdemona*, and Mr. CLEARY, who changed from *Othello* to *Iago*, we have nothing to add to our former observations, except that the lady performed still better than before.

There is a new afterpiece here, which is below criticism. Mr. KEAN's *Othello* is the masterpiece of the living stage.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 10.—MR. DAUNCEY.

False dice will run as smooth as truest bones;
Fine-filed tongues deceive plain people oft;
Fondlings may take pure glass for precious stones.
T. Churchyard's *Honour of the Law*, 1596.

Persons who have not been in the habit of attending the circuits would be astonished to see what very different figures some men cut in town and in the country. A young Barrister (by which I mean a man of perhaps from ten to fifteen years standing, but whose name, like Sergeant ELLERSLIE's antagonist, was scarcely known in Westminster-Hall) who has hardly had the opportunity of hearing the sound of his own voice in the metropolis, may

enjoy a tolerable share of practice at a distance from it, in the district where his relatives and friends can exert their influence in his favour. This, as I have elsewhere pointed out, is one of the modern modes by which men creep into business: formerly, as many examples would establish, a man of real talents having made a dash in some great case, afterwards commanded employment; but of late years not a single instance of the kind has been known; but individuals have slowly worked their way upwards, first by holding briefs as juniors to a silk gown or a coif, and subsequently by inducing an Attorney, with whom they are connected, or with whom they have scraped acquaintance, to entrust them with a leading brief, which gives them a chance of making a speech to a Jury: of course they employ the occasion to the best advantage, as far as their talents go—they do their utmost for their client, and independent of the great pains taken, there is something animating, not to say inspiring, in an audience composed of the first gentry of the surrounding counties, and among them, what operates above all upon a young and ardent spirit, not a few females, who, adorned with their fresh summer beauty, have travelled far to witness the administration of justice. In London, nearly the whole area of the Court is filled by cold-blooded Solicitors, their ignorant Clerks, and Barristers much more inclined enviously to detract and discourage, than generously to acknowledge excellence and to aid diffident infirmity,—“who sicken even if a friend prevail,” and smile and chuckle at every new failure.

There are other reasons, besides, quite as important, why as a general proposition it may be said, that on the circuits better speeches are delivered, and a nearer approach made to what may deserve the name of eloquence, than in London. There seems something damp and depressing in the very air of Westminster-Hall: we associate with the thought of it a recollection of the petty stateliness of four men in scarlet or purple, who have just stiffness enough to be chilling, without dignity enough to be awful: who, nominally presiding in the noblest apartment in Europe, are in fact boxed up in an insignificant corner, as if their intellects were only fitted to that contracted sphere; where the deficiency of splendour is attempted to be supplied by a paltry tapestry of the royal arms; and the absence of true majesty by the wooden representatives of four kings with gilt globes, sceptres, and crowns. In some of the fine town-halls in the country, at least much of this is got rid of; the business, too, is usually placed in a greater variety of hands; we have not the perpetual and wearisome recurrence of the same Counsel with the same peculiarities and habits in every cause, but, as I have said, more room is given for rising ambition, and for the talent by which it is most frequently accompanied. Let me add too, that a Judge at the assizes is a personage of much greater apparent consequence than elsewhere—he is surrounded by a great deal more pomp and circumstance—trumpeters for state and javelin-men for guard—and, to use rather a vulgarism, he is therefore somewhat more upon his good behaviour, particularly in Court, where he generally makes all possible efforts to keep up his artificial consequence: for this reason, perhaps, his temper is not so easily ruffled, and he endeavours as much to controul himself as others. Counsel on this account, and others that could be easily enumerated if necessary, are not so frequently interrupted by the Bench; a greater degree of latitude is allowed, and greater indulgence is shewn to those who may have been less accustomed, if not less inclined to submit. Though Lawyers, educated in a contempt for every thing but their own immediate pursuit, (which if they did not feel they would entertain perhaps a thorough contempt for themselves) are of all men least sensible of the beautiful in nature, and though most of them, when travelling from town to town, are much more intent upon

the prospect of their fees than of the country, yet all cannot be alike dead in this respect; it would perhaps be too much to say, that even the dullest and most calculating was not in some degree or other operated upon and improved by beholding the contrast to “the smoke and stir of this dim spot.” One of our first legal orators was once asked by a poring plodder of Pump Court, how he managed to make such good speeches, and the often-quoted reply was, “Sir, my Chambers looks upon the Thames.” That the answer was unintelligible to the questioner, we may easily believe—he had never heard of Sir JOHN DENHAM’s celebrated lines, and probably, had not the remotest notion that there was anything in the view of a majestic river that could even more easily afford “a great example” to an orator than to a poet.

Yet, if leading briefs on the circuits now and then fall into young hands, those who hold them are apt to fall into young errors: the patience shewn by the Judges of assize sometimes occasions a needless waste of time, by the enforcing of points of little consequence, or by miscalculated exertions to astonish: a young speaker of promise will be almost sure, at first, to deviate into bombast or balderdash: yet this is scarcely to be called a fault, when compared with the cropped and clipped business-like speeches of Counsel in London: it is only the exuberance and extravagance of that, which if pruned by good taste, instead of being usually cut up by the roots by merciless caprice and ill-temper, would bear not only the blossoms but the fruits of eloquence—I do not say that this exuberance prevails to any considerable extent—certainly not—I wish it did; but the reverse of wrong is not always right, and this has no doubt led a young or two to bring eloquence into disrepute, by imagining that to make a fine speech little more was necessary than to do exactly the contrary of what he had seen performed by many of the older stagers in Westminster-Hall. The indulgence too of country audiences, or the bad taste and bad judgment of the applauding friends of these would-be orators, prevents them from seeing their errors, and their blindness is aided by the want of more living examples of excellence in this kind.

These remarks have been partly produced by reflecting upon the great popularity acquired by Mr. DAUNCEY on the Oxford Circuit, while his talents, such as they are, are comparatively but little known and esteemed in London. This circumstance is to be attributed in some degree to the fact, that here he confines his practice exclusively to the Exchequer, the proceedings in which are seldom noticed in the newspapers, (the usual channels of legal information), and to which persons seldom resort as parties but upon compulsion, when informations for a breach of some of the revenue laws are filed against them. Although it is a Court of Equity as well as of Law, what is done in the former is even less known than in the latter.

Perhaps I ought to speak with some diffidence as to the talents and qualifications of the subject of this article, because I readily confess that I have not had the same means of forming a judgment as I have possessed with regard to some other men; but I have seen him engaged in important causes in the country not once, twice, nor ten times; and it always struck me, that he by no means deserved the reputation he has acquired. It has often been remarked, that there are some men who never grow wiser from the contemplation of their own faults, because they cannot see them: they may be perfectly alive to the errors of others, but they have the ordinary human infirmity of not being alive to their own;—so it is, I apprehend, with Mr. DAUNCEY; for the greatest mistakes he commits—the blunders into which he now and then unhappily falls, arise from not knowing himself; from not being aware to what he is competent and what is infinitely beyond his reach. Owing to this weakness he sometimes “proves

himself a fool in what he would fain seem most wise;" and this false estimate has led to injurious consequences, not merely to himself, but to his clients. For instance, nobody can doubt, who has only heard him once or twice, that he thinks himself a very good speech-maker, not to say orator, and on this account he avails himself at the assizes of every opportunity of making a display of what he conceives a peculiar talent: "he will talk you for an hour on the end of a straw," like a man who professes to walk an hundred miles on a cabbage leaf, and imagine all the time that he is exceedingly entertaining, and is making a rapid progress towards the end of a cause, which he is sure to persuade himself must terminate in his favour: when however the verdict is given against him, he appears astonished at the summing up of the Judge, who did not see things exactly in the light in which he had viewed them, and at the stupidity and perverseness of the Jury, that did not pay more attention and deference to his address than to the real merits. In fact, I consider Mr. DAUNCEY little more than a mere talker, who after long practice has attained a great facility in stringing sentences together; and it would be singular indeed if among so many he did not now and then "stumble on a virtue unwarned," and say something that was tolerable. SWIN's celebrated Laputan machine for mixing and jumbling all sorts of words, was sometimes efficient in producing a line or two that looked like connected poetry. If then it be asked, how he has obtained the character and the business he enjoys, I answer, by having and having had no rivals—that is to say, no persons who could address a Jury as well as himself, however ill in the estimation of some that may be. The Oxford circuit may be considered remarkable for advocates who can talk and who cannot talk at all: Mr. DAUNCEY can talk a great deal—Mr. JERVIS a little, and Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. PULLER not at all: Mr. TAUNTON, who accompanies them, pretends to little more than being a lawyer; so that Mr. DAUNCEY has no adequate antagonist, for Mr. JERVIS, who has also a silk gown, and is a most amiable man, cannot cope with his volubility, which in the country is easily mistaken for something much better. The current of a paltry mill-stream is often much more rapid than the tide of a mighty river.

What has contributed to that which I feel inclined to call the deception, is a certain portion of quickness and cunning, which is no doubt possessed by the individual in question, and which many unreflecting and inexperienced people reckon qualifications of great rarity and of the highest excellence. The first, however, belongs to every clever schoolboy; and the last, when it amounts to nothing more than mere cunning, of itself proves the absence of nobler requisites: cunning, as applied to a Barrister, is generally an endeavour to supply the place of and to make up for other deficiencies. At the same time it is often useful in detecting falsehood, where a witness is a fool; but cunning is easily met by cunning, and a witness is frequently an over-match for an Advocate who has no other resources: *in laqueos quos posuit cadit*. Mr. DAUNCEY has a good deal of artifice, but he has always wanted commanding power: he never

in his hand the iron flail did hold,
With which he thrash'd out falsehood and did truth unfold;
but his contrivances are too frequently petty and insignificant, and of course what he accomplishes bears its proportion to the means employed.

Of the furniture of his mind, I can say but little: it certainly does not appear to possess any great solidity—rather for ornament than for use: were he master of any considerable resources, I think he has cleverness enough to bring them forward; but they have never made their appearance when I had an opportunity of hearing him. I am told that he has a humorous way of relating a story

out of *Joe Miller* or some other jest-book, and this would go a great way in the provinces to persuade the uneducated inhabitants that he must be a man of very superior abilities.

"Though a dram of sweet be worth a pound of sour," after what I have said in dispraise of Mr. DAUNCEY, it will perhaps not be easy to satisfy his numerous and partial friends by any applause I can bestow upon his appearance and manner: both, but especially the last, are much in his favour: his countenance is vivid and expressive—his voice clear and tolerably harmonious, though nasal; and his action generally easy and appropriate. I know no man at present at the bar who excels him in the use of his arms, yet, like most persons in the habit of speaking at a table, he is too apt to visit it with severe inflections. In externals, he leaves little to be desired.

AMICUS CURIE.

[No. 1], Mr. GURNEY.]

FINE ARTS.

Among the minor publications of Engraving and Printing, we must not omit to mention *Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*. It makes us pleasingly acquainted with the exterior of the best country residences in the British Isles, of the interior, as given in the accounts affixed to each view, and of the erectional and topographical history of the edifice from its foundation, with some leading incidents in the biography of the first and successive occupants and proprietors. Whatever, too, is particularly valuable or curious in Art, Literature, or Manufacture, belonging to the respective mansions, is also stated in this summary. The pleasing effects bestowed on the Views by Mr. NEALE, the Designer, have been neatly brought to the copper by Messrs. BARENGER, HOBSON, MATHEWS, MILTON, SCOTT, SMITH, VERRILL, &c. The reader, who is intimate with publications of Art, may form a tolerable estimate of the execution and size of the plates, by regarding them as about midway between the small, loosely worked plates in Messrs. STOKER and GREIG's *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, and the most masterly Engravings by Mr. LANDSEER of the *Antiquities of Dacca*, and *Views round the Coast*, engraved by the Messrs. COOKE.* The *Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats* have been erected by our best Architects, JONES, WREN, KENT, VANBURGH, COLLINS, BURLEIGH, ADAMS, &c. Garnished as their grandeur is by the streams, the lakes, the parks, and romantic country around, they glisten, even in these small engraved copies, in fancy's eye, as emblems of those happier regions, which reason affords a hope may bless an hereafter. Sentiments and feelings like this float on the mind at sight of the halcyon scenes which wealth and art have spread over the face of our country. But is there no drawback upon their pleasantness to the spectator? Is there nothing in the idea, that most of the very Artists, who, in their imitations of nature, afford us this elegant pleasure, are the victims of a long course of maladministration, slaving, in common with the greater portion of the community, to defray an aggravated and insupportable taxation? Is there nothing in the consideration, that the majority of the nation, the labouring classes,—who in their cottages, and in their manufactories, surround these privileged spots, eat the scanty food of the degraded pauper, a burden on the still more pitiable middle class? Is there nothing in the reflection, that many of the affluent and star and ribbon-decked and titled owners of these "gorgeous palaces," have by their ancestors, or for themselves, purchased the means of

* The last Number published of this delightful work shall speedily be noticed.

obtaining them by Court sycophancy, by treason against the dominion of conscience, and the peace and the rights of mankind?

R. H.

SIR WILLIAM CURTIS.

MR. EXAMINER.—A report in your paper of last Sunday gives rise to this intrusion on your columns. In the truly pathetic statement of the case of Oldershaw the Conveyancer, in Doctors' Commons, before Sir W. Curtis, on Monday the 21st instant, the conduct and language of the Baronet (as there detailed) entitles him to the notice of every friend of humanity; and I wish to call the attention of the public to it, through the medium of your paper, as a proof of your candour as well as of his desert:—since opposed as your political creed undoubtedly is to his course of political action, philanthropy is a virtue, upon the excellence of which there can be no difference among the advocates of virtue, or the friends of human happiness.

Sir W. Curtis has long and frequently been reprobated (with how much justice I will not dispute) on the folly and inconsistency of his political conduct; therefore, when the failings of a man have not only furnished materials for the gratification of the favourite passion to reprove, but also by disgusting us with, have had a tendency to prevent us from following, his example, it is but moral justice to hold up his philanthropy to notice, to impose upon ourselves the duty of praise when we have not hesitated to blame; and as we have been benefited by rejecting his example in one instance, to take the opportunity of profiting by following it in another.

"Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few."

Monday, Sept. 28, 1818.

COMPLAINTS OF A PLEBEIAN.

Sept. 29, 1818.

SIR,—In pursuance of the rule, "never to defer that till to-morrow which may be done to-day,"—a rule which a man in my situation must never lose sight of, I proceed to fulfil my promise and finish my complaint.

A worthy neighbour, who reads the *Courier* and the *Quarterly Review*, endeavours to persuade me, that the more we pay in taxes the richer we are; "for," says he, "the money so drawn up insensibly from the mass of the people, becomes condensed in the pockets of those who receive it, and returns in fertilizing showers and balmy dews to enrich the country, invigorating its trade and giving new life to its genius and manufactures."—This arguing by analogy, to a plain unlettered man, is somewhat mystifying, and I never attempt to answer it in the same way. My arguments are of a more homely description, and I generally prefer some particular instance. Lord Grenville, with his 4000*l.* a year, is a favourite one. "It is very true," I say, "that the sum drawn by him from the pockets of the people, he exchanges for things which he can eat, drink, and wear. He sets some people to sow, others to reap, others to spin and weave, to rear horses, build carriages, plant trees, hew marble, and in short, do something that can contribute to make his life agreeable. But it is clear to me, that if the money so spent had been suffered to remain with the persons from whose pockets it was drawn, they would have been able to employ it (each his portion) in procuring for themselves those very luxuries, or perhaps necessities, which are now consigned over to Lord Grenville; and some part of it would accordingly have remained with the identical men whose labour produces those necessities and luxuries, and would either have afforded them a share when produced, or have enabled them to relax from their excessive toil,

and take some agreeable mode of diversifying their consumed days. Even to take your view of the matter, therefore, the difference between the state of the case before and that after the return of the money in "fertilizing showers and balmy dews," is, with regard to Lord Grenville, that in the first place he takes a sum of money, and in the second gives it back for certain commodities which he can enjoy; and, with regard to the people from whom he takes it (supposing them to be very numerous) that at first they all lose a small sum of money, and then see it return to the hands of a few, who give value for it in some shape or other; and so through a number of hands (each giving value for it and making a small advantage of it by the way) till it comes to them again on the same conditions. But viewing the community as one person, there is no difference at all in the amount of its loss; its stock of money is first diminished by the sum of 4000*l.*, and when that returns, its stock of goods or labour is diminished in an equal degree. But why may we not suppose a peculiar appropriation of the various taxes? If, for example, I pay 100*l.* a year in taxes, and see, in a finance account, such an item as, "*Snuff-box for the French Ambassador, 100*l.**"—why may I not look on that to be my identical 100*l.*? It is possible to trace every sum of money paid in taxes to its real destination, whether to the renovated spires of Henry the 7th's Chapel, or a new cap for the head-piece of Mrs. Hunn, the basin in the Green Park, or a basin of soup on Sir William's table at Southgate. Since, then, it may be really done, let us arbitrarily apply to the payment of Lord Grenville's sinecure the taxes paid by the very people, who, as you contend, are enriched by its return. You will see that it is very possible that his 4000*l.* may be all paid to him by as small a number of persons. Mr. Preston has asserted, upon calculation, that every labouring man pays 5-9ths of his earnings in taxes. To save odd numbers, let us say half. It will require, therefore, only 50 persons, earning upon an average 16*l.* a year each, (no very great income) to pay him his 4000*l.*; and if the money is spent among the same number (not too great, surely, to supply a Lord) where is the advantage that they are to reap? But the fact must be, that every man who lives on 4000*l.* a year consumes many more commodities than can be furnished by so small a number of persons, and yet this number do actually pay in taxes more than the amount of his sinecure: so that if I were to take as partial a view of the matter on one side as you do on the other, I might contend, with an equal shew of justice, that the money, instead of being drawn insensibly from the mass of the people, to return and enrich a particular few, is drawn from a particular few, who are sensibly impoverished by the loss, and diffused over a mass, among whom its effects are barely perceptible. Neither of these views is correct. The only and the whole truth of the matter may be stated in a few words: Lord Grenville does nothing, and lives in luxury on those who are industrious and in want; and the same may be said of thousands besides."

Thus, Sir, it is, that I and many others feel with regard to sinecures, and such men as Lord Grenville. But it is not on this subject only that we feel. We are too clear-sighted to have our view of affairs completely intercepted by the dust which certain trading politicians (Whigs or otherwise) raise before our eyes about economy, retrenchment, and moderate reform. We know, without the help of Mr. Preston's arithmetic, for we feel, that we are slaves; that our labours and the labours of our children must go to feed the idle; that the assumption of a title to our property will never be voluntarily given up; that old forms cannot avail us any thing, and that there is no relief to be expected but from ourselves. This is no complaint from a few men, at war with a state of things in which they only cannot find prosperity. It is the conviction of thou-

sands of men, whose skill and industry would make them rich and happy, but for that enormous load of debt and extravagance, which, by depriving them of the fruit of their labour, gradually deprives them of the will to follow it, turns them out to prey on their devourers, and brings them ultimately to the gibbet. Our's now (if *our's* it should be called) is that wretched community in which we see "age going to the workhouse and youth to the gallows." At the doors of men, who live in indolence and splendour on the public taxes, other men die of starvation from their inability to pay them any longer. These are a few truths, the expression of which is not called forth by a momentary impulse, and cannot be stifled by a full meal or a fat customer. For my own part, I am young, strong, and healthy: toil is light to me, and sensual indulgence a total stranger. Shew me the necessity, and I can work from sunrise to sunset the whole year round, and endure any privation, not only without a murmur, but with cheerfulness: but it must be something more considerable than the ease and comfort of a flock of idlers with nicknames.

I should not have sent you this complaint, if I had not believed that you sympathized with it. By inserting my former I find that belief right. I go now back to my shop, but with a very heavy heart.—Your's truly,

A PLEBEIAN.

CITY.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Tuesday being Michaelmas-day, the Livery were assembled in Common-hall, for the purpose of electing a fit person to serve the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

The COMMON-SERGEANT said that the Livery were called upon to select two fit and proper persons out of the number of those Aldermen who had served the office of Sheriff. These two were to be returned to the Court of Aldermen, who were to choose one of them to fill the office of Lord Mayor.

The names of the Aldermen were then put up according to seniority. Upon the name of Alderman Atkins being placed on the board, there was a large show of hands with considerable applause, mixed, however, with nearly an equal share of disapprobation. The next name was that of Alderman Goodbehere, upon which the show of hands was more numerous, the applause was also greater, though not at all general, there being many who loudly expressed their disapprobation. The name of Mr. Alderman Thorp, was the next upon which many hands were held up. The numbers were in appearance not much, if at all, inferior to those for Alderman Atkins, but upon this the opinions of the Livery were very much divided. Some loudly insisted that Alderman Thorp had the majority, whilst others as stoutly maintained that it rested with Alderman Atkins. During this noisy conflict betwixt "*Thorp has it*," and "*Atkins has it*," the Sheriffs appeared to consult together, and having agreed as to the successful candidates, the Common-Sergeant came forward to announce their decision. Silence was instantly restored, but the moment he pronounced that, in the opinion of the Sheriffs, the choice of the Livery had fallen upon Aldermen Atkins and Goodbehere, a mingled shout of dissatisfaction and applause was set up, which was absolutely deafening, and continued so for some minutes. The Sheriffs immediately retired to make their return to the Court of Aldermen, and for a considerable time after their departure, little could be heard but opposing cries of "*shame*"—"tis a trick"—and "*all's fair*"—"the Sheriffs are correct." In about three quarters of an hour the Lord Mayor returned to the hustings, when the RECORDER announced that the choice of the Court of Aldermen had fallen upon Alderman ATKINS, whom he therefore declared duly elected. At this the same mingled shouts as before were set up, and continued whilst the Lord Mayor elect was invested with the chain. After this ceremony was performed, he came forward to return thanks, but the noise of those who appeared to approve and disapprove was too loud to have any thing else heard for some time. At length he was understood to express his sincere thanks for the very high honour which had been conferred upon him. He assured the Livery that they should have no reason to regret their choice, but that he should at all times be found to discharge the duties of his high office with that zeal, integrity, and impartiality, which he trusted had already marked his conduct as a Magistrate.

(*Applause and some hisses.*) He continued to speak for some moments longer, but it was impossible to collect what he said. When he had retired,

Mr. S. DIXON came forward to submit a motion on which he was certain there would be no difference of opinion. It was a motion of thanks to the late Sheriffs for their very praiseworthy conduct while in office. (Cries of "*Give it only to one*," and "*Let the motions be separate*.") To him both the gentlemen were strangers when they came into office, but he had since known them as most zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of their very arduous duties. He concluded by moving, that the thanks of the Livery be given to Sir-Francis Desanges and Sir George Alderson, the late Sheriffs, for the very zealous, active, and able manner in which they had discharged the duties of their office, &c. This was carried almost unanimously.

Sir G. ALDERSON, in returning thanks, expressed his regret that his colleague, Sir F. Desanges, was not present, as he would offer his thanks in a much better manner than he could pretend to. It was however a duty which he owed to the Livery to express to them how highly he valued the honour which they had just conferred upon him.

Mr. BLUNDELL next came forward with a paper in his hand, which was understood to contain a resolution, expressing some disapprobation at the conduct of the new Sheriffs in making the return; but before he moved it, the crier, by order of the Lord Mayor, declared the Hall adjourned.

This was commented on in strong terms by many on and near the hustings, who seemed to have been aware of the object of the intended motion.

After the Common-hall, the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen, at which Mr. Norton, who was on Monday elected Common Pleader, in the room of the late William Watson, Esq. was sworn into office.

LEGAL QUESTION.

SIR,—Your Correspondent "*Egomel*" will excuse me, if I doubt the justness of his opinion on the legal question referred to in your last Number. He says that if a witness, after having taken the usual oath, stand mute, he is thereby guilty of *perjury*, and he draws this conclusion from the supposition that the witness has sworn to *speak* the truth. But that this supposition is erroneous will appear from the oath administered in criminal cases. It runs thus:—"The evidence which you shall give to the Court and Jury sworn shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," &c.

So that the witness does not swear to *speak* the truth, as "*Egomel*" imagines, but only *in paribus verbis*, that if he does speak or give evidence, it shall be the truth.

The following is given in the law-books as a definition of perjury:—"Perjurium est mendacium in juramento firmatum;" but that a mere refusal to speak on the part of the witness sworn, will not constitute the crime of perjury as thus defined, is perfectly clear, unless your Correspondent considers silence alone as equivalent to a falsehood.

I perfectly agree with "*Egomel*," that in case a witness, duly served with a subpoena, shall refuse to attend, the only remedy the law gives to the party aggrieved, is, to indict him on the penal statute of 5th Eliz. ch. 9, § 12. and to bring an action against him for damages sustained on account of his non-attendance.

But in case a witness does attend, and refuses either to be sworn or to speak after he is sworn, I conceive that the Judge may commit him to prison for contempt of Court, and impose a fine at his discretion.

I do not recollect to have read or heard of any statute empowering the Judge so to act, yet several cases might be pointed out where Judges have so acted, and as Junius too truly observes, "*The precedent of to-day becomes the law of to-morrow*."

Trusting that you will favour me by the insertion of the above in your Paper, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

EUXONUS.

Chichester, Oct. 1, 1818.

OLD BAILEY.

On Wednesday, when the Recorder dismissed the Jury, with thanks for their unflinching attention,

Mr. Armstrong, one of the Jurymen, wished to take this opportunity of applying to the Court in behalf of Samuel Mason, a little boy, who had been convicted of picking pockets. He had inquired into his case, and had found out several circumstances which would go much in mitigation of punishment. The sister of the unfortunate lad was in his service, and if the Court would discharge the boy, he had no objection to take him into his service at all risks.

The Recorder observed, that it had been found necessary to punish those found guilty of picking pockets very severely, because the number of offenders in that particular branch of infamy had so much increased. Transportation was generally the punishment for such criminals, and the reason why so many were sent out of the country was, that having lost their character here, an opportunity was given to them to begin (as it were) a new life in a foreign country. *The grand fault was, that this was not made a capital offence.* He would certainly attend to the recommendation.—He then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners:—

Dr. Laurence Halloran, who had been convicted of forging a frank in the name of Sir William Garrow, M.P., was brought to the bar to receive sentence. He begged permission to address the Court for a few minutes, and spoke nearly in these words:—"I beg leave most respectfully to suggest to the Court, that the present prosecution against me is the first that has taken place under the statute; and although I profess not to develop the motives by which this prosecution may have been influenced, yet I hope I may be permitted to advert for a moment to the cruel and unjust sufferings I have experienced, and which, I humbly submit, have been more than were equitably proportioned to the offence committed. They have, indeed, been to me more distressing and dreadfully appalling than even death itself. Under the supposition of having counterfeited a frank, by which the Post-office has been defrauded, I have been torn from my home, from the bosom of my family, and have been incarcerated for more than three months in a dungeon among the refuse of mankind; and although the warrant of the Magistrate extended only to the apprehension of my person, my lodgings were searched, my trunks were rifled, and my papers were seized and carried away by an officer: although, indeed, some of them have been returned, others have been still withheld, which have no reference to the charge in question. I humbly hope that the Court will be pleased to restore these documents.—For the violent manner in which the officer with five or six attendants burst into my apartments, an ample justification has been afforded by the false and malicious statements placed in his mouth by the promoter of this infamous prosecution, representing me as a dangerous character, always carrying loaded pistols about my person; whereas, on the contrary, I have not had a pair of pistols in my possession for 12 months prior to my arrest. These malicious motives could not, however, be concealed, and the subsequent conduct of the officer did honour to his feelings and character as an officer of justice.—I stand here greatly injured in health, in reputation, and in circumstances, and the sole charge against me is that of having defrauded the post-office of 10d. This is the accusation against me, after having gone through an active and useful life of more than 50 years, during which I have given very considerable sums to private and public charities. The greater part of my existence has been devoted to religious and classical instruction—with what credit and success it does not become me to declare; but I hold in my hand testimonials of my moral character for more than 20 years, which I am extremely desirous of submitting to your Lordship's consideration.—The authenticity of these testimonials cannot for a moment be doubted, and I hope they will have some influence on the Court, in mitigation of the punishment to be inflicted.—I hope I may also be allowed to state, that many gentlemen, educated by me, now fill the most respectable situations in the army, in the law, and other professions. The present Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Gifford, was for 9 years my pupil, and received from me the whole of his school education. I have also wholly formed the minds of many gentlemen who are now an ornament to the various situations which they fill.—The frank, which it has been alleged was forged by me, is dated January 9, 1817, and I beg leave to state, that it would have lain dormant, and not a syllable would have been known of this transaction, had not an unfortunate quarrel with my Rector introduced it to the notice of the public.—The death of the only person who could have proved my innocence,

the total ruin of my circumstances, my long confinement, and the unjust detention of a considerable portion of my stipend by the promoter of this prosecution, having deprived me of an opportunity of engaging a legal adviser, I felt that I had no other alternative than to allow judgment to be recorded against me. But I entreat most humbly the attention of his Lordship to this single consideration—the improbability that a man, not in a state of actual infatuation, would voluntarily commit such an offence as that which is now laid to my charge, for the sake of tenpence, and that tenpence not to pass into his own pocket, but into that of the promoter of this prosecution.—Having said thus much, I feel the fullest confidence that the judgment which awaits me will be regulated by the most strict and impartial justice.

Adsit

Regula, peccatis quæ penas irroget æquas;

Næ scutica dignum horribili sectare flagello.

It now only remains respectfully to bow to the judgment of the Court, which I hope I shall be enabled to meet with the fortitude of a man, and the resignation of a prisoner."

The Recorder.—The address which you have now made to the Court would have been extremely proper at the time of your trial, but at this stage I can only pass that sentence upon you which I am bound to pass under the authority of the law. It is not in my power to alter it. The Legislature gives the sentence, and it is solely my duty to pass it.

The sentence of seven years' transportation was then passed upon Lawrence Halloran, Samuel Dukes, John Jones, Joseph Saunders, Lydia Green, and Lyon Levy.

Dr. Halloran again addressed the Court. "I must earnestly implore his Lordship to recommend my case to the humane clemency of the Prince Regent, in order if possible to prevent the dreadful necessity of a parent being torn from a numerous family which has no other friend on earth to which it can look for support. It will be a separation which I feel too sensibly I cannot survive."

The Recorder.—Whatever application you have to make to his Royal Highness, it must be done through the medium of his Majesty's Ministers.

The prisoner bowed, and left the Court immediately.

The Recorder then proceeded to pass sentence upon the other prisoners.—William Jones was sentenced to transportation for his natural life. Sentence of death was passed upon the following 35 prisoners. The 13 subsequent prisoners, having been convicted of putting away forged notes, knowing they were forged, now received sentence of death:—Wm. Gracey, John Jones, George Gracey, Richard Bennet, John Driscoll, William Weller, George Cashman, John Hood, Thomas Wm. Smith, Wm. Barnes, Sarah Ward, Jeremiah Bryant, and Eliz. Brookes.—The following 22 prisoners, making 35 in all, were also sentenced to death for various other capital offences:—James Higgins, David Rekan, Henry Mears, Isaac Sampson, William Mitchell, Edward Fletcher, Robert Freeman Thompson, James Noakes, William Saunders, Thomas Webb, James White, Elizabeth Jones, Sarah Butcher, James Lawrence, John Burgess, Margaret Reading, Rebecca Gould, Mary Saunders, Richard Hartoff, John Thomas Littleton, Burton Williams, Hugh Lynch, and Benjamin Jackson.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

THE BANK v. JOHN JOHNSON.—This case came on on Tuesday before Sir Claudius Hunter. The defendant was coal-merchant to the Bank, and supplies several other extensive establishments. The Directors of the Bank having ascertained that the Act for the regulation of the delivery of coals had not been complied with by Mr. Johnson, ordered that the defendant should be summoned upon no less than 50 informations. The fines allowed by the act in cases of conviction would amount to nearly 1000l. The greatest interest was naturally excited.

Mr. Freshfield attended for the Bank; Mr. Andrews was engaged for the defendant, who admitted that his client had done wrong, but said that the offence had been unintentional. Under such a representation it would, he suggested, be as well not to press the fines to their full extent.

Mr. FRESHFIELD observed, that the object of the Bank was to show the public that they had a security in the Act of Parliament against the practice of impositions of a very serious nature. He thought it due to them to state in the office the probable consequences of an implicit reliance, and he trusted that the lesson would prove of general utility.

Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Andrews then withdrew into a private room, when it was arranged that the defendant should plead

guilty upon the whole 50 informations, and that he should abide the decision of the Magistrate as to the fines under the lenient hand of the prosecution.

Mr. FRESHFIELD then stated that he attended on behalf of the Bank. The first information accused the defendant with having sold and delivered coals without a meter's ticket. The rest charged him with having sold and delivered coals without a vender's ticket, countersigned by the meter. Those informations were laid without any view but the benefit of the public. The case was a most important one. It was most necessary the public should have full measure and quality in such an article as coal, and it was but justice to the coal trade to prove that the practice he had to complain of was the mere act of the defendant himself, and not common to the trade. It was found necessary to pass an act in the 47th of the King, to protect the public against what were called in the act, "the frauds of the coal trade." He would not designate the present case by that name, but certainly the public were liable from their carelessness to impositions in the trade of the grossest kind. It was regulated by the act, that coals contained in any ship should be sold at the coal-market only, and that they should be publicly exhibited, under a penalty of 100*l*. It was required, that the meter should, after he had measured the coals, give to the waggoner a ticket, which ticket, if signed and countersigned, would be a security to the consumer that the article purchased was that to which he was entitled. It was most important to have the quality of the coal also properly attended to, it being known that coal varied from five, six, to eight shillings per chaldron, as to quality. The coal-merchant would do a most serious injury to the consumer, by putting upon him coal of a quality inferior to the sum at which he had purchased. For the purpose of guarding against such an imposition, the act had directed that the ship should be furnished with a certificate of the quality, which certificate was, upon the landing of the coals, to be examined by the land coal-meter, that he might ascertain whether they were of the quality mentioned in the ticket directed to be delivered by the vender to the purchaser, and the meter was required to countersign the ticket, if he was satisfied that the coals were as described in it. Thus, by regular stages, from the working of the coal-mine up to the sale, the quality was preserved. Mr. Freshfield then stated the contents of the meter's ticket to be sent with coals to the consumer, observing, that it should be signed by one of the principal land coal-meters, and countersigned by the labouring coal-meter attending and delivering them; and that the penalty affixed in the event of not complying with this regulation was 10*l*. It was here that the frauds contemplated by the legislature began. The vender's ticket was presented on the delivery of the coals to the purchaser, but it was not countersigned. If the provisions of the act were complied with, it was impossible that the public could be defrauded, either as to the quantity or quality of the coals; but it was his duty to state, that in the case now before the public a meter's ticket accompanied the coals, but it was not countersigned according to the act, for it contained the name of a person not in existence. He could call a meter, the only one of the name stated in the ticket, who would prove that he had not countersigned the ticket; and there were other circumstances tending to show the gross irregularity of the proceeding. He could also prove that application had been made to the person who should have countersigned, in order to induce him to do so, and that the person had refused, in consequence of not having seen the ship's certificate. In fact he could, if it was allowed in such a state of the case, prove that the coals were deficient both in quantity and quality.

Mr. ANDREWS suggested the needlessness of proceeding to the test, and observed, that Mr. Freshfield had no right to do so.

Sir CLAUDIUS HUNTER was of opinion that Mr. Freshfield was justified in stating what he had evidence to support.

Mr. FRESHFIELD said, he did not intend to go to circumstances of aggravation; he had no wish but to protect the public. The defendant had declared that his fault was negligence. If that defendant was able to prove that the coals were of the quantity and quality described in the ticket, and sold to the Bank, he should upon the part of the Bank withdraw every information, and be more happy in discharging that duty than the painful one he should probably be obliged to execute. He concluded with stating, that the Magistrate was at liberty to reduce the fine to 1*s*. if he pleased. The Bank would be satisfied with his decision, confident that the public service would be the first consideration with him.

Mr. ANDREWS having intimated that the defendant would plead guilty, Mr. Freshfield abstained from calling witnesses.

Mr. ANDREWS said he should advise his client to confess himself guilty; and he thought it his duty to add that the Bank had acted with great liberality in not pressing the fines to the extent allowed. It was, however, to be considered, that the offence was not of such a nature as to authorize the infliction of such a punishment, it being the fact that the crime was one of mere omission. True it was, that if the defendant was guilty of taking advantage of the opportunities which might have presented themselves and supplied a bad material, his offence would be of the most serious kind. If the merchant had himself attended the delivery of the coals, and acted as his own wharfinger, nothing could excuse the neglect that would subject the public to so serious a disadvantage. But the defendant was not his own wharfinger. He was a great dealer, and always entrusted his tickets to his wharfinger or some other person under him.

Sir CLAUDIUS HUNTER.—That surely can be no justification.

Mr. ANDREWS admitted that it was not a justification. But no circumstances of aggravation could be stated in such a case. It was evident that his client had an excellent character, the Bank (so respectable a body) having employed him, if there were no other reason for saying that his character was unimpeachable. It was, Mr. Andrews observed, in the power of the Magistrate to reduce the fine to the smallest possible coin, and considering all the circumstances of the case, and the promise that neither the Bank nor the Public should be subject to similar inconveniences, he trusted to the lenient decision of the Chair.

Sir CLAUDIUS HUNTER said, the Bank had detected a most palpable and abominable error, to say the least of it; and, if they had proceeded to prove it, perhaps something worse than error would have been found out. It was not enough to say, "I leave my business to my wharfinger, and I therefore am not responsible;" there was no excuse in submitting to the direction of another who acted wrong. Considering all the circumstances of the case, Sir Claudius thought proper to fine Mr. Johnson 10*s*. on each information. The whole amounted to 25*l*.

Mr. ANDREWS expressed his client satisfied.

Mr. FRESHFIELD said, that a moiety being the property of the informer, he should thank the Magistrate to order one half of that moiety to the Spitalfields poor, and the other half to the Society for the relief of small debtors.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Wednesday, *Edward Page*, of Park-street, Grosvenor-place, was charged by a Mr. Hodgkinson, his father-in-law, with creating a riot and breaking the windows of his house. In his defence he said, that the parents of his wife had kept her from him; that he went to his father-in-law and demanded her several times, but she was prevented by them from coming to him, and that it was in consequence of her being detained from him that he had been guilty of violent conduct. His wife, however, appearing against him, and stating that her husband had conducted himself towards her with much brutality, so much so as to render her fearful of personal severity, Mr. Burrows ordered him to find bail. His wife afterwards preferred a second charge, that *Page* threatened her life several times, and having sworn articles of the peace against him, he was ordered to find sureties for his future good behaviour.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

James Lawler was charged with committing a rape upon the body of *Sarah Manning*, a young girl about 16 years of age, residing with her mother, a poor widow, in Angel-court, Strand, on last Thursday night.—Remanded.

HATTON-GARDEN.

On Wednesday, *Charles Elliott* and *Leonora*, his wife, were charged with cruelty to their own child, a very young boy. In consequence of an anonymous letter addressed to the magistrates of Hatton-garden, Read, one of the police officers, was sent to search the house of the prisoners in Fisher-street, Red Lion-square. There he found the boy naked in a garret, and tied to a bed-post by a leather belt fastened round his body. The evidence of the lodgers proved that the child had been kept in that state for several months, fed on bread and water, and frequently beaten by the father. The parish having undertaken to prosecute, the witnesses were bound over to appear at the Sessions, and the prisoners were committed to Clerkenwell prison until they found good bail.

UNION-HALL.

On Friday, a fellow of ferocious appearance, who said his name was *William Smith*, was brought up from Camberwell, on various charges of highway robbery and house-breaking.—Mrs. Mary Jones, of Peckham, was crossing Peckham Fields, about 11

o'clock, on Thursday morning last, and was stopped by the prisoner, who demanded the money she had in her possession. She said she had not any; he snatched her umbrella, and forced her ring from her finger, and threatened to murder her if she made the least resistance. He ran off, and escaped.—Mrs. Tyler, of Peckham, was walking by Lothbury House, over a field near Peckham, on Saturday evening; when the prisoner demanded her money; she gave him ten shillings and sixpence, which was all she had, and then he demanded the ring from her finger; she took it off with great reluctance, and he seized her hand, and bruised it very bad by his violence. He then ran off.—A third charge was brought against the prisoner, for robbing Mrs. Powell, of Camberwell. She was crossing Peckham Fields on the night of Monday last, and was overtaken by the prisoner, who, with the most dreadful imprecations, threatened to stab her, if she did not immediately give him the property she had in her possession. Mrs. Powell's husband being not far distant, she declined to give him her money; he seized her umbrella, and hearing footsteps, he decamped.—The fourth charge was for robbing Mrs. Downes, a Lady who resides in the neighbourhood of Kennington. The prisoner met Mrs. D. upon Kennington-Common on Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, and demanded her money. She informed him she had not got any money; he forced his hand into her pocket, and took out two shillings and a knife.—The officer who apprehended the prisoner said, that upon searching him he found Mrs. Jones's gold ring, and a duplicate of an umbrella belonging to one of the other prosecutrices; also a number of religious tracts, which he went about selling, as he stated. It was a singular circumstance, as the Magistrate remarked, that upon the front of each tract was a print of a man suffering upon the gallows. The prisoner was remanded.

SHADWELL.

A Ghost.—Mrs. Jervis, of Regent-street, Poplar, applied to the Magistrates on Thursday, in consequence of frightful noises being every night heard in her house, the cause of which cannot be discovered. These noises have been heard, she said, for three years past, and mobs now assemble in the street to hear the ghost. Possession having been taken of the house in this strange way, no tenant can be found, and it remains on the owner's hands. The Magistrates immediately directed some officers to occupy the house, and to apprehend, as soon as possible, the evil spirit, which, however, they have not yet been able to catch.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An Inquisition was taken on Monday at Clerkenwell Workhouse, Coppice-row, on the body of Mr. Anthony Henry Wilson, who was suffocated, or burnt to death, on the top of a brick-kiln, in Spa-fields.—John Tibbot, brick-maker, deposed, that on Saturday morning, about six o'clock, he went to his work in Spa-fields, and saw the deceased lying on the top of the kiln, enveloped in smoke and sulphur arising from the bricks, which were in an early stage of burning; he called a young man, and they removed the body; one side of it was very much scorched. He believed that the deceased had been dead several hours. His clothes were not much burned. He appeared between forty and fifty years of age. He had seen the deceased before; he believed that he might have slept several nights on the kiln prior to that on which he died; he saw him get off the kiln on Friday morning; he did not speak to him of the great danger in sleeping on a kiln; he knew that the effluvia arising from the bricks had the effect of drawing persons who lay near the kiln to sleep, and sometimes persons who were not asleep had been reduced to such a torpid state, and were so benumbed by lying upon the kiln, that they could not move when the smoke arose; they exhaled a portion of it and were suffocated. Almost every night twenty or more persons came into the brick-fields for the purpose of lying near the kilns for the benefit of the warmth. He and his fellow workmen were tired of driving them away, for they returned again as soon as they had left the field. A short time ago four of the persons were taken into custody and conveyed to Hatton-garden Police-office, for the purpose of deterring them from coming into the field; but the poor fellows having no parish to go to were discharged.—Mr. Henry Jones, an officer of Clerkenwell Parish, deposed, that he searched the deceased's clothes when he was brought to the Workhouse and found the pocket-book, papers and razor, he then produced; there was not any money about him.—The Coroner examined the papers, by which it appeared the deceased had been more than 20 years in his Majesty's service. He had been Secretary to Admiral Sir R. Calder, and

Midshipman under the command of the Hon. Algernon Percy. For many years during the first part of his service he was schoolmaster in several of his Majesty's ships, and a number of those Officers, who are an ornament to their profession, received their education in the branches of Astronomy and Navigation from him.—The documents were read by the Coroner; they were mostly letters of recommendation from Admirals and Captains under whose command he had served, to the Lords of the Admiralty, speaking of him in the highest terms, and describing him as a fit object for promotion.—The last situation the deceased filled was schoolmaster on board a King's ship, and he was paid off, after 20 years' service, without a pension. He applied to the Admiralty to be made a Purser, but did not succeed.—One of the Jury said, that the deceased was the seventh person who had died upon brick-kilns, lately, near Islington and Clerkenwell.—One of the Overseers stated, that last week a poor fellow was brought from the same kiln where the deceased died, apparently dead; he had been suffocated by sleeping on the kiln. After six hours' exertions, by the surgeon, he was restored to animation, and is since perfectly recovered.—After a variety of observations upon the unfortunate death of the deceased, and means being proposed to the parish officers to prevent a similar occurrence taking place, a gentleman, named Packer, the Foreman of the Jury, proposed the following Special Verdict, to which the Jury assented, and it was recorded:—"Died from suffocation, by sleeping on a brick-kiln, not having the means of procuring a lodging."

An Inquisition was taken on Tuesday at the Crown and Anchor, Leadenhall-street, on the body of a young woman, named Jane Homerod, who was a wet nurse in the family of Mr. Phillips, Lecturer on Chemistry, Fenchurch-buildings, who put an end to her existence, on Sunday morning, by strangling herself with her garters.—The father and mother of the deceased are respectable persons residing in Essex. About six months ago the deceased lived servant in the family of Sir Edward Yates, of Tring Park; an improper intercourse took place between her and a young man named Stephen Norton, and she proving to be in a state of pregnancy, both herself and the young man were dismissed. About two months ago, the deceased having been brought to bed of a boy, was recommended by a surgeon to Mrs. Phillips as wet nurse, and was received; lately she became unwell, and it was thought her illness was caused by her leaving her chamber too soon after her confinement. Mrs. P. procured another wet nurse, and the deceased had every attention. During the latter part of the day, on Saturday, she became light-headed, and talked very incoherently. After the family were gone to bed they were awoke by a noise, in the deceased's apartment, like some one falling on the ground. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips went into the room, and found the deceased lying on the bed apparently dead. Mr. Phillips ran for a surgeon, and Mrs. Phillips discovered that the deceased had tied her garters very tight round her neck, a loop was at the end of one of her garters, which had been placed upon a hook from which she suspended herself, the hook giving way she fell, and the noise of her falling awoke the family.—Mr. Panover, surgeon, was of opinion she died of strangulation, her neck was broke in the fall, and the means he used to restore her did not prove successful.—Saturday afternoon the deceased received a letter from her seducer, from which it appeared that he had resolved to abandon her for another whom he conceived more worthy; she grew worse after the receipt of the letter.—The Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, being insane, strangled herself, and thereby caused her death."

On Wednesday an Inquest was held at the Spread Eagle, St. Giles's, on the body of Joanna Duggin, a child, whose death was occasioned by strong liquors given to her by a woman named Ellen Bryan. It appeared from the evidence of the parents and sister of the deceased, that Bryan took the child out about half-past 7 on Sunday morning, and returned about 9 o'clock. On setting down the child it could not stand. Bryan was asked what she had done, and the child said, "I have drank two glasses of gin, one of rum, one of peppermint, and a share of two pots of porter." The child grew very ill, and died in the course of the day. Bryan had before taken her out and made her drunk, in consequence of which she had been very ill. The body of the child was opened, and the stomach found to be greatly inflamed. The jury returned a verdict of—Wilful Murder.

An Inquisition was taken on Thursday at the Queen's Head, Lower Islington, upon the body of a sailor, who was found burnt to death on a brick-kiln in Islington-fields.—The deceased had been seen lying about the brick-kiln for some time and appeared greatly distressed. On Saturday night last Mr. Rhodes's

foreman saw the deceased and another man lying near the kiln, he told them of the great danger, and ordered them to go away; they said they had no place to go to; he persisted that they should go, but was obliged to threaten to give them into custody before they would leave the field. After he was gone they returned. On the following morning the deceased was found about seven o'clock lying dead on the kiln from which he had been sent away on the preceding night. His body was very much scorched. There was nothing found in the pockets of the deceased's clothes; but in his hat was found a part of a sheep's bowels, called the paunch, which he had washed clean (as was supposed) for the purpose of eating. Verdict—"The deceased died from suffocation and burning, in consequence of sleeping on a brick kiln."

On Friday an Inquest was held at the Lord Hood, Rich-street, on the body of *George Cowderoy*, aged three years and a half, son to Mr. Cowderoy, china-merchant, of Rich-street.—It appeared that the deceased, who was at play with another child, saw a mug containing fly-water lying on the window-ledge, and liking the appearance of it, he drank it off; his screams brought assistance; the child's mouth was burnt dreadfully, and on opening the body after death, the coats of the stomach were found burnt in a shocking manner.—Verdict—Accidental Death.

A young lady of amiable manners, about 20 years of age, who for the last two years has resided in the family of a Clergyman in the neighbourhood of Clapham Common, attempted to put a period to her existence on Wednesday by taking poison. It appears that this young woman is the daughter of an officer in the army. When about sixteen, she was addressed by a gentleman of property, and it was settled that the marriage should take place on her attaining the age of nineteen. About two years ago, her father met with a heavy pecuniary loss, in consequence of which it became necessary that his daughter should employ her talents in support of herself and in aid of a beloved parent. She obtained a situation in the family above alluded to, where she has ever since remained as Governess to his daughters. On her father's reverse of fortune, she was forsaken by her lover, and this plunged the unfortunate girl into a deep melancholy. On Wednesday she retired to her own apartment, on a plea of indisposition, when she swallowed a quantity of laudanum. The lady of the house, whose suspicions had been roused, followed her almost immediately, and discovered her upon her knees, apparently at prayers. By dint of questions, she at length induced the unfortunate girl to confess the act. Medical aid was instantly called in, and every effort used to counteract the poison: they were attended with success, and she is now out of danger.

Monday morning as two boys, one about seven, the other not exceeding six years of age, were amusing themselves with sliding down the iron railing at the landing-place on the city side of Blackfriars-bridge, the youngest boy missing his hold fell into the water, at the spot where the common sewer empties itself into the river. The other boy, in attempting to save his companion, shared his fate, and both would probably have perished had it not been for the humanity of a young waterman who was near the spot, and, seeing the accident, without hesitation threw himself into the water, and succeeded, though with considerable difficulty and hazard, in bringing both the children to the shore. One of them escaped with no other injury than a sound ducking; the other was less fortunate, having in his fall struck his head against the stone work of the bridge, and received a severe concussion over the right temple.

On Tuesday evening, between four and five o'clock, the premises of Messrs. James, Wood, and James, oil merchants, College-hill, took fire, which was so rapid in its progress, that, notwithstanding a full supply of water to the numerous engines, they were utterly destroyed in half an hour. All the books and papers were fortunately preserved. The stock, which consisted principally of oil, was entirely consumed; but the greater part is insured.

A dreadful fire broke out about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the Crown and Sceptre public-house, Tichfield-street, Mary-le-bone, which consumed that and greater part of the adjoining house, a green grocer's, in Foley-street. The fire was first discovered by a man lodging in a room on the second floor of the public-house, who, being alarmed by the smell, opened the window, and called for assistance. A ladder was immediately procured, but being too short, the man threw himself out; fortunately he caught hold of the ladder and escaped with little injury. A poor woman, residing at the green grocer's, who had lately lain in, was got out, but she has sustained so much injury through the alarm, and being exposed to the atmosphere, that

fears are entertained for her life. A watering man to the coach stand, who slept at the public-house, was burnt to death; his remains were dug out in the afternoon, but so blackened and disfigured, that it was scarcely possible to recognize the human form.

A gentleman of property, named Raine, while looking at a print-shop in Oxford-street, had his coat pocket completely cut out, with his pocket-book, containing Bank notes and Bills of Exchange to the amount of 380*l*. There were a quantity of 10*l*. notes of the Bank of England, and country notes to the amount of 100*l*. of the Dorchester Bank.

On Wednesday night, the house of Mr. Maudslay, the engineer, in Lambeth, was broken open by some robbers, who carried off a variety of drawing utensils, and about 3*l*. in silver, which was deposited in a writing-desk. The same night, the house of Mr. Collinge, in Lambeth, was broken open and plundered of 67*l*. in Bank notes.

Tuesday morning a pauper, in Clerkenwell workhouse, who is about 70 years of age, and by trade a painter, was directed by the master of the workhouse to paint the front windows of the house; he was standing upon a projection, which is about two foot wide, and when in the act of pulling down one of the windows, his hands slipped, and he fell backwards; he struck the lamp iron in the fall, and pitched upon his head on the stones; his skull was divided, and he died almost instantaneously.

Robert Jeffries, a labourer, in the service of Mr. Ironmonger, of Guiley, being suspected of having purloined some flour belonging to his master, was charged by him with it while working in a field: Jeffries, however, denied it in the most positive manner, accompanying his declarations of innocence by wishing that he might drop down dead, that his eyes might fall from his head into his hat, and other horrid and blasphemous imprecations, when he suddenly fell to the ground without speech or motion. He has since been conveyed to the residence of his friends at Wheaton-Aston, where he now lies in a deplorable state; and without hopes of recovery.—*Chester Courant*.

BIRTHS.

On Friday week, at Cheltenham, the Lady of Samuel Harman, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at St. Bride's, Mr. James Nicholson, of Bishopsgate-street, to Hannah Mortimer, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Mortimer, of Ludgate-hill.

On Thursday, at St. George the Martyr, John Lens, one of his Majesty's Sergeants at Law, to Mrs. Nares, widow of the late John Nares, Esq.

On the 2d inst., at Kensington, Henry Riddell, Esq. W. S. to Miss Agnes Gilchrist, daughter of the deceased Archibald Gilchrist, Esq. Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

On Sunday week, at Keston-lodge, near Bromley, Miss Henrietta Toone, youngest daughter of Col. Toone.

On the 20th ult. at Hutterbank, in Cumberland, in his 79th year, Mr. Wm. Magnay.

On Monday last, in the prime of life, the Lady of the Chevalier Ruspoli, of Pall-mall.

On Thursday, Mr. Thomas Batt, of Dover-street.

On the 23d ult., at her house in Great Surrey-street, Mrs. Elizabeth Warton, aged 75, relict of the late Daniel Waldron, Esq.

On the 25th ult. Mr. James Barns, of Acton Common.

On Tuesday, at the Perry Hotel, Sir John Edward Turner Dryden, Bart., eldest son of Lady Dryden, of Canons Ashby, Northampton. He is succeeded in his title by his next brother, the Rev. Henry Dryden, of Adlestrop, in Gloucestershire.

Wednesday, Augusta Matilda, daughter of Lady Perrott.—This Lady performed as an actress at Bath, Brighton, and other places, under the name of Miss Fitzhenry.

Last week, Miss Bankes, the sister of Sir Joseph Bankes.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, aged 100 years and 6 months, Madeleine Durée. She had by one husband 22 sons and one daughter; 19 of the sons were in the army, and are dead. She was 59 years and six months old when her daughter was born; she was remarkable for her vivacity, and died without any apparent illness.—*Paris paper*.

THE EXAMINER.

No. 563. SUNDAY, OCT. 11, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 518.

CHANGE IN THE SPANISH MINISTRY.— FERDINAND VII. AND CHARLES IV.

HERE is legitimacy in all its glory! A poor feeble-minded creature, who in private life would amount to a man-milliner at best, first breaking his promises to his deliverers and confining and killing them, and now sending orders in the middle of the night to his own Ministers to vanish different ways to a distance! This is an anticlimax to be sure; but legitimacy will not think so. Imagine the least of tailors dispensing destinies from his board; (but we beg pardon of worthy persons who may not be their own masters)—imagine a cat ordering us out of the house;—imagine a toad sitting upon a throne on Salisbury plain, and telling the natives to keep a circle of homage about him half a mile off; and it is not a more ridiculous spectacle in the eyes of manhood and reason.

It is not yet known what was the immediate cause of this Turk-like proceeding. Some think that FERDINAND was angry at a proposed cession of the Floridas to America; others, at the inability of the late Ministers to make better interest with the Court of Rome respecting the use of the church-property. The fact is, that any thing or nothing is likely to be a reason on such an occasion. A very probable one is a discovery of some intrigue carrying on without the despot's knowledge,—an attempt to dispense a little with his prodigious stupidity.

Nor is much known of the new Ministers. One of them was employed the other day in the Embassy over here; and this might seem to promise at least a little better knowledge of public opinion; but it is astonishing how profoundly ignorant some politicians can contrive to be on that subject, even at head-quarters. People must have a brain to receive, as well as eyes to see. If the English Ministers can be such servile tools of legitimacy, what can be expected from one of FERDINAND's chosen courtiers, who sees them, he cannot tell why, in possession of such power over their country? The liberty of the press must confound him a little, and the grandeur of Portland-place and its establishments delight him; but it is easy to mislead him respecting the importance of the one; and he will refer the grandeur of the other to the dominion of the existing powers,—the unworthy descendants of those who really caused all that is stable of it. It is hardly probable, we think, that the new Ministers should be more liberal than the last. The proceeding which removed the latter was not in the style of a man who had found out his mistakes, or thought he had lost his power; and it is an old truism, that a King's choice of his servants is according to his own character or talents. Had Louis the 16th possessed no character, he would have had bad as well as

weak Ministers. Had HENRY the 4th possessed no talents, he would have given way to his ruling infirmity, and chosen mere men of pleasure. When SULLY was sent for by HENRY's feeble successor to consult with him, his old-fashioned appearance raised a giggle among the bye-standers; upon which he said to the King, "When your Majesty's father honoured me by a message of the present nature, he used to send all the coxcombs out of the room."—A man so senseless as well as heartless as FERDINAND is likely to exemplify this truism with an idiotical excess, unless something very obvious indeed should have occurred to make him think himself in danger. The secret and very probably unconscious reason of the bitterest part of his ingratitude towards the patriots, and his favour towards the very courtiers who were so lukewarm in his cause, is this,—that the patriots had the courage to be better and more truly loyal men than himself, while the courtiers shewed themselves as feeble and as faithless.

FERDINAND's conduct must puzzle his brother Promise-Breakers at Aix-la-Chapelle. He plays the part of legitimacy, as we observed in our last, too grossly even for them. It is thought that their difficulty would be increased by the late sudden and violent measure, and that it will hinder any avowed discussion of Spanish affairs. But the discussion never seemed likely. It is too delicate and betraying a matter. They must treat him like an over-foolish relation, and endeavour to instruct or to regulate him in private.

There is one discussion indeed, which the proceeding might hasten, if it ever presented itself for one at all. We mean the question relative to FERDINAND's father,—whether his abdication was voluntary or otherwise, and whether he wishes to reign again. Did the late Ministers venture to make any secret representation to Congress or to Russia on this subject? It is a very awkward business for all parties, let them do with it what they may; and we have no doubt they would restore the old gentleman his throne, if they could contrive it without making matters worse. CHARLES the 4th is a living specimen of what monarchs take to themselves the right of doing, though they will not allow the people to do it. Either a fit of caprice, any other reason, or no reason, induced him to abdicate, or he was made to renounce the throne in favour of his son. If the former was the case, a monarch has the liberty of doing that from a fit of caprice, which the greatest and most urgent and galling necessity will not allow the people to do;—if the latter, a prince may play the Jacobin with a vengeance in his own family, though the mere charge of Jacobinism shall hang up his best subject. And princes have been in the habit of playing the Jacobin at their own pleasure, as we have often remarked. See, for quite enough proofs, the whole history of the French monarchy, which is little else but a riotous succession of princely debaucheries and princely conspiracies.—But how is CHARLES to be reinstated? FERDINAND has been acknowledged, when popular acknowledgments were useful, by all the Sovereigns of Europe; and it would be

a dangerous affectation of ignorance to say that they were not aware of the real circumstances of the abdication before. To pretend to please the Spanish people by restoring him would be still more dangerous in every respect; and if Don JOSE PIZARRO ever thought himself a favourite enough with his patron ALEXANDER to canvass the matter with him on the score of the danger of precedent, there is an awkward circumstance in Russian history, which his Majesty would feel galled at seeing brought into play. We allude to the violent death of the Emperor PAUL. Monarchs, it is true, take a great and natural interest in the inviolability of deceased monarchs, or of those who cannot contend with the throne's possessor. This is the cause why the most obstinate Ministers of a late Sovereign are sometimes chosen by his successor in spite of past differences; and this is the cause also why old dynasties are always in great favour at courts, when the new is no longer in any danger from them. But your Russian native, though powerful in the world at present, and represented abroad by a very gentlemanly sort of Tartar, has something unlicked about him still; and it is as well, as in the said gentleman, to secure a temperate kind of hug on his return.

Upon the whole, we think that this new exhibition of tyranny will be of use to the cause of Spanish patriotism, inasmuch as it must tend to deepen the popular disgust. The late temporary successes of the Allies have been in favour of every species of convenient bigotry,—but the bigotry of the Spanish King is a little inconvenient, and we suspect will prove more so. The Allies will most probably do their best to soften matters at Madrid, for their own sakes; but they will hardly venture to talk of them publicly, much less to espouse the reckless stupidity of their brother Impotentate.

DON CORREA.

[From the press of more temporary matter this week, we can only contrive to give the following prefatory letter written by our worthy correspondent Don Diego Correa. A portion of the documents which it precedes will follow next Sunday. The concluding passage of this introduction, coming from an undoubted Spanish patriot, speaks volumes. We only wish Ferdinand had sense enough to read them.—*Exam.*]

MR. EDITOR,—It having been falsely alleged that I entered Gibraltar under a fictitious character, I refer to the copy of the original passport, annexed to my letter to Ferdinand 7th, in your paper of the 16th August, which fully contradicts such an assertion. I now transmit you my expostulation to the British Ambassador at Madrid, dated 23d December, with his Excellency's answer, which clearly proves, that for an alleged offence, committed in an English territory, I was seized as a criminal, and given over for punishment to a different Government. The injuries I have sustained in character, constitution, and property, are irreparable; but it is a duty I owe myself to make public the origin and nature of my wrongs, and to prove to the generous and enlightened British nation that I have acted towards it as became the loyal subject and patriotic soldier of her ally, documents to prove which are in my possession. I have hitherto from motives of delicacy refrained from making public my claims on the English people, even prior to my unjust and unlawful arrest in the Garrison of Gibraltar. The accompanying letters will produce conviction and sympathy in the mind of

every true friend to justice, liberality, and virtue. I have fought and bled for my country's cause; and would to heaven that my blood and that of hundreds of true patriots had been efficient in placing on the throne a constitutional King. We regret not that we suffered, but that we have suffered in vain.

London, Sept. 10, 1818.

DIEGO CORREA.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The melancholy and undeserved fate of Mr. Anthony Henry Wilson, who perished on a brick-kiln, as noticed in your paper of the 4th inst. is one which makes the feeling mind shudder, turns the moralist into a sceptic, and fires the patriot bosom with indignation.

Can the affairs of that country be well administered, which, possessing ample means for the subsistence of all its inhabitants, suffers any of its worthy members to starve? Or, can its ample resources be properly directed, whilst it permits an honest, respectable, and intelligent individual, who has devoted himself for twenty years to its public service, and acted meritoriously in his station during that period, to be deprived of the scanty means of procuring himself shelter for the night, and be driven to the necessity of actually perishing by the noxious and sulphureous effluvia of a brick-kiln?

Would not the money wrung from the pockets of the industrious classes of the community, for the unworthy support of sinecurists, placemen or no place men, and pensioners; or, for the paltry and absurd purposes of building stud houses, thatched cottages, and mandarin pavillions, seldom or ever to be occupied, reflecting neither taste on the artists or dignity on the country—Would not, I say, the vast sums squandered on these childish toys, to gratify the puerile pleasures of the parasites of the Court, or the vanity of their master, receive a better direction, and answer a better purpose, if properly applied to the relief of such objects as that which is the miserable subject of these cursory remarks?

It is clear that this unfortunate man had no other recommendations to favour than *merit*; and it is equally clear, and quite superfluous to observe, that *simple merit* has few attractions for a Court. It is evident he could not claim lineage with any of the swarms of noble and venal parasites by which the throne is environed almost to suffocation, and who, to gratify its whims and caprices, sacrifice all principles and notions of honour and independence, in order to bask in the sunshine of royal favour, as well as to repose and fatten on the hard earnings of the people.

The public distress begs description: it galls and distresses the real philanthropist, when we reflect, that in 1783, when Pitt came into power, the whole expence of Government did not exceed 12,500,000*l.*; and when we see that at this time the *Poor Rates alone* approach that sum, what inference can we but draw from that noxious system of misrule, which has plunged a once happy and flourishing country into such a distressing and embarrassed situation? This system, unfortunately, seems still in full activity, and it is to be feared, that neither the Holy Alliance nor the Congress at Aix have been expressly formed to check it. My Lord Castlereagh, with his wonted nonchalance, will, no doubt, again and again tell us, that the present distress is "the natural consequence of the sudden transition from war to peace," and that the discontents of the people are only "an ignorant impatience for the relaxation of taxation." But may not the people as reasonably inquire, Why did we go to war? Who forced us? And, why are we so heavily oppressed with taxation, the consequence and only visible fruits of that war, as to render us impatient to get rid of it? They may even doubt whether it was of any importance to them, whether

the Bourbons, for whose support all these taxes were levied, were or were not ever replaced on the throne of France? and they may truly think, that the 600,000,000*l.* of debt incurred in that extra-national contest, was a sum by far greater than any possible advantage likely to be derived from their restoration.

But the pith and marrow of the question is, that principles favourable to the liberty of the human race had begun to be developed; kingcraft and priestcraft were exposed; political light had shed its beams on the mind of man; error was detected: these were startling matters for crowned and mitred heads. A combination of powers must be formed and put in action to controul these liberal sentiments; and to stop their progress throughout Europe. England at that as well as in subsequent times had a corrupt Parliament, which neither felt nor spoke nor acted in unison with the national opinion. Influence and corruption were not confined within the walls of Parliament; they forced their way out. The City was a hot-bed, fully prepared and worked up, to warm them. The celebrated Grocers-hall "life and property" men, who flourished by the extension of blood and warfare, aided by the hireling journals of the day, gave a factitious tone, by their influence and violence, to the public voice. The very name of liberty, by their arts, and those of their ministerial patrons, became odious. English blood was shed, and English gold spent in wild profusion, in order to extinguish that spirit of freedom, which, until that unhappy period, Englishmen had always been taught to consider not only their peculiar birthright, but one of the most precious treasures the bounty of heaven could bestow on man. Thus by these unfortunate and wicked measures, the result of a conspiracy against the liberties of the world, we have been compelled to sustain a debt of 600 to 700,000,000*l.*; not in support of the principles of freedom, or the defence of our liberties, but towards the accomplishment of a great and baneful system, which has nearly already, and which must, if not checked generally and inevitably, effect their total subversion.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
London, Oct. 5, 1818.

BONAPARTE.

Paris, Sept. 30.—(Private Letter.)

"The following intelligence concerning Bonaparte is widely circulated at Paris. It proceeds from a respectable individual who has just reached Marseilles. He embarked at Bengal on board an English vessel. On touching at St. Helena to supply the ship with water, orders were despatched for the vessel to quit the anchorage ground, and lay to at cannon shot from the batteries until what was wanted was sent out. Several officers from the island dined on board; from them the particulars I subjoin were collected.

"Bonaparte seems in better health since he has resolved to walk out and take occasional exercise in hunting and fishing. To render this latter amusement compatible with his safety, a circuit has been prepared at the mouth of the river, and one end of it barricaded with an iron lattice, in order to close up the passage of boats to the ocean. Four handsome fowling-pieces and six pointers have been sent out to him from London. Bonaparte is permitted to carry a sabre, as a defence against dangerous or troublesome animals when he walks in the interior of the island, but he is not allowed to wear a sword. The English Officers amused themselves with relating the abrupt manner in which he pays his court to the women. The persons composing his suite are not permitted to accost him with the titles of sovereignty when strangers are present. The prisoner is believed to be more resigned to his fate, since he has the entire conviction of the irrevocable loss of his liberty. His residence is daily improved by the arrival of costly furni-

ture; and every month a frigate, which sails from England, is charged by the care and attachment of some of his partisans with all the precious novelties this kingdom produces. No human power can imagine a mode of evasion. The garrison is perpetually on the alert. The service is so active, that the troops are relieved every six months, and that independently of the high pay, this period is counted double.—This news, in which implicit confidence is placed, from the respectability of its source, has tranquillized the minds of many persons in this country, who were led to believe that the Ex-emperor was exposed to distressing privations and wanton outrages.—A traveller of rank who has just reached Paris from Rome, states, that Lucien Bonaparte has been obliged to limit the expense of his household, from having neglected to regulate his affairs with more order. The consideration in which he was held at Rome has considerably diminished since his last co-operation with Napoleon. He does not himself deny the regret he feels for it, but protests that his great motive for returning to France was, from his inability to withstand the solicitations of his mother, who urged him to moderate the impetuosity of his brother by his counsel; and again, he had the hope of being useful to the Pope, for whom he expresses both gratitude and admiration. It is confidently affirmed, that Lucien Bonaparte has in his possession the life of Bonaparte, written by himself, and that not more than two or three persons have copies of the original manuscript. It is added, that Lucien often receives intelligence from his brother, but the channel of this correspondence is a profound secret."—*Courier.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 3.—Yesterday a man, in a state of drunkenness, was arrested on the boulevard of the Temple, roaring out the praises of Bonaparte. When interrogated before the Prefect of the Police, he was recognized to be a farmer at Romainville, who has had four sons taken from him by the conscription.

OCT. 6.—According to intelligence from Aix-la-Chapelle, the authenticity of which we believe we may guarantee, the dispositions of the Sovereigns towards France, and their sentiments for the King, permit us to augur that the result of this august union will be as speedy and as favourable as all Frenchmen could desire. The resolutions which are to be adopted, and which will be a homage paid to the virtues and the wisdom of the Prince who governs us, will ensure, without doubt, the repose and the happiness of France, and will seal the sincere and durable reconciliation of all nations.—*Moniteur.*

Yesterday morning, Count Georges de Caraman arrived in Paris express. He brings the news, that in the conference which took place at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 2d inst., the immediate evacuation of the French territory was unanimously decided upon.

IRELAND.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

DUBLIN, OCT. 3.—On Wednesday the new Lord Mayor, Alderman McKenny, entertained his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite, Mr. Secretary Grant and his father, Lords Bradford, Meath, Norbury, Forbes, Aylmer, Mr. Plunket, and the principal nobility and gentry at present in town, at the Mansion-house.—On the cloth being removed, the usual toasts were drunk. The next toast was—"The Right Hon. Charles Grant, Chief Secretary for Ireland."—Three times three.

Mr. GRANT begged to return his sincere thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him; an honour which he felt the more sincerely, as he was aware that, having so recently arrived in this country, he could have few personal claims to their good opinion. He assured them that he felt the arduous nature of the situation in which he was placed; he knew what were the qualifications which it required, and was sensible of his own incom-

petency to do it justice; but, however deeply he felt his own defects, he ventured to say boldly, that there was one qualification, with respect to which he would not consent to place himself second to any man—an ardent and anxious desire to promote, to the utmost of his ability, the happiness of Ireland.

When Mr. Grant concluded, and took his seat, the band instantly played "*Croppies lie down*." The Lord Mayor directed a look of astonishment and rebuke towards the orchestra, and the tune was discontinued.—Among the toasts which followed was—"The immortal memory of Lord Nelson."—(When this toast was announced, Alderman Archer exclaimed, "Oh yes, a bumper; and the next toast you must give, my Lord, will be a bumper too, 'the glorious and immortal memory of King William the Third.'" The Lord Mayor took no notice of this sally, but repeated the toast he had given, which was drunk in solemn silence.)—"The Lord Primate and the Church of Ireland."—Alderman Archer again interrupted the Lord Mayor, by calling out, "Oh, you mean the glorious memory!" the Lord Mayor said, "Alderman Archer, the toast is—the Lord Primate and the Church of Ireland."

Alderman ARCHER, who had exhibited signs of great impatience at the Lord Mayor's neglect of his call for the "*Glorious Memory*," now demanded that toast in a manner so audible and persevering, that his Lordship could no longer overlook it. His notice of it, however, was confined to saying, (with equal good humour, good sense, and firmness,) "Alderman Archer, I will not depart from the order in which my toasts are set down upon my list."

Several national and patriotic toasts were drunk, and at half-past 11 o'clock, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, his suite, and several of the noblemen and gentlemen, including Mr. Grant, Mr. Gregory, &c. retired highly delighted with the polite and hospitable attentions of the Lord Mayor, who attended Earl Talbot to his carriage.

We have now to state an occurrence the most unjustifiable which perhaps ever took place at an assembly of this kind. When the Lord Mayor re-entered, after having seen the Lord Lieutenant depart, some members of the Corporation proceeded to bring his Lordship to account, for omitting the "*Immortal Memory*." The Lord Mayor in very energetic terms explained his reasons for not having given the toast. He said, he felt very strongly the importance and the value of the situation in which he had been placed by the kindness of his fellow-citizens, but that, highly as he prized that situation, he would not compromise his own character, or the dignity of his office, by suffering any man, or set of men, to dictate to him. He said he had been astonished beyond measure upon discovering that the band, who were his servants for the day, had been tutored by some secret influence, which he was wholly at a loss to account for, to disobey his orders, and absolutely insult his guests by playing obnoxious airs. To what, he asked, was he to attribute the circumstance of "*Croppies lie down*" being played the moment the health of the Chief-Secretary had been drunk, if not to that management behind the curtain which he was surprised to find in such pernicious activity, but which he would make it his business to develop and destroy. He said he had taken the office of Chief-Magistrate of the city of Dublin under different circumstances, and perhaps with different feelings, from many of his predecessors. He should be happy to receive the advice of his friends, but he must always claim the right of exercising his own judgment upon every act which was to be performed by himself, and for which he should hold himself wholly responsible; but he must repeat, he never would permit himself to be dictated to by any man at the head of his own table. The taste and disposition must be very extraordinary indeed, which could select such an accompaniment as "*Croppies lie down*," for such speeches as those of the Lord Lieutenant and his Secretary—speeches abounding with sentiments so conciliatory, so gratifying to the people of this country, so flattering to their best hopes—speeches such as had never perhaps before been heard from persons in their station. He would take special care, however, that no such trick should ever be played upon him again. These, said his Lordship, are the reasons by which, although the toast was upon my list, I was prevented from giving it; and certainly I should not, in any event, have proposed it without such accompanying observations as would have divested it of all party character, and have rendered it perfectly incapable of giving offence to any individual in this room, or, indeed, to any portion of my fellow-countrymen. I trust, continued the Lord Mayor, that it is not necessary for me, at this time, to make any declaration of my principles. Every man who knows me, knows that I am firmly

attached to the King, the constitution, the Government and laws of the country, and that I yield to no one in devotion to the Protestant religion; but I certainly am not among those persons who think that that holy religion, which I profess and venerate, is best supported by wounding, oppressing, or insulting my Catholic countrymen. I have been chosen to fill a high and honourable office, and it shall be my unceasing study to discharge its duties efficiently. To fulfil them honestly, is, at all events, in my power; and I am resolved that every act of mine shall be regulated by the strictest impartiality.

This explanation was received with much approbation.

Alderman ARCHER disclaimed all intention of dictating to the Lord Mayor, or of offending any person, and sought to justify his demand of the toast upon the ground of precedent, and the suggestions of persons who sat near him.

The LORD MAYOR observed, that, as he was willing to believe the conduct of which he had complained was but the result of mistaken zeal, he wished to bury it in oblivion, and would therefore propose a toast, which, he trusted, would restore perfect cordiality and good humour. He then gave "*Universal Benevolence*," which was drunk with great applause, and after some other toasts the company separated with the greatest harmony, carrying with them the most favourable impressions of their amiable, liberal, and sensible host.—*Freeman's Journal*.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Scholes and W. A. Decker, Manchester, calico-dealers. Attornies, Messrs. Hard and Johnson, Temple.
J. Jackson, Easingwold, Yorkshire, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Longdell and Butterfield, Gray's-inn-square.
W. Burton, Hincley, Leicestershire, hosier. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Noble-street, Falcon-square.
W. Hallett, Spafelds, cattle-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. King and Lukin, Gray's-inn-square.
T. Parsons, Duke-street, St. James's, breeches-maker. Attorney, Mr. Turner, New-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

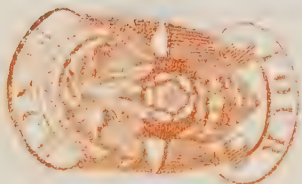
BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

H. D. Cooper, Back-street, Horselydown, hop-merchant, from Oct. 20 to Oct. 31.

BANKRUPTS.

F. Ridding, Willington, Shropshire, tanner. Attornies, Messrs. Morton and Williamson, Gray's Inn-square.
G. Sykes and J. Pope, Huddersfield, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Hartley, New-Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
S. P. Holland and P. Ball, Worcester, hop-merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Cardale and Young, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.
W. Richards and H. B. Richardson, Snow-hill, London, factors. Attornies, Messrs. Mayhew, Price, and Syan, Chancery-lane.
J. and C. Raven and R. Lloyd, Norwich, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Abbott, Red's-yard, Chancery-lane.
J. Walters, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New-Inn.
D. Benthif, Gravesend, Kent, shoemaker. Attornies, Messrs. Madox and Sidney, Austin-Friars.
J. A. Butler, Blackheath, master-mariner. Attorney, Mr. Rivington, Fenchurch-street.
E. Brabant, Manchester, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Howell, Symond's Inn.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.—In the month of June last, Mr. LANCASTER, accompanied by his lady, daughter, and secretary, embarked in the Good Washington from Gravesend, and on the 22d of August, after a tedious passage of sixty-four days, arrived safely at the city of New York.—On the Captain's announcing who was his passenger then on board, the ship-owner, an opulent merchant, immediately appeared from the shore, for the purpose of conducting Mr. LANCASTER and his family to appropriate accommodations, and on his name appearing next day amongst the arrivals, the Mayor and his son, together with other principal citizens, personally waited on him, to congratulate and welcome him to their city and country, and to arrange with him for dining next day with the heads of the State Government, when some fit times and places for his lecturing amongst them were to be determined.



The Sonnet by W., next week.

The Editor begs pardon of his polite Correspondent A. He will pay proper attention to the MS. this week, and let him know the result.

The interesting article on *Suicide*, which did not reach us till Friday evening, shall be inserted next week or the week after.

A *Liveryman of London* also as speedily as possible.

A *Constant and Gratiſied Reader* is received, and we thank him for his self-epithets; but we cannot think that the author of the modern Scotch Novels, with all his sins of custom on his head, deserves so contemptuous a piece of pleasantry as his *jeu d'esprit*.

The hint coming from A. M. will be attended to.

The frank and cordial letter of a Brother Critic does great honour to him as well as to ourselves.

JUSTITIA will see that his letter has been anticipated.

A letter in the *Times* has been pointed out to our attention, respecting the scandalous treatment experienced by young females under the controul of milliners and dress-makers. We shall devote an article to it shortly.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 75½.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

THE Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle was scarcely assembled, before it has settled the chief alledged object of it's meeting. It has given it's formal sanction to the evacuation of France by the Allied armies. This measure however has long been anticipated; and for our parts, we do not believe that it was the chief object it is said to have been, especially as it could have been well accomplished without meeting. We rather think that the Sovereigns wished to come together in order to sound each other personally respecting the *Holy Alliance*, the real object of which, though denied with vehement hypocrisy when we detected it in it's first promulgation, is now confessed with as exemplary an impudence. But more of this by and by. The private accounts from Aix-la-Chapelle are filled, as might be expected, with the Bond-street part of the business,—bowing, riding, crowding, visiting, &c. The following passages are the most important, especially as they have been *instinctively omitted by the Courier*:—"His Lordship (CASTLEREAGH) was dressed in the Windsor uniform, and decorated with the blue riband; but his equipage was rather like that intended for travelling, than for conveying a Minister of State to a royal levee. His Lordship, no doubt from economical motives, has left his carriages and horses behind him in England, and was drawn today by a couple of animals, which probably never expected the honour of standing at the gate of a Royal Court, and driven by a coachman, no doubt from the same stable, who did not even wear his Lordship's livery. During the time that Lord CASTLEREAGH was in the saloon with the King of Prussia, his Majesty showed himself at the balcony to the crowd assembled before it, but the persons who composed it displayed no great quickness of apprehension in distinguishing royalty, nor any enthusiastic devotion in saluting it. They allowed him to stand for a few moments without apparently knowing him, and when a sort of acclamation was at last attempted to be raised, it was feeble, broken, and languid. His Majesty graciously bowed several times, and the satisfied multitude relapsed

into the same state of edifying silence which we remarked yesterday on his entrance. It is said that the King observed with a slight expression of dissatisfaction several instances of this apathy during his journey through his Rhenish provinces; and that, seeing on one occasion a boor who did not even doff his hat in his presence, he remarked that there would be more respect shown on the appearance of the Emperor. Petitions are now preparing; it is said, both here and at Cologne, against the new tariff, and probably a dissatisfaction with the high duties it imposes may be one reason why the people do not more zealously pay their duties of another kind. A company of the guard defiled before the gate in compliment to Lord CASTLEREAGH on his departure."

And again:—"Every window has two, three, or more candles, stuck in clay, as a substitute for candlesticks. There is thus much light, without any display of taste, or any exertion of fancy. Yet even this kind of illumination could not be procured without a little management. Every inhabitant of the city, this morning got a gentle hint, in the shape of an order from the police, to provide themselves with a supernumerary stock of candles, to testify their joy on the arrival of the Allied Sovereigns. Knowing the consequence of neglecting it, they have all taken the hint."

The fact of these two omissions on the part of the demi-official, perhaps official scribe of Government, is very curious, and saves us a world of comment. He is the oddest Irish writer in the world, and is always exceedingly eloquent in what he does not say.

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Yesterday morning the Paris Papers of Wednesday last arrived. The *Journal des Debats* retracts its paragraph of the preceding day, announcing the definitive determination of the Allied Powers at Aix-la-Chapelle, that the Army of Occupation should be withdrawn. "We were too eager yesterday," it says, "in promulgating as certain, and as being already published at Aix-la-Chapelle, the decision of the Sovereigns relative to the evacuation of the French territory. Each day, it is true, adds to the hopes of France; but, in point of fact, the news, as we announced it, was premature. This inference at least must be drawn from the article in the *Moniteur*."

Accounts from South America describe in glowing colours the prospects which open upon the patriotic armies in relation to the ensuing campaign. They have received, it is said, large supplies from Europe in arms, ammunition, and military stores; and M'GREGOR, with some hundreds of English recruits, is likewise reported to have joined them. BOLIVAR, as was before hinted, has been transferred from the chief command of the troops to that of the civil government. PAEZ, a good soldier, has succeeded him. ARISMENDI, BERMUDEZ, M'GREGOR, and MARIANO, have subordinate posts assigned to them. MORILLO, according to these advices, has with him not more than 1,500 men.—An extract of a letter from a British naval officer, states the surrender of Guiría, with the whole of the Spanish gun-boats, to BRION, the admiral of the Patriotic fleet.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and Lord SELKIRK and family, were at Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 28th of August. The trial between the Hudson Bay and North west Companies was further put off till the end of October, when it would take place at York.—*Quebec paper*, Sept. 2.

The Pagoda Bridge over the Canal, in St. James's Park, is in a state of rapid decay. It is to be succeeded by a cast-iron bridge now preparing at Woolwich.

The German papers are filled with accounts of the wretched state of agitation and confusion which has lately prevailed in Constantinople, and which may be adduced as one more amongst a thousand proofs, that what the people lose in liberty, the Government does not always gain in power. The discontented Janissaries have been as usual setting fire to the town, with such success, that, on the 13th August, some thousand houses, with mosques and churches, were reduced to ashes. It seems that these licentious ruffians disliked their Aga; and under the influence, as is alleged, of certain ambitious instigators, demanded the deposition of the Grand Vizier, the Capitan Pacha, and others of the Sultan's Cabinet. The wisdom of the Porte has been praised on this occasion; and as an illustration of that rare quality, two remarkable circumstances are put on record. Ist, The Capitan Pacha was actually dismissed in compliance with the demands of the incendiaries. Next, all the elephants in Constantinople were, like the ex-Minister, dismissed from their places, and sent out of the capital, as being "animals of ill omen." Their natural sagacity might perhaps be an object of suspicion under a despotic Government. One supposed mover of the disturbance, KANBUR SULEIMAUN EFFENDI, was enticed into the hands of the executioners and strangled.

There is a rumour afloat that the Emperor ALEXANDER has come to an understanding with the French Government respecting the disposal of the *matériel* of his army to France. He intends, it is said, to re-convey the men to Russia by sea, leaving the horses, with their full mountings, and his guns, &c. in France, where they are much wanted. With all these he is amply provided at home; and, as he receives a good price for what he disposes of to the French, and the conveyance of his troops by sea will be less expensive than marching them over land, the arrangement is considered to be for the advantage of both parties.

Notwithstanding the recent accounts of the badness of the climate of St. Helena, the *Courier* ventured to assert that the island was not insalubrious, knowing, as it well does, the odium which attaches to its masters for confining NAPOLEON in such a place. Dr. CHEVRE will perhaps be considered a better authority than the *Courier*, at least on such topics; and this is what that celebrated Physician says of the island:—"All high mountains are damp, as Dr. HALLEY observed at St. Helena, a mountainous place, where damps fell so perpetually in the night time, that he was obliged to be every moment wiping his glasses, in making his astronomical observations."

WAGES, &c. IN AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. THOMAS EVANS, (addressed to a Gentleman of Wolverhampton) who for many years was a mercer and draper of that place, but who left this country for the United States in May last, dated Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1818:—"The lowest wages here is one dollar (4s. 6d.) per day, which is given to the scavengers; but mechanics generally get from one and a half to two and a half dollars per day, the time of labour from sun rise to sun set, with one hour for breakfast and two for dinner. Meat from 6 to 14 cents (the 100th part of a dollar) per lb., milk from 6 to 8 cents per quart, but very good. Every thing just now is flat, but an improvement is expected in September and October. The working people here are mostly poor, owing to their very extravagant mode of living—nothing less than meat and fish, onions and cucumbers, tea and coffee, cream, new bread, like your rolls, with plenty of butter, will suffice them for breakfast—the same for supper, as also for dinner, except the tea and coffee. They also go into the country most Sundays in coaches, gigs, or steam boats, which are very expensive; so that you see they may save money and get forward if they choose."

THE REVENUE.—"We have for some time anticipated with pleasure the return of another Quarter-day at the Exchequer, and though the accounts will not be finally made up to this evening, and we cannot have the satisfaction of stating the produce of the Revenue with precision before Monday, we have the gratification of informing the public, that the sanguine hopes which we have from time to time been enabled to hold out to them, have been fully realized in the event. The British Revenue from the 5th July to the 10th Oct. 1818, has been ascertained to exceed that of the corresponding period of the year 1817, by a sum not less than 1,700,000*l.* in the Consolidated Fund; and though the produce of the Irish Revenue is not yet known beyond the 19th of September, it had already on that day improved above 150,000*l.* since the 5th of July. And it gives us the greatest pleasure to add, that in both parts of the United Kingdom the principal improvement has taken place in those great branches of the Customs and Excise, which best prove the increasing consumption and comfort of the great bulk of the people.—They amount upon these two branches of the Revenue to 1,500,000*l.*"—*Courier*—*Saturday*.

FINANCE.—The ministerial papers, discovering the futility of the hope of raising the stocks to a pitch that will allow of a reduction of the *five* per cents., begin to find out that their present price is perfectly agreeable to the financial fitness of things. Again and again we are gratified with accounts of the rapid rise of the revenue, and of the growing prosperity of the country. With every disposition to perceive the favourable side of things, when things really have a favourable side, we avow that a repetition of this heartless and artificial jargon, in the face of the many and heavy difficulties which at this moment are impeding the genial progress of the nation, fills us with disgust and contempt. It is impossible to take up a newspaper without encountering some dreadful account of wretchedness or despair, arising out of the misery created by want of employment. It is equally difficult to escape similar convictions of the growing demoralization of myriads from the same cause, connected with the disproportion between labour and its remuneration. And as to pauperism, to say nothing of overwhelming periods, its gradual and settled increase is truly frightful. But this is all the poor rates, say a tribe of sapient reasoners—wretched subterfuge! In Ireland there is no poor rate, and we refer our readers to a paragraph in an Irish paper, in regard to the paupers of Dublin, for the state of the case there. A humane association finds it necessary to parade two thousand miserables about the town with a cart, to beg provision for their sustenance; and an Irish journalist is quite delighted at their willingness to work for *anything* and be *content*. What a terrific sketch! whether regarded mentally or physically. No, the poor's rate, slovenly and morally injurious as it undoubtedly is, has been the ballast of the system, which would long ago have been upset without it; for it is the wasteful and unreflective speed of our national career, which has effected and is effecting so many fearful results. The surface has been smooth, the tide rapid, and these pleasant externals have served to conceal a countercurrent beneath, of the most dreadful and ominous tendency, but which is now perceived by all who can see, or who do not, in some shape or other, get paid for not seeing. Ministers say the people are revolutionary; if they asserted that facts were so, they would be nearer the truth. It is trite to say that man is the creature of circumstance.—*Chester Guardian*.

A new silver coinage is in great forwardness at the Mint, and will very shortly be issued to the public: it consists chiefly of crown pieces, said to be of a very beautiful dye, and will amount to 3,000,000*l.* sterling.

"At a respectable coffee-house (says a Correspondent) there is posted up, 'A Clergyman of character is desirous of undertaking Sunday Duty on'—What an inference!"

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—The Recorder, it appears, is most anxious to extend the awful punishment of death to minor offenders,—nay, even to boys!—There are many persons, however, who differ with Sir JOHN SILVESTER on this point, and they will be gratified to see, by the following passage, that no less a man than Sir THOMAS MORE,—(who, we humbly conceive, possessed almost as much knowledge of human nature as our humane Old Bailey Judge)—was of opinion that frequent capital punishments were neither just nor politic:—“One day (observed Sir THOMAS MORE) when I was dining with him (the Cardinal of England) there happened to be at table one of the English lawyers, who took occasion to run out in a high commendation of the severe execution of justice upon thieves, who, as he said, were then hanged so fast, that there were sometimes *twenty on one gibbet*; and upon that, he said, he could not wonder enough how it came to pass, that since so few escaped, there were yet so many thieves left, who were still robbing in all places. Upon this, I took the boldness to speak freely before the Cardinal, and said, there was no reason to wonder at the matter, since this way of punishing thieves, *was neither just in itself, nor good for the public*; for as the severity was too great, so the remedy was not effectual; simple theft not being so great a crime, that it ought to cost a man his life, nor any punishment, how severe soever, being able to restrain those from robbery, who can find out no other way of livelihood. In this, said I, not only you in England, but a great part of the world, imitate some ill masters, that are readier to chastise their scholars than to teach them. There are dreadful punishments enacted against thieves, *but it were much better to make such good provisions, by which every man might be put into a method how to live, and so be preserved from the fatal necessity of stealing, and of dying for it.*”—Sir T. MORE.

A wag in the *Morning Chronicle* gives the following reason for the rise in the price of Milk:—“An *Irish Milkman* has, I think, satisfactorily accounted for the rise. It was in answer to a question from my landlady, a very notable woman, who asked him in my hearing, one day during the late very dry weather, the reason why the price of milk had “*ris*?” “By my soul, madam,” replied Pat, with a look of arch simplicity, “I believe it is altogether owing to the *scarcity of water*!”—This, Sir, also explains the true meaning of the extraordinary howl of all the milk carriers in the streets of London—*mi-eau*, which, be it known to “all my pretty maids,” signifies *half-water*.”

MARRIAGE.—Yesterday morning, the 10th inst. at St. James's Church, Mr. WILLIAM SAMS, of Pall-Mall, to HARRIET, third daughter of the late JAMES GRANT RAYMOND, Esq. of Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.

DR. HALLORAN.—We are informed by Dr. HALLORAN, that the Report of his Address to the Court, when sentenced to *seven years transportation*, for the alleged forgery of a frank, was erroneous, in representing him as having used the expressions of “cruel and unjust sufferings,” incarcerated in “a dungeon,” “infamous prosecution,” &c. The corrected Address, which he sent to the Editor, came too late to prevent the insertion of the other. A Correspondent, writing to us respecting this Gentleman, and recording some instances of his generosity, closes his letter with the following information:—

“The annexed Certificate has lately been handed to Lord STAMFORD, by a Gentleman, whose character is of the highest respectability, and needs no commendation I can offer:

“I hereby declare upon my honour, that I have been on the strictest terms of intimacy and friendship with the Rev. Dr. HALLORAN for a long series of years; know him to be charitable, generous, humane, and delighting in the most noble actions; neither do I consider him capable of wantonly wounding the feelings, or depreciating the character of any man.

“Oct. 5, 1818. JOHN H. BRIDGMAN, M. D.

“3, Crescent-Place, New Bridge-street.”

BRITISH CLAIMS.—Although notice has some time since been given in the *Gazette* of the opening of the Commission to investigate the *British Claims*, the Commissioners now say that, though they attend for an hour or two in the day, they are not a constituted body, and cannot “go on” till the meeting of Parliament. Such conduct is severely oppressive to the *Commercial* community, as their claims have, either from the want of the understanding of a *mercantile man*, or some other even more reprehensible cause, never been investigated properly; while the claims of the *Fundholders*, which, according to the spirit and letter of the *Treaty*, are certainly not more entitled to consideration, have been treated with undue partiality. The French Government have at this moment liquidated more than half the amount stipulated, and this has been paid at so much per cent. *on all the claims generally*; but the English Commissioners still repose on their salaries, and, though a surplus will eventually be received, they continue to entertain the prejudice against the *Commercial claims* instilled in their minds by the French Commissioners, who took objections to them on no principle recognised by the *Treaty*, but justifiable, perhaps, *in them*, at a period when it was their object to reduce the sum to be disbursed by France. Now this impediment to justice no longer exists; and the very heart and purpose of the *Treaty*, which was principally to redeem the losses of the British Merchants by sequestration and confiscation on the part of the French Government, will be utterly defeated, if the *Commercial class* do not invoke Parliament to appoint men *willing*, as well as able, to investigate their claims, and not to suffer a solemn *Treaty*, in *their* case alone, to “*to keep its promise to the ear, and break it to the hope.*” At present, it is too true, that nothing “goes on,” always excepting the salary of the Commissioners, amounting together to 6,000*l.* per annum, “*volvitur et volvetur omne in ævum*,” and, as the rustic fared, who rested on the bank for the river to flow by that he might cross, so will the *Commercial world*, if they wait for an expeditious conclusion of such a Commission from the Commissioners themselves, and do not turn, from them, to Parliament for aid and justice.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A Correspondent begs to ask “Mr. Justice PARKE, as Governor of a Public Charity in the Borough of Southwark, whether the appointment of the beadle's wife as Matron of the hospital is not in direct opposition to the will of the founder THOMAS GUY, and to the statutes, and consequently illegal—it being expressly ordained that the Matron should be a clergyman's widow in reduced circumstances?”—He adds, “Is it not singular that the present Chaplain was appointed in consequence of his consenting to give up his residence, and is not non-residence contrary to the intentions of the founder?”

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

STATE OF THE QUEEN.

The daily repetitions of the same story with which the columns of some papers are filled, have little of truth to recommend them. We are assured that her MAJESTY seldom sees the Princesses for more than a few minutes in the day, as she is soon exhausted by conversation, that for five weeks she had not admitted the PRINCE REGENT to her presence, until Wednesday or Thursday last, and then only for a few minutes. That she is free from pain while she leans forward, supporting her head by her arm on the table, and that having no presentiment of danger, she has not thought it necessary to desire prayers to be put up for her recovery in the Churches, nor is it believed that she has made a will.—*Chronicle*—Oct. 7.

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday morning:—

“The QUEEN has had several hours' sleep, by which her MAJESTY'S strength appears to be in some degree recruited.”

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 44.

A MANLY and judicious letter, signed J. S. appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* the other day, respecting the article in the *Quarterly Review* on the *Endymion* of the young poet Mr. KEATS. It is one of several public animadversions, which that half-witted, half-hearted Review has called indignantly forth on the occasion. "This is the hastily-written tribute," says the writer, "of a stranger, who ventures to predict that Mr. K. is capable of producing a poem that shall challenge the admiration of every reader of true taste and feeling; nay, if he will give up his acquaintance with Mr. Leigh Hunt, and apostatise in his friendships, his principles, and his politics (if he have any), he may even command the approbation of the *Quarterly Review*."—We really believe so; but Mr. Keats is of a spirit which can afford to dispense with such approbation, and stand by his friends. We should have given the whole of this letter, but we have, since met with another in the *Alfred Exeter* paper, which is more elaborate on the subject; and we have not room for both.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.—MR. KEATS.

We have met with a singular instance, in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, of that unfeeling arrogance, and cold ignorance, which so strangely marked the minds and hearts of Government-sycophants and Government writers. The Poem of a young man of genius, which evinces more natural power than any other work of this day, is abused and cried down, in terms which would disgrace any other pens than those used in the defence of an *Oliver* or a *Castles*. We have read the poetic romance of *Endymion* (the book in question) with no little delight; and could hardly believe that it was written by so young a man as the preface infers. Mr. Keats, the author of it, is a genius of the highest order; and no one but a Lottery Commissioner and a Government Pensioner, (both of which, Mr. William Gifford, the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, is) could, with a false and remorseless pen, have striven to frustrate hopes and aims, so youthful and so high as this young Poet nurses. The Monthly Reviewers, it will be remembered, endeavoured, some few years back, to crush the rising heart of Kirk White; and indeed they in part generated that melancholy which ultimately destroyed him; but the world saw the cruelty, and, with one voice, hailed the genius which malignity would have repressed, and lifted it to fame. Reviewers are creatures that "stab men in the dark;"—young and enthusiastic spirits are their dearest prey. Our readers will not easily forget the brutality with which the Quarterly Reviewers, in a late number of their ministerial book, commented on the work of an intelligent and patriotic woman, whose ardour and independence happened to be high enough to make them her enemies. The language used by these Government critics, was lower than man would dare to utter to female ears; but Party knows no distinctions,—no proprieties,—and a woman is the best of prey for its malignity, because it is the gentlest and the most undefended. We certainly think that criticism might vent its petty passions on other subjects; that it might chuse its objects from the vain, the dangerous, and the powerful, and not from the young and the unprotected.

"It should strike hearts of age and care,
And spare the youthful and the fair."

The cause of the unmerciful condemnation which has been passed on Mr. Keats, is pretty apparent to all who have watched the intrigues of literature, and the wily and unsparring contrivances of political parties. This young

and powerful writer was noticed some little time back in the *Examiner*, and pointed out, by its Editor, as one who was likely to revive the early vigour of English poetry. Such a prediction was a fine but dangerous compliment to Mr. Keats: it exposed him instantly to the malice of the *Quarterly Review*. Certain it is, that hundreds of fashionable and flippant readers will henceforth set down this young poet as a pitiable and nonsensical writer, merely on the assertions of some single heartless critic, who has just energy enough to despise what is good, because it would militate against his pleasantry, if he were to praise it.

The genius of Mr. Keats is peculiarly classical; and, with the exception of a few faults, which are the natural followers of youth, his imaginations and his language have a spirit and an intensity which we should in vain look for in half the popular poets of the day. Lord Byron is a splendid and noble egotist: he visits classical shores; roams over romantic lands, and wanders through magnificent forests; courses the dark and restless waves of the sea, and rocks his spirit on the midnight lakes; but no spot is conveyed to our minds that is not peopled by the gloomy and ghastly feelings of one proud and solitary man. It is as if he and the world were the only two things which the air clothed. His lines are majestic vanities;—his poetry always is marked with a haughty selfishness;—he writes loftily, because he is the spirit of an ancient family;—he is liked by most of his readers, because he is a Lord. If a common man were to dare to be as moody, as contemptuous, and as misanthropical, the world would laugh at him. There must be a coronet marked on all his little pieces of poetical insolence, or the world would not countenance them. Mr. Keats has none of this egotism—this daring selfishness, which is a stain on the robe of poetry. His feelings are full, earnest, and original, as those of the olden writers were and are; they are made for all time, not for the drawing-room and the moment. Mr. Keats always speaks of, and describes nature, with an awe and a humility, but with a deep and almost breathless affection.—He knows that Nature is better and older than he is, and he does not put himself on an equality with her. You do not see him when you see her. The moon, and the mountainous foliage of the woods, and the azure sky, and the ruined and magic temple; the rock, the desert, and the sea; the leaf of the forest, and the embossed foam of the most living ocean, are the spirits of his poetry; but he does not bring them in his own hand, or obtrude his person before you, when you are looking at them. Poetry is a thing of generalities—a wanderer amid persons and things—not a pauser over one thing, or with one person. The mind of Mr. Keats, like the minds of our older poets, goes round the universe in its speculations and its dreams. It does not set itself a task. The manners of the world, the fictions and the wonders of other worlds, are its subjects; not the pleasures of hope, or the pleasures of memory. The true poet confines his imagination to no one thing—his soul is an invisible ode to the passions.—He does not make a home for his mind in one land—its productions are an universal story, not an eastern tale. The fancies of Moore are exquisitely beautiful, as fancies, but they are always of "one colour;"—his feelings are pathetic, but they are "still harping on my daughter." The true pathetic is to be found in the reflections on things, not in the moods and miseries of one person. There is not one poet of the present day, that enjoys any popularity that will live; each writes for his booksellers and the ladies of fashion, and not for the voice of centuries. Time is a lover of old books, and he suffers few new ones to become old. Posterity is a difficult mark to hit; and few minds can send the arrow full home. Wordsworth might have safely cleared the rapids in the stream of time, but he lost himself by looking at his own image in the waters. Coleridge stands bewildered in the cross-road of fame;—his

genius will commit suicide, and be buried in it. Southey is Poet Laureate, "so there is no heed to be taken of him." Campbell has relied on two stools, "*The Pleasures of Hope*," and "*Gertrude of Wyoming*;" but he will come to the ground, after the fashion of the old proverb. The journey of fame is an endless one; and does Mr. Rogers think that pumps and silk stockings (which his genius wears) will last him the whole way? Poetry is the coyest creature that ever was wooed by man: she has something of the coquet in her; for she flirts with many, and seldom loves one.

Mr. Keats has certainly not perfected any thing yet; but he has the power, we think, within him, and it is in consequence of such an opinion that we have written these few hasty observations. If he should ever see this, he will not regret to find that all the country is not made up of Quarterly Reviewers. All that we wish is, that our readers would read the Poem, as we have done, before they assent to its condemnation—they will find passages of singular feeling, force, and pathos. We have the highest hopes of this young Poet. We are obscure men, it is true, and not gifted with that perilous power of mind, and truth of judgment, which are possessed by Mr. Croker, Mr. Canning, Mr. Barrow, or Mr. Gifford, (all "honourable men," and writers in the *Quarterly Review*.) We live far from the world of letters,—out of the pale of fashionable criticism,—aloof from the atmosphere of a Court: but we are surrounded by a beautiful country, and love Poetry, which we read out of doors, as well as in. We think we see glimpses of a high mind in this young man, and surely the feeling is better that urges us to nourish its strength, than that which prompts the Quarterly Reviewer to crush it in its youth, and for ever. If however the mind of Mr. Keats be of the quality we think it to be of, it will not be cast down by this wanton and empty attack. Malice is a thing of the scorpion kind—it drives the sting into its own heart. The very passages which the *Quarterly Review* quotes as ridiculous, have in them the beauty that sent us to the Poem itself. We shall close these observations with a few extracts from the romance itself:—If our readers do not see the spirit and beauty in them to justify our remarks, we confess ourselves bad judges, and never more worthy to be trusted.

The following address to Sleep is full of repose and feeling:—

"O magic sleep! O comfortable bird,
That broodest o'er the troubled sea of the mind,
Till it is hush'd and smooth! O unconfined
Restraint! Imprisoned Liberty! Great key
To golden palaces, strange minstrelsy,
Fountains grotesque, new trees, bespangled caves,
Echoing grottoes, full of tumbling waves,
And moonlight!"

This is beautiful—but here is something finer:—

"— That men, who might have tower'd in the van
Of all the congregated world, to fan
And winnow from the coming step of time
All chaff of custom, wipe away all slime
Left by men slugs and human serpentry,
Have been content to let occasion die,
Whilst they did sleep in Love's Elysium.
And truly I would rather be struck dumb,
Than speak against this ardent listlessness:
For I have ever thought that it might bless
The world with benefits unknowingly;
As does the nightingale up-perched high,
And cloister'd among cool and bunched leaves,
She sings but to her love, nor e'er conceives
How tip-toe Night holds back her dark-grey hood."

The turn of this is truly Shakesperian, which Mr. Keats will feel to be the highest compliment we can pay him, if we know any thing of his mind. We cannot refrain from giving the following short passage, which appears to us scarcely to be surpassed in the whole range of English

Poetry. It has all the naked and solitary vigour of old sculpture, with all the energy and life of old poetry:—

"— At this, with madden'd stare,
And lifted hands, and trembling lips, he stood,
Like old Deucalion mounted o'er the flood,
Or blind Orion hungry for the morn."

Again, we give some exquisitely classic lines, clear and reposeful as a Grecian sky—soft and lovely as the waves of Ilysus:—

"— Here is wine,
Alive with sparkles.—Never, I aver,
Since Ariadne was a vintager,
So cool a purple; taste these juicy pears,
Sent me by sad Vertumnus, when his tears
Were high about Pomona: here is cream,
Deepening to sickness from a snowy gleam;
Sweeter than that nurse Amalthea skim'd
For the boy Jupiter."

This is the very fruit of poetry,—a melting repast for the imagination. We can only give one more extract—our limits are reached. Mr. Keats is speaking of the story of *Endymion* itself. Nothing can be more imaginative than what follows:—

"— Ye who have yearn'd
With too much passion, will here stay and pity,
For the mere sake of truth; as 'tis a ditty
Not of these days, but long ago 'twas told
By a cavern'd wind unto a forest old;
And then the forest told it in a dream
To a sleeping lake, whose cool and level gleam
A Poet caught as he was journeying
To Phœbus' shrine; and in it he did fling
His weary limbs, bathing an hour's space,
And after, straight in that inspired place
He sang the story up into the air,
Giving it universal freedom."

We have no more room for extracts. Does the author of such poetry as this deserve to be made the sport of so servile a dolt as a Quarterly Reviewer?—No. Two things have struck us on the perusal of this singular poem. The first is, that Mr. Keats excels, in what Milton excelled—the power of putting a spirit of life and novelty into the Heathen Mythology. The second is, that in the structure of his verse, and the *sinewy* quality of his thoughts, Mr. Keats greatly resembles old Chapman, the nervous translator of Homer. His mind has "thaws and limbs like to its ancestors." Mr. Gifford, who knows something of the old dramatists, ought to have paused before he sanctioned the abuse of a spirit kindred with them. If he could not feel, he ought to know better.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 339.

COVENT-GARDEN.

WE were prevented from seeing Mr. FARREN in *Sir Bashful Constant* on Friday week by the performance of Mr. KEAN in *Othello*; but we saw his second appearance in that character on Monday, and his first appearance as *Sir Anthony Absolute* on Thursday; and they have both confirmed us in the opinion which we thought we should entertain of him, when he got out of the comparative disguises of old age.

Mr. FARREN's great merit is correctness, and even this is rather on the negative than the positive side. His conception of the author is sensible, but not deep; his manner is quietly strong; his enunciation excellent. He is never out in his part; he rarely does any thing foreign to it; he never commits himself. The chief passages, that have told in other hands, tell for the most part in his, and a great self-possession gives even to his omissions an air as if they were just what they ought to be, or rather, few people think of them at all. His effect is like that of a man in private life, who says little, but seems to think a good deal. He has a staid appearance of thinking him-

self in the right, or of having made very judicious conclusions—whether he thinks so or not; and it is taken for granted.

But all this is a little capital with a great credit. What Mr. FARREN wants as an actor, is richness and enjoyment. He makes one thought stand for ten; and seems to respect even that more than to relish it. He perceives more than feels; and in matters of genius, this is apt to stop on the surface. It is eye without hands and taste. He sees the part of the ball immediately before him; but what is under it, and about it, and inside of it, is comparatively lost. In *Sir Bashful Constant*, for instance, who repeatedly informs us that he is such a good-natured man at bottom, and who is christened after his exceeding modesty, he seems a really angry man in all the angry speeches, and is only abruptly bashful. When he practises a piece of bye-play also, it is in too much keeping with the immediate feeling at the expence of the general character. Thus, in the same part, when he anxiously tries to find out if any body overhears him, before he tells his bashful tale and shews what a very good-natured man he is, he goes to the door, and with his two hands and his whole collected force suddenly dashes it back,—which might have been half the death of any body listening.

We are sorry to differ with some of our brother critics; but the *Anthony Absolute* we cannot but consider as a total failure. Mr. FARREN was outrageously Absolute, to be sure; and in one or two scenes, he was sufficiently significant on a gentler subject; but *Sir Anthony* in the hands of his unrivalled representative DOWTON, has a vein of the genial running through him, which warrants him and his son in referring to the kindlier days of his youth, and makes us fancy that he could have been at that period what the young Captain is at present. Mr. FARREN in this character is crabbed and formal, with abrupt starts of the reverse. Peevishness as well as passion seems to be part of him; whereas the inflammable old boy, in the hands of DOWTON, is *Anthony* as well as *Absolute*, and always appears to be as agog for a joke as for a quarrel. Besides, DOWTON's face, person, and voice, are all in better character, and of a higher order of the comic. They are the jolly old knight, who is angry not because he is full of mere irritability, but because he does not want to be disturbed from his ease, and from his infinite stomach for being satisfied. Mr. FARREN, with his long person, half shut eyes, crabbed voice, and an aspect at once youthful, dry, and caustic, looks in it like a ready-made old bachelor.

In short, we conceive Mr. FARREN upon the whole to be a more than useful actor, but not, as some suppose, an actor of genius. We understand, it is true, that he is young; and he may therefore yet surprise us with more talent than we can at present discover; but neither his faults nor even his merits appear to us to be on the side of youthful promise, which is proverbial for running into exuberance. We are, we confess, in the minority on this occasion; and sincerely hope that Mr. FARREN may have all the benefit from that circumstance, which may keep his confidence unimpaired, and enable us to find ourselves mistaken if we are in the wrong.

Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE again surprised us, in *The Way to Keep Him*, with the new vigour which something or other has given to his comic acting. He has certainly during his late tour got some of the French wines in his head, or been drinking the winy influence of the French Comedy; and there is no knowing how very pleasant a good-natured Englishman becomes with a little grafting from the Southern sprightliness. He did not appear however to so much advantage in the *Rivals*. And what a falling-off was the whole piece from the performance of the same comedy at Drury-lane. JONES is a pleasant fellow; but to put him into *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* after

JOHNSTONE, is to make one animal, whether inferior or superior, perform the part of a totally different one,—a butterfly, for instance, of a dromedary. LISTON is an excellent humourist, but then he is always Liston, and BANISTER was Acres:—and with all our habitual respect for Mrs. DAVENPORT, and her warm-faced industry in digging her comic emphasis,—we remember Miss POPE—Miss POPE! Who could come up to her unconscious mistakes and old gentlewomanly resentment in *Mrs. Malaprop*? Comparisons, to be sure, are odious; but so is criticism,—is it not, Mr. FARREN? Here we have been finding flaws in your clever acting, when for aught we know to the contrary you may be one of the best and pleasantest fellows on the face of the earth.—What! You cannot return the compliment?—Well.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—At the following paragraph in the Theatrical Article of your last number I was much struck:—"We have admired Mrs. SIDONS, been infinitely amused with LEWIS, been sore with laughing at MUNDEN, been charmed with Mrs. JORDAN; but we never saw anything that so completely held us suspended and heart-stricken as Mr. KEAN's *Othello*."

That Mr. KEAN's *Othello* is not to be excelled is very true; but in mentioning the above celebrated performers, why, Mr. Editor, was JOHN KEMBLE omitted?—It is true, I have heard, that while Mr. KEMBLE was Manager of Covent-garden Theatre, you offered him a Play of your own writing, which he returned to you, it being so very like some other piece (the name I forgot) that he could not venture to bring it forward; but surely your private feelings cannot have dictated the present neglect, nor induced you to write so ungraciously of Mr. KEMBLE, as you have done for many years past?

Having been frequently informed by those who have been in your company, that you are always willing to give publicity to criticisms on your conduct as a writer or an Editor, I can have no doubt of seeing this letter in your next number.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Z.
Oxford-street, Oct. 6, 1818.

[We insert the above letter as containing one out of many specimens of the misrepresentations which a writer encounters who would be impartial, whatever pains he may take to draw the line between public difference of opinion and private malignity. We need not add, that the alleged report about the play is a fabrication.—The other day the Editor heard that some body was very angry with him once for writing in the *Scourge*! a publication, which, we believe, used to lash the air at him, like the *Satirist* and the *Quarterly Review*.—Exam.]

ENGLISH OPERA.

The following farewell address was spoken on Monday night by Mr. HARLEY:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—As I frequently have the happiness to make you laugh, I scarcely know how to present myself on so melancholy an occasion as that of bidding you farewell. The Proprietor, however, having deputed me to perform the funeral obsequies of the season, you will, I trust, excuse me if I should not acquit myself on so solemn a business with the usual and becoming gravity. The Proprietor, Ladies and Gentlemen, has redeemed the promise he made at the close of last season. He has exerted every effort to merit a continuance of your favour, and has been amply repaid by a season of unprecedented prosperity,—notwithstanding the serious drawback which the strength of the company has sustained by the long and severe illness of Miss KELLY, who is now so happily restored to us. In less than four months no fewer than 13 new Pieces and Revivals have been brought out; and it is no small boast, in the present state of theatricals, to say, that the novelties produced have, without a single exception, been sanctioned by your entire approba-

tion. Thus encouraged, the Proprietor desires me to assure you of his continued efforts to conciliate your favour; and though the unexpected limitation of his English Opera license to four months only has shackled his means of providing you amusement, he hopes that his theatre may still be kept in your friendly recollection, and that, without infringing on the supposed rights of patent monopolies, he may occasionally be enabled to invite you here, with such performances and exhibitions as the law allows. The Proprietor, Ladies and Gentlemen, tenders you, through me, his warmest acknowledgments; and in my own name, and the names of all the performers, whom you have so kindly honoured with "lots" of applause, I beg to offer you "lots" of thanks and "lots" of good wishes, till we meet again."

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 11.—MR. GURNEY.

"It is my way to consider men as they stand in merit, not according to their fortune or figure."

Tatler, No. 34.

THE observation is considerably older than the time of MANDEVILLE, author of the *Fable of the Bees*, that talents and attainments rather below than above mediocrity, are much more useful to a man, who wishes to thrive and grow rich in society, than abilities and knowledge of the highest order: this is less paradoxical, and consequently more intelligible at first sight, than many other positions in that most clever of all clever books, where we are in every page startled by apparent absurdities and contradictions so ingeniously reconciled, that whereas in the outset we laughed at the author, in the end we pity ourselves. The remark above quoted is true in every situation and employment of life. Genius is a most unsaleable commodity, while mediocrity is the real philosopher's stone. Looking round among our connections and acquaintances, we shall be sure to find those best off in the world, not who have the most, but who have the least genius, and who, perhaps, without quickness enough to be aware of the deficiency, unconsciously make up for it in some other way, being gifted with qualities of a much more profitable kind: if they are dull, they are the more fit for drudges; and as society is at present constituted, much more is to be accomplished by patient perseverance in old courses, than by any of the highest and luckiest hits of inventive talent. STEELE observes, "that it is the misfortune of persons of great genius to have their faculties dissipated by attention to too many things at once;" they are "every thing by fits, and nothing long;" they are the "schemers and projectors of the world, who put forth plans of improvement, which are ridiculed, but which when carried into execution by mechanical industry, become the delight and glory of mankind."

Of course the pursuits of commerce call into action but few of the better qualities of our nature: men of genius will seldom condescend to engage their faculties in low barter and petty traffic; but some portion of talent is necessary, and we can most of us recollect instances of merchants and tradesmen, who, having gradually acquired wealth, afterwards retired into the country to enjoy their gains, as far as such men are capable of such enjoyments: yet it will almost invariably be found, that those who have the finest country houses and the gayest equipages, are those who have shewn even less talent and possess less general information than their rivals in trade. The same may be said of the arts: in painting, for example, a man who can produce smooth flattering portraits, but just resembling the originals, and so like each other as to be destitute of all distinguishing character, is knighted by Princes, visited by nobles, *cheri des grands, aimé des belles*, and dispatched to a Congress of assembled Potentates; while a historical painter, who deals with the imagination as well as the mechanism of his art, can neither

find purchasers for his pictures nor patronage for himself. It applies no less to what are called the liberal professions. Divines who fatten upon lucrative livings (not referring here to honours but to emoluments) are the "round oily men of God," who, with very moderate gifts of intellect, slide into the good things of this world, never presenting any points of opposition. Physicians of abilities and enterprise above the ordinary level, incur the charge of being quacksalvers and empirics, while those who only plod in the steps of their predecessors, without attempting any improvement in a science so obviously in its infancy, are esteemed most sagacious and infallible.

Although in the law it has more frequently happened, from various causes to which on former occasions reference has been made, that men of first-rate abilities have forced their way forward in spite of all the resistance of prejudice and envy, and have now and then secured ample fortunes, yet even here mediocrity has its advantages, and those exclusive, peculiar, and of no slight importance. For instance, a Barrister who has plain good sense enough to know that he has not commanding talents, such as will compel the Court to listen to him with patience, and Attornies to give him briefs, will make himself master of all the arts of conciliation; will never attempt to resist the declared opinion of their Lordships, however absurd it may appear, but will patiently submit to whatever they shall dictate; the ear of the Court having been thus obtained, it is soon known who is the favourite Counsel, and without any considerable display on his part of the ingenious art of *hugging*, (though never backward to shew his skill in that way) business will flow into his hands almost unsought for. It is too obvious to need proof, that a man of true genius will never condescend to such low practices and artifices, and if he succeeds, as I have said, it is in despite of obstacles which other men have neither the courage to meet nor the talent to surmount.—In the same way, a man of mediocre ability prudently adopts all means to countervail his defects: he supplies the place of eloquence by diligence; he reads his instructions with great attention and industry, and by prudence and wariness, endeavours to divert if he cannot combat the attacks of his antagonists.

I am aware that there are many persons in London, and in the country too, as far as the home circuit extends, who consider Mr. GURNEY a Counsel of first rate talents: I am not one of his unqualified admirers; and though I think him a good advocate, I am very far from being of opinion that he deserves the epithet of an able one. Circumstances have greatly contributed to bring him forward; or he would probably still have continued behind the Bar; from whence he was taken only about two years ago: he was made King's Counsel at a most fortunate time, when Sir W. GARROW either had retired or was about to retire, and when the ill-health of Mr. TOPPING, independent of his defects and deficiencies, had rendered him altogether incapable of competing with Mr. SCARLETT. At this period, Mr. GURNEY, who had often made himself useful in government prosecutions of all kinds, came forward, and as it was known that he had the ear of the Court, and that Mr. MARRYAT (who obtained a silk gown at the same date) had not, he immediately obtained a considerable share of business, principally as the rival of Mr. SCARLETT: when the latter was secured on one side of a cause, Mr. GURNEY was most commonly retained on the other. Yet they were by no means equally matched in any respect; Mr. SCARLETT certainly being a man of very eminent talents and attainments, and Mr. GURNEY's principal recommendation being that mediocrity, and some of its useful concomitants, of which I have before spoken. Among those concomitants is that easy, conciliatory temper, which is not easily ruffled, and which seems to take all possible pains to make friends not only of the Judges but of the

Solicitors: he has the good sense to perceive in the words of PASCAL, that *les hommes se gouvernent plus par caprices que par raison*, and he is very careful to accommodate himself to them: at least he used to be so, though I have some reason to think that he at present presumes a little upon his rank and the quantity of business he has obtained, and now and then relaxes a little of his anxiety to please those to whom he is indebted for his briefs, though he has as yet lost none of his apparent respect for the opinion of the Court, whether it do or do not accord with his own. No man will deny that great deference ought to be shewn even to an intimation from the Bench, but it may be and often is carried to such an excess as materially to interfere with the due administration of justice. For the same reason that he is conciliatory, Mr. GURNEY is patient and industrious to the last degree: he spares no trouble in reading and noting all the particulars communicated by those from whom he receives his instructions; and when he is called upon to address a Jury, he usually provides himself with the principal topics, cut and dried, and registered in short-hand, on one of the blank leaves of his brief. He has besides the advantage of being a very expert short-hand writer, which gives him the appearance, to those who are not aware of the facility, of being not only a more accurate, but a quicker man than some of his opponents.

In one respect, let me do the subject of this article the justice to observe, that he exceeds most of those with whom he has to contend. I mean the extreme prudence that he invariably displays in the conduct of a cause: as he makes himself well acquainted with the facts, and the nature of the evidence to support them, he is seldom taken by surprise: this remark applies to his own case only; but in attacking that of his adversary his caution and wariness are sometimes in his way; he is too much afraid of committing himself and his client, and he therefore leaves undone what it is obvious to every one else might be accomplished, had he courage to make the attempt: thus it by no means unfrequently happens, that a fraudulent and designing witness escapes detection, unless the Attorney has been able previously to sift out some suspicious circumstances, and to communicate them to the Counsel, which warrant him in putting questions which he would otherwise never have hazarded. The faculty of looking through a witness at a glance, and of letting him know that you look through him, is certainly a gift which may be improved by habit; but I do not think that Mr. GURNEY ever possessed this important qualification of an Advocate even in a slight degree; and perhaps from a knowledge of this deficiency has arisen the extreme and sometimes injurious caution of which I have spoken. Were not this intuitive faculty a gift and not merely an acquisition, it is not very easy to account for the total absence of it in Mr. GURNEY, as from his long practice at the Sessions and at the Old Bailey, among the most depraved of mankind, he would otherwise have attained it to some perfection. On this account, it will be concluded that he is by no means a good examiner of a witness excepting in one respect; that his great care leads him often to put a question very ingeniously, and to wind round and beat about a point with considerable skill, because he trembles for the consequences of coming to it at once. There are however few men who have a better mode of making a witness tell a long, complicated story, full of minute details, with regularity and clearness.

As a speaker he possesses but little that is remarkable excepting a facility, (in part mechanical from the rapidity with which he writes short-hand, and thus puts all the main facts before his eyes at one view) of giving a Jury a distinct knowledge of the case he has to bring forward in evidence: he arranges all the particulars historically, and is always extremely accurate as to dates. At the same time, I ought to allow, that I have sometimes heard him

forcible, if not eloquent, and if his general observations be not of a very novel character, the gravity and sagaciousness of his look frequently imposes a common-place upon his audience with much of the effect of originality. This observation, and indeed all I have said about his mode of speaking, cannot be illustrated better, than by a reference to his celebrated address on bringing the horrid case of *Chalcraft and Chennel* before a Jury at the late Surrey Assizes: all his introductory remarks were as trite as he could well make them, but his detail of the facts was perspicuous and convincing.

Mr. GURNEY is considered in the profession a tolerable criminal Lawyer, but nothing more: he certainly never affects to be learned either in principles or precedents; and whenever, in the course of a cause at *Nisi Prius*, a point arises, he always endeavours to avoid it, and to throw the weight of the argument upon the shoulders of his junior: in this respect he forms a contrast to Mr. SCARLETT, who never shrinks on such an occasion, but seems to take pleasure in grappling with and overcoming the difficulty. As to the general information of the individual whose qualifications are under discussion, I do not feel myself very competent to speak: all I can say is, that if he seldom betrays ignorance, he never displays knowledge; and I apprehend that his life has been too actively employed to enable him to acquire much beyond what he may have learnt from the conversation of those by whom he is surrounded.

AMICUS CURIE.

[Mr. Sergeant COPLEY will be the subject of No. 12.]

SIR R. GIFFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The Criticisms on the Bar, which have been inserted in your paper, are not only amusing but instructive, and the Author of them appears well calculated for the task he has undertaken. I cannot agree with him however in all the remarks which he has made in his criticism on the present Solicitor-General; he acknowledges indeed that he may have been rather partial, and this circumstance in my opinion has led him to hazard an assertion, which I am apprehensive is not grounded on fact. I subscribe readily to most of his statements, and admit with him, that "though his (the Solicitor-General's) elevation was not to be expected so early, it was considered eventually certain." That has been the opinion of the Bar almost from the time of Sir R. GIFFORD's first appearance in public.

What I am desirous of pointing out to the Author of the Criticism, as an erroneous representation, is the following sentence:—"In accepting the office, this praise is due to the Solicitor-General as well as to his colleague, that he did not disgrace himself by deserting the principles he had through life maintained, though, in the first instance, those principles may have been settled or influenced by some consideration of his future success." I knew Sir R. GIFFORD some years ago, and I have been acquainted with those who have subsequently been intimate with him; and their opinion as well as my own has been, that his political principles were liberal, and, if I may use the expression, that he was inclined to what is called Whiggism. In all probability the uncommon energy and zeal, which he has exercised in the pursuit of his professional studies, may have absorbed the whole of his time, and rendered the subject of politics to him a matter of indifference. Some of his friends however have regretted, that he should have allied himself to the present administration, defending as he must do all its measures, (e.g. Lord SIMON'S famous Circular), and they have reluctantly admitted, that his acceptance of place has been attended with the sacrifice of character. That he was raised to his present situation from his legal knowledge and acquirements I firmly believe; and if Sir R. GIFFORD has upon conviction aban-

doned opinions, to which he was at one time supposed to be friendly, and has since *honestly and conscientiously* supported different opinions, I dare not censure, though I may regret the change. By your taking notice of this letter, *Amicus Curie* will have an opportunity of correcting me, if I have been led into an error.—I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Westminster, Oct. 6, 1818.

The above remarks are submitted to your notice in consequence of the circumstance alluded to in a note to the criticism on Mr. Serjeant LENS, which reflects the highest honour on that sound Lawyer and upright man; and I hope with *Amicus Curie* to see him at no distant period fill the situation of Lord Chief Justice in the Court of King's Bench. There is no gentleman at the Bar in every respect so well qualified for it, nor one who is less likely to be influenced by the spirit of party.

FINE ARTS.

COUNTESS OF ST. VINCENT'S MONUMENT, CAVERSWALL.

[From the Lichfield Mercury.]

The lovers of the arts will be gratified to hear that the County of Stafford is enriched by another exquisite specimen of the brilliant genius of CHANTRY.—In Caverswall Church, less than thirty miles north of Lichfield (whose Cathedral is the depository of the most excellent of this great sculptor's productions) the Earl of St. Vincent has erected a Monument, to the memory of his late Countess, which is inferior to the cenotaph at Lichfield, for want of the same interest of circumstance only; in beauty of execution it cannot be surpassed. The design is a female figure in the attitude of prayer; the drapery is so disposed, as to present a veil forming straight folds on the forehead, and flowing over the shoulders with a flexibility and airiness that astonish; it appears as if settling again after a recent motion of the body it encloses; the whole person is delicately and beautifully traced through its light habiliments; but the arms, which are exposed and crossed on the breast, defy description. If on a first view, it should be possible for the visitor to divest himself of the general effect, and descend to minute examination, we would point out the form and position of the left hand and arm as deserving the highest admiration—there is also a most touching expression in the inclination given to the head; the face bowed towards the earth, bespeaks humbleness of spirit, whilst the mien, suffused with meek tranquillity, denotes the confidence of hope. The critic gazes and forgets his office; he looks as if observing not the type, but the reality; his mind is occupied not by wonder at the artist's skill, but by the warmest interest for the scene he witnesses; in the fever of sympathy he almost exclaims, "Oh heaven, hear her prayer!" The delusion past—he bursts forth in extacy at the sculptor's power, but grudges the check to his own imagination; he unwillingly exchanges even the redundancy of pensive sensibility for the acumen of critical research. Such is the power of art, but such in the highest degree is the power of the sculptor's art. That stone, insipid, hard and shapeless, should be so fashioned as to portray the lineaments of death, is wonderful—but that it can express the very workings of the soul, that it can seize upon and command the feelings beyond any other of man's performances; would not have been credited, were it not that our own senses have borne convincing testimony to the fact. The monument has unavoidably every disadvantage of light and situation. The figure kneels on a square base, on which is the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of MARTHA, Countess of ST. VINCENT, who was eminently pious, virtuous, and charitable: she departed this life on the 8th day of February, 1816, aged 75

years, and was at her own desire buried in the Tomb of her Parents. This Monument was erected by her surviving Husband."

HINTS RESPECTING BANK-NOTE IMPROVEMENTS.

[From a Correspondent.]

The lengthening list of Bank prosecutions at the Old Bailey for forgery, in every passing Sessions, is like the growing mass of snow which rolls down the precipice—a growing mass which humanity herself stands shuddering to look upon over the brink. Where all this will end is a question yet to be solved, but the eyes of the public are directed to what may be the report of the Commission appointed by the Crown to search for a remedy. That attempts at forgery should at once and entirely cease under any system, after the creation of such a school for the crime, no reasonable man can expect; but that no good can be done, one should think none would hazard the assertion. Let the strongest obstacles to committing the offence be used which they can find; such being neglected for what is notoriously weak and defenceless, would be like insisting that there is a given quantity of crime in the world which no circumstances can either add to or diminish. But suppose, through some strange perverseness, all had agreed from the early days of simplicity to the present hour to continue the cottage latch as the only fastening to their dwellings, will any one say that in this metropolis there would not be more house-breakings than there are now committed? The barricading of doors and windows is taken all possible pains with, not with the belief that from so doing there can not be a single house broken into (for there will always be some housebreakers) but to make the number of depredations as small as possible; and any relaxation in such system of precaution every one knows would bring abundant increase of crime; revert at once to the latch of ancient days in this great city and you would create endless housebreakers, although the penalty be death. To those who fell and suffered death for the offence to which they had been tempted by an abandonment or neglect of the common cares of civilized society, much commiseration would be due; and the vast extension of evil would in such case bring a heavy moral responsibility upon those who had so failed in guarding the avenues to crime. That the Bank of England should have gone on for so many years without trying to make forgery difficult, one is struck with surprise at: they seem to have been under an illusion by taking one view of the subject, for ever and ever the same, drawn from sources of prejudice, and not the most impartial. The Engraver of the Bank being the only practical man they have, and always at the elbow of the Directors, will never fail (whoever he may be) to possess the power of biasing their opinions and decisions in that department: whatever may threaten to curtail his interests, or put down his power, will it not be met by his hostility? His best strength at imitations, or that failing, the utmost in others he can call to his assistance, may be put in requisition to shew the Directors the folly of thinking well of schemes presented at the Bank which might save its credit, its purse, and the lives of men! The late Engraver there, Terry, was said to be a great critic and of good address in these matters; and probably imagined that the error, if any there were, received a full remission from the dispensations of his favourite Prophet: * he was

* This man, Huntington, in the rage of his zeal against all but the Elect, penned the following inscription before his death for his tomb-stone, and ordered it to be inserted thereon:—"Here lies the Coal-Heaver, who departed this life July 1, 1813, in the 60th year of his age; beloved of his God, but abhorred of men. The Omniscient Judge, at the grand assize, shall fairly and impartially, in the confusion of man, pronounce; for the Lord and his own people shall know that there hath been a martyr among them!—W. H. S. S."

a disciple of the famous William Huntingdon. The present Engraver of the Bank, a scholar of Terry's, being called a man of very good talent to boot, has had it in his power, if he chose, to play off a much more able game with the same cards. What a pity however that Terry did not in his lifetime consult the great Prophet he followed, on what turned out to be so speedily coming to pass in his own earthly province? This sage would then have learnt of the Prophet, that *the time was at hand* when it would cost his masters 30,000*l.* in one year for prosecutions, 20,000*l.* within a few odd pounds in the *first quarter* of the next year; and that in a succeeding month of the same year (September 1818) *thirty eight* persons would be arraigned in one Sessions and one day at the Old Bailey for forgery upon the Bank of England! This vast source of revenue interests many, and among them certainly not the most disinterested class of beings. Will not some of them say with Alderman Curtis—"We like things very well as they are," and be now at work like the mole in dirt and darkness to keep them so? be at work to prevent—not the forgery, but the application of means for its discontinuance. To be serious on this painfully serious subject, let the humane and charitable among the Bank Directors, and there are many of them, nay all, who must certainly be grieved to the soul at the present state of things—men whose names are to be found in almost every great and noble institution of their country,—I say, let these persons reflect on their having so long *submitted* to these gauzy delusions—delusions which have cost themselves dearly; but what has it not cost their species, in agony and tears, in banishments and death?

LEGAL QUESTION.

MR. EXAMINER.—As your Correspondent *Eunomus* appears to differ with me materially upon the point, whether a *suppressio veri* amounts to perjury, or comes within the scope of the oath administered to witnesses, I am induced to offer some observations, and to bring authorities in support of my former opinion.

It cannot be unimportant to ascertain the precise point at which perjury begins, or to define the exact limits within which a witness is legally or morally confined, or to what length he may venture, without thrusting his head and arms into a pillory.

The doctrine which *Eunomus* endeavours to establish appears to me to be erroneous and dangerous—as calculated to be "a snare to the unwary," and liable to be used as a pretext by the evil-disposed witness. His construction of the oath is, that the witness does not swear to disclose or speak the *whole* truth, but merely that what he *does* please to say shall be the truth. In answer to this I will call Archdeacon Paley, who, in his *Moral Philosophy*, chap. 17, says—"The witness swears 'to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matter in question.' Upon which it may be observed, that the *designed concealment* of any truth, which relates to the matter in agitation, is as much a violation of the oath as to testify a positive falsehood, and this whether the witness be interrogated to that particular point or not."—Blackstone, a more legal and orthodox authority, observes, vol. 3. Comment. 372,—"The oath administered to the witness is not only that what he deposes shall be true, but that he shall also depose the whole truth; so that he is not to conceal any part of what he knows, whether interrogated particularly to that point or not."—It seems therefore admitted, that in this respect "silence is equivalent to falsehood;" but whether such perjury or "sin of omission" be cognizable by law, may perhaps admit of a doubt. "A man (says Blackstone) may frequently, in *foro conscientie*, incur the guilt, and at the same time evade the

temporal penalties of perjury."—The offence of concealing truth may be one for which the law leaves the offender

"to heaven,

"And to the thorns which in his bosom lodge

"To prick and sting him."

I agree with *Eunomus* that perjury, by the suppression of evidence, does not come within the scope of the Act of Elizabeth, which being a penal statute, must be strictly construed, and falsehood in *express words* only is within this statute. But there are numerous cases of perjury, not within the meaning of the Act, which are nevertheless punishable by common law; and among the rest "*falsehood in knowledge or intention*" is considered to be perjury. Now, by the *designed* concealment of a fact by a witness, he *intends* to be understood that he has stated all that he *knows* and the *whole* truth, according to the oath taken, which is false both in knowledge and intention, and therefore appears to amount to the crime of perjury at common law.

As every person is liable at some period or other of their lives to be called upon to give evidence, it is important that they should know what is required of them by law and by their oath—that they may not run the risk of *confining their heads* by their confined ideas of what is law—by not disclosing the whole truth; "for," says Paley, "if it be inquired of a witness why he did not inform the court so and so, it is not a sufficient, though a very common answer, to say, 'because it was never asked me.'—I am, &c.

EGOMET.

MR. EXAMINER.—Having given a place in your publication of yesterday to the communication of *Eunomus*, you may perhaps be induced to oblige me by the insertion in your next number of the following observations, for the information of *Eunomus* and of your correspondent *Egomet*.

Perjury is defined to be, *mendacium cum juramento firmatum*, and is, in the words of Sir Edward Coke, "a crime committed, when a lawful oath is ministered by any that hath authority to any person in any judicial proceeding, who *swears absolutely and falsely* in a matter material to the issue or cause in question."

Hawkins, in his *Pleas of the Crown*, describes the offence to be, "a wilful false oath by one, who being lawfully required to depose the truth in any proceeding in a court of justice, *swears absolutely* in a matter of some consequence to the point in question."

Sir Edward Coke goes on to state, that an oath is an affirmation or denial by any Christian of any thing lawful and honest, before one or more that have authority to give the same, for the advancement of truth and right, calling Almighty God to witness that his *testimony* is true.

To this, though not immediately relevant, may be added, according to Bracton, that a man may swear the truth and yet be perjured; of which, the case put by himself is sufficient evidence; that if a Jew shall swear, that Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary, he will commit perjury; for though he swear the truth, yet inasmuch as he swears that which in his conscience he does not believe, he is guilty of the crime.

It is held, that a voluntary oath, or in other words, an oath "not material to the issue or cause in question, though it be false, and the taker of it incur the guilt *in foro conscientie*, does not subject the party to the temporal punishments for perjury.

It may be clearly laid down, from the above authorities, that to constitute the crime of perjury, there must be an actual deposition either affirmatively or negatively; and that the merely refusing to depose, after being sworn, is nothing more, than if the witness had refused to be sworn to give evidence; and is punishable, in like manner, by commitment and fine, as being a great contempt of court.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JUVENIS.

Inner Temple, Oct. 5, 1818.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

On Tuesday, another case of considerable importance to the public came on to be heard before Mr. BIRNIE.—George Alder, a coal-merchant, appeared to a summons, to answer to eight informations, charging him with sending eight waggons, loaded with coals, to the house of the Hon. Lady Drummond Smith, in Piccadilly, without the vender's ticket, signed by him, as to the sorts of coals that were sent to the purchaser's, countersigned by the meter; to which the defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. ANDREWS stated the case, observing, that the legislature, in passing the Act of Parliament, had in view to guard the public against the imposition of one sort of coals being substituted for another, which was very necessary, when it was known that a sort of coals, called Wall's-end, was far dearer than any other kind. The Act directed that it should be certified as correct by the vender, for which he was answerable; but to guard against imposition by the vender, in certifying one sort of coals for another, the Act directed that the certificate or ticket should be countersigned by a meter, meaning the meter who was stationed at the wharf from whence the coals were sent out, and who is understood to have meted the coals when they were measured.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, the solicitor, attended for the defendant, and took several legal objections, which were overruled.

Wm. S. Savage, under butler to Lady Eliza D. Smith, of Piccadilly-terrace, attended, and stated, that on the 25th day of August, eight waggons, loaded with coals, came to her Ladyship's house, and he received some of the tickets, all of which those concerned in carrying on the information had got possession of; and a vender's ticket, one of them for 37-sacks of coals, being shown to him, he identified it as one of those which were received at Lady Smith's house on the 25th day of August last.

Jarvis Kendall, Lady Smith's butler, confirmed the above.

John Ogle, a labouring meter, stated that he was meter at St. Bride's wharf in August, and recollected that he meted the eight waggon-loads of coals on the 25th of that month. He admitted that he did not countersign the vender's tickets of any of them; he was not asked to do so, nor, in fact, did he know that it was his duty to do so, not having any such directions, as he had observed, in the book of instructions which he had received when he was appointed a meter, and which he then had in his hand. This was considered a very extraordinary statement, as the act of Parliament is explicit upon the subject.—The Magistrate desired to look at them, and, on examination, instantly discovered the directions for signing the vender's ticket.

The MAGISTRATE stated himself to be satisfied that the case had been made out, and some conversation then arose as to the amount of the conviction, the act stating that it is not to exceed 20*l*.

Mr. ANDREWS said, he was instructed by his client to say he should not take any of the part to which he was entitled, but wished it to be applied to some public charity.

The Magistrate fixed the penalty at 10*l*.

Mr. HUMPHREYS gave notice of an appeal to the Sessions against the conviction.

The other seven informations were about to be proceeded on, when Mr. Humphreys prayed an extension of time, as his client had been served with the summonses only on Saturday night. On this ground the hearing was postponed.

On Friday the investigation was resumed respecting the filling up the vender's tickets, with the countersigning of the meter's name. The first information called on, out of the seven unheard, was for the delivery of 38 sacks of coals at the house of Lady Eliza D. Smith, on the 25th day of August last, at her house in Piccadilly-terrace, without the vender's ticket being properly signed.—W. Savage, the under-butler of Lady Eliza Drummond Smith, recollected Mr. Bradfield, who brought the information, calling upon him, and saying, he came from Mr. Kendall, the butler, who had given him permission to see the tickets sent in with coals, and in consequence he showed them to him. Mr. Bradfield asked him whether he had any objection for him to take and examine them. He assented.

Mr. Bradfield identified the ticket, as having received it from Savage on the 25th of August.

John Ogle, the labouring meter, who was stationed at the wharf from whence the coals were sent, called St. Bride's wharf, admitted that he had not countersigned the vender's ticket to Lady Eliza Smith, of 38 sacks; in fact, the ticket was not signed by any person. He admitted that he had never countersigned a

vender's ticket, nor had been called upon by a merchant or dealer in coals to sign a vender's ticket, since he had been a meter. He confessed his ignorance upon the subject, and that he did not know that it was his duty to sign them till last Tuesday, when the examination upon the first information took place: he also admitted that he had discovered that he was liable to a penalty of 20*l*. for not counter-signing the vender's tickets.

Mr. HUMPHREYS urged that the delivery of the vender's ticket had not been proved on the 25th of August. His client was a very young man, and having only succeeded to his father's business about two or three years, that he was totally ignorant that it was necessary to have the labouring meter's name countersigned to the vender's ticket, and no fraud could possibly be intended.

Mr. Baker, one of the chief Westminster meters, was present, and called upon to state the practice. He stated, that the meters belonging to his office countersigned the vender's tickets, and they could correct any imposition of substituting one sort of coals for another, by looking at the ship's certificate.

The MAGISTRATE observed, he was sorry the penalty fell upon the vender, and not the meter: he was informed that it was not too late for that proceeding, and that it was going on.

The Magistrate inquired if all the informations were to be proceeded upon.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said, he had offered to plead guilty to all, or pay 15*l*. and 10*s*. each on the six other cases; then there would be something for costs, as it was in the Bank of England case.

Mr. ANDREWS said he would agree to this if Mr. HUMPHREYS would abandon his appeal on the first conviction, which he agreed to.

Mr. Bradfield said, he should give his share of the conviction-money to the Royal Fever Hospital and the Humane Society. He added, he was determined to expose the conduct of the meters.

UNION-HALL.

On Thursday, Mr. Anthony Wagstaff, in the firm of Wagstaff and Co., bed and mattress manufacturers, Mini-street, Southwark, was brought before the Magistrates under the following circumstances:—Between ten and eleven o'clock of the morning of Thursday, Mrs. Sarah Chamberlain, applied to Snow the constable, in a state of extreme agitation, and implored him to go with her to the warehouse of Mr. Wagstaff instantly, for that her son was being murdered: he went to the warehouse: upon entering, he perceived the body of a young man laid upon a quantity of flax; there was no appearance of life, and the blood was streaming from the nose, eyes, and ears. He was carried to Guy's Hospital upon a shutter.—Mrs. Chamberlain said, on Wednesday the prisoner engaged her son, a young man, of 18. One of the materials upon which he was working being tow, he left off in the evening, to avoid using a candle, and in order to complete his day's work, went to the warehouse on Thursday morning, and continued his business till ten o'clock, when, having performed what he considered to be a day's work, he applied for his wages, which so exasperated Mr. Wagstaff, who insisted that he should continue his work the whole of Thursday, that he seized a large stick and attacked him in a furious manner. Several persons hearing the cries of young Chamberlain, ran to his mother, and informed her that her son was being murdered; she arrived just as the prisoner had knocked down her son, with his head against a beam, and saw him stand upon his neck until the blood gushed from his nose, ears, and mouth; she then sought the assistance of an officer, while Mr. Evan Palmer, of White Cross-street, and several other persons, whom the cries of young Chamberlain had attracted to the spot, prevented the prisoner from escaping; he offered considerable resistance to the officer, but was ultimately overpowered, and secured by handcuffs.—The Prisoner said, that the young man refused to quit the premises, was extremely violent, and commenced the affray by striking him.—The young man's recovery being considered extremely doubtful, the prisoner was remanded.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—We are concerned to record the melancholy fate of Mr. Wilkie, at Bonington, in the parish of Ratho. On Monday last, that gentleman, having just returned from his ride, proceeded to loosen the girths in order to take off the saddle, when his mare, a spirited animal, turning suddenly round, bit him in the belly, and lacerated him in a shocking manner. Medical assistance was called in, both from the vicinity of the place and from Edinburgh; but, notwithstanding all their

efforts, Mr. Wilkie died on Tuesday evening, after enduring the most excruciating agony. The same animal bit one of his farm-servants severely some time before, but he soon after recovered. A few years ago, a brother of Mr. Wilkie lost his life by an infuriated ox.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

On Tuesday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in Tooley-street, Borough. So rapid was the progress of the devouring element, that before the engines could arrive, three houses, consisting of a pork-shop, corn-chandler's, and a grocer's, were entirely destroyed, with the whole of their contents. Two fine young women, one 15, the other about 20 years of age, we lament to state, perished in the flames.

On Friday evening an inquisition was taken at St. Olave's workhouse, on the bodies of *Cordelia Hubbard* and *Ann Maitling*, the females who lost their lives in the dreadful conflagration in Tooley-street.—William Haynes, one of the patrol, stated, that at two o'clock on Wednesday morning he saw the smoke issuing from the top of the door. Witness burst open the door. Mrs. Carter, wife of the watchmaker next door to Mr. Hillpack's house, which was on fire, was then up removing her property. Witness assisted, and returned back to the other house afterwards, when he perceived a woman in the act of throwing her child out of the window; he caught the child in his arms, and a lamplighter coming by at the moment, lent his ladder and got out the woman. Soon after the door was opened, people showed themselves at the window, but the flames having got ahead, the front fell all at once.—Mr. Edward Palmer was present when the first body was found. One of them was the daughter of a lodger on the first floor, and the other was the niece of the landlord. They slept together in the front attic: there was nothing but the trunk of the body; the skull was close to it. The other body was found in the stair-hole, in the same mutilated state. Neither could be identified. The evidence of Mr. Hillpack, who kept the house, and his wife, described the manner in which they escaped with great difficulty from the back parlour in which they slept, but they could not account for the origin of the fire.—Verdict—Accidentally burned to death.

About four o'clock on Tuesday morning another fire broke out in the workshop of Messrs. Johnston, cabinet-makers, situated at the back of several houses fronting New Bond-street, between Union and Brook-streets, and the workshop, with the whole of its contents, soon became a prey to the devouring element. The back part of Mr. Perry's, glass-manufacturer, the premises of Mr. Davies, East India shawl warehouse, and Mr. Calloway, upholsterer, were observed burning with the utmost fury before an engine could stop its devastation. The extensive room of Mr. Phillips, the eminent auctioneer, was totally destroyed. Several other houses are also greatly damaged. By the arrival of a number of engines, and by the prompt exertions of the firemen, its dreadful ravages were prevented extending to the front of these buildings. The loss of property is very considerable.

A few evenings since, the house of Mr. Horder, corner of Printers'-street, Blackfriars, was robbed of property to the amount of about 300*l*.—Mr. Horder had been absent during the day, and returned about 9 o'clock. On knocking at his door, he heard much confusion, with strange voices within the house. He ran to the adjacent watch-house to procure assistance. On his return he found the door open, and the persons gone. When he entered he discovered every thing in a state of disorder. The desks and drawers were rifled, and the rooms stripped. The maid-servant was absent; but a char-woman whom she had engaged to take care of the house, while she went out to visit her sweetheart, made her appearance in great agitation. The story she told was, that the servant left her in the care of the house in the early part of the evening. Soon after she heard voices, and listening, she heard a person call out, "Are you gone out yet?" Apprehending she would be murdered, she crept into the coal-hole, where she remained locked up until the return of Mr. Horder. The servant girl, on her return, appeared astonished, and declared that she knew nothing of the robbery; but suspicion falling upon her, she was taken into custody. The person she had been to visit was also secured, as was likewise the char-woman. The whole underwent two private examinations before the Magistrates, but nothing decisive could be proved against them, and they were discharged.—Among the property, of which Mr. Horder was plundered, were the following articles: one gold watch, ten silver watches, one metal watch, several gold chains and seals, four dozen of silver spoons, four massy silver candlesticks, a silver waiter, and many other articles of plate, a number of ancient gold and silver coins, from 60 to 100 guineas in gold, a considerable quantity of jewellery, together with several valuable dresses and other articles.

Wednesday night, as a gentleman's carriage was passing through the Marsh-gate, in Westminster-road, the inhabitants were alarmed in no small degree by the violent screams of a youth, and the loud cries of persons calling to the coachman to stop the carriage, which was caused by the following circumstances:—A youth had climbed up behind the carriage, and while it was going at a brisk rate, his feet slipped, and he fell upon some iron spikes which were driven behind on the foot-board; the spikes ran into his legs, and his head struck upon the ground; he was dragged in this situation a considerable distance along the road. The cries of the passengers who saw the youth in this dreadful condition, caused the coachman to stop his horses, and the unfortunate youth was taken off the spikes severely injured. He was carried to a surgeon in the neighbourhood.

On Thursday afternoon, Master Charles Smith, a fine youth, 16 years of age, son of John Smith, Esq. of Enfield, met with the following accident:—He took a ride out for pleasure, on his favourite poney, in the forenoon, and on his return home he was thrown from his horse, his foot sticking in the stirrup; the horse took fright, and galloped off at full speed, dragging the unfortunate youth after him on the road, his head dashing against the stones, and no person being near to stop the horse for upwards of half a mile. When stopped, he was quite dead.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th of September, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Greenock, Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to Henrietta, second daughter of Thomas Mather, Esq. The ceremony was solemnized at the Chateau de Denacore in France; the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Staveley.

On the 26th ult. at Paris, Francis Sitwell, Esq. of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, to Harriett Augusta Manners, of St. James's-street.

On the 5th inst., at Spofforth, Yorkshire, Charles Lewis Harrison, son of T. Harrison, Esq., of Brompton-grove Cottage, Middlesex, to Miss Grigg, niece of W. Jackson, Esq., of Folly-foot, Yorkshire.

On Tuesday last, at Hampton, Major Brook Bridges Parlbry, of the India Company's Service, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Capt. Henderson, of Kennington.

On the 7th inst. at St. James's Church, Gerard Callaghan, Esq., M. P. for Dundalk, son of Daniel Callaghan, Esq., of Looibeg, Cork, to Louisa Margaretta, eldest daughter of John Calvert Clarke, Esq., of Teddington-place, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

On the 2d inst. at Sloane-terrace, Mary, wife of R. Byham, Esq. of the Ordnance Department, Pall-mall.

On the 3d inst. at Troy-house, Monmouth, aged 37, Arabella Montague, wife of Arthur Wyatt, Esq.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, on the 27th ult., the Earl of Wicklow. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Clonmore.

On the 29th ult., after a lingering illness, Charlotte, the wife of Josias Dupre Porcher, Esq. of Winslade-house, Devon.

On Saturday week, in her 79th year, the Right Hon. Lady Northwick, widow of the late Lord Northwick.

On Saturday week, at Kentish-town, Mrs. Catharine Fyfe, relict of W. Fyfe, Esq. formerly of Kingston, Jamaica, and of Wood-street.

On the 3d inst. at Lambeth, in the 82d year of his age, John Lovett, Esq. late of Polhoughton Lodge, Overton, Hants.

On the 6th inst. at Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Goulbarn.

The Mayor of the Commune of Arleuille has sent an account of the death of a woman aged 111. Barbe Racault was born on the 22d of January, 1707, and was married at the age of 12. She had been constantly employed in the labours of the field. She was remarkable for frugality and temperance; never had recourse to medicine, and preserved to the last all her mental and bodily faculties. The Sub-Prefect of Montluçon, wishing to have the portrait of this old woman, employed a female artist to paint it, who, in order to obtain a proper light, placed her in her old arm chair near the door of her cottage. It is probable, that sitting in a draught of air affected her, for on the second day she took a fever, and eight days after, the 17th Sept., died in the 112th year of her age. She has left a numerous family. One of her daughters is 87.—*French paper*.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. *Pope.*

No. 549.

SUPERSTITION—ITS CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

Now that Superstition has made an attempt to rear her fierce and loathsome head again,—that humanity has been again shocked and insulted with the public news of a man's having been tortured by the Inquisition,—and that the Holy Alliance, though still professing to act upon religious grounds, is openly avowed to be directed against the political expression of popular opinion,—it has become doubly worth while to keep a watchful eye upon the movements of the old monster. Her shapes are of different degrees of the horrible in different countries; but wherever there is inhumanity, practical or theoretical, and a bad opinion of the SUPREME BEING however disguised, there her influence is to be recognized; and by seeing the excesses to which she can go in some places, we may be aware of all the proportionate mischief she will do in the rest.

The reader, upon seeing the following horrible account, will exclaim—"But no such abominations can get into Europe! The Inquisition, to be sure, is a dreadful thing, but then it is despised and abhorred out of the pale of the Spanish court; and it is impossible that Europe should suffer any results of superstition like these!"—True. No such abominations, we believe, can get into Europe at large. The Inquisition is certainly both despised and abhorred, though we fear that the Spanish legitimate "necessity" of it is maintained by Allied Personages whose names would sound very unpleasantly to the English reader. Yet thanks to the growth of much-abused philosophy (whose fruits the cunning and half-witted pluck, and then pretend they came out of their own orchard), superstitions much less atrocious than these in point of physical practice cannot be perpetrated in general under that calm and holier shade. But did not the reader see, the other day, in the news from Germany, that since the degrading and bewildering return of superstitious fears, human beings were absolutely sacrificed by a fanatical sect as atonements? Does he not remember *this*? And though we are undoubtedly not of opinion, on that account, that such practices will become extensive, yet we repeat, the same proportionate bad opinion of the SUPREME BEING, however disguised even to men's own hearts by their fear, is the inevitable source of all the proportionate tyrannies that the worldly artifice and other-worldly bigotry of the powerful can inflict upon us.—But we anticipate. The reader will see the link in the chain presently.

The account we allude to is contained in the Journal of the American Missionaries at Bombay, and is as follows. We beg the reader to keep in mind, while he peruses it,

that the Hindoos are by nature one of the gentlest and kindest people on the face of the earth, and literally would not hurt a worm; for they believe in the metempsychosis. They think it barbarous even to eat meat. And yet see what cruel slaves can be made of them by dint of persuading them that there is a God who can be cruel too and inflict the most horrible tortures.—The Italics are our own:—

"We have witnessed," (say the Missionaries) "a horrid specimen of the Hindoo religion. It was at a village, called by the natives Kamatapoor, i. e. the town of the Kamatees, who are a Telinga people, from the opposite side of the Peninsula. The affair took place at the temple of Kandoba, or Kandel Roa, an incarnation of Mahadave in a human form, in which character he destroyed the demon Manimal. To this god, two persons, a man and a woman of low caste, made a vow. The man, as was said, made his vow, and performed it, for the purpose of obtaining greater bodily strength and vigour, and the woman that she might obtain an offspring.

"The vows were performed by making offerings to the idol, and by torturing themselves before the temple. The affair began with music and dancing before the door of the temple; or rather by a barbarous jangle of harsh-sounding drums and pipes, and by a sort of beastly play, somewhat resembling the plays of dogs or monkeys.

"After this, the offerings were made. They consisted of a small quantity of boiled rice, a few small cakes, several kinds of colouring stuffs or sacred paint, burning of incense, and a drink-offering of *toddy*, an intoxicating liquor taken from the palm tree, besides a number of other things, which were all placed on a little spot of ground previously figured by red lines variously intersecting one another.

"After these offerings were made, the sacrifice of a kid was performed. The person who principally officiated at the sacrifice was an old man, almost naked, with long black hair hanging frightfully over his shoulders and face, around his loins a broad belt strung with a number of bells, also bells around his ancles, and a heavy hempen rope for flagellation in his hand; making altogether a very horrid appearance. The kid was brought, and waved around the spot where the other offerings had been made. It was then seized by the *demon-like man*, who began to run round the car, which was the engine of torture; and at the same time to tear open with his teeth the throat of the kid, and to suck its blood. While he was doing this, the clang of music, the yell of the people, the crowding, howling, and pushing around him, exhibited a horrid and diabolical scene. After the monster had thus torn the kid and drunk its blood, he was caressed and *reverenced by the people as a superior being*; and they were as eager to touch him, as though the touch of him was sufficient to communicate some invaluable blessing.

"The car just mentioned consisted of two cart-wheels, upon the axis of which was perpendicularly erected a pole ten or twelve feet in length. On the top of this perpendicular pole another pole, of about 25 feet in length, was so fixed horizontally, that, by means of ropes fastened to one end of it, the opposite end might be let down to the ground, or elevated at pleasure to the height of about 20 feet. Near the end of the pole to be thus elevated was fastened on it a cloth, or a kind of canopy; and directly under this canopy was fastened a rope for suspending the person voluntarily devoted to torture.

"All things being made ready, a young man, loaded with red and yellow paint, came forward. Preceded by musicians, and followed by a train, he began to circumambulate the temple, making a circumference of about 30 rods. After going round the temple several times in this way, two iron hooks, having each two prongs thrust through the skin and principal muscles on the small of the back, were made fast to the end of the pole which was let down near the ground. Instantly the ropes at the other end were pulled, and the poor frantic creature was drawn up to the height of about 20 feet, and there fastened. The music struck up, and a noisy group seized the ropes fastened to the car, and drew it six times round the temple, making the circumference as before-mentioned; the man at the same time scattering the dust

of chunda-wood on the crowds under him. When he was let down, the people manifested the same eagerness to touch him, as they did before to touch *the monster who had sucked the blood of the kid.*

"After this man had performed his vow, a female was suspended on the hooks, and drawn round in the same manner. She seemed to manifest greater fortitude and contempt of pain than the man; for, while the weight of her body was entirely suspended on the hooks in her back, she voluntarily flung herself about by a variety of action, which must have greatly augmented her sufferings.

"After she had been drawn five times round the temple she was let down, and led away amidst the congratulations and applauses of the multitude. Thus the scene closed. Several others, it was said, stood bound by their vows to the same idol, to inflict the same tortures on themselves in the course of a few days.

"Here the Christian may behold something of the degraded, deplorable, perishing state of the heathen. How hard their bondage to Satan! How wretched their present condition!"

Now the Missionary has here expressed himself like a human being. He has expressed himself as any other human being would, in whose country actions like these, whatever may be its superstition, are prevented by better knowledge. For observe, it is not superstition that ever prevents a bad thing, however it may arrogate to itself the pretence:—it is knowledge that prevents it.—that very knowledge against which superstition in so many ways sets its face, at the very moment it has the impudence to use its suggestions. The Missionary, naturally, we dare say, a good and kind man, expresses himself with as much horror of these actions, as an inhabitant of the Loo-choo islands would, or even a common mercenary European, or a slavish Turk. He does not think, that although Mahadee, Mahadeva, Mahadave, or whatever they call him, "destroyed the demon Manimal," this is the proper way to prove his anti-demonism. He thinks it demon-like in his worshipper to exhibit ferocity, and suck the blood of even a kid. He calls him a "monster" for so doing, and is astonished that the people can "reverence him as a superior being." He also calls another of his worshippers "a poor frantic creature" for suffering himself, in honour or fear of this god, to be drawn up to a height with torturing hooks and pulleys (one of the Inquisition punishments, by the way); and he seems to have no words left to express his astonishment and horror at a female's acting with a still more intrepid stupidity, and voluntarily flinging about her hooked and suspended body. Finally he thinks it the Christian business to protest against such Gods and their worship. He would overturn them if he could, in spite of the ill-name and even execrations he might get from the priests, the ignorant, or the malignant, for his attempts at so doing. He calls such sufferings and such notions of God, no better than a "bondage to Satan," though he sees that the sufferers themselves protest against "the demon Manimal," and undergo these very tortures out of an alleged gratitude for the demon's overthrow,—a strange inconsistency, to be sure; as if an anti-demon could contemplate with any calmness human beings undergoing demoniacal tortures. In short, he thinks that even on account of the wretchedness of their "present condition," they should by all means be rescued from such an idle and degrading superstition. It is his firm and most serious philanthropical and religious opinion, that a faith which produces such monstrous notions of God and such tortures of his creatures contains the unanswerable proofs of its own false-

hood; and ought, through every contumely and peril to his particular self, and by all quiet and persuasive means, to be overturned for the honour of the one and the happiness of the other.

We agree with him most heartily. Most heartily and most devoutly do we agree.—But this is not *all* which the Missionary says:—no, it is not all:—one more observation of his remains to be mentioned, which makes us stop and think a little, and ask how far even this apparently kind-natured man is not himself under a horrible mistake in religion, extremely necessary to be got rid of for all the very same reasons, more or less, which tell him to overturn the other.

We record the remaining observation with a feeling of sorrow and shame at the extraordinary inconsistencies into which human weakness is betrayed:—

"Here the Christian," says he, "may behold something of the degraded, deplorable, perishing state of the heathen. How hard their bondage to Satan! How wretched their present condition! And, alas! *what must soon be their condition in ETERNITY, unless that Gospel is preached to them, which is able to make them wise unto salvation, through faith in CHRIST JESUS!*"

What sort of a Deity this is, which the belief of this converter of deplorable and degrading superstition would make of the great and good Spirit of the Universe, and which, he tells the already-tortured Hindoos, will torture them to all eternity, if they do not believe in him instead of the "cruel" Mahadeva, we leave our readers for the present to consider.—We shall resume the subject, and follow it into its political connexion, next week.—We gladly turn, as usual, for refreshment, to the sight of the trees, and the sunshine, and human faces.

CASE OF DON DIEGO CORREA.

Don Diego Correa, Ex-Captain of the Regiment of Ciudad Rodrigo, confined in Ceuta for the term of ten years, to his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain at the Court of his Catholic Majesty Don Ferdinand VII., claiming the sacred asylum and immunity established by the civilized nations of Europe, and the rights of mankind, violated by the Governor of Gibraltar, with the view of vindicating his insulted honour, and redressing the wrongs he has sustained.

SIR,—If a Chief of the Iroquois Indians, or a Turkish Pacha, were legally accused for a crime committed against any individual in society, such an event would seem consonant with his general habits, his stupidity, and ferocity; but that an enlightened and noble Englishman, the Military and Civil Governor of a place of the first order, such as Gibraltar, should commit the horrible excess in which General Smith is fully implicated, is an occurrence that must alarm the most unfeeling, and excite concern in the most demoralized Government, as I shall proceed to prove by undeniable facts.

On the 14th of May, 1814, at nine in the morning, I departed from Cadiz, with the requisite passport from the Governor and Captain-General, Don Cayetano Valdez, with the intention of embarking at Gibraltar for the Isle of Teneriffe, my native country, there to regulate my private affairs, which I had abandoned in order to go spontaneously and at my own expense, with my two young and only sons, to defend the just cause of the nation. I purposed to return to the Peninsula precisely at the expira-



tion of the four months allowed in my leave of absence, as stated in the passport to which I refer.

On the 15th I landed, under the permission communicated to all the passengers by Fernando Pavia, Superior of the Monastery entitled Nuestra Señora del Carmen,—obtained from the respective authorities. A Spanish Gentleman, Don Antonio Puiblanck, and myself, lodged at the hotel kept by Mr. Collins.

I had quietly taken up my residence in Gibraltar, I walked in the streets, frequented the public places, solely intent on prosecuting my voyage; but on the 17th at night, when I and my companion, having retired to our apartments, were about to repose under the inviolable safeguard of hospitality and the law, we heard ourselves called, and were roused by a knocking at the door of our dwelling; the persons pretended that they were some of our Spanish friends, who wished to speak with us; on admitting them, under this impression, we were surrounded by officers of justice, and military with fixed bayonets. To the officers I firmly but mildly remonstrated, using the protestations that seemed necessary on so critical and unforeseen a conjuncture; but with menacing expressions they seized the portmanteau containing all my papers, money, and apparel, and we were led away like delinquents accused of heavy offences, and delivered to the principal guard of the place.

A similar escort immediately arrived with Don Santiago Aldama, of the Commerce of Cadiz, and Don Manuel Azerbal, one of the Editors of the Redactor General of that place. The surprise which I felt at occurrences so improper, and so foreign to the intelligence, integrity, and good faith of the British nation, and their Constitutional Code, formed in my mind a striking contrast worthy of a scrupulous and detailed description, to the shame and exposure of those who caused it; for on that fatal night they violated the most sacred regulations of social life, and all the principles that guarantee individual liberty and security against the machinations of oppression and tyranny, so repugnant to the laudable pride of the English people and the dignity of their Government.

On the following day two officers, a peasant, and another person who was called an interpreter, presented themselves in my apartment. The highest in rank interrogated me, alleging the most strange and ridiculous charges, the most remarkable of which were the following: "Whether I was an enemy to the English, and wrote against them? Whether I was a friend of the *Duende de los Cafés* of Cadiz?"—My precise answer was, "that I had been an enemy of all who were enemies of my King and country; that I had manifested my patriotic opinions by the dissemination of analogous principles; that I had known the Editor in question solely as a public writer."—From these illegal investigations the result was, that I had not arrived as a fugitive or a delinquent, nor had I offended against the orders of the garrison, nor had any thing appeared to throw suspicion upon me.

This informal and unauthorized act (which I again contradicted) being concluded with an examination of my papers which they unduly retained, taking possession of my passport and other testimonials of my class, state, destination, and procedure, despising my reiterated protestations, they transferred us to a gloomy and loathsome dungeon, placing centinels at the doors and windows. Aldama was left at full liberty. He is now residing in London, and Azerbal in Buenos Ayres. In this dungeon we were kept separate until we were officially delivered over to the master of a barge as convicts, in which character we were presented to General Arostegui, Governor of Algeiras, who sent us under an escort to Chelanga, where a strong detachment of cavalry was waiting for us, who placed us at the disposition of the Commandant of the Guard of the Land Port of Cadiz, from whence we were transferred by

the Adjutant Ruano to the public prison, and immured separately in miserable dungeons.

At day-break we were ironed, and, together with other unknown unfortunates, were taken by a party of cavalry to the Carraca. On alighting, we were accompanied by the populace to the Casa Presidio, which is overlooked by the four towers. Here I was more heavily ironed, and fastened by a strong chain to a bar of iron like a wild beast; I was placed, totally without communication, in a filthy and unwholesome cell, where I remained seventy-five days without being allowed a bed, a rug, or a bench to rest or lie down on; the atrocity being carried so far that I was not allowed the smallest aliment. To the compassion of the unfortunate men who surrounded me I owe the preservation of my existence.

As his Majesty's Minister of Grace and Justice, Don Pedro Macanaz, used every effort through his personal interest to have me sacrificed with impunity, General Smith, *****, and *****, co-operated toward my total extermination. The process was substantiated without the legal and requisite forms which natural and positive right prescribe and the laws of the kingdom point out, because without paying due attention to the reasons and proofs on which my defence is supported, and to documents of the greatest import, they condemned me to the inmitigable and disgraceful punishment of ten years' imprisonment, with costs; a *magnanimous recompense for the most devoted patriotism!*

In execution of this unjust sentence, they took me on the 18th of November last, by violence, from the infirmary of the prison of Cadiz, and sickly as I was, they embarked me along with a promiscuous crowd of delinquents: on the 18th, after suffering a violent tempest, and all the inconveniences resulting from such a condition and such circumstances, they placed me, without any intermission or indulgence, among the chained convicts, and compelled me from morning till night to that public hard labour in which those prisoners are employed who are not of a distinguished class.

The reiteration of evils so enormous, and the continuance of toil so degrading, impaired my physical and agitated my moral condition: I was obliged to be sent to the military hospital to recover my debilitated health, and experience the fatal and disastrous climax of outraged feelings and honour.

Resigned to adversity, and satisfied with the faithful testimony of my conscience, I suffered without the slightest relief, reduced to half a loaf of allowance bread, ten ounces of vegetables, and half an ounce of oil, the miserable daily sustenance of the exiled wretches who are buried in chains and dungeons, either for the expiation of their faults, or through the caprice and arbitrary will of evil-disposed men, without any piety, who abuse power and authority to persecute the innocent and the helpless.

In a state so deplorable and prejudicial to my reputation, my interest, and my family, who are suffering under abandonment and orphanhood, a strange novelty has occurred, which is, that in consequence of remonstrances made by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to King Ferdinand VII. on the 19th of last month, the four Americans were restored from this place to Gibraltar, who fled in 1814, namely, Don Juan del Castillo, the Canon of Chili, Don Juan Rosio, and Don Juan de Ayala, who, as principal promoters of the revolution of Caracas, were considered as offenders, and were given up at the instance of Governor-General Butron, by the English General Campbell.

An occurrence so unexpected and so favourable, joined to the noble origin of my cause, encourages me to invoke the just protection of your Excellency as the legitimate representative of the British Government: I shall add some succinct observations, which the impartial judgment

of your Excellency will deign to weigh according to the nature and importance of the subject, and the events to which I may be subjected by the machinations of my inhuman adversaries, the arbiters of power and interest.

It is artfully imputed to me, Sir, that during our glorious revolution against that which has covered the whole world with tears of blood, I manifested my opinions and thoughts through the medium of the press, contravening the upright intentions of the Government of Great Britain. No pamphlet or periodical work will be found containing such maxims, at an epoch so much affecting the interests and relations that had been established between the Spanish and British Cabinets. In both there exist various copies of the proclamation, which I drew up and circulated when holding a commission from my Government in the United States of North America, refuting the machiavelian pretensions of Madison the President, which coincided with those of his protector Bonaparte, since both aimed at annihilating by insidious means the irresistible power of the two great nations which dissolved their rash projects. The refutation of the incendiary and defamatory libel published in Philadelphia by the faithless Don Jose Alvarez de Toledo,—the notable occurrences with the commander of the British brig of war the *Variable*, when I proceeded to the Isle of Providence, in 1812, which I stated in Cadiz to the Ambassador, Sir Henry Wellesley, are unequivocal proofs of the delicacy of my mode of proceeding. Actuated by the same principles, I refrained from making a manifestation of my particular services directed to the benefit and welfare of my country and the British nation, offering to verify them personally by unanswerable documents.

The disturbances excited by the English Commissary, General O. M.— and General D.—, confirm the statements here made. Partial events have not given good Spaniards occasion to criminate the reputation of a wise and upright government like that of Great Britain. The inexorable enemies of the tyrant of Europe have followed the path of order and rectitude.

No objection can be taken to my having efficaciously defended my native island, or at my having obtained particular distinction from the royal justice of Charles IV. when the memorable Admiral Nelson attempted to invade it with an armed force. The prudent and generous British nation knows how to distinguish and appreciate merit, talents, and virtue, and to value those well-deserving Spanish soldiers, who, with the sacrifice of their fortunes, persons, and lives, have saved their captive King and their country in the last extremity. In the twenty-five years that I have followed the honourable career of arms, I have religiously fulfilled my obligations and duties in an irreproachable manner. I, and my sons, Lieutenants in my own corps, following my advice and example, have through numerous wounds sprinkled with our blood the field of glory and immortality, without any other incentive or remuneration than the general felicity of my nation, which generous blood has not been able to save me from being treated with the most dreadful ignominy and cruelty, or to cleanse the stained minds of my rivals, criminally jealous of my ardent love for the King and the country.

Sir, the result of the legal process and my destination form a convincing testimony that I have not been accused of having attempted any thing against the life of the King or the safety of the State, nor does any other crime enter into the question. The discussions and debates that arose in the House of Commons in February, in which the honourable members Messrs. Whitbread, Golburn, &c. took a part, pronounce the most disinterested and honourable panegyric on my labours, capable of falsifying the sinister, fictitious, and unfounded informations of General Smith, to elude the heavy charges that lie against him, and which he has to answer before a justificatory tribunal.

In short, the national humanity, good faith, and honour, imperiously require that your Excellency, by your own functions and character, should institute and promote a matter of such transcendent importance, giving their full force and vigour to the remonstrances made, in order to redeem me from a situation so shameful and indescribable. The efficacy and promptitude with which they were urged saved me from dying (without being heard) by a public and dishonourable execution, according to what had been projected by the cruel and faithless Minister Macaniz and his auxiliaries, who is now paying the penalty of his incalculable errors.

I have the honour, Sir, to represent to your Excellency and to transmit herewith part of the authorized testimonials of my civil and military conduct, certifying this letter; which I direct to your Excellency by the post, in order that it may not miscarry; and I have the pleasing consolation that it will come to the hands of your Excellency for your information and government, remitting another of the same tenor to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, assured of his goodness and benevolence.

I pray Heaven to keep your Excellency many years.
Canta, Dec. 23, 1815.

DIEGO CORREA
To his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary
of the King of Great Britain, &c.

[To be continued.]

BONAPARTE.

LETTERS FROM LORD BATHURST.

(EXTRACT—H. LOWE.)

Downing-street, Jan. 5.
SIR,—I have received and forwarded to the Earl of Liverpool the sealed packet enclosed in your despatch, which professes to contain the observations of General Bonaparte upon certain extracts from a report which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, of a speech which I had occasion to deliver in the House of Lords upon the subject of his treatment at St. Helena.

Although Count Bertrand's conduct gave you fair reason to infer that the packet contained nothing upon which it could be necessary to require your observations or reply, and thereby induced you so far to deviate from your instructions as to transmit it unopened, yet, as it is found, on perusal, to contain a general complaint of "your treatment of General Bonaparte, not only from the time of your arrival at St. Helena to the latest period to which any thing I said could have referred, but continued, by a note at the close of it, up to the very day on which it was delivered to you," I consider it my duty, previous to my laying it before the Prince Regent, to transmit to you a copy by the first opportunity.

Had the General delivered the packet to you unsealed, as the regulations (he knew) required, for the purpose of being transmitted home, I should by this time most probably have been enabled to lay the charges and your answer fully before the Prince Regent. The delay which must now take place has been altogether occasioned by the disingenuous conduct which has been practised upon you; and although it is difficult to understand what advantage General Bonaparte could have expected to derive from it, if his object had been the fair investigation of his case, it will, I am sure, in the event of any other sealed letters being sent to you for transmission, prove to you the expediency of not permitting any feeling of delicacy to interfere with the strict execution of your instructions.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

BATHURST.

(EXTRACT—H. LOWE.)

Colonial Office, Downing-street, Jan. 1.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Prince Regent your despatch, No. 89, in which you transmit various communications which have passed between yourself and Count Bertrand, relative to the restrictions imposed upon General Bonaparte, and the possibility of admitting any further relaxation.

From a review of the papers transmitted by you, it appears that the complaints advanced by General Bonaparte against the restrictions imposed upon him may be comprehended under two heads:—

1st, He complains, that the contracted extent of the limits within which he may take exercise, unaccompanied by a British

officer, and the posting of sentinels round Longwood at sun-set, debar him from taking exercise; and

2dly, That his intercourse with the inhabitants is subject to your intervention; and his correspondence with them subject to your inspection.

As Count Bertrand has admitted that the first head of objection has been obviated by your recent extension of his former limits for exercise, and by the other arrangements which you considered yourself authorised to adopt, it is not necessary that I should advert particularly to that part of the discussion, further than to express my approbation of the relaxation in this particular, to which you have, out of regard to the health of General Bonaparte, been induced to accede.

Considering it, however, not improbable that (notwithstanding the acquiescence of Count Bertrand in the existing arrangement with respect to the sentries) the posting of them at sun-set may again be brought forward as a cause of complaint, I deem it advisable to acquaint you by this opportunity, that the utmost degree of indulgence which can be consented to, would be to defer posting them till nine o'clock during the heat of the summer months, and that only under the condition, that General Bonaparte should at that hour be seen by the officer at Longwood, with a view of ensuring his being in the house at the time when the guards are stationed round it.

The second head of complaint, viz. the restriction imposed upon his intercourse and correspondence with the inhabitants, is one upon which there can be but little prospect of satisfying all the pretensions advanced by Count Bertrand. It cannot escape your observation, that these demands cannot be represented as interfering in any way with his taking exercise: his declaration that he would not take any, unless they were conceded, was an attempt to abuse the interest you had taken in the preservation of his health. With respect to correspondence, I confess I see no practicable alternative, but that of adhering to the regulations already in force, or admitting an untrained communication between General Bonaparte and the inhabitants, on all subjects and for all purposes. A permission to send and receive sealed letters, whether under colour of private business, or under any other pretence, is incompatible with the situation of a prisoner of war, and is liable to the greatest objections, as such a relaxation of the existing rules would in effect be to abandon one of the best securities against a successful attempt at escape. You will, therefore, on this point, adhere to the instructions under which you have hitherto acted.

With respect to intercourse with the inhabitants, I see no material objection to the placing it upon the footing recently suggested by Count Bertrand, as it is one which he represents would be more consonant to General Bonaparte's wishes. The Count's proposition is, that a list of a given number of persons resident in the Island should be made out, who shall be at once admitted to Longwood on the General's own invitation, without a previous application being made to your Excellency on each invitation. You will therefore consider yourself at liberty to accede to the suggestion of Count Bertrand, and you will for the purpose desire him to present to you for your approbation a list of persons, not exceeding 50 in number, resident in the Island, who may be admitted to Longwood at seasonable hours, without any other pass than the invitation of General Bonaparte; it being understood that they are on such occasions to deliver in the invitation as a voucher, with their names, at the barrier. In giving your approbation to the list, you will, as far as is consistent with your duty, consult the wishes of General Bonaparte; but you will let it be clearly understood, that you reserve to yourself a discretionary power of erasing from the list at any time any of those individuals to whom you may have found it inexpedient to continue such extraordinary facility of access, and you will take especial care that a report be always made to you by the orderly officer, of the several persons admitted to Longwood upon General Bonaparte's invitation.

With respect to the visits of strangers who may arrive at St. Helena, General Bonaparte has not expressed much solicitude for a change in the existing regulations; his reluctance to gratify the idle curiosity of strangers is a natural feeling, to which every attention should be shown; and it is satisfactory to know, that under the existing regulations, the General is protected from all rude intrusions of that description; as no stranger, although he has received your Excellency's permission, can be admitted at Longwood unless he has received that of the General also. I am aware that in giving your permission you have shown great delicacy; but after what has been again stated on this subject, you will, I am sure, be inclined to be still more select, confining the permission to those whose situation, character, or acquirements,

are such as to render it probable that General Bonaparte might take an interest in their conversation.

It only remains for me to desire, that you will take a proper opportunity of making known to General Bonaparte the final decision upon the several points transmitted home for consideration.

I shall be sincerely happy if the relaxations which you have already made, and which you are hereby authorized to make, should in any degree tend to reconcile General Bonaparte to the situation in which he is placed, and induce him to adopt a course of life more suited to his comfort and his health; but should he, as Count Bertrand has declared that it is his purpose to do, decline taking necessary exercise within the limits which he now admits to be adequate, unless the restriction upon his correspondence is removed, his Majesty's Government will only have to regret, that the attempt made to diminish the privations to which he is necessarily subjected, should be frustrated by his own determination to impose upon himself restraints much more severe than any against which he has most vehemently remonstrated.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

BATHURST.

NOTES APPROVED BY NAPOLEON.

(FIRST LETTER.)

The storeship Barkworth cast anchor on the 5th of May in the roads of St. Helena, and on the 9th of May, Sir Hudson Lowe sent to Count Bertrand, without any accompanying letter, the subjoined extracts from Lord Bathurst's correspondence.

On the 17th of October, 1817, Count Bertrand sent to Sir Hudson Lowe a sealed packet addressed to Lord Liverpool; it contained observations on the speech which Lord Bathurst delivered in Parliament on the 18th of March, 1817. The packet was sent sealed, because the Emperor Napoleon had added the following words:—"I approve of these observations, and I desire they may be laid before the Sovereign and the people of England." But if Sir Hudson Lowe had insisted on the packet being opened, Count Bertrand would have broken the seal in his presence, and presented it to him open. It can be proved, that Sir Hudson Lowe made himself acquainted with the contents of the packet. There was no need to communicate these observations to Sir Hudson Lowe, since they were made in answer to a speech publicly delivered by the Minister in the month of March, 1817. The voluminous compositions of insults, calumnies, and outrages against the French at Longwood, which are conveyed by every courier from St. Helena to London, are not communicated to the French until the English Government has deliberated on them. A communication made by a party interested is an act in itself unjust. If, therefore, these observations have not been communicated to the Prince Regent, so much the worse for the British Government, for the English nation, for its boasted constitution, which is now so much slighted, and for the liberty of its people. Assuredly the like would not have happened in Russia, Austria, or even in Constantinople.

It would be just that the complaints of the French should be submitted unsealed to Sir Hudson Lowe, if Sir Hudson Lowe's complaints were communicated, previously to their departure from St. Helena, to one of the French officers, in order that the calumnies, misrepresentations, and falsehoods they contain might be pointed out.

(SECOND LETTER.)

At length, after a lapse of two years, it is known in London, that the hours for walking during the summer season in this country are from five to seven in the evening. Consequently, the custom of stationing guards at six o'clock has been once more resorted to. Sir H. Lowe, without putting a stop to this practice, has given written orders to the guards to allow the French to pass till nine in the evening, and he every day gives verbal orders that they shall not be permitted to pass after six in the evening. Sir Hudson Lowe pursues his old course. It would appear that he has confidential instructions at variance with his public instructions.

Can it be supposed that a prisoner of war, quartered in any town in England, France, Russia, or Austria, would not be allowed to write to his banker, his friend, or his mistress, residing in the same town, without his letters being submitted to the inspection of the Governor of the province? This code is not that of nations, but of Lord Bathurst, who is quite unacquainted with military affairs. It is false that this could have any influence on the means of escape; since the inhabitants may be spoken to without witnesses, there can be no danger in writing to them. The object of this measure is at variance with that

which existed in 1815, and during the first half year of 1816; it is to vex and insult by a thousand ignoble and mean details. But Sir Hudson Lowe is no stranger to such acts; to inspect the dirty linen of the ladies of Longwood is with him a most important occupation.

Fifty individuals, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the island, and officers of rank in the army, may freely maintain communications with Longwood. This removes all difficulty with respect to the passes: but within a month from this day, the 2d of June, this arrangement has not been observed, and Sir H. Lowe has caused the subjoined proclamation to be posted up. The Colonel of the 66th has received orders to direct such of his officers who were accustomed, when they met the Countess Bertrand on the road, to stop and converse with her, to cease doing so, and even to avoid meeting her. In consequence of this order, several individuals have avoided passing along the road, though they have all manifested the utmost indignation at such conduct. During the month of April, the Emperor quitted his apartment four times, to spend half an hour under a little tree about thirty toises from his house. In May, Sir Hudson Lowe ordered a gardener, a private of the 66th, and a picquet sergeant of the artificers, to follow him at some distance, and not to lose sight of him whenever he walked in his garden. The Emperor was thus forced to abstain even from this little exercise. The gardener and the sergeant of the artificers, instead of confining themselves to the orders they had received, assumed the functions of police-officers, and stopped persons even under the windows of Longwood-house. Such was the effect of the arrival of Lord Bathurst's despatches, that whilst they appeared to permit unrestricted communication with a circle of fifty individuals, the tyranny of Sir H. Lowe became twofold. His conduct must be authorized by some instructions in opposition to those he has publicly received.

This is mockery. Napoleon wished to receive in society the Austrian and Russian officers who are on the island, the Baroness Stormer, as well as the strangers on board of vessels that put in here, as was the case in 1815 and 1816; but in 1817 it was declared, that he would prefer to receive no person to submitting to the silly and degrading formalities which Sir Hudson Lowe had invented, and in particular, that of receiving only such persons as that officer might be pleased to send—that is to say, persons blinded by false prejudices against the French. This mockery, under such circumstances, is exceedingly base.

Lord Bathurst is very ill informed of what passes in this country. The reason is plain. He receives his information from an unfaithful and passionate agent—a declared enemy, whose rancour chokes him. The conversations which this officer relates, are nothing but a tissue of falsehoods: the precaution of having his relations attested by one of his dependents, proves nothing except his own low cunning. There are a hundred examples of the false turn which this officer has given to every thing. One only need be cited. On the 2d of February, 1818, four months after he had read the observations on the speech of Lord Bathurst, he sent, without any reason, to Count Bertrand the account of the conversation he had had, according to his statement, with Napoleon, in May, 1816, on the building of a house—the whole story is an invention. It was a piece of unexampled effrontery, having for its object to obtain a pretext for saying, that this false conversation, which formed one of the topics of Lord Bathurst's speech, had been communicated to Count Bertrand.

Mr. Ellis was presented to Napoleon in July, 1817. He neither saw his bedchamber nor his inner apartments. During the conversation there was no question of any subject in contention respecting St. Helena. Count Montholon did not converse with him on any thing relative to the establishment at Longwood, notwithstanding that Mr. Ellis, in his work on China, has presumed to set himself up as a judge in all these questions, as if he had made a counter-inquisition on the spot respecting the matters in dispute. He has not done honour to his character in this instance. He must have belied his own conscience to please the Ministry: but all that is said in the four or five paragraphs on this subject is fabricated, and has not come from his pen.

If during the 24 months that Sir Hudson Lowe has been here, the Emperor has not gone out, the reason is, that he could not, without exposing himself to be the victim of the criminal views meditated by that officer. If insulted by the sentinels, that would have provoked scenes which might have rejoiced the London libellers if the result had been tragical. Sir H. Lowe had no right to make restrictions, nor to change what existed before his arrival. As the character of this officer is well known, if he have the right to make restrictions, which the Bill only grants to the English Government, it is evident that he will ever

take a pleasure in fresh outrages, in forming new restraints, in inventing conversations, and in getting false witnesses. Napoleon must shut himself up within the walls of his residence, to protect himself from the abuse of authority exercised by this man. If the object of those who sent Napoleon to this country, the most frightful and the most insalubrious in the universe, had been doubtful, the choice of Sir Hudson Lowe, his continuance in office for 3 years, though hundreds of British officers who have been in this Island might and must have informed the Government of his odious conduct, would remove all uncertainty on that point.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been ascertained, that a present had been delivered to an inhabitant of this Island, in the name or on the part of one of the foreign persons under detention at Longwood; which present was soon afterwards returned, in consequence of the person to whom it had been delivered becoming sensible that his acceptance of it, unless with the Governor's knowledge and authority, would have been a breach of the Proclamations in force. The Governor, however, deems it expedient, in enforcement of the above said Proclamations (with reference also to the general injunction contained in the warrant, dated 16th April, 1816), to give public notice, and public notice is hereby given, to all officers, inhabitants, and other persons whatsoever, residing on, or resorting to this Island, that they not only are interdicted (as by the Proclamation of Oct. 17, 1815) from holding any correspondence or communication with the foreign persons under detention on it, except only such as may be regularly authorized by him, and (as further, by public notice of the 11th of May, and Proclamation of the 28th of June, 1816), from receiving, delivering, or rendering themselves the channel for the conveyance of any communication whatsoever, from or to the said persons, without his express authorization; but where any unauthorized communication shall have been, or may be conveyed, or attempted to be conveyed, it behoves all those who are acquainted with it, to give the Governor immediate information of the same (or the nearest civil or military authority, should the case so require), in order that the necessary steps may be taken thereupon, under pain of being considered otherwise as privy to the same, and held answerable accordingly.

Given at the Castle, James's-town, this 16th day of May, 1818.
Hudson Lowe, Lieut.-General,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The *Morning Chronicle* publishes the following letter, without vouching for its authenticity:—

TO THE EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA, &c.

MADAME,—If your Majesty will deign to recollect the conversation I had with you in 1814 at Grosbois, when seeing you there, unhappily for the last time, I related to you all that the Emperor had experienced at Fontainebleau, I venture to hope that you will pardon me the melancholy duty which at this moment I fulfil, in making known to you that the Emperor Napoleon is dying in the most dreadful torments, and in the most prolonged agony.—Yes, Madame, he to whom, by both divine and human laws, you are united by the most sacred ties—he whom you have seen receive the homage of almost all the Sovereigns of Europe—he, over the fate of whom I have seen you shed so many tears when he quitted you, perishes by the most cruel death, a captive on a rock in the midst of the ocean, 2000 leagues from the objects of his dearest affections, alone, without friends, without relations, without intelligence of his wife or of his son, without any consolation.

On and since my departure from this fatal rock, I had hoped to be enabled to see you, in order to give you the recital of his sufferings, being very certain of every thing that your generous soul is capable of; my hopes have been deceived. I have learnt that no one can recall to you the Emperor—can point to you his situation—can tell you the truth—can approach you—in a word, that you are in the midst of your Court as if in a prison. The Emperor was aware of this in his moments of anguish, when, to give him some consolation we spoke to him of you, often has he replied to us, “Be fully convinced, that if the Empress makes no great effort to alleviate my sufferings, it is because she is surrounded by spies, who prevent her from knowing any thing of what I suffer, for Maria Louisa is virtue itself.”

Deprived, then, of the happiness of an interview with you, I have since my arrival here been seeking the means of communicating to you this intelligence: it is only now that a sure oppor-

tunity has offered, and I hasten to profit by it to write to you this letter, full of hope and of confidence in the generosity of your character, and the goodness of your heart.

The tortures of the Emperor may still last for a long period; it is time to save him; the present moment proves very favourable; the Sovereigns are assembling in Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle; the passions appear tranquillized; Napoleon is far from being an object of apprehension; he is so unfortunate, that great minds can, with respect to him, only interest themselves in his fate. Under such circumstances, will your Majesty condescend to reflect upon the effect which may be produced by an important step upon your part; such, for example, as going to the Congress to solicit a termination of the torments of the Emperor—to supplicate your august father to unite his efforts with yours, in order that the custody of Napoleon may be confided to him, if policy does not yet permit him to be restored to liberty.

Were even such a proceeding not entirely to succeed, the lot of the Emperor might be still considerably ameliorated? What consolation would he not experience in seeing you act thus; and you, Madame, what would be your happiness? How many praises, how many benedictions would you acquire by conduct such as this, which is prescribed to you by religion, by your honour, and your duty; conduct that your greatest enemies can alone counsel you not to adopt. It would be said, the Sovereigns of Europe, after having conquered the Great Napoleon, abandoned him to his most cruel enemies, those who would make him die of the most prolonged and most barbarous torments; the duration of his agony reduced him to request more speedy executions; he appeared to be forgotten and without help, but Maria Louisa was true to him, and his life has been preserved.

Ah, Madame! in the name of what you hold dearest in the world, of your reputation, of your duty, of your future happiness, do every thing to save the Emperor; the shade of Maria Theresa commands you to do it.

Pardon me, Madame, pardon me for daring to speak to you thus; I have expressed without reserve the sentiments with which I am penetrated in your favour; I wish to see you the first of all women.

Your Majesty may condescend to recollect, that on the journey to Amsterdam, when I remained behind ill, I should have perished for want of care had not your Majesty, informed of the circumstance, sent to me your own Physician, with orders to bestow on me all the resources of his art; you saved my life. Madame, the recollection will never be effaced from my heart, and I think I cannot better testify my gratitude than by having the courage to write to you this letter.

Condescend to permit me, Madame, to lay at the feet of your Majesty the homage of the profound respect with which I am, Madame, your Majesty's very humble and very obedient servant,
(Signed) The General GOURGAUD.

London, Aug. 25, 1818.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 12.—A Courier arrived last night from Aix-la-Chapelle, has brought to the King the news, that on the 9th of this month the Duke of Richelieu, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, signed, with the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, a Convention, by which the Army of Occupation will have quitted the French territory by the 30th November. The sum which remains to be paid by France, conformably to the 4th Article of the Treaty of the 20th November, 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions, of which sum 100 millions will be acquitted in Inscriptions on *de Rente* (5 per cent. stock) at the price of the 5th inst.—*Moniteur*.

GERMANY.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, OCT. 10.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and our King, will leave this city on the 16th, to review their troops forming part of the Army of Occupation, and will then go for a very short time to Paris. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will not quit Aix-la-Chapelle.—Thus the principal negotiation, relative to the departure of the Army of Occupation, is terminated. There are other important matters reserved for the decision

of the Congress. The conferences continue daily alternately at Prince Hardenberg's and Prince Metternich's. The result is each time laid before the Allied Sovereigns.—It is confirmed that the Army of Occupation will soon pass the frontiers of France. Russia and England especially insisted on the departure of the Army of Occupation.

EAST INDIES.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Monday, containing two additional dispatches from India; not indeed of any great interest, but serving to fill up the narrative of the late military events in that quarter. One of the dispatches is from General Munro, the other from General Marshall. The former is dated on the 11th of May, from the Camp before Singapore, and announces the carrying the outworks of that place, and the complete defeat and dispersion of Bajee Row's remaining infantry, about five thousand in number, together with six or seven hundred horse. These forces were commanded by a Chief named Gunput Row, who was wounded in the action. Another Chief, named Victul Punt Pattiah, was killed, as were several of less note. General Marshall's dispatch contains the Field Army Orders of the 6th of March, congratulating the troops on the successful termination of their services against the fortress and town of Hattrass, which event led to the surrender of Moorsaun and eleven other forts.—No intelligence is communicated by these advices, as to what had become of the late Peishwa.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. Felton, Laurence-Pountney-lane, hop and seed-merchant, from Oct. 17 to Nov. 7.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Day, Crooked-lane, oil-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad-street.
W. Haddan, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, tea-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad-street.
W. Whitby, Clement's-lane, drug-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad-street.
S. Levy, Mansel-street, Goodman's fields, tailor. Attornies, Messrs. Amesley and Son, Cateaton-street.
J. Graves, Borough, hop-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Lee and Townshend, Southwark.
J. Sheppard, Gainsborough, and R. Sheppard, Boston, corn-factors. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Austen, Gray's-inn.
J. Ventress and R. Emmerson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheese-mongers. Attornies, Messrs. Fisher and Sadiow, Holborn.
W. Slack, Liverpool, woolstapler. Attornies, Messrs. Stocker, Dawson, and Herringham, New Boswell-court.
W. Whittenbury, Manchester, cotton-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
T. Jones, Birmingham, cordwainer. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street, Cheap-side.
J. Barnes, Cinderford, Gloucestershire, coal-merchant. Attorney, Mr. King, Sergeant's-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. Rhodes, East Smithfield, baker, from Oct. 20, to Oct. 31.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Gompertz, Tokenhouse-yard, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Bishop and Barker, Tokenhouse-yard.
William Crowther, Banner-street, St. Luke, watch manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Hudson, Winkworth-place, City-road.
F. Baker, Upper Thames-street, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Chapman, Stevens, and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apospie.
C. Prector, Hints, Staffordshire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Hall, Great St. James's-street, Bedford-row.
G. Lock, Pilton, Wiltshire, grazier. Attorney, Mr. Platt, New Boswell-court.
J. Bateson, Ambley-hall, Yorkshire, merchant. Attorney, M. Wilson, Greville-street, Hutton-garden.

R. Rees, Chatham, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser, Son, and A. Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
I. Schwabacher, Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, toy-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Maugham, Great St. Helen's.

The Continuation of the Remonstrance addressed to FERDINAND VII. by Don ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA, next week.

A. F. R. next week.

We like the feeling which we believe really dictated T. L.'s Ode to NAPOLEON; but perhaps he will think, on reflection, that the example he is affording the world of his fatal mistake, in quitting liberty for sovereignty and a good ambition for a bad one, is already severe and striking enough. It is not the time for men, as well as jackasses to kick the old lion.

We can hardly think our friend A.'s subject worth the trouble he has taken with it.

FINE ARTS,—with several Communications,—next week.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 75¹¹/₁₆ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 76¹¹/₁₆

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

EVACUATION OF FRANCE.—CONGRESS AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

A *Moniteur* arrived in the middle of the week with the official notification of the Convention mentioned in our last.

The *Journal de Paris* observes, that the sum would have been 140,000,000 francs for each of the last two years, but the Allies consented to give up 15,000,000, leaving it as stated. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, it is said, wrote to review their troops on the 19th or 20th instant (to-morrow or next day), upon which they would march to their respective destinations. According to another account, the review of the Russian and English troops, together with some small contingents, was to take place yesterday near Valenciennes. It is stated in one of the papers, that six regiments of English infantry are destined for India.—For India! of course their destiny will be to help the perplexed gentlemen in Ceylon and other places, and finally put down the native princes, who had got a notion into their heads that legitimacy is the same thing in the East as the West. The abominable, inconvenient fellows!

The Ministerial papers now refer triumphantly to the evacuation of France, and ask whether it is not a convincing proof that the Allies regard Louis's government as a stable one. They may; but in the first place, it does not follow that what they conclude must be certain. The united Gothic and Dandy Promise-Breakers are not the profoundest of men. The chance-conquerors, whom BONAPARTE used to baffle and beat so, and whom "the strong-armed English spirits" saved from the consequences of their own promise-breaking and vicious arrangements, may be mistaken.

In the next place, Louis's government may be stronger than it was, because his family have been too weak and too much disliked to be suffered to ruin it by their own arbitrary wills. If they can manage to play any tricks, their danger is now greater than ever. It is not the Bonapartists alone that are to be feared by them in case of additional discontent, as the hireling papers insinuate. There is a considerable party in France, who

guard freedom both against BONAPARTE and the BOURBONS; and these are the men whom the Allies really dread, because though they may be inferior in point of numbers to the Bonapartists, they are identified with the best and most essential spirit of the French Revolution, and might lead the Bonapartists themselves and their military strength into the best revolutionary channel. It is these men who are to be conciliated; and we shall most probably see some popular acts of Government just now. BONAPARTE thought the same, when he returned from Elba, and threw himself into their arms accordingly, with great promises of better behaviour. The Allies and their servants laugh at these promises, and say he never meant to keep them:—and unquestionably, it must be allowed, that on *this* point, if on no other, they have some reason to think themselves good judges. But whether BONAPARTE meant to keep his promises or not, it would have been to the interest both of his fortunes and greatness of fame to do so; and he could afford to acknowledge himself in the wrong, for he is a man of genius.

In the third place, the withdrawal of the Allied troops was extremely desirable for Louis on this account,—that their continuance was a great drawback on any popularity he might endeavour to acquire. It was a great expense and a great provocation; though, by the way, we cannot see why the French should have been so mortified at the sight of four allied armies with their contingents keeping them down. Had we been a Frenchman, we should certainly have said to ourselves when we walked abroad, "There are four of those men necessary to keep me down:—two or even three, I find, cannot do it;—there must be four to every Frenchman."

Fourthly and lastly, and perhaps we should add, above all, the Allies wish to get their troops out of France the very first moment they can persuade themselves it is at all safe, for this alarming reason;—viz. that the troops themselves have begun to be "infected" with liberal sentiments, and to find out that Northern Princes have no more right to be self-sufficient, and arbitrary, and promise-breaking, than Southern. The King of Prussia has had some specimens of this spirit in the conduct of the students and others who have served in the army; and playing the absentee and being surrounded with his army are always ticklish points with a Russian Emperor.

We regard then the evacuation of France by the Allied Armies as a proceeding necessary for all parties; and as to Louis's family, if they can be kept in the back-ground, they may be endured; if not, or if the Allies themselves be not very cautious of going to war with each other, a few patriots round a table of green cloth will settle the matter at a moment's notice, and it will be a moot point whether a government entirely of their own is established, or whether young NAPOLEON does not come back under the added influence of Austria. It would be curious to see the English Ministers put to the perplexing alternative of either letting NAPOLEON out of his prison as the only means of raising a counter-confusion, or still keeping him there, out of a still greater dread, and so helping to secure his dynasty.

Meanwhile the Assembly at Aix-la-Chapelle does not seem to be very sprightly or cordial. The Emperor of Russia, whose patronage, movements, sayings, and ap-

pearances, are watched with an interest painful to think of by those who would see their fellow-creatures governed as they ought to be, by themselves, is said to have been very gracious and hand-squeezing to the King of SAXONY, the most respectable Sovereign on the Continent, and the head of the most respectable and liberal princely family. The next news that we hear, is, that his Russian "patron" takes arm-in-arm walks with his plunderer the King of PRUSSIA. His Russian Majesty is also said to be wonderfully particular in wearing but one order at a time,—this order too, in general, being the Swedish order of the Sword. This, at first sight, looks well for BERNADOTTE; but then was not the order given him by GUSTAVUS? or was it not given him by *both*? Here is a crust for the Quid-Nuncs!—His Imperial Majesty has been honoured with a visit by our illustrious countryman CLARKSON, the first and most indefatigable mover of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. He was very gracious of course, and we dare say is inclined to do any thing that will not interfere with "legitimacy," or hinder princes from being the sole practical dictators of whatever good or harm they please. Mr. OWEN, another excellent person, presents his memorials with less success. They go to too alarming an extent of charity and amelioration. The Kings and other personages, with the exception of the Emperor of AUSTRIA, (who evidently keeps aloof, and is the most popular and hurried man when he appears) have balls and other parties, more solemn than sprightly. They seem to move round my Lady CASTLE-REAGH as the Moon of this legitimate midnight; and her husband's loving and half-starving countrymen will be delighted to hear that her Ladyship's head-dress is the admiration of all the rich and great beholders for its sparkling wealth, having been covered on one occasion with diamonds to the value of four millions of francs. The diamonds were surmounted with three white feathers, "which seemed intended," says the astonished reporter, "to reach the very clouds." This, we conceive, is in high compliment to her husband's taste, which is at once so lofty and so light. The ladies of NAPOLEON's court had a low trick of resembling the Greeks.—The dances, it seems, in most request at Aix-la-Chapelle, are Polonaises, a kind of stately stepping,—which is judicious. There is a talk already of dissensions among the High Contracting Parties; and no doubt there is a good deal of jealousy and heart-burning among so many conflicting and wrong interests. A dispute between Baden and Bavaria about the succession to the former's throne is said to have openly enlisted some of the Sovereigns on different sides. But be this as it may, they will all endeavour to keep as long as possible just now out of a war, for the common sake of "legitimacy;" though we are far from thinking that they can do so for any great length of time. The wish to keep down liberty alone will by and by force them into wars,—to say nothing of their own follies and bad passions.

It is said that the Russian Emperor has represented to Congress the impropriety of keeping in his present excessive and unhealthy imprisonment a man who has been acknowledged by all the Sovereigns but one, and is allied to others. He might add, a man who had let them keep their thrones over and over again, and among his inferior qualities possessed great ones. But this would not be "legitimate" reasoning. Nothing is yet whispered of the result of this representation, but it is said to occupy considerable attention. The thing is a great dilemma to the Parvanimous.

"Persons worthy of credit confidently state, that the Emperor ALEXANDER has caused a Note to be given in, in which he requires of his august Allies, that NAPOLEON might be conducted from the island of St. Helena to a more healthy place. His Majesty, it is said, insists upon the moral necessity of acting with more consideration towards a man whom Sovereigns have treated with upon a footing of equality, and who is allied to one of them. According to these same reports, the Emperor of RUSSIA adds, that his humanity and religious principles actuate him to consider it a duty to require, that NAPOLEON should no longer remain in an island where he must infallibly perish. The result of this demand, which appears to be supported by the Emperor of AUSTRIA, is not yet known."—*Private Letter in the Courier.*

One branch of the projected discoveries in the Arctic Regions, has failed for the present: we say, for the present, because we understand the attempt will be renewed next year, under circumstances more likely to be successful, as arising from observations made during the recent navigation of those seas. It is in the endeavour to reach the Pole, that we have been defeated; the last accounts from the North West discovery ships being in the highest degree satisfactory.—On Thursday, Mr. FISHER, an officer belonging to the *Dorothea*, Capt. BUCHAN, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches, announcing the return of that ship and the *Trent* sloop. It appears that the highest latitude they attained was about 80. 30., in 12. east longitude. They attempted to proceed to the westward, but found the same obstructions, from an impenetrable barrier of ice, as impeded the progress of Captain PHIPPS in 1773. We are sorry to learn that one of the ships has sustained considerable damage, having been caught between two floating ice-bergs, the collision of which was so great, that she was lifted completely out of the water. Her irons were all forced, and her ribs broken; and we understand it has been with great difficulty she has been able to make port.—*Courier—Saturday.*

The Casts sent to Mr. HAYDON from Russia by his Excellency M. OLENIN, have arrived safely in the Thames.

Account of the Conference between the Emperor of RUSSIA and General MAISON, at Aix-la-Chapelle:—

The EMPEROR.—Well, General, the evacuation of France is decided, and your country restored to her independence. I love to persuade myself that after having shown such fortitude in her reverses, she will not conduct herself worse under more fortunate circumstances.

General MAISON.—Your Majesty's hopes will not, I am sure, be disappointed.

The EMPEROR.—I wish to see France for two years to come, in order to ascertain how she demeaned herself in the new order of things about to be established. Some persons pretend that the majority of the French desire to return to the regime which existed before the Revolution. What do you think?

The GENERAL.—Some persons who have been soured by misfortune, and some others who may be seduced by ambitious ideas, may have tried to extol that system, but the majority are very far from being of that opinion—quite the contrary.

The EMPEROR.—I believe it. As to myself, I am a friend to liberal ideas. I feel that nations must be delivered from arbitrary power. I have already done it in my kingdom of Poland; I shall extend the benefit to my other States. In France, what is done is irrevocable, and if it were necessary, new guarantees must be found against the return of the past. It is particularly necessary to prevent all attempts against national property. However, I have full confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the King of France. I am equally persuaded, that if the Prince, his brother, shall one day ascend the throne, he would follow the same march, and maintain the constitutional institutions. This is also the opinion of the Duke of Wellington. I repeat it, that I wish France to be great and strong—this is necessary to the well-understood interests of all powers. I give you my word of honour, General, that I have no other sentiments, and you may believe me, for I am an honest man.—*(From a Letter from Aix-la-Chapelle.)—Courier.*

The letter on SUICIDE, in this day's Paper, was originally intended for insertion in the *Morning Chronicle*, and addressed to the Editor of that Paper; but from some excess, perhaps, of caution, he politely declined it. We need not point out to our Readers what is very evident,—that it is the production of no ordinary hand. Neither shall we controvert any of its reasoning, which has a much wiser humanity in it than the cheap and ready-made argument in favour of "making examples" which is generally more unfeeling in sentiment than charitable in provision. We shall merely mention two points which we conceive the writer to have lost sight of. One is, the physical morbidity which is very often the impatient excitement to suicide, and which medical advice, or even a good stout fit of exercise, might correct or render patient; and the other, that although suicide is never committed "in sport," it is not unfrequently committed in sullenness, and that too for ordinary reasons. Young persons have been known to kill themselves, in order to bring anguish and remorse on a survivor, probably for a momentary quarrel. Yet here too, let us never forget, that young persons also have been driven to suicide by foolish and tyrannical treatment.

It is said in a German paper, that Mr. Baring has cleared by his different French loans upwards of 1,800,000*l.* sterling.

The French say, that the diamonds in which Lady CASTLERAGH has appeared at Aix-la-Chapelle are worth four French millions—167,000*l.*

The son of a most respectable Citizen of London on Friday put an end to his existence, by cutting his throat. The cause his friends have not the most remote idea of.

A clergyman in the county of Essex has lately resigned two valuable livings into the hands of the diocesan, the Bishop of London; alleging, that he could not conscientiously hold them any longer, dissenting from many articles contained in the Liturgy of the Church of England. The Bishop, knowing how much the circumstances of the clergyman would be reduced by the loss of his livings, in the handsomest and most friendly manner, before he would accept the resignations, endeavoured to remove his scruples, and to prevail upon him to retain his livings, but without effect.—*Sun.*

On Sunday week, a young couple attended at the Parish Church of Leeds, for the purpose of being married. The ceremony had already commenced, when the intended bridegroom after apparently deliberating for a moment or two, exclaimed, "I will not ha' thee after all;" and immediately left the church. The situation of the fair one, thus deserted, may readily be conceived.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

STATE OF THE QUEEN.

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday:—

"New Palace, Oct. 17.

"The QUEEN continued in a state of ease throughout yesterday, but her MAJESTY has passed a less comfortable night. The symptoms of her MAJESTY's disorder remain the same as for some time past."

The residence of the Princess of WALES in Italy is on the sea-shore, near Pesaro, and between 30 and 40 miles from Ancona. Her Royal Highness having no English and very few foreign visitors, has patronised the building of a new theatre at Pesaro, at which she passes her evenings as often as it can be kept open; but the population of the place is so small, that the audiences do not support the performers, few as they are, and the company could not exist without the Princess's subscription. The theatre is supposed to have been built chiefly at her expense: she has a stage box there, to which she is attended, with some form, by her suite, including young AUSTIN, who is treated by the inhabitants of Pesaro with a degree of ceremony astonishing to an Englishman. The Princess has not yet

found a purchaser for her seat at Como. Baron BERGAMO, who is steward of the Household, drives a curricule and pair in the English style, attended by a groom.—*Daily paper.*

THE REVENUE.

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th of October, 1817 and 1818, showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	YEARS ENDED 10TH OCT.			
	1817.	1818.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	£8,932,592	£10,548,183	£1,615,591	
Excise.....	18,828,821	22,156,082	2,327,261	
Stamps.....	6,232,213	6,427,270	195,057	
Post-Office.....	1,319,000	1,339,000		£10,000
Assessed Taxes....	6,001,996	6,173,833	171,837	
Land Taxes.....	1,197,848	1,154,920		42,928
Miscellaneous.....	297,655	490,020	192,365	
	43,840,125	48,289,303	4,502,111	52,928
				Deduct decrease 52,928

Deduct decrease 52,928

Increase upon the Year 4,449,183

	QUARTERS ENDED 10TH OCT.			
	1817.	1818.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	£3,121,950	£3,669,754	£547,804	
Excise.....	4,889,836	5,866,804	976,968	
Stamps.....	1,688,663	1,672,165		16,493
Post-Office.....	354,000	360,000	6,000	
Assessed Taxes....	782,602	787,426	4,824	
Land Taxes.....	190,502	181,801		8,701
Miscellaneous.....	76,799	49,150		27,649
	11,104,352	12,587,100	1,535,596	52,843

Deduct decrease 52,843

Increase upon the Quarter 1,482,748

An increase of revenue, without any addition to taxation, is certainly a prospective benefit; because, in that case, the old revenue may be raised while taxes are remitted. We think, now that the facts are come forth, Government will rather regret that its agents have so blazoned during the year the supposed increase, that the real one will hardly be thought commensurate with the expectation raised. Four millions and a half added to the income is an item on the right side of the account; but when one thinks of the existing expenditure, and the positive inferiority of the revenue to that expenditure,—under these points of view, it is but a small item.—*Times.*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 310.

DRURY-LANE.

MR. YARNOLD from the Bath theatre made his first appearance here on Wednesday in the musical afterpiece of *My Spouse and I*. The reader will have a sufficient acquaintance with this piece, if he bethinks himself of his old friends a bad guardian, a good farmer and his wife, a rustic lover and his mistress, a young lady escaping in disguise, a sailor, and a rightful heir. The sentiments however are good and cordial, and sometimes not ungracefully or unhumourously expressed; and with the help of some good acting from OXBERRY, HARLEY, Mrs. HARLOWE, and some of her usual kind-voiced singing from Mrs. BLAND, who still "pipes away as if she should never grow old," is altogether not unentertaining. Mr. SMITH's performance of a sailor is almost too good, in one respect, to be good enough:—it is so exactly a sailor, neither more nor less, that like wax-work, it looks at once too real and easy to be a work of genius. It has not sufficient

relish of itself, nor variety and artifice of colouring, nor, in short, that kind of skill which contrives to unite imagination with nature. Mr. SMITH looks like a real sailor just pitched out of a seventy-four. He treads as if he were on an undulating deck, and hangs his curled hands as though the habitual ropes had just left them:—he has a good base voice, which he does not manage in a higher style than might be expected of a favourite roarer of *Lovely Nan*:—his face is dark and thick, and looks as if it would bear a thump from the thickest rope in the Vengeance:—he has a strong relish of a pigtail and trowsers, and presents altogether that appearance of laxity lying ready for tightness, which is so peculiar to the treaders of decks. All this would be excellent, if it were a little more imaginative and humorous; but as it is, it does not go beyond correctness, and is nothing more than a common sailor would be, if he could take the stage for a deck. It is very good however as far as it does go; and Mr. SMITH is naturally a great favourite with the galleries. One almost expects a press-gang to lie in wait for him as he goes off.

The new performer is of a middling class, but may become useful, and perhaps agreeable. His best symptom is, that he seems to enjoy the passages that afford occasion for a little stage-play;—his worst symptom,—that when he sings he forgets his character, especially during a song in parts, when he puts on something of that didactic and solemn appearance which singers in rooms are so apt to give into. He appears young. His person is slender, his features petty but not disagreeable; and above all, his voice seems good, and capable of taste if not of much power.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The *Barber of Seville*, a piece taken from one of the sprightly productions of BEAUMARCHAIS, has been revived here for the purpose of uniting with it some of the music of PAESTELLO and ROSSINI, and introducing Mrs. DICKONS again to the stage after her absence on the continent. The music is well adapted by Mr. BISHOP, and affords some of the best specimens of those two composers, one of whom is full of sentiment, and the other of animal spirits. Mrs. DICKONS also, who was a good singer before, is much improved in her tones and powers, though the upper part of her voice is still somewhat harsh and reedy. She also acts remarkably well for a singer, and is undoubtedly a great acquisition to the stage. But altogether the piece does not seem to make any great impression, at least it did not on the night we heard it; though the evident effect of the German and Italian compositions, with which the Opera has lately improved our national taste for music, will doubtless be somewhat further assisted by it; and its bringing out is creditable to the Managers. The truth is, that with the exception of Mrs. DICKONS, the singers do not very well feel what they are about; and there is one extremely awkward and ridiculous circumstance in the adaptation of the performance, which is this,—that in default of the lover's (Mr. JONES) being able to sing, his valet (Mr. PYNE) is obliged to sing for him. That exquisite air, for instance, to which *For tenderness formed* was set, and which is so full of a graceful and affectionate earnestness, is sung by the valet; and in addition to this inconsistency, Mr. PYNE himself, though not a bad, is not a refined singer. Mr. LISTON too, who has no voice at all, is obliged to take his part in the singing; and even Mrs. DICKONS, with all her sweetness and facility, has not got rid of the old error of overloading an air with ornaments. The verse of the air just mentioned, which she sung in answer to Mr. PYNE's, was tricked and flounced over, till the whole melody disappeared; and we really prefer, at any time, the heart and sentiment of PAESTELLO to the vocal millinery of the greatest singers in Europe.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 12.—MR. SERGEANT COPLEY.

"The worth of all men by their end esteem,
And then due praise a due reproof them yield."

Spenser's F. Q. B. II. C. 2.

MANY persons express astonishment, that of all the practising Lawyers that ever obtained seats in the House of Commons, so very few have succeeded as parliamentary orators. It is here to be understood, that by a parliamentary orator is not meant a mere debater, who catches at points and quibbles about words—who instead of meeting any great question of public policy upon enlarged and fair grounds, confines himself to haggling at particular expressions, and dwelling upon insignificant and unfluencing trifles*. For such a task no man is often fitter than a Barrister who has attained a plausible volubility; but a parliamentary orator is a being of quite a different order—whose talents and attainments are of a totally different class, and are applied to a totally different purpose. The truth however is, that the English Bar can never be the school of genuine eloquence: a young man, when he puts on his paraphernalia, however wide may be the sphere of his knowledge and however enlarged his views, must be content to narrow his mind and his matter to a small circle: when he obtains business (if that ever should happen) it will be impossible for him to employ and give effect to general principles. Such an opportunity scarcely occurs in a century, or if it do occur, he will probably not be allowed to avail himself of it: the facts of the particular case, and the little technical points arising out of them, are all he can look at: he cannot travel beyond his tether, or out of the four corners of his record, and must go over the same ground again and again, without the hope of finding any thing new. At length it becomes habitual; the action of his faculties is limited to so small a compass, that they are at last incapable of wide and general operation; as a man who all his life has been engaged in casting the shuttle, is ultimately rendered incapable of hurling the bar: the strength originally given him is paralyzed, or rather his elastic muscles are stiffened and contracted. To a certain extent, this is no less true of those Lawyers who do not practise themselves, but are frequent, not to say constant, attendants upon our Courts: they listen to others, and acquire the same modes of thinking, from an unconscious though active principle of imitation. The wonder therefore is not, that Barristers do not succeed, but that they ever have succeeded.

Besides the impediment just mentioned, there is another equally operative, if not equally important: Counsel, when conducting a cause at *Nisi Prius* (for before a Jury a man's real merits are best estimated) think it necessary to keep their eyes open to all sides; not to attend solely to what they find in their own brief and to what their own witnesses will prove, but as far as possible to anticipate what is to be offered and established by their antagonists: the less it is necessary to do so the better, because it is always considered a proof of weakness, if not in the Counsel, in the case; and an excessive caution in this respect, (as I had reason to observe last week when noticing Mr. GURNEY) often occasions defeat; for I am persuaded that not a few verdicts have been lost by causeless apprehensions that they might be endangered. But if it be necessary in our Courts, it is surely very seldom required in our

* Exactly such a man, for instance, was the late Mr. PERCEVAL, who sometimes thus gained a petty and temporary triumph over his antagonists on the Opposition side of the House—even over WHITEHEAD,—

"Whose mighty heart disdained to stoop so low,"
as such a push-pin kind of controversy.

Legislature: the purpose in the one case is to convince a Jury often by taking advantage of their weaknesses and their prejudices, or in plainer terms, by imposing as much as possible upon their understandings; but is or can this be the purpose of a Senator, who is addressing himself not to any particular set of men, but to the whole country; who is not confining his views to petty facts and points concerning the interests of two contending tradesmen, but applying his intellect and his learning to the discussion of a great national question, and to the application of principles affecting perhaps not merely one state or community, but the whole civilized world? This is the proper field for genuine eloquence—this its proper school: here may be displayed and employed all the power and majesty of language—all the comprehensiveness and vigour of thought—all the fruits independent of the bare facts of learning; all that wisdom which is the joint produce of reflection, reading, and experience. Here it is, that the anticipation of objections for the mere purpose of replying to them is not only useless, but injurious, excepting in some few especial cases: here it is, that all the arguments to enforce and illustrate ought to be concentrated: the opponents ought to be left to discover their own objections and to support their own arguments: the tide should only set one way: in great rivers, shoals and quicksands are produced by the eflux and reflux of the waters,—by their return and stoppage,—and in great speeches the weaknesses and errors are occasioned by the checks and lets given by the orator himself to the unresisted progress of his eloquence.

One great fault therefore of Lawyers, when they obtain seats in Parliament and start as politicians, is, that instead of pressing forward what makes for their own side of the question—by urging point after point, and driving wedge after wedge with increased force (like the seven progressively sturdy anvil-men in the 4th Book of the *Fairy Queen*:) instead of adding new strength and acquiring a fresh impetus at every step, they pause, and turn out of their direct course, to answer something which they fancy might be urged against them. This error not unfrequently arises from a sort of apprehension, that if those topics were not adverted to, it would be said that they wanted sagacity or shrewdness to discover the arguments on the other side; from an affectation of quickness of perception and a pretence to foresight, when no man but a fool could suppose, after an orator has made an able address in favour of one position, that he was totally ignorant of the points from which it could be assailed. Of course this rule is general and liable to exceptions, particularly with practised speakers in Parliament: to refute by anticipation is sometimes important, but to a young man, and especially to a young Lawyer, who wishes to attain the character of an orator in the House of Commons, nothing can be more detrimental. It is generally quite enough, for any individual, however powerful his intellect and however extensive his resources, to manage one side of a question; to apply his whole force and energy to that only: his speech will then be much more effective and convincing; as the massive swords formerly employed by our ancestors, requiring the strength of both arms to wield them, were much more destructive than the paltry bodkins with which some of their adversaries furnished either hand, and attempted, first on one side and then on the other, to prick some paltry hole in a part where the armour was least vulnerable.

Mr. Sergeant Copley came into Parliament late in the last Session, after the principal questions regarding the Habeas Corpus Act and other important matters had, I believe, been decided; but I well recollect one speech made by him upon the Alien Bill, and, if I am not misinformed, he previously offered a few observations upon a matter almost exclusively legal. Of the first the news-

papers gave but a very imperfect account, and of the last they said nothing at all; but I was fortunately present when the debate upon the Alien Bill took place, so that, making due allowances for a maiden speech, I could form some estimate of the sort of style of address Mr. Sergeant Copley would adopt, or more properly speaking, pursue; for he carried into the House of Commons precisely the manner almost peculiar to our Courts of Justice.

It is well known that he was educated, commenced his career, and ran a considerable part of his course, as a Whig, and that like many of those who differ from their antagonists chiefly in being *out* instead of *in*, he has thought fit of late, in consideration, as is said, of certain invitations and promises, to change his party if not his politics. I refer to this circumstance not as anything extraordinary, nor to draw down upon him the further enmity of those with whom he formerly professed to think and certainly acted; but merely for the purpose of remarking, that the plan he has pursued in this respect is such as might be expected from his well-known prudence and sagacity. Every ambitionist, whose sole object is private and political advancement, without regard to the means, must know that the surest mode is to begin in opposition to those whom he intends to join as soon as a fair opportunity is afforded: if a pamphleteer wishes for a bribe, he must be next to an idiot if he write in support of the Ministry from whom he hopes to receive it: he ought to attack them with all his weapons, and he will soon attract their attention: as a friend, he would be insignificant and unnoticed, like the gnat in the spurious poem attributed to VIRGIL; but even a gnat, as an enemy, is formidable, and means must be taken to get rid of him. So with young Lawyers; if they start on the ministerial side in politics, they are passed over and neglected; though they seize every occasion to extol and eulogize, their pains will be thrown away; but let them begin life as opponents to the men in power, and in case of a change of Ministry they stand fair for rewards, and in case of no change they are marked men to be tempted with the first offer that is likely to be successful.

Whatever contempt I may feel for the conduct of Mr. Sergeant Copley as a politician, it is impossible for me to feel anything like contempt for his talents as an Advocate: they certainly are of the first rank, and well entitle him even to a larger share of business than he at present enjoys. I well recollect, before he was made a Sergeant, feeling a conviction that he could command success, and would ere many years had elapsed be at the head of his profession: my principal doubt was which would take the lead, the present SOLICITOR-GENERAL or Mr. Copley, although they are men whose minds are of a different structure, and therefore in some respects not to be compared together: the attainments of the former are, I apprehend, much more deep-laid and solid; and Sir R. Gifford has besides a more logical and argumentative head; but in legal learning, Mr. Sergeant Copley is not thought by any means deficient, and his opinion is always listened to with deference by the Bench: but he is a man of labour, and his knowledge does not appear to be very applicable on a sudden: he requires more time for research and arrangement when he is entrusted with an argument; and although it may be very learned, and the points generally well disposed, it has not that perfect symmetry and proportion of all the parts, like an architectural structure, for which the exertions of Sir R. Gifford in this kind are very remarkable: the SOLICITOR-GENERAL has besides a most admirable method of putting a point, which of itself is sometimes equal to an argument, and renders the task of enforcing and illustrating almost unnecessary. Yet if Mr. Sergeant Copley's acquaintance with the more complicated and difficult branches of the law be not so profound and systematic, his knowledge upon other matters extremely

useful to an Advocate, is much more extensive and varied. I hardly know a man at the Bar who avails himself so often of the advantage afforded by a regular education, and by reading, not confined to the mere dry pursuit in which he is engaged: he is much more than a Lawyer, which I believe Sir R. GIFFORD is not: he is apparently well read, not only in the historians but in the poets of his country, at least in such as come within the reach of individuals who have not made the *belles lettres* their main study. On this account, at *Nisi Prius* he shines with peculiar brightness in contrast with the prosings of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, or the arrogant ignorance of Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN.—OWEN FELTHAM, in his *Resolves*, well says that "arrogance is a weed that ever grows upon a dunghill;" and Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN is one more proof of the truth of the assertion. With sufficient confidence in his own strength and powers, (which is far removed from presumptuousness, and without which no man will be successful at the Bar, and scarcely in any other situation) Mr. Sergeant COPLELEY is not without diffidence towards such as he ought to acknowledge his superiors: it would be next to impossible for any man but Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN to treat his Brother LENS with disrespect; and Mr. Sergeant COPLELEY, when I have had an opportunity of seeing them engaged on opposite sides, always shews a remarkable degree of deference and regard for Mr. Sergeant LENS and his opinions: there can scarcely be a stronger contrast than between a cause managed by Sergeants BEST and VAUGHAN and by Sergeants LENS and COPLELEY. I do not say that I have not heard Mr. Sergeant COPLELEY, when employed against other antagonists, violent and perhaps coarse in his expressions, but not until he was compelled to combat them with their own weapons, and to meet their occasional vulgarity by a retort which, besides its coarseness, frequently had severe sarcasm or keen wit to recommend and redeem it.

Notwithstanding I think highly both of the talents and attainments of the subject of the present article, as a speaker he is by no means all that could be wished: perhaps the best and the best known specimen was given by him as one of the Counsel for *Watson* on his trial for high treason; and it was in the mouths of all who heard it, that it was delivered with almost unintelligible velocity: his volubility is excessive, and indeed this is the greatest fault of his addresses: on that occasion it was said in excuse, that as his leader Mr. WETHERELL had occupied so much time, he felt it his duty to compress as far as possible, and to include a great deal of matter in small compass. To a certain extent the remark might be just, and it may be true also, as I believe it is, that he always has some persuasion of the kind upon his mind: he never appeals to a Jury without talking infinitely too fast, by which he not only loses his impressiveness, but his hearers have scarcely time to reflect for a moment upon one position, before they are hurried on to another. Be it remembered, too, that he seldom offers any thing that is frivolous or unnecessary—nothing that does not mainly conduce to the point at which he is aiming. Of course this excessive rapidity prevents the due emphasis and force that ought to be given to particular words, and on this account some would fairly enough complain of a degree of monotony in his delivery. With all this injurious rapidity, however, which it would be supposed must unavoidably interfere with precision, Mr. Sergeant COPLELEY's periods are formed not only with correctness, but with great nicety and exactness: his sentences are frequently long—too long for perspicuousness—but they are not involved in parentheses, and are always complete: each is well constructed, with a due relation and proportion in the clauses—and they are not by any means deficient in variety, which is the common error of those who are not interrogatory and colloquial speakers. On the whole, what he says is better to

be read than to be heard; and if the stenographic art could exactly follow him, very little alteration and correction would be required before his speeches were given to the printer.

It must be allowed, that Mr. Sergeant COPLELEY's manner is not the most happy: as there is a little monotony in his voice, there is a great deal of it (if I may so say) in his look; for the expression of his countenance is nearly always the same: his brow is somewhat scowling, and he has that kind of forehead which a physiognomist would say indicated great foresight and penetration; so that his eye is overshadowed: more especially as the light is usually managed in our Courts in the Metropolis, where it falls directly upon the top of the head, and gives a heavy shade to the whole countenance. His action is also wanting in variety: he makes but little use of either arm, and almost none at all of the left: the right, when employed, is commonly only swayed up and down in a sort of time-beating mode, and the principal use of it seems to be to mark when the speaker arrives at particular divisions or points of his sentence. He generally keeps his figure in quite an erect posture, which is a degree or two better than the habit some Barristers have acquired of swaying backwards and forwards like a blind singer in the street.

There is no part of the duty of an Advocate in which Mr. Sergeant COPLELEY is more dexterous than in the discussion of a point of evidence while a witness is in the box: he possesses considerable acuteness and great ingenuity, and he appears more at home upon the law of this subject than some others: they are matters rather of nicety than of research. As an instance, I would mention his struggle against the disclosure of certain official communications in a cause of *Thorpe v. the Governor of Upper Canada* *. He is also a very shrewd and close examiner of a witness, but he has not the knack of throwing him off his guard by that appearance of unconcern which Lord ERSKINE used so successfully to assume; for Mr. Sergeant COPLELEY always seems too intent upon what is about to fall from the witness to put on any kind of disguise of that sort. AMICUS CURIE.

* On this occasion, Lord CASTLEREAGH was present on the Bench, and seemed much gratified by the display of talent on the part of Mr. Sergeant COPLELEY: not long afterwards the latter came into Parliament.

[Mr. JERVIS and Mr. RAINE next week.]

ON SUICIDE.

[The following article was originally intended for insertion in the *Morning Chronicle*, and addressed to the Editor of that paper; but he politely declined it.—*Exam.*]

Sept. 18, 1818.

SIR,—There are few things that give me more pain, in the perusal of your very liberal publication, than the remarks I every now and then meet with on the subject of suicide. In your paper of the 4th ult., for example, I meet with a paragraph, the concluding sentence of which runs thus:—"If the law against this act, so wisely provided by our ancestors, were strictly and constantly carried into practice, would not the number of self-destroyers be exceedingly lessened?"

Now, whether I consider myself as a legislator, a moralist, or a lover of mankind, I am equally deterred from sympathising with the feelings of the writer of this paragraph.

Criminal law, I apprehend, so far as it is the creature of an enlightened and unprejudiced mind, has nothing to do with our conduct but negatively—to censure in us those actions by which we interfere with the rights, the possessions, or the lives of others:—If I take away the life of

my neighbour. I shall be amenable to the law; but what has the law to do with my discretion as to myself? I shall be punished if I maim my neighbour, and it would be quite as reasonable, and much more practicable, to punish me for maiming as for killing myself. In a state well constituted, and ruled by the principles of true freedom, I may remove myself from one place to another, or migrate to the other side of the globe without controul, and it is just as unfair that the laws should attempt to restrain me, if my mind prompts me to quit this scene of things altogether.

I think it is Soame Jenyns who has remarked, that there is not a syllable, either in the Old Testament or the New, that says, thou shalt not kill thyself. The silly tale of "human life being like the condition of a sentinel on duty, who commits an offence if he quits his post before he is relieved," is the invention of those who would be wise above what is written. Soberly and impartially speaking, the power over my life with which nature has endowed me, is a talent committed to my discretion. Christ says, "If thy right eye offend thee (or cause thee to offend), pluck it out; and if thy right hand, cut it off;" and the Being that made us has with equal clearness endowed us with the empire over our own life or death. The two tables of the law of Moses are commonly said to contain our duties to God and to our neighbour; and Christ has sanctioned this distribution.

I am far from intending to infer from all this, that we are in morality entitled to exercise this empire in a capricious and unreflecting manner. It is a momentous power that is intrusted to us, and we are not to exercise it without deep reflection. But I do say, that nature has gifted man with the awful discretion, at each epoch of his life, whether he shall live or die; and I affirm that law has nothing to do with his use of his natural powers, so long as he does not invade the privileges or security of his neighbours.

To make the reasoning complete, let us suppose that the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," is to be construed largely, and not strictly and in its most obvious application, and that "the Everlasting had fixed his canon against self-slaughter." This will after all amount to little. There is no sect of Christians except the Quakers that infer from the sixth commandment that we may in no case put our fellow-man to death, in self-defence, by criminal process, or in war. And there is as little plausibility in affirming the rule universally in suicide, as in my duty to my neighbour. In the one case, as in the other, the course of nature has committed to me a momentous power, in the exercise of which I "should be as holy as severe."

The writer of the paragraph that has called forth these animadversions, has in one part done excellently well. He tells a story of a poor mechanic, starving for want of work, who meditated suicide, and a benevolent Coroner who gave him employment, and by that and other means reconciled him to life. As much of that, Mr. Editor, as you please! I pity the poor wretch, in ordinary cases, who is driven to self-destruction; I deplore the state of society, which in so many instances seems to leave to its subjects no other choice, than to starve, or to perish by their own act. Oh, yes! assist by all means such as are driven to this dreadful extremity; soothe their minds; assuage the bitterness of their feelings; by all gentle and tender means bring them back to the preference of life. This is the office of the genuine philanthropist!

Let us reflect on the state of the man that is driven to suicide. Life has no longer any charms for him. He looks on every side, and every thing appears to him clothed in black. His feelings are worked up into the bitterest state of agony. One of the deepest and most powerful partialities with which nature has endowed us, is the love of existence. Neither sickness, nor old age, nor in many

cases poverty, nor infamy itself, is able to extinguish it within us. The voice of the human heart in ordinary cases, under these circumstances, still is, *Let me live! Banish me to the remotest part of the world, condemn me to unceasing hard labour, condemn me to perpetual imprisonment; but suffer me to exist!* I have heard of people running needles and sharp-pointed instruments into their flesh; I have heard of their inflicting deep gashes upon their limbs, and all for wantonness; but I never heard of any one who killed himself for sport. No; the suicide is in the most emphatical sense serious; and has suffered attacks of mental distress to which no tongue can do justice, before he proceeds to this extremity. When I approach a person who from a succession of miscarriages and sorrows, is weaned from life, and meditates suicide, I feel indeed awe-struck and afflicted; in what Sterne calls, "the venerable presence of misery." Willingly would I soothe his afflictions, and bind up the wounds of his heart; but for worlds I would not insult over and menace him, and least of all, with the wretched threat of *being buried in a cross-way, and having a stake driven through his body*. If I did, and he had any thing of the spirit of a man in him, he would smile with derision at the impotence of my denunciation and the hardness of my heart.

We say, *What right has a man to kill himself?* I beg leave to retort this question with another,—*What right have you to compel a man to live, when all the impulses of his soul call upon him to die?*

If Paul, previously to the cruel and inhuman death to which Charles the Twelfth subjected him, had put an end to his own existence, what impartial man but would have commended the deed? I hold that there is no law of morality or religion, which obliges a man to die with tortures by the hand of the executioner. I doubt greatly of the enormity of the offence, or whether it is an offence at all, when a man withdraws himself by suicide from the death, in any form, to which the laws condemn him. The moment the law takes up arms against me, I am in a state of war, and with infinite odds on the other side. If the community puts me in prison, it is their business to keep me; it is mine to get away if I can. These are the conclusions of common sense.

It is a very ordinary thing for the relatives of a human being, in contemplation of all the circumstances in which he is placed, to wish him dead. How is he to be blamed, if it happens that he concurs with them in that wish? And the man whose life is desirable neither for himself nor others, how shall he be condemned by a just tribunal, if he puts an end to it? As the venerable Algernon Sidney has said,—*"I have ever had in my mind, that when God should cast me into such a condition, as that I cannot save my life but by doing an indecent thing, he shews me the time is come wherein I should resign it."*

The thing to be particularly regretted is, that men often put an end to their existence for a temporary suffering, which if they had had patience with, they might again have become useful and happy members of society. This has repeatedly happened to persons whose suicide has been prevented, or who have been recovered from the effects of suspended animation. But I know of no remedy for this. Every man is the judge of his own sorrows, and what it is that he can endure. There is a senseless parade of wisdom in the common saying, "It will be all the same a hundred years hence;" which, if it could have the effects it proposes, would only serve to turn us all into a gallery of marbles. But life in reality consists in a perpetual stream of present moments and sensations, and each man must judge how much present misery and agony he can sustain. It is the purpose of ethical wisdom to teach us to live in the future; but it is only a small portion of this wisdom that the best of us can hope to reduce to practice.

I should be sorry, however, that these few paragraphs

should have the effect of reconciling any man to what is in many cases so doubtful an act. I write for those who live, and not for those who die. Every man who lives in society must regulate himself to a certain degree by the opinions and prejudices of that society. There are countries, we are told, where the law enjoins a man to marry his sister. In this country, the man who should live in a state of sexual connection with his sister, cuts off both her and himself from the roll of the living, and renders both from that time forward useless, and worse than useless. In the same manner, the common opinion of our countrymen fastens a slur on the suicide, and every one hangs the head and hides the face, whose father or near relative has committed this act. It becomes therefore every one who is tempted to it, to consider the disgrace he will bring on those he loves, and to examine himself how far he can triumph over his sufferings, and how far he can, and how far he ought, to sacrifice himself and his own impulses out of tenderness to survivors. It is a generous reflection; and whoever has the courage to obey it, will infallibly look back upon his having done so with the sweetest sense of self-approbation.

ATTICUS.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

On Saturday week, a German, named *Thomas Losch*, about 44 years of age, who belonged to the 60th regiment, but now an out-pensioner of Chelsea College, was charged with the murder of Mary Ann, his wife. She is represented to be about 27 years of age, was tall, and seemed to be a woman of prepossessing appearance.—Richard Clark, stated, “I live at No. 1, Jew’s-row, Chelsea, and am a tailor. Last night, between six and eight, I was standing at the gate of Lawrence-court, and the wife of the prisoner was talking with a Mrs. Ross, the prisoner was standing by his wife’s right side, about a yard from her. The prisoner was accusing his wife of being given to drunkenness, but talked with a mild voice. His wife replied, that if she were so given, it was owing to his driving her to vice all day for his benefit. I saw the prisoner put his right hand to the right side of his waistcoat for a minute, and kept fumbling about, and without speaking to his wife, he rushed between Mrs. Ross and her, and I saw the prisoner make a violent plunge against his wife on the stomach with his hand. The blow could be heard. Immediately his wife received the blow, she staggered back towards me, and exclaimed, “Oh! my God, I am murdered: will any body take the knife out of me?” She then fell down and repeated the same words. I saw the blood stream down from her. The prisoner stood with his hands down, and said he was not going to run away, and that any man might take him that liked. The prisoner was taken into custody, and I understand his wife died at five this morning.”—The prisoner having heard this evidence deliberately read over, the Magistrate asked him if he wished to say any thing respecting this melancholy occurrence? The prisoner replied, with perfect coolness and apparent indifference, “I would not wish to say any thing at present.”—The prisoner was then removed from the bar.—The Magistrate asked Maybank if the knife had been found? Maybank produced it, saying it had been found by a woman named Harrowby. It is an old dessert knife, with a white handle, the blade of which is about five inches long.—Richard Maybank, constable of the night, gave the following account of the transaction:—On Friday night the prisoner was brought to the watch-house, and without the slightest promise or suggestion, the prisoner admitted having committed the act. He said his reason was, that he saw something in his wife’s conduct that he did not like. Maybank then looked him up, and went in quest of his wife, and ordered her to be taken to St. George’s Hospital. The wound was six inches long from the abdomen upwards, and nearly the whole of her intestines were protruding through the wound. The cries of the unfortunate creature were too appalling to be described. She was taken to St. George’s Hospital in pain the most excruciating, but she did not long survive. During the time Maybank was at the hospital, a woman brought him the knife. He then returned to the watch-house, and before he produced the knife to the prisoner, asked him what kind of a knife it was he had perpetrated the act with? The prisoner replied, that it was a long knife with a white handle. Maybank then showed it to him, and the

prisoner said, “I am sure that is the knife, and now I am happy!” While he was being conveyed to the office, the culprit stated that he overheard a conversation which took place between his wife and a man. In the course of which, she said she would go home with him (the prisoner) and wait with him until he was asleep; and then she would get up and return and continue with him (the person with whom she held the conversation) all night; and that he, the prisoner, having a knowledge of her infidelity, was determined to thwart them in their criminal views, and hence he had resolved upon the commission of this deed. It was also mentioned, that he had contemplated the performance of the horrible act for nearly a fortnight. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, and very far from being well looking.—After the examination, he was escorted to Tothill-fields’ prison. The prisoner did not manifest the slightest agitation during his examination, but appeared perfectly composed, and stated, that although he knew his situation to be very awful, he was perfectly satisfied with what had happened.—[An Inquest was on Monday held on the body of the murdered woman. The evidence brought forward corroborated the above details, and a verdict of Wilful Murder was recorded against Losch, who was afterwards committed to Newgate to await trial.]

GUILDHALL.

On Monday, *Wm. Brown*, a lad about 18 years of age, was brought before Mr. Alderman WATTMAN, charged with uttering a 1*l.* forged note, with intent to defraud the Bank.—Thomas Lloyd said, he resided in Aldersgate-street, and sold groceries. On Saturday evening, the prisoner came to his shop and selected a few articles, in payment for which he tendered a 1*l.* note. Witness, suspecting it to be bad, asked him how he came by it? He replied it was a very good note, but his other answers were equivocating. Witness advised him “not to trifle with his neck,” at all events, but tell the plain truth. The prisoner then said, that his name was Smith, that he was a watchmaker, and resided in Barbican. This story was not believed, and a person known to the witness, then in the shop, agreed to go with the prisoner and ascertain the truth of his story. It proved to be false; the prisoner was immediately conveyed to the watch-house, and the note deposited with the constable. The witness afterwards gave his charge.—The officer produced the note, and Mr. Christmas the Bank Inspector, immediately pronounced it forged.—Alderman WATTMAN desired the witness to look at the note again strictly. It seemed to him well executed, and he had been made acquainted with numerous mistakes respecting Bank notes. He had himself known clerks of the Bank to take in payment forged notes as good, which subsequently proved bad.—Mr. Christmas said, that he was ready to admit this—“Clerks might make a mistake, but it was impossible for an inspector to do so.” He could tell almost at a glance whether a note was good or bad!—A gentleman in the office denied this, and said he had known an instance recently where three out of five in the inspector’s office declared a note to be good, while the other two pronounced it bad!—The individual who conveyed the prisoner to Barbican, thence to the watch-house, and who could alone speak to the identity of the note about to be passed by the prisoner, being absent, the latter was remanded.

One of the porters of the Belle Sauvage Coach-office, Ludgate-hill, was fined 20*s.* and costs upon his own confession, for the overcharge of a parcel, directed to a gentleman of the same neighbourhood, from Farolam. The charge in the way bill was 1*s.*; the defendant fabricated a new ticket, and charged 1*s.* 8*d.* besides 3*d.* for portage.—Mr. Alderman WATTMAN said, this was one of the greatest evils he knew, and he almost hesitated whether, in such cases of vice fraud, he should not order the Proprietors of Coaches and Inns to be brought to the office for punishment, instead of the porters. In the present case, however, the Proprietor had, it appeared, made out a legal ticket, and the defendant had feloniously altered it.—Mr. HARVEY, the defendant, admitted that the alteration was a transmissible offence, but prayed the mercy of the Court towards his client. This (with the exception of enforcing the fine) was bestowed, and the defendant was dismissed with a strong admonition.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Tuesday an Inquest was held at the Fleet prison, on the body of *James Learwood*, whose death was occasioned by his being struck with a tailor’s sleeve board.—Charles Johnstone, a prisoner, said, on Saturday, about five, he was standing six feet from the window, opposite to it, saw the deceased fall from the

shop-board, (deceased was a tailor.) Witness saw him working a few minutes before. Stepping up to the window, saw a man, named Daley, beating deceased with a sleeve-board. Witness called out for assistance, and said to Daley, "In the name of God, don't you kill the man;" upon this Daley seized the deceased, turned him upon his belly, and seizing his thigh, said; "D—n your eyes, you rascal," and struck him three or four times with his sleeve-board, he then threw down the sleeve-board, and sprung through the window, and swore he had not given him half a threshing. Witness believes Daley was sober at the time; would have entered the room, but thought it dangerous so to do.—William Graves, another prisoner, saw Daley standing outside the window, near the room of the deceased, and heard him say he had struck the deceased three times on the breech with the sleeve-board, and swearing, said he would not forget it in a hurry; had he not been an old man he should have beat him worse, but being an old man he did not like to strike him. Witness heard Daley say, that deceased had behaved very ill, by not giving a letter he had found, to him, instead of giving it to Lewis, who keeps the chandler's shop. After this, Daley, in a passion, jumped into the room of the deceased, and abused him respecting the letter. Daley had charged deceased with having given two letters to Lewis, but witness knew to the contrary, as it regarded one. Deceased denied having found any letter belonging to Daley, nor had he given any to Lewis. As witness was leaving the room, Daley said, "he had not done with him yet."—Some medical gentlemen who examined the body of the deceased found coagulated blood between the *pia mater* and *dura mater*, and also blood in the ventricles of the brain. This, which appeared to be the effect of external injury, they considered to be the cause of his death.—After a few minutes' consultation, the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against John Daley.

An Inquisition was taken on Saturday week upon the body of Mr. Davenport, wholesale ironmonger and merchant, at his house, No. 29, Bread-street, Cheapside.—The deceased was about 30 years of age; his wife was at Brighton for the benefit of her health. On Thursday evening the deceased had a small party of friends to supper. One of the gentlemen was examined by the Coroner: he stated, that the deceased was well in health on Thursday night, and was remarkably lively and spirited; he ate a hearty supper; he retired to bed about one o'clock on Friday morning; in consequence of his not coming to his breakfast at the usual time, the servant went to his room door and called to him, but received no answer; she was alarmed, and informed a young man who was servant to the deceased; he went to his room, and found him dead in bed. A Surgeon was called in, who said the deceased had been dead some hours. It appeared, that during the night the deceased had endeavoured to emit something from his stomach, which lay very heavy, it is supposed, and produced his death.—Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

An Inquisition was taken on Thursday at the Alfred's Head, London-road, Southwark, on the body of Mr. John Russell, wholesale linen draper, in Friday-street, Cheapside, who fell out of a window while asleep.—Verdict, "The death of the deceased was caused by his involuntary act, in getting out of his chamber window, and falling to the ground during the time he was asleep, or in a state of delirium."

A man of the name of Jacob Negus was on Wednesday brought to Hutton-garden Office, on a charge of vagrancy, being found begging in the streets, and sleeping in the open air; he was sentenced to seven days imprisonment in the House of Correction, in order to be passed to his parish. Previous to his being sent to prison he was secured in the back lock-up-house of the office, and there, with a piece of black tape, he contrived to suspend himself from one of the iron bars of his window: the prisoners in the next cell hearing a kind of guttural noise gave the alarm: Wm. Read cut him down in sufficient time to preserve his life; after being sufficiently recovered, he was removed to prison.

Tuesday night the house of Lady Chambers, at Putney, was broke open; the robbers entered by a parlour window on the ground floor, and finding a poker in the room, made use of it to break open a pair of folding doors, which were fastened, and prevented their passage to the interior of the mansion. They carried off a variety of articles, principally wearing apparel, and also a writing-desk, which was afterwards found broken in pieces at the lower part of the lawn. The thieves not having proceeded to any other than two apartments, it is conjectured that they made a precipitate retreat, in consequence of the barking of the gardener's dog.—The same night the house of the

Rev. Mr. Canvatt, at Putney, was entered and plundered of a number of books.

During the temporary absence of the family on Sunday afternoon, the house of Mr. Middleton, William-street, Newington, was entered by means of skeleton keys by some robbers, who carried off a considerable variety of linen, also a watch, &c.

Saturday week, as Mr. Bowles, of Spalding, and his nephew, were shooting near Crowland, the dog sprang a covey of partridges, which flew into an adjoining field. The nephew, in his eagerness to follow them, jumped over a hedge. The uncle, Mr. B., following very quick, unfortunately his piece went off, and lodged the contents in the body of the youth, who is only 16 years of age. Surgical assistance was immediately obtained, but he died in a few hours.

A daring attack was made on Tuesday night, at the early hour of ten o'clock, by a gang of thieves, upon the Rev. Mr. Vickery, curate of St. Paul, Covent-garden, as he was passing that end of St. Martin's-court next to Leicester-square. After giving him a violent push, one of the villains snatched his gold watch, with gold chain, and two valuable gold seals, out of his pocket, and ran off with it; but, upon the cry of "Stop thief!" being made, he was pursued into Bear-street, and, with another of the gang, secured and taken to the watch-house. The fellow threw away the watch as soon as he was taken, and it was picked up by a person passing at the time.

On Thursday se'night the Hon. J. S. Cocks, M.P. for Hereford, while shooting near Eastnor-castle, met with an accident; after having discharged his gun, in the act of re-loading it, the powder from his flask was ignited by part of the wadding that remained in the barrel, and the whole exploded. Fortunately he escaped with a trifling injury to his right hand.

Mr. Barnes, who kept an academy in Hoxton-square, having removed from his house to another in the neighbourhood, sent his servant on Monday night, to secure the shutters of the uninhabited house, on the inside; as soon as she entered, two men seized her: and after treating her exceedingly ill, forced her up to the garret door, and tied a cord round her neck, which they fastened to the key-hole, and left her hanging. A baker living next door heard a great noise: and he and Mr. Barnes went in and found the maid hanging. The baker held her whilst she was cut down; she was in a very exhausted state, and a few minutes more would have deprived her of life; but a medical gentleman having used proper means, soon succeeded in restoring her. She then gave the above account of the horrid transaction. Search was made after the ruffians, but without effect.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d instant, at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, by the Rev. J. Rooke, John Augustus Ximenes Capadose, eldest son of J. Capadose, Esq. to Anne Murphy, late with Mrs. Hutchins, of Clapton-house, deceased.

On Wednesday week, Mr. A. Hodgkinson, of North-place, West-square, to Miss Eliza Ensor, youngest daughter of Thomas Ensor, Esq. Highgate.

On the 14th instant, the Rev. George Quilter, M.A. Vicar, of Canwick, Lincolnshire, to Arabella Maria, second daughter of G. C. Johns, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

On Tuesday, at Great Marlow, F. T. Young, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Elizabeth Ellen, third daughter of Thomas Wethered, Esq. of Great Marlow.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Oaksey, Wiltshire, in his 80th year, Mr. Fozard, of Ecclestone-street, Pimlico, formerly of Park-lane.

On the 5th ult., at St. Kitts, the Right Hon. James Edmund, Lord Cranston.

On the 10th instant, in the 81st year of his age, Arthur Windus, Esq. of Bull's-cross, Enfield, and late of Bishopsgate-street.

On the 11th inst., in the Isle of Wight, Capt. Bennet, Royal Navy, in his 45th year.

On Sunday, the 11th inst., at Olifon, Joseph James, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

On Wednesday, in Sun-street, Mr. Isaac Vale, one of the Common Councilmen of the Ward of Bishopgate-without.

On Thursday, of a paralytic stroke, in New Bridge-street, Robert Shawe, Esq. aged 60.

THE EXAMINER.

No. 565. SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 550.

CASE OF ROBERT DEAN.

We postpone the conclusion of our last week's subject, in order to say a few words upon one which has just agitated the public mind. Nor is it unconnected with the other, as the reader will perceive.

It is astonishing to see the crimes and misfortunes which daily occur, for want of a knowledge of the elements of our nature. Individuals commit and suffer them, aggregate bodies commit and suffer them, and lastly, the law itself commits and suffers them; and why do they all do so? From nothing but a kind of superstitious half-enquiry, which makes them recognize the weakness of human nature only to lament instead of strengthen it; which makes them punish angrily what they have legislated for badly; and which, partly from vanity and partly from despondency, allows them to refer the effects of a remediable ignorance or disease to the visitations of a supernatural wisdom or temptation.

And yet a case sometimes occurs which bewilders the common-place notions on these subjects. A murder, for instance, arising from revenge or avarice, they understand; but a murder arising from no motives of the ordinary description, and yet not committed in consequence of ordinary insanity, only confuses and sets them wondering. And it well may, seeing the infinite beggings of the question with which education sets out, both civil and religious. We begin with having the use of our understandings superseded, and end with making wonders and mistakes that keep us floundering in a slough of worldliness and despondency. We dare not open our eyes; and the natural consequence is, that we fear all sorts of invisible things. We repeat by rote that we are *naturally* criminal instead of uninformed, and thus we make ourselves ready for the perpetration of crime. We are made to think the easiest of things the most difficult, and we find them so. We are frightened, and then told to do our duty. We are encumbered with a heap of artificial guilt, and we bear the remorse of real. Finally, we are taught to consider our misinformation, our fright, our artificial guilt, our ignorance of every thing, moral or physical, not as so much proof that we want something better, but as so much proof that we cannot have it; and yet in the mean while, we punish one another bitterly for *not* having it! In things of little importance, we soon see our way out: we will not suffer the least ordinary trouble if we can help it: we will have patent snuffers, instead of the old ones. But in things of the highest moment, which want the very greatest knowledge we can reach to,—then we must beware of it:—it is a snare, a presumption, a useless effort;—and this despondency, which if ever there was

devil's work upon earth, would seem to shew it most visibly, we regard as coming especially from Heaven:—Knowledge proves itself every day to be our only real good; Superstition, at every inch of the moving of her mask, shews herself stupid and hideous; and yet Superstition and Ignorance shall tempt, punish, and tempt again twenty times over, while Knowledge is obliged sometimes to beg and sometimes to dare its way through the very crowd which it comes to rescue.

To the particular case before us. Here is a young man, who commits a murder on the body of a child whom he was fond of, and whose fate he laments with perpetual child-like tears. It is evident that this is no common murderer. It would seem that his nature is not bad or malignant. Yet he commits a murder; and it is asked, partly in wonder, and partly in scorn of any extenuation, why should he do *that*? This man, it is added, is so depraved, that having resolved to kill a young woman who would not receive his addresses, and not liking from some cause or other to kill her, he kills a little innocent child rather than not satisfy his diabolical propensities. It is said indeed that he had been a drunkard; but then "in wine there is truth"—drunkenness brings out the real nature of a man; and in short, he himself thought so ill of his own horrid propensities that he expressly attributed them to the devil. "Thoughts of a dreadful description," says he, "entered my mind, and *must* have proceeded from the devil." And after he had committed the miserable deed, he says, "In an instant I imagined that I was in the midst of flaming fire, and the court appeared to me like the entrance of hell." Here is enough to set all those unhappy, or if happy, those callous people the Methodists preaching and triumphing for a month to come. "Here," will they say, "is a confession,—an acknowledgment,—an undeniable conscious fact:—the poor lost drunken sinner, whom we will go and comfort nevertheless (and this, by the way, is the least they can do), says, himself, that he was instigated by the devil; *the law says so too*; and we see, that the commission of his crime was followed up by a vision of hell-fire, in the midst of which he seemed to be standing."

Yes, the law does say so; and we will add for our own parts, the more shame for the law so to say. We will speak out at once. The man is a victim to *ignorance*,—to ignorance, in two shapes. To ignorance in not knowing how to free himself from the effect of his *drinking* or other habits; and to ignorance, in believing himself under a supernatural and hardly resistible impulse instead of a natural and remediable one.

First, the drinking. It appears from the evidence on the inquest, that *Dean* was in the habit of drinking; for the unhappy mother of the poor little child on being told that he must have gone for a soldier, said "It is a good thing if he has, for he is a drunken fellow, and fit for nothing else." Whether this drinking had been of long continuance, whether it was of an ordinary idle description, whether it was to drown superstitious fears, or whether it

arose from the pangs of disappointed love, we are not told. It is a common vice in this climate, and neither sufficiently controuled in it's ordinary causes, nor sufficiently excused in it's extraordinary. It is laughed at and unforgiven with almost equal injustice. But be this as it may, it is the physical effect of a habit of drinking to create a great want of excitement. The nerves are shattered, and want collecting. They are called up again by the usual means, and they are shattered the more. The want of excitement increases in a frightful proportion. Some of the most extraordinary and excellent men, who have been by early weakness of constitution or by still more venerable misfortune led into this habit, have been so tortured during their efforts to leave it off, that they have cried out and beaten their heads against the wall. They would willingly have rushed to the liquor, like a frantic horse to his trough, or rather like a stag into the water from his pursuers. But their wisdom has been still greater than their want, and they have prevailed. Poor *Dean* was ignorant as well as drunken, and he gave way. The excitement of drinking itself, owing to additional causes of morbidity, at last became not enough for him; he wanted something still more occupying to the mind, still more collective of his nerves as if for a blow, still more satisfactory to his thirst for sensation, nay, still more exciting even to his sense of sympathy; and having no resources of intellect or imagination,—nothing out of the pale of what the commonplace world and worldliness offered him, he committed a murder upon a child, whose fate drowns him in tears.

And what were these additional causes? We know not, for the most part; but this we know, that among them was *superstition*. That was his *other* ignorance. Yes, superstition itself was his other incitement. That was his moving and his *instigation*. The Devil goes about, says Superstition, by the permission of a good and all-merciful Being, to tempt people to their eternal destruction. "Moved and instigated by the devil," says the law. *Dean* took them at their word; he felt himself too weak and unhappy to be a match for so tremendous a being, who destroys even the majority of God's creatures; he committed a murder; and Superstition will now take upon itself to punish, what the Law will take upon itself to punish.

We do not mean to vilify the law, still less to say that the poor unhappy man ought not to be comforted. Let him be comforted by all means, by the less superstitious the better, but by the superstitious rather than none at such an extremity. It is the very least that Superstition can do for it's victims. With regard to the law, we respect many of it's provisions, especially in this country and America; but it partakes of many of the errors of common society, both past and present, particularly of those sanctioned by authority; and even where it may not put much faith in it's own sayings, the simple and ignorant may. An awful lesson to custom! For want of the better knowledge which education might here give him, *Dean* knew nothing of his own physical nature, and it's healthy and unhealthy tendencies; and he went to Superstition, when a physician might have cured him. For want of the support which this knowledge would have given him, he was left alone to his fears and horrors, which Superstition and the saying of the Law, as well as the want of excitement, turned into more dreadful and irresistible temptation. He was frightened

at his misery; it held him bound and trembling; he felt that in proportion as he did a thing difficult to resolve upon, he should gratify his torturing nervous irresolution; he chose the deed that should most shock, grieve, and supply his mind with a counter-terror, to balance the one which continually fretted him with it's very oneness; he resolved upon perpetrating,—but Love, who is "as strong as Death," and whom we are not ashamed to recognize amidst these horrors, held back even his mad and impotent hand from that; and he perpetrated the next worst thing he could think of. He was weak, desperate, frightened, *uninformed*; he knew not how to cure himself or be cured; he became fascinated in his diseased wonder; morbidity shook him, ignorance bewildered him, fear threw him headlong; and he plunged into his imaginary entrance of hell like the bird into the serpent's mouth.

It would be difficult to know what to recommend in the treatment of a criminal like this. His case is decidedly mixed up with temporary delirium; but then so may every desperate action be said to be. We are most decided enemies of the punishment of death in every instance; it is found not to deter, and it ridiculously attempts to make up for one loss to society by another;—and yet again it might be cruelty to such a man to let him live, or at least would take a long time and a good deal of instruction of no ordinary kind to reconcile him to useful life and comfort; though such a treatment, we are persuaded, is the one that would be just towards every species of error in a proper state of society. The best way would be, if possible, to dispose of such persons in what might be called Useful Bedlams, where they might at once be treated by the physician as wanting his help, turned to account by the community as capable of rational industry, and ultimately set free, with testimonials that they had worked out the lamentable flaw in their history. To argue that this would be an additional temptation to commit such crimes, would only be returning to the ignorance with which they are viewed originally. On the contrary, it may be asserted as a maxim which moral and physical history have both set beyond a doubt, that in proportion as the severity of punishment and of contumely is lessened, and all humane remedies put in their place, *defiance* is lessened in the cases of physically healthy vice, and *desperation* in those of unhealthy; and take away these two causes of offence, and you destroy the worst of it's mistakes and the saddest of it's impulses.

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CASE OF DON DIEGO CORREA.

To his Excellency General George Don, Governor of Gibraltar.

GENERAL,—I have the pleasing consolation of knowing that I may with the greatest safety place in your hands the enclosed packet, to be forwarded as addressed, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England.

With the highest gratitude, General, I pray heaven to preserve your Excellency's life many happy years.

Fortress of Ceuta, Dec. 23, 1815.

DIEGO CORREA.

To his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

SIR,—The civilized world observes with astonishment the scandalous violation consummated by General Smith, which is confirmed by the vouchers transmitted through the Governor of Gibraltar, General Don, to the hands of your Royal Highness.

I am perfectly convinced, Sir, that neither the upright Government of Great Britain, nor the magnanimous and just character of your Royal Highness, can remain insensible to the appeals of



humanity and justice which incessantly claim the sanctuary of the laws, setting forth my actual state, my case and destination, and praying the desired remedy.

I devoutly pray the Almighty to guard your Royal Highness's important life many happy years.

DIEGO CORREA.

Prison of Ceuta, Dec. 23, 1815.

To the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, Member of the House of Lords, &c. &c.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—The honourable and generous feelings of a Noble Lord can never be more strongly interested than when reason, honour, and justice, are offended and afflicted with impunity.

The legal vouchers, which with this honourable opportunity I transmit to your Excellency, will inform you circumstantially of my case and my cruel destination; and I do not for a moment doubt that your Excellency will bring before the House, with the same earnestness and efficacy as in February last, the unheard of and horrible ingratitude with which a most devoted Spaniard has been remunerated, solely for redeeming his captive King, and defending the just cause of the nation.

The marks which characterize these eternal truths are indelible. They are scars, most excellent Sir, received on the field of immortality, sprinkled with the innocent and generous blood of three victims immolated on the altars of impiety, which incessantly appeal to heaven and the rectitude of virtuous beings for their just vindication.

I pray the Almighty to extend the life of your Excellency.

Prison of Ceuta, Jan. 1, 1816.

DIEGO CORREA.

To Don Diego Correa.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the 8th inst. I received your letter, dated the 23d December last, with the accompanying documents.

I have to inform you that in March, 1815, the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty at this Court made the strongest representations to the Spanish Government in your favour, soliciting your release; but I regret to inform you that these efforts have been unavailing.

In answer to the Ambassador's representation, the Spanish Government said that you had fraudulently introduced yourself into Gibraltar, the Governor of which place ordered you to be arrested. That the Consul of Spain, apprized of this, claimed you, in order to extend to you the requisite protection which the Governor denied, though he immediately gave you up to the said Consul, making him responsible for his conduct.

The Spanish Government added, that they did not consider you as a delinquent who had been claimed by the Consul of Spain, but as a Spaniard apprehended by the Governor of Gibraltar for having fraudulently introduced himself into the place. That they did not class you as a criminal who had taken refuge in the territory of a foreign power, but as one of those who required punishment either from the British Government, in whose territory the offence was committed, or from the Spanish, to whom it lawfully belonged to punish you. You were given up to the latter as to a competent tribunal.

These are reasons on which the Spanish Government acted in declining to attend to the representation of the British. Under these circumstances, I cannot renew such a remonstrance, until I receive orders from the Government of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, nor can I flatter you with the hope that the remonstrances of my Government will be attended with any happy result.

Heaven keep you many years.

CHARLES R. VAUGHAN.

Madrid, Jan. 1816.

To his Excellency Charles Vaughan, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Madrid, &c. &c.

MOST RESPECTED SIR,—Notwithstanding that your Excellency announces to me, in your esteemed letter of the 9th, that you cannot flatter me that any remonstrances on the part of the Government of his Royal Highness will be attended with any happy result, I must, for the honour of truth and justice, implore you to make the following representations apposite to the case.

The four American individuals (classed as criminals by the Spanish Government) introduced themselves into Gibraltar under assumed names, as is proved by the investigatory process, to which I refer. Your Excellency reclaimed them in the name of the Prince Regent, and without regard to the enormous charges alleged in the accusation against them, they were given up in that place to the disposal of your Excellency.

The Spanish gentleman, Don Antonio Publauch, arrested in my company in Gibraltar, to whom it was imputed as well as to me that we had introduced ourselves fraudulently from the prison of Cadiz (where we were) went forth at liberty, and em-

barked for London, where he now resides. The British Government reclaimed him also.

Don N——, sentenced to eight years imprisonment, in November, 1814, escaped from the prison where he was confined in Spain, and got into Gibraltar under an assumed name, where he remains.

Don Joseph Romero, accused before the tribunal of the Inquisition, fled from this place, and passed on board a British ship of war at anchor in the bay, whose Commander landed him in Gibraltar, where he resides.

Don Santiago de Aldama, a native of Madrid, against whom the Fiscal of his cause had demanded capital punishment, fled from the Castle of St. Sebastian, was admitted into Gibraltar, from whence he proceeded to London, where he has taken up his residence.

And I, Sir, may not I with just grounds flatter myself that neither the upright Government of Great Britain, nor the magnanimous and just character of his Royal Highness, can be insensible to the eternal claims of humanity and justice, which demand the sanctuary of the laws, describing my actual state, my case and destination, and soliciting the required remedy.

If the universal tyrant of Europe, declared, by the decree sanctioned at Vienna, an outlaw without royal character and dignity, for the sole fact of having sheltered himself by hoisting the flag of a British ship of war, has been able to obtain the sacred asylum of hospitality and good faith, how can I for a moment doubt, that in consequence of my exposition addressed to your Excellency on the 23d December last, and the documents accompanying it, my person shall be liberated for the vindication of my outraged honour, and for the redress of atrocious wrongs, if his Royal Highness the Prince Regent do but merely demand it?

I am not a delinquent, according to the construction of the original process and your Excellency's statement; nor did I fraudulently introduce myself into Gibraltar under an assumed name and appellation, as it has been insidiously imputed to me by General Smith, in his illegal information given to his safe conduct without contradiction from a legitimate quarter, to the irreparable injury of a true Spanish patriot, who has given such repeated proofs of his zeal for the just cause, confirming them by his conduct civil and military, yet decidedly sacrificed by the most unheard of and criminal machinations.

But if my reasonable hopes should prove illusory, in the opinion I have formed of the integrity and benevolence of the British Government, &c. I shall end my days, condemned unjustly to a civil extinction and a shameful exile; the claims of a virtuous father of a family will penetrate the most hardenable heart; and those to whom I have given birth and afforded an example will invoke with their tender prayers the God of vengeance, inflamed by the glowing ashes enclosed in my tomb.

I pray heaven, Sir, to extend your life many years.

Prison of Ceuta, Jan. 2, 1816.

DIEGO CORREA.

To his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

SIR,—The respectful supplication, with the vouchers, which on the 23d December last I submitted to the royal beneficence and innate justice of the most benign of Princes, through the hands of the present Governor of Gibraltar, General Don, and the Ministry of State, make known the violent and illegal proceedings of the Ex-governor General Smith, with the circumstances of my case, and my cruel destination.

The magnanimous heart of your Royal Highness will be moved at the moment, when the sublime royal penetration of your Royal Highness shall perceive the wrongs inflicted on my honour and reputation; and you will not peruse with indifference the melancholy answer and prognostication of your Highness's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, which I have the honour to address through the same medium to the high consideration of your Royal Highness, on whose uprightness alone depends my liberty or my extermination.

May the Divine Omnipotence extend and preserve the important life of your Royal Highness many years for the solace of afflicted humanity.

DIEGO CORREA.

Garrison of Ceuta, Jan. 27, 1816.

To his Excellency General George Don, Governor of Gibraltar, &c.

GENERAL.—On the 23d December last I had occasion to remit to your Excellency a sealed packet, addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England.

The Gentleman who took charge of it assured me, that he delivered it personally to your Excellency, which I believe.

I request, General, that on receipt of the adjoined second packet, which I transmit to your Excellency through Senior

Balini, English Consul in Algéiras, for the same object, you will be pleased to answer me with the opportunity verified to you by his Excellency, the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness at the Court of Madrid, on the 9th of the present month.

As these answers are purely official, and tend to my justification and redress, I cannot do less than trouble the consideration of your Excellency, which I do with the greatest regret.

I pray heaven to keep your Excellency many years.

Ceuta, Jan. 27, 1816.

DIEGO CORREA.

To his Excellency Lord Grenville, Member of the House of Lords, &c. &c.

MOST EXCELLENT LORD,—By my supplicatory letter of the 1st instant, and the legal vouchers, your Excellency will have been apprized of my state, case, and destination.

I most respectfully entreat your Excellency, that, on reading the annexed faithful copies, your Excellency will take into your humane consideration the melancholy prognostication announced in the answer given me by his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent at the Court of Madrid.

This new incident inspires me with the pleasing belief that your Excellency will, for the sake of truth and justice, which I invoke from your Excellency, do me the favour to be my protector against the artifices of my rivals; signalized in all their productions and their tortuous intrigues.

My Lord, I most sincerely implore heaven to guard the important life of your Excellency many happy years.

Prison of Ceuta, Jan. 27, 1816.

DIEGO CORREA.

To Don Diego Correa.

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 26th January, and I beg you to be assured, that the Government of his Britannic Majesty has already used endeavours for your liberation, but in vain. I cannot renew these instances without express orders from my Government, nor do I think they will now be of any avail. However, I shall apprise my Government of the letters which you have been pleased to address to me; and remain your obedient servant, &c.

CHARLES R. VAUGHAN.

Madrid, Feb. 3, 1816.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 19.—The following passages are contained in a circular addressed by the Prefect of La Mouselle to the Mayors of the Communes under his authority, to announce to them the departure of the allied troops:—"In announcing to you this happy event, for which Frenchmen are indebted to the wisdom of the King and to their own conduct, I do not doubt, Sir, that the inhabitants of your commune will, in the expression of their joy, preserve that dignity which they have shown during a period of sacrifices and suffering. They will be anxious that foreigners should separate from them like guests, and that they may go and attest to Europe, that France, equal in adverse or prosperous fortune, supported their presence without degradation, and witnessed their departure without insult.—You will be careful, Sir, to maintain that good harmony which has hitherto subsisted between the inhabitants and foreigners, and you will authorize that the troops of the Allied Powers (whether they be those which have occupied this department, or those passing through to return to their country) be treated with attention; you will instantly suppress all expressions of joy which may appear injurious, and you will vigilantly watch that no excess be committed. The orders of the King are positive on this subject; you are responsible for their execution."

OCT. 20.—The friends of the King and of France will learn with deep regret the loss they have experienced; they have to deplore the death of a learned and virtuous man. M. Bertrand de Molleville, Minister of Marine under Louis XVI., who displayed the most sincere proofs of his zeal and fidelity to that unfortunate Monarch, died yesterday at the age of 74. He was the author of several esteemed works on the French Revolution. It is said that he has left several unpublished productions, which his

heirs propose publishing, and which are extremely curious.

The Royal Literary Society of Warsaw, in its sitting of the 20th of June, 1818, proposed a prize, consisting of a gold medal and 100 ducats (50*l.* sterling), for an historic eulogy on General Thaddeus Kosciusko. The Society gives two years for the task. The work may be written in the Polish, Latin, French, English, German, or Italian languages. The authors, on sending their manuscripts to the Literary Society of Warsaw, shall also send a sealed billet, containing respectively their names, places of residence; and the epigraphs which may be placed at the head of the composition.

Demons have re-appeared at Einsidien (canton of Schwitz), but their triumph has been very brief. The operation of exorcism was performed in front of the chapel, and in the presence of numerous pilgrims. Out of three hundred and three devils, which had been influenced by the fancy of taking up their residence in the body of a woman, 300 were expelled without any difficulty. The three others, more tenacious, resisted for a long time, and only yielded after the most painful efforts, and the application of all the powers of exorcism. This operation is a happy augury of the progress of reason!

GERMANY.

VIENNA, OCT. 4.—Eye-witnesses relate, that the parting of the Duchess of Parma from her son, at Rosenberg, was extremely affecting. The Duchess promised the young Prince to come and see him again in two years. It was observed that the Princess appeared very much depressed for some days preceding her departure.—The *Memoires* of Count Las Cases, on the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, are read here with much interest. Public opinion on this occasion decides strongly against the conduct of the English Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe.

STATE PAPER.

TREATY FOR THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity:

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, having repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and their Majesties the King of France and Navarre, and the King of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having sent thither their Plenipotentiaries, the Ministry of the five Courts having assembled in conference, and the French Plenipotentiary having made known, that in consequence of the state of France and the faithful execution of the Treaty of November 20, 1815, his Most Christian Majesty was desirous that the military occupation stipulated by the fifth Article of the said Treaty, should cease as soon as possible, the Ministry of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, (the names of the Powers you will see are placed in the alphabetical order), after having, in concert with the said Plenipotentiary of France, maturely examined every thing that could have an influence on such an important decision, declared that their Sovereigns would admit the principle of the evacuation of the French territory at the end of the third year of the occupation; and wishing to consolidate their resolution in a formal Convention, and to secure at the same time the definitive execution of the said Treaty of November 20, 1815, their Majesties named (here follow the names of the Ministry), have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. The troops composing the Army of Occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of November next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to Commissioners named for that purpose by his Most Christian Majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the 9th article of the Convention concluded in execution of the fifth article of the Treaty of Nov. 20, 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing of the troops of the Army of Occupation, shall be paid, in all cases, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of December, 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the Allied Powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France to complete the execution of the 4th article of the Treaty of Nov. 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of *rentes* on the great book of the Public Debt of France, bearing interest from the 22d of September, 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th Oct. 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining 165 millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January next, (Note —I formerly by mistake named the 26th of December, of the present year); by draughts on the houses of Hope and Co., and Baring, Brothers, and Co. In the same manner the inscriptions of the *rentes*, mentioned in the above article, shall be delivered to Commissioners of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, by the Royal Treasury of France, at the epoch of the complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

Art. 7. At the same epoch, the Commissioners of the said Courts shall deliver to the Royal Treasury of France the six obligations (*engagements*), not yet discharged (*acquittés*), which shall remain in their hands of the 15 obligations (*engagements*) delivered conformably to the second article of the Convention concluded for the execution of the fourth article of the 20th November, 1815. The said Commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscriptions of 7 millions of *rentes*, created in virtue of the 8th article of the said Convention.

Art. 8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner, if possible, in the faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 9th of October, in the year of Grace, 1818.

[Here follow the signatures of the Ministers.]

We have found the above Treaty conformable to our will, in consequence of which we have confirmed and ratified the same, as we do now confirm and ratify it for our heirs and successors.

[Here follow the signatures of the Sovereigns, with the specifications of the different years of their several reigns.]

Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 17, 1818.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Y. Taylor, Lewisham, Kent, linen-draper, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 24.
W. Cooke, Chapel-street, New-road, grocer, from Oct. 13 to Oct. 23.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Dibdin, Camberwell, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Henson, Bowverie-street, Fleet-street.
P. F. Le Brun, King-street, Covent-garden, chemist. Attorney, Mr. Dawson, Saville-place, Burlington-street.
J. Ashworth, Manchester, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
J. Buckley, Hurst, J. Marland, Ashton-under-Lyne, and T. Medhurst, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Trustram, King-street, Goswell-street, builder, from Oct. 27 to Dec. 15.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Dyson, jun. China-terrace, Lambeth, auctioneer. Attorney, Mr. Hodson, Staple Inn.
J. Wilson, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, bookseller. Attornies, Messrs. Nind and Cottrell, Throgmorton-street.
J. W. A. Snuggs, Lime-street, spirit-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Chapman, Stevens, and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle.
W. Rust, Sheffield, hair-seating-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.
R. Graham, Garstang, Lancashire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Blake-Tock, Serjeant's Inn.
J. Harper, Fleet-street, bookseller. Attornies, Messrs. Eicke and Evans, Aldermanbury.

The CASE of JAMES LEARWOOD, with other Communications, next week.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 76 $\frac{11}{16}$ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77 $\frac{1}{4}$.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

THE *Morning Chronicle* of Friday says, that before Mr. GALLATIN left London, he had concluded a treaty by which all the chief points but one in negotiation between this country and America were happily settled. The boundary which has been in dispute ever since the SHELBURNE administration, is now fixed: an arrangement has taken place as to the American right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland: the intercourse of American vessels with the British West Indies has been provided for: and the only unsettled point is the famous one respecting the mutual right of the search and seizure of native seamen,—which is to be referred by Mr. GALLATIN to his Government. We thought there would be no war just now with America, if our Ministers could avoid it. Kingly Government cannot afford the risque.

The Treaty for the Evacuation of France has arrived. The preamble, with a legitimate ingenuity, attributes it to the desire expressed by the French King, so that the people, it is hoped, will consider him as at once the author of a pleasant thing, and the only mediator for them with his brother Sovereigns. The Sovereigns are cunning; but the people are wiser.

The reports of secret misunderstandings among these hopeful arbiters of destinies, have been strengthened by the following curious paragraph in the demi-official paper the *Courier*, which talked so much the other day of their unanimity. But, poor fellow, he is obliged to talk, and what is worse, we are obliged to listen:—

For several days past a great movement has been observed among all the persons attached to the suite of the Emperor FRANCIS. Two extraordinary couriers were dispatched yesterday from his Imperial MAJESTY'S residence. The Emperor ALEXANDER went there twice in the course of the morning, as did also the King of PRUSSIA. When the former came away, his looks were remarkably serious and thoughtful. These two Sovereigns, it is reported, have lately had some warm discussions upon the subject of the dispute between Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Emperor of RUSSIA has declared strongly in favour of the Grand Duke of BADEN. If the assertions of some persons who have much intercourse with the Austrian Cabinet, may be believed, there is not such a cordial unanimity between the Sovereigns upon all points, as is imagined. It is certain, that in the hotel of the Emperor of AUSTRIA, they talk pretty freely of the little friendship that is felt towards the Prussians.

It is here said that the chief point in dispute is the question between Baden and Bavaria; but it is added, that the Austrian authorities talk pretty freely against the Prussians; and when we hear that there is not such a cordial unanimity upon all points as is imagined, we may very fairly, under the circumstances, for all read many. The mere mention of some of them will render the disputability obvious,—such as the jealousy of the Prussian power, which has been stepping into the place of the old German emperorship;—the dislike of seeing the revived power of Prussia giving itself so many airs;—the influence of the BONAPARTE family, still visible in Bavaria, and secretly

felt in many other places;—the contempt of the unpopular Bourbon Dynasty on the part of the late Empress of France, and their endeavour to return it;—the situation of her husband NAPOLEON;—&c. &c. and lastly, conscious wrong and promise-breaking on all sides. Here is enough in all conscience to make the whole set run to loggerheads again; and so they would next week, if they did not fear the advancement of liberty.

An article from Milan, agreeably to what we said of the Russian Emperor last week, and his inclination to cultivate the good will of the intellectual and liberal, provided his own dictatorship be left untouched, gives an account of the abolition of vassalage in Courland. This measure, observe, he put in practice on his way to Aix-la-Chapelle. Yet the notion of an abstract right is guarded against. The abolition is put in the light of a favour conceded by his Majesty at the request of the Courland Nobility; and after service at church, "a scene succeeded," says the account, "which represented the Russian Sovereign in the fairest light, as the father of his people, or, as the world in its infancy called Princes, as the shepherd of his people. He caused the assembled peasants to be brought before him, and discoursed to them in person, explaining what his goodness had given them, and the proper use of it. The worthy deputy of the country, Count Charles Von Medem, interpreted the discourse of the Emperor, who graciously heard the reply of two of the peasants." With all due reverence to old Homer, the phrase of "shepherd of the people" is a bad though a legitimate metaphor. It is true, a political commentator once justified it, by asking whether shepherds did not fleece their sheep, and send them now and then to be slaughtered;—but in sober gravity, these are not the times for the grave application of such phrases. There is a great difference between a shepherd and his sheep, but none such that we know of between one man and others. Let rulers have respect, and in order to have it, let them deserve it; but in times when despotism is seeking how it can creep back upon us, even through the medium of its better actions, let us not hear of phrases which are applicable to barbarous times only, and which make out kings alone to be men and nations to be cattle.

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The Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle will afford some flattering matter for the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament. Lord CASTLEREACH will return with perhaps an order or two more than he possessed before, and a few snuff boxes and portraits set in gold and diamonds. Lady C. will have to tell with ecstasy how she danced with ALEXANDER, Emperor of the Russians, Lord WARRINGTON, and the Duke of KENT. It will make her Ladyship's stature as tall as her teachers. The dandy Lords dangling at the tail of the British secretary, will be sworn in as supporters of his Lordship's wise measures, and impressed with becoming awe for the bright representative of Majesty!—*Stamford News.*

The States-General of the Netherlands were opened on the 19th inst., with a long speech from the King in person. The topics are those which might have been anticipated, and are touched in the usual form of Royal communications to an assembled Legislature. His Majesty speaks with apparent satisfaction of the late decision relative to the allied troops in France. He paints in cheerful and flattering colours the internal state of the kingdom, and expresses his confidence in the success of certain measures which he hints at, for equalizing the public receipt with the expenditure.

On Tuesday or Wednesday of the last week, his Spanish Majesty sent down to the Captain-General a list, comprising the names of 60 persons, who were suspected by the King, and who were to be sent in consequence under escort to several distant towns of the kingdom. This blow, however, was not struck, for two reasons—first, because there were not troops enough in readiness to compose the several escorts; and secondly, on account of the interposition of the gracious influence of the Queen, who also remonstrated with him, that such attempts were only calculated to increase the number of discontents. The King then recalled the list, and tore it into pieces. The opinion already general in the smallest villages is against the Government; and even the most insensible of the people say that it is not possible to endure such grievances much longer. A politician of the time of the reign of ELIZABETH and FERDINAND said, "that when people dare to talk, they also dare to execute."—*Private letter from Madrid.*

MILITARY FLOGGING.—In Brunswick, says a German Paper, where stripping and flogging have been introduced as well as in Hanover, this punishment was lately to be inflicted on several soldiers. One of them, who in an altercation with one of his officers, whose comrade he had formerly been at school, proceeded to strike him, was sentenced to 1000 lashes. As he was being conducted to the stake to which he was to be fastened, he stabbed himself to the heart with a concealed knife.

THE LIVING POETS.—In the able and otherwise just article upon Mr. KEATS's *Endymion*, which we inserted on Sunday fortnight, a paragraph upon the other living poets escaped our attention, which we certainly should have omitted for more reasons than one. The truth is, that we were in a great hurry at the time, and in rapidly looking to the main part of the subject, our eyes so literally glanced over the paragraph in question, that we were surprised upon meeting it at our own breakfast table. To say nothing of our other reasons above alluded to, the writer is mistaken in thinking that the peculiar and individual characters of the writings of such men as WORDSWORTH, MOORE, and BYRON, can injure the survival of their poetry. That very circumstance, though certainly not necessary to the lasting nature of poetry, will nevertheless be among the preservatives of theirs, as we have observed on a former occasion. It is to Mr. KEATS's poetry what particular companionship is to solitude,—both excellent things, when genuine; and we are mistaken if he himself does not partake more of both than his intelligent critic supposes.

A Correspondent has called our attention to a pamphlet which has just appeared on the subject of the infamous publication known by the name of *Blackwood's Magazine*. It is entitled "Hypocrisy Unveiled and Calumny Detected." We are very happy to hear from our Correspondent, but it is quite impossible we can take any further notice of the poor callous or unhappy coward to whom he alludes; and agreeing with the pamphlet as we do in many things, we are nevertheless of opinion that it would be much better in the various eminent persons in whose company we have had the honour of the self-betraying abuse in question, to let it die the quiet and inevitable death of scorn.

The *Courier* says—"It is at length decided, that Lord ELLENBOROUGH retires from the high judicial station where he has so long and so honourably presided over the public administration of justice in this country. The state of his Lordship's health, we regret to add, is the immediate cause of this determination on his part." It adds, that "he will be succeeded, we understand, by Mr. Justice ABBOTT."

The helmets of the Life Guards are shortly to be exchanged for large hair caps, similar to those worn by the Grenadiers of the Foot Guards. The present helmets are found to be particularly inconvenient.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

STATE OF THE QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY'S disorder, (says the *Courier*) appears to be resuming most of its former distressing symptoms. Her appetite has almost entirely left her again; the cough and sense of pain on the side are again troublesome, and render the Royal Patient extremely restless; whilst, at the same time, the slightest motion has a tendency to produce these alarming spasms on the superior viscera, which have heretofore threatened her speedy dissolution. Under these unfavourable circumstances, her MAJESTY'S sleep is consequently broken and unrefreshing; and of course her exhaustion is extreme.

HER MAJESTY has suffered so much for the last three days, and the exhaustion arising from the want of sleep is so great, that the most serious apprehensions are entertained of her approaching demise. She has more than once miraculously recovered from symptoms almost as threatening as the present, but it is obvious that each return of the malady is accompanied by increased weakness, and consequently the case becomes more hopeless.—In this state we do not trespass on public feeling in announcing what we understand to be the determination of Government on the demise of the QUEEN. If the event should take place speedily, Parliament, which stands prorogued to the 12th Nov. would be further prorogued to the 24th Nov. then to meet for the dispatch of business; and it is understood that Ministers have resolved to propose to Parliament a greatly diminished establishment for the King at Windsor. All the ostentatious splendours of royalty, which, under the severe visitation of Providence, are rather a mockery than a token of respect, are to be withdrawn—every attention to his MAJESTY'S bodily health, and to all the comforts that kindness can confer, will be administered—and the care of the Royal Person is to be committed to the Duke of York, who will have an additional allowance to his income for this service. There may be strong arguments advanced against the next in succession to the Prince REGENT (who has the command of the Army), having also the custody of the King—but the intimate fraternal affection which subsists between the REGENT and the Duke, serve to quiet the minds of the public, as to the danger of any jealousy arising between them. This reduction of the Windsor Establishment, is, together with that of the Army, a part of the efficacy of that demonstration of national feeling, as to the enormity of our expence, which was displayed at the General Election; and we rejoice at it.—*Chronicle, Friday.*

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday:—

“New Palace, Oct. 24.

“The QUEEN'S complaint remains the same. Her MAJESTY has had some good sleep in the night.”

The Duchess of CUMBERLAND formed her first acquaintance with the Princess ELIZABETH at Hombourg, as she had been prevented from seeing her in London.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

The PRINCE REGENT has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to Sir HUMPHRY DAVY.

THE EDINBURGH REFLECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

22, Anderson's Buildings, City-road, Oct. 24, 1818.

SIR,—I request a small space in your paper of tomorrow, for the purpose of refuting a slanderous attack contained in the *New Times* of this day, against a publication with which I am principally connected. A writer in that Journal, under the signature of “A Loyal North Briton,” has thought proper to insinuate, that the *Edinburgh Reflector* is actuated by a “spirit of sedition” and “principles of anarchy,” and to assert that it is “fast

spreading poison” among its readers in the Scottish metropolis. The insinuation and the assertion are alike false; the “*Reflector*” is indeed opposed to the present system of mal-administration and misrepresentation; but it is as far from being a vehicle for seditious doctrines or unconstitutional principles, as “*The New Times*” is from being distinguished for truth or decency.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. A. WILLIAMS.

COMMON HALLS.

MR. EXAMINER,—Allow me, Sir, to enquire what is the reason, when a motion is to be submitted to the Livery, the mover is called upon first to submit it to the Lord Mayor for his sanction?

If it proceeds from merely a custom, and has no positive right, does it not render the meetings of the Livery completely nugatory, in the event of the Chief Magistrate objecting to a proposition being put to them? When questions are proposed in the House of Commons, it is not customary for the Members to enquire of the Speaker if they meet his approbation or not. The same rule (if I mistake not) is adopted in the Common Council. Why then should the Livery be placed in a different situation, and the Lord Mayor first decide, if the motion has his concurrence? The Speaker has only to decide if the Ayes or the Noes have it; the Lord Mayor, in the Common Council, declares if the question is carried in the affirmative or the negative: why then take a greater extent of power, when he presides at the Common Hall?

Suppose, Sir, when the Common Halls were convened for petitioning the Legislature against the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, as well as against the Indemnity Bill, that instead of Mr. Alderman Wood, Sir Wm. Curtis had been the Chief Magistrate, (his opinions on those measures being previously known) and the resolutions entered into on those occasions had been handed over for his Lordship's assent or otherwise, and he had decided against their being put, and dissolved the Hall, would not the Livery, in such a case, have been placed in a very humiliating situation?

If it is an indubitable right of the Chief Magistrate's, let it be shown; if not, “reform it all together;”—“it is more honoured in the breach than the observance.”

Gracechurch-street, Oct. 12, 1818.

A LIVERYMAN.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 311.

DRURY-LANE.

BARQUHAN'S Comedy of the *Recruiting Officer* was performed here on Tuesday, but produced little effect. The play itself, though sprightly for the first three Acts, seems as if it began to be tired of its own animal spirits during the two last. The importance of a conjurer, whose profession is assumed by *Serjeant Kite* for the purpose of assisting a lover, is an obsolete thing now-a-days, at least generally speaking; and the very sprightliness of the rest of the piece is so intermixed with broad double meanings, that a good deal of it was obliged to be cut away. Thus, the jovial rakery of the author, which depends for effect upon its uninterrupted face, was baulked and made silly; and in fine, as if it was resolved that nothing should contribute to its success, some of the actors were indifferent ones, the others seemed perplexed with what was left them to say, the audience were dull, and even Mrs. MARDYN, in her beau's attire, dropped her voice now and then, and handled her switch as awkwardly as the text. In a word, the piece was altogether too broad for the present state of manners and taste, the vices of which lean towards the sordid and hypocritical rather than the debauched. The actors themselves felt as much; and it is no wonder if the audience felt with them. The best part

of the performance was the acting of MUNDEN and KNIGHT in the two recruits, which was a perfect varying picture of rustic astonishment, doubt, credulity, terror, and vanity. MUNDEN's face is as potent as ever.

FARQUHAR was one of those men, who, more sprightly and witty than deep, and with excellent natural dispositions, just see far enough into the common-places and hypocrisies of society to despise them, become hopeless of making them better, and so, too cheerful to play the weeping philosophers, and too frank to conceal any thing, make a gay compromise with the merrier and more social-looking vices, and help in fact to continue the whole error by getting sympathy as bad a name as antipathy. He has the same air also, in his plays, of a conventional townmanliness and a certain young valuing himself upon his intercourse with the sex, which is to be found in those of two greater predecessors, BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, the former of whom died at thirty-two. FARQUHAR, we believe, died at twenty-nine or thirty, at the very time his *Beaux Stratagem* was going through the first nights of its performance. He was very much beloved, and shewed the fineness of his nature in his behaviour towards a wife who really loved him but who had pretended to be worth money. He realized the love if not the money, and behaved to her with an unabated tenderness, for which she must have adored him. This indeed was making a compromise to some purpose; and if he had not taken at it's word a world which he despised, and grown hopeless as well as his inferiors, his love of sympathy, which he degraded in his dramas into mere dissipation, might have opened his eyes to discover "the soul of goodness" in things which he found evil, and which he left so.

This revival was followed by another on Thursday, in which the love of the sexes is equally ill handled but in a very different manner,—that of the *Distressed Mother*, translated by AMBROSE PHILIPS from RACINE. It is French all over, that is to say, dramatically speaking,—pompous, frigid, and ranting. Instead of the grand elemental feelings of the Greeks, who half in sublimity and half in superstition talk like the creatures of a newly created and passionate world, sincere and awful, all things, with the usual modesty of the old French system, are brought down to the pitch of the Court of Louis the 14th. The French were too much occupied to go to Nature, and so Nature must come to them; and all the "vasty spirits" of poetry and passion shrink themselves into coats and bag-wigs, as the devils in MILTON's Pandæmonium did into pigmies. The persons "Madam" it away, like the ladies in the *Beggar's Opera*.

There was nothing prominent in the performance but the acting of Mrs. WEST in *Hermione*, and of KEAN in *Orestes*; and they were both dreadfully maltreated by their own dialogue, KEAN in particular. When he had made some "good hit," as the phrase is, a most frigid common-place with an *Ah* or an *Oh* in it remained for him to speak, and seemed to mock what had gone before. It had just the effect of a man's going to sit down in a dignified manner, and plumping upon a chair too low for him. Mrs. WEST was very effective in her declamation, and may prove a formidable rival for Miss O'NEIL. It was of the very best kind, interspersed with such touches of the natural as would suggest themselves to a woman of taste and feeling in these times of the stage. Her dress was also as correct and classical as her under garments would allow it to appear. Yet the play would perhaps have been damned, had it not been for KEAN's acting in the mad scene, which turned the doubtful temper of the audience into such a fit of transport, that they would not hear any more after his being carried out, and called for him after the dropping of the curtains. A repetition of the piece was given out for Saturday amidst great applause and shouting; but we think it cannot possibly be a favourite.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A piece of the old mysterious, murdering, Newgate Calendar sort, has been brought out here, which our readers will excuse us from attending to. The plot of it in the daily papers is enough. Its name alone (*Proof Presumptive*) contains a world of criticism. It is said to be a translation by Mr. C. KEMBLE. We are glad that it is a translation, though sorry that he is the translator.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 13.—MR. JERVIS AND MR. RAINE.

*Nomen habet, et ad magistri
Vocem quisquis sui venit citatus.*

Mart. L. 4. E. 30.

WITH respect to the two gentlemen whose names stand at the head of the present article, I am much in the situation of the person of whom MONTAIGNE speaks, when he says (*Essais*, L. II. chap. 14) "*C'est une plaisante imagination de concevoir un esprit balancé justement entre deux pareilles envies*;" for it is really a matter of some difficulty with me to decide with which of them I shall begin: the same lively and facetious author goes on to illustrate what he advances, by supposing a man between a ham and a bottle, "*avec egal appetit de boire et de manger*;" which is again something like my case; for one of the individuals, whose merits or defects are under discussion, in several particulars may be said to resemble a ham, and the other a bottle, if not of small beer, assuredly not of the briskest and brightest Champagne. For instance, MR. RAINE may be considered both salt and savoury, though now and then too coarse and too high; and MR. JERVIS is not unlike a bottle of table-ale, with but little body and fulness, but with much of the spirit and uppishness, if I may so say without any reference to temper, belonging to more generous and intoxicating liquor: at the same time, the flavour is not unpleasant, and it may and does go down very well in places where they are more thirsty than in the metropolis, or (to quit my simile) where speeches are not so plentiful. But the question is, with whom I shall begin, and though the usual course is to eat before we drink, I shall here reverse the order of things, and commence with MR. JERVIS, because he claims precedence on the ground of seniority, having obtained a silk gown, by patent, I think, in the year 1806, when LORD ST. VINCENT, who is his uncle, was at the head of the Admiralty:

*Dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento luc,
Illum impellitur.*

Ter. Andr.

From the mere mention of this circumstance, it will perhaps be concluded, that MR. JERVIS's merits only did not entitle him to this distinction—a distinction which very few King's Counsel enjoy; for the patent of precedence gives him an advantage over his rivals, because he can undertake the defence of a person accused of any crime and prosecuted by the Crown, without the expensive licence that must otherwise be obtained. It is to be taken for granted that a little ministerial and family influence was employed, since the talents and qualifications of MR. JERVIS are by no means such as to enable him to extort honours and command business. Yet let me in the outset make a remark, in which I shall be confirmed by nearly the whole Bar, that he has always had to work up hill in the profession: he never has possessed the ear of the Court of King's Bench, and if he has ever succeeded in convincing the minds of the Judges, it has been by overcoming difficulties and repelling objections much more frequently started and supported by the highest authorities, than by the Counsel who were opposed to him: that both sides have been heard cannot be denied; but one side was

heard principally from the Bench, the other from the Bar. Mr. JERVIS, however, possesses both patience and perseverance, and if he be not the closest reasoner in the world, he can make an argument intelligible; and without shewing disrespect to the Court, I have sometimes seen him much more laudably pertinacious, than men of higher talents but of more timidity. I have several times had occasion to protest against the tame submissiveness which some Advocates are not ashamed to expose in public; but this praise is, I think, above all due to Mr. JERVIS, that he more correctly than any other man draws the line between that deference which is due to superiors, and that mental degradation which is due to no man. Whether the unusual obstacles he experienced in the Court of King's Bench led to the determination, or whether it was induced by a prospect of additional business, I know not; but within the last three or four terms he has confined his practice almost exclusively to the Court of Exchequer, where in consequence of his patent he is enabled to conduct the defence of such persons as chiefly, in revenue causes, are prosecuted by the Attorney-General. For this reason, his name is not now so familiar with the public as it used to be when he sat in that Court, the proceedings of which are almost exclusively reported in the newspapers: he only appears there now, when his presence is required in consequence of some proceeding arising out of country business.

On the Oxford circuit, however, there is no man better known or better liked: his chief rival is Mr. DAUNCEY, of whom I spoke a week or two ago; and if the latter be thought the abler man, the former is considered by far the most gentlemanly advocate, and is much more approved if not admired both by Suitors and Solicitors: he and Mr. DAUNCEY generally divide the practice, one being engaged on one side and the other on the other, though of the two Mr. DAUNCEY certainly has the advantage. In my criticism upon this latter gentleman, I mentioned that he was a great talker, and I added, what is liable to misinterpretation, and has in fact been misinterpreted, that Mr. JERVIS could talk a little: I ought rather to have said, that he was a moderate talker: he speaks nearly as fast and as long as Mr. DAUNCEY, but he never ventures to take the same liberties with his cause or his auditory: he endeavours to talk to the purpose, and does not travel out of his road in all directions merely because he thinks himself vastly entertaining. The great objection to be made to Mr. JERVIS's addresses is, that there is such a laxity about them, such a want of coherence of parts, a want of nerve, sinew, and tension; he does not say bad things, so much as he puts them in bad places; he does not arrange and digest what he has to offer, and he does not succeed in making his points tell in consequence of a looseness of phraseology and a want of precision, vigour, and strength, in his language. For this reason he sometimes fails to secure the attention of the Jury, who are weary of following him from one end of the cause to the other, and from one fact to another, without order or system, long before he arrives at the conclusion of what he feels it his duty to offer. Yet he is by no means an inelegant speaker—indeed he seems to have studied his manner and appearance; and as he is a gentleman in his conduct and in his feelings, he never launches out into the gross abuse and needless coarseness closely bordering upon vulgarity, for which his more immediate rival on the circuit is sometimes celebrated. He always seems deeply interested for his client without measuring the exact proportion it ought to bear to the fee he has received.

One advantage Mr. JERVIS possesses over Counsel who are in other respects his superiors, is a great command of his temper: he is not easily ruffled or thrown off his guard; and he can bear a joke, even though it be not of the most polished kind, with equanimity. On this account, he is able sometimes to cope with an insolent witness when

other men would make appeals to the Court for protection: mere impudence is very easily baffled by a man of coolness and quickness, even if his talents be not of the first order: into this coolness and controul over himself he has been tolerably disciplined in the Court of King's Bench, where, as I remarked, I have often seen them put to a very severe test: he is naturally of a mild, tranquil deportment, and such men usually display sufficient firmness when the occasion demands it. I do not apprehend that he has any pretensions to be considered a profound Lawyer, and he does not attempt to plume himself upon attainments he does not possess.

Of Mr. RAINE, I am aware that very little is known in the metropolis: he is, I believe, the son of the late head Master of the Charter-house, and he bears the reputation among his friends of being a good scholar: it may be true, and very likely is so; but no man who had ever heard him speak would have supposed that he had even a slight acquaintance with classic or any other literature. Though he very seldom obtains a brief in London, he is a very constant attendant in his place in Court, where his absence would of late often be more convenient, in consequence of the crowded state of the table from the recent batches of King's Counsel. But if his absence would be more convenient, it would not be more agreeable, for he is reckoned a most good-natured man, and distributes his puns and his franks (as a Member of Parliament) among his surrounding friends, with great liberality: the former are the more plentiful, and the latter usually the more acceptable: his wit is not very discriminating nor fastidious, and he has seldom resolution to let an occasion slip on which he can torture some poor word into a double signification. Although this is his chief occupation in Westminster-Hall, I have seen him now and then engaged in a cause, where he might have distinguished himself had he chosen to do so; he did not however appear to think it worth while to give himself any trouble, and scarcely to take the most ordinary pains in the opening of the facts and in the examination of the witnesses. He was in some degree in the right, for had he exerted himself ever so much, and been ever so much approved, he would probably now come into the field too late in the day, when the ground is occupied by more popular rivals.

This is not by any means the case upon the Northern Circuit, where Mr. RAINE is employed by many of the country Attornies: there he has established, to a certain extent, a reputation, and he endeavours to keep it up, and to make a further progress, by doing his utmost for such as entrust him with their briefs: this therefore is the proper situation for measuring his talents, while a very erroneous standard would be formed from his practice in London.

It may easily be supposed, that Mr. TOPPING and Mr. SCARLETT engross a very great proportion of the business: they are commonly adversaries; but now and then a rich and cunning suitor will take care to retain both of them in his favour, and then Mr. RAINE is employed to oppose them, probably with the assistance of Mr. Sergeant HULLOCK, a hard-headed, straight-forward north-countryman, with a very strong brogue and a stronger understanding. Mr. RAINE however leads, as considerably senior, and I have heard him on such occasions make very strenuous and effective speeches: in some of the country towns he is preferred by a few even to the two great men of the Circuit, and it cannot be denied that he has with a certain class, what the knowing ones term, a taking way with him: he is undoubtedly very shrewd, and in causes not obviously above his capacity he acquits himself to the satisfaction of all parties, and not least to his own: without being presumptuous or assuming, it is obvious, when he has gained a verdict or made a good address, that he sits down in very good humour with himself. It is notorious, I believe, that in Yorkshire there are more horse-dealers than

in any other county of England, and as horse-dealers are usually also skilful in the pugilistic art, it follows that at the Assizes the causes regarding horses and assaults are tolerably numerous. Now to do Mr. Raine justice, I do not think that there is a man at the Bar who knows how to conduct a horse-cause better than himself, who is more up to the tricks of the trade, and to the manœuvres it is necessary to practice. Actions relating to insurances on shipping are now generally considered a distinct branch of the profession, and those that are connected with the soundness or unsoundness of horses ought almost to be looked upon in the same light: they are quite distinct in their nature from other suits, and distinct principles and precedents are applicable to them. Mr. RAINE seems to have made them his peculiar study, and they are seldom brought before a Jury without his being retained either for the plaintiff or the defendant. He has the terms of art and slang of the stable at his tongue's end, so as to make himself easily intelligible to the witnesses, and if they prevaricate or commit perjury (which is by no means uncommon) he possesses considerable art in their management or detection. He has a most knowing look, and a shake of the head, when he rises to cross-examine, or when he does not obtain a direct answer to a question, which alarms even a practised witness, and makes him believe that the Advocate is much more in the secret than he is in reality. To the Jury also he appears so scientific, so well acquainted with the subject, that they cannot but hesitate in deciding against his judgment.

He is certainly a forcible and a pointed speaker, but most unselect in his phraseology, and very careless about offending the ears of his auditory by vulgarisms and expressions that may be very proper when talking to a witness in his own language, but are altogether misplaced in a speech: he addresses himself to the question, and argues it in a plain, though in an acute and often convincing style. With regard to his classical attainments, I am not aware, as I have said, that he ever gives his audience the slightest glimpse of them. What he may be in private, I know not; but judging from his public life, I should be inclined to say, that elegant learning was never more completely thrown away.

AMICUS CURIE.

NOTE.—I did not see the letter of *A Lover of Justice*, until after my last article was printed, or I should have thanked him before for his well-meant endeavour to set me right in a matter of fact, which he seems to imply, I misstated, because Sir ROBERT GIFFORD is a favourite of mine. I do not know which ought to be most obliged to him, the subject of the article or the writer. *A Lover of Justice* asserts that Sir R. G. was a *Whig* in the early part of his life, and that his principles were *liberal*: my information is however different, and I still believe it, and I shall not think that the cause of Justice will be served in a case like this, by crying into private history and raking up all the little ambiguous anecdotes of a young man's life.

A. C.

[No. 14, Mr. WETHERELL.]

FINE ARTS.

The following article appeared in the principal daily papers of Monday:—

NEW CROWN PIECES.

The Order in Council for the coinage of the New Crown Pieces (the first that have been struck during the present extended reign) has at length been issued. This coin will complete the series of the new silver monies. The obverse is impressed with the effigy of his Majesty, with the inscription *Georgius III. D. G. &c.* and the reverse has the figure of St. George encountering the Dragon, surrounded by the Garter; the edge of the pieces marked in raised letters with the words

Dieus et Tutamen, and the year of the King's reign. The head of the King is modelled in the antique style after the character of the Greeks, and combines, with the gracefulness of the design, the best and most pleasing likeness of his Majesty that has yet appeared upon our coins. In lieu of the Royal Arms, which afford no scope for the ingenuity and talents of the artist, the subject of the legendary tale of St. George and the Dragon has been adopted for the reverse, and is a well chosen and pleasing allegory, suited to the occurrences of the times. The figures introduced into this noble and simple composition are not drawn according to the old manner, with all the stiff heraldic emblems and trappings of the 14th century, but are pure and classical studies from the finest models of the ancients, exhibiting in the muscular anatomy of the human form all the attributes of power, which pourtray the heroic deeds represented in the sculpture on the bas reliefs of the Elgin Marbles, or in the engraving of the famed medals of the Emperor Trajan.

In the image of the Tutelary Saint of England mounted on a spirited horse and trampling on the fallen Dragon, whose body is pierced by the spear which has been broken in the encounter, while the hero prepares to renew the attack with the sword, is displayed an obvious allegorical representation of the genius and valour of Britain triumphing over the demon of anarchy and despotism. Justly described as our glory and defence, (*Decus et Tutamen*), this beautiful coin will transmit to posterity a record of the great and brilliant events, which, under Providence, have led to the restoration of peace and happiness throughout the world.

The design and engraving is by Pistrucci, who has lately been employed at the Mint. In speaking of the original design for the crown piece modelled by Mr. Pistrucci, the late celebrated Mons. Viscount of Paris, whose judgment and taste in the monetary art of the ancients are unquestionably of the first description, compares it with the chefs-d'œuvres of the ancient masters, describing the excellence and composition of the style to be unexampled in modern times, and equal to the most brilliant works of the Greeks and Romans.

In the art of engraving the steel dies for the coinage, Mr. Pistrucci has also shown himself equally eminent. To give a high relief to the impression on both sides of the piece has hitherto been considered as impracticable in the fabrication of coin, and it has therefore been the custom to keep the reverse as low as possible, consisting of some inferior device, in order that all the effect may be given to the obverse. But in the present instance the relief both of the head and reverse is so managed, that the machinery of the Mint has been applied with success to produce a bold impression on both sides, and by that means to render the coin, in the reverse as well as in the obverse engraving, uniform in beauty and effect.

The fabrication of this coinage, by means of some improvements which have been recently introduced into the machinery of the Mint, has been effected in a very superior manner. The universal practise of sizing the blank pieces to their proper weight with the file or scraper, was highly detrimental to the beauty of the coin, by causing deep abrasions to appear on the surface. The new crown-pieces are untouched by the file or scraper, and the adjusting process is performed with a greater degree of accuracy than has hitherto been attained; by a very ingenious mechanical instrument, which reduces the bars and fillets to an uniform thickness, and causes the pieces to be produced of their given weight, without the assistance of any manual operation.

The very great difficulty of having the raised letters upon the edge of coins which are struck in the collar, has hitherto prevented the Royal Mint, as well as the foreign Mints, applying the same to the fabrication of monies intended for general circulation. The crowns of former monarchs have the raised letters; but the pieces being struck out of the collar, are neither perfect in the circle, nor uniform in size with each other. To produce the raised letter on the edge of the coin, it is necessary, in order to free the piece from the collar, that the latter should consist of various parts, constituting what the French call the *virole brève*. Medals and specimen-pieces are frequently struck in the *virole brève*; but it was reserved for the British Mint to accomplish the task of fabricating a whole coinage, which should have the raised letter on the edge, and at the same time be struck in the collar.

When we consider what a mere fractional attention has been paid to the Fine Arts by our Government, and especially to that part of them which has to do with almost

the every day's concern of every person in the kingdom—the public Mint,—when we consider how unartist-like and mean have been the coin it has issued for a century past, as if the Muse of tasteful Invention and Design was ashamed to shew her beautiful face on coins devoted by millions to the usual purposes of Legitimacy,—we confess we were not a little surprized at seeing, on the whole, so elegant a Reverse as that on the new Crown Pieces just issued. It is however a foreigner alone that has been employed to engrave the new Crown; and though we admit, that from the neglect of the Numismatic Art by Government, our Medalists have not yet arrived at that excellence which the superior taste existing in foreign States has induced abroad, yet our native Artists have shewn an ability in the execution of Medalic busts, that might and ought, we think, to have been stamped on the Obverse of this new Coin. Mr. MUDIE, who in his *Grand Series of Forty Medals commemorating English Victories, &c.* has done more than forty of our Governments, who indeed till now have done nothing, for the promotion of Medal Engraving, has sufficiently shewn how capable our Artists would have been to have engraved the head of the King on the new Crown. Mr. WEBB has actually, in that Series, engraved his Majesty's effigy in a superior manner; for while it has great delicacy, which we admit Signor PISTRUCCI's has, it has characteristic touches, and good filling up of the facial outline, which the able Italian's has not. The heads are both, however, much too young. We like too, in Mr. WEBB's, its greater relief; the Italian Artist's is insipid and flat; for while there may be a heavy degree of relief disproportioned to the size of the object, there is, on the contrary, a vapid want of relief, which, like the face in the Obverse before us, looks as if it had been worn away, or that it had sunk to nearly a level with the field. In employing English as well as foreign Artists in the *Grand Series of Medals*, the projector and proprietor of it has done that justice to his countrymen, which their abilities in the engraving of Busts, and the nationality of the subject, demanded. The present Reverse, representing *St. George slaying the Dragon*, has considerable beauty and power of design and engraving. It has too a proper firmness in the touches and outlines, yet withal due dexterity and neatness. The character of terror would, we think, have been improved by an increased size in the Dragon, while the general arrangement or composition would have been pleasing.

The official circular, announcing the character of the forthcoming Crown, has a mixture of truth and error, in high-sounding phrases of eulogy, that necessarily excited suspicion of its being one of those ignorant bespeakings of the approbation of the public abounding in a hired press. We were therefore really prepared to expect much less talent than has come forth in the coin, and were agreeably surprised to find that the Master of the Mint had some reason for his exulting and applauding tone. Delighted perhaps at having at last hit upon what he has been so long and so profusely paid with 3000*l.* a-year for not doing, he was impatient to forestall that approbation, which he was too well advised not to know would at any rate be in part at least bestowed. We say advised, for we have been credibly informed, that Signor PISTRUCCI was dispatched to Paris to advise with the distinguished French Artist and late Master of the Mint, Baron DENOY, respecting the new Crown. "This Coin," says the Circular, "will complete the *Series* of the new silver monies." When we look at the beautiful *Series* we have referred to, and then recollect the few mean coins here called a *Series*, an involuntary smile arises at the ignorance or vanity of the phrase. "In lieu of the Royal Arms," says the Circular, "which afford no scope for the ingenuity and talents of the Artist, the subject of the legendary tale of St. George and the Dragon has been adopted for the Reverse,

and is a well-chosen and pleasing allegory, suited to the occurrences of the times." This may be Mr. WELLESLEY POLE's opinion and every other sinecurist's, who, while the numerous artizans and turned adrift sailors are starving, get large sums in consequence of "the occurrences of the times;" but he may be assured, that the suffering people of England think very differently.—"To give a high relief to the impression on both sides of the piece," adds the Mint Circular, "has hitherto been considered as impracticable in the fabrication of coin, and it has therefore been the custom to keep the Reverse as low as possible, consisting of some inferior device, in order that all the effect might be given to the Obverse. But in the present instance, the relief both of the Head and the Reverse is so managed, that the machinery of the Mint has been applied with success to produce a bold relief on both sides." This is so entirely false, that we never saw an obverse with less relief. Less it could hardly have to be visible. "It was reserved for the British Mint," concludes the Circular, "to accomplish the task of fabricating a whole coinage, which should have the raised letter on the edge, and at the same time be struck in the collar." This also is a palpable falsehood. We have before us a Crown Piece of CHARLES II. in 1662, on both sides of which, round the face, are inscriptions, and on the edge the identical motto, "*Decus et Tutamen*," which was furnished by Mr. EVELYN to Sir PHILIP LLOYD, then Master of the Mint. We have also a 6 and a 2-Franc French piece by the veteran Engraver DROZ, where there is a lettering on the same part on which the Garter is seen on the new Crown, and also on the same part of the Reverse, while the edge has too an inscription, most delicately executed, forming a contrast to the very coarse and unfinished style of the lettering on the edge of the Crown. These Franc Pieces were the current coin, too, not of a great Empire, like England, but of a petty Principality in Germany, *Neuchâtel*, with BERTHIER, whose head is on the Obverse, as its Prince. What a sad thing for a Master of the Mint to have no one about him friendly enough to caution him against thus exposing his want of information!

To conclude for the present, we apprehend, from all we have heard and seen during the Mastership of Mr. WELLESLEY POLE, that whatever other arts the Hon. Gentleman may excel in, he is very little acquainted with those of design. DENOY, the Director of the French Imperial Mint, was not appointed on account of family or senatorial or military connexions, but because he was not only a man of sense and a distinguished connoisseur, but even possessed considerable executive talents as an artist. NAPOLEON never put ignorant men into posts of eminence; but in this country, it is influence,—too often servile, crooked, and corrupt influence,—not talent, which elevates to office. The consequence is, that native merit is neglected, the arts languish, and the national character is tarnished.

R. H.

We understand that, by order of Government, the further issue of the new crown pieces to the public has been restrained, on account of the introduction into the die of the name of the Italian artist who executed it. The several banking-houses in town have each received a supply to the amount of 100*l.* The remainder will all be sent back to the Mint to receive the impression of the altered die.—*Times*.

This is an awkward incident for the Master of the Mint, marking as it does his blundering speed and ill taste. The name of "*Pistrucci*" was placed in such a conspicuous situation on the coin, as to be quite offensive to even a common eye; yet it passed Mr. WELLESLEY POLE's, and the coin was issued. By whose better judgment it has

been recalled, we know not; neither is it stated how much this piece of vanity in the Artist, and want of discernment in the Patron, will cost the nation.

AN ANCIENT SUPERSTITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Turning over the leaves of a book entitled “On Ancient Superstition,” I was very much struck with the following account, principally from the odd mixture of refinement and barbarity that it exhibits; and should any of your readers be aware of any thing parallel, either in ancient or modern times, it may be interesting to the public. The period that the history refers to seems to be about A. M. 2186, or 1818 years before Christ. It appears that in a wealthy and populous empire, wherein, after the custom of the Heathens, a community of Gods with the neighbouring nations obtained, that the worship of one mightily grew and prevailed, not only so far as to become the object of pretty general and sincere worship, but to obtain human sacrifices, notwithstanding it was the national boast, and indeed its truth appears to be admitted by their contemporaries, that they excelled other nations in their expece and care for the alleviation of human suffering. This superstition seems not to have been extinct in our Saviour’s time, for the name that he employs, “Mammon,” was that of their Idol. The principal temple was in the metropolis of the empire, where there was a large establishment of High Priests and Scribes, some of whom seem to have been like the Pharisees, “who for a pretence make long prayers;” and some like the Sadducees, who, in their worship of the God of this world, “deny that there is any resurrection.” They had Lawyers also and Judges, who bore a considerable share in the forms of worship, and without whose ministry, indeed, the more solemn parts, according to the custom of the country, could not be executed. These were more or less zealous for their Idol; some grudging him the number of his victims; others wishing to sacrifice little children, lest their God should withdraw from them a pocket handkerchief now and then, if they so far slumbered in their worship as not to guard their pockets. It is recorded, that a struggle once arose in the minds of the High Priests, between their fear of offending their Idol by withholding human sacrifices, and their fear that the humanity of the people should be so far outraged, that “their craft, whereby they had their wealth,” should be endangered: this led to strange contests between the zealots and their victims,—the latter wishing to appeal to the feelings of the people by avowing themselves to have incurred the horrible penalty,—the former hoping to conciliate their Idol by securing to him as many victims as possible—the criminal avowing his guilt—the Judge conjuring him to be innocent. Some surprise may be felt at the High Priests’ wishing to decline their victims, as it appears from a table of fees at the end of the account, that the executioners charge for each criminal was but very trifling; but this being a religious sacrifice, the mode of executing it was not a little remarkable. A rope being fastened round the victims neck, and conveyed over a wall, was required to be pulled by the population of the city, and as the co-operation of some and the acquiescence of all was necessary, the fear of losing their victims altogether was not without foundation. The very remote period to which this account relates, will prevent some of its details from obtaining credit, for who can believe, at this time of day, that the most trifling and worthless articles were, by the influence of this superstition and through faith of believers, considered equivalent to large masses of the precious metals?—that these magical symbols were designedly rude and inartificial, that the power of imitating them should be enjoyed by inferior workmen, and the honour

of furnishing victims for the Idol not be confined to persons of talent, who, from their other engagements, might neglect the opportunity? The remarkable success of this part of the scheme, and the fear that the people would not pull the rope, induced the High Priests, after fifteen years unremitting endeavour to find excuses for continuing the above system, to consent to an alteration in the mode of deliberating upon it. When I come to the result of this, you shall hear again from
AULD LANG SYNE,

MORE SLANDERS OF THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Your readers will probably recognize the following paragraph, as having occupied a conspicuous place in an article on Mr. Morris Birkbeck’s “Notes on a Journey in America,” in the last number of the *Quarterly Review* :—

“With regard to friend Morris, we understand that during the late war he held the lease of a farm, at a rent of about 500*l.*, which was worth three times that sum: that on its expiring he had it renewed at a rent more nearly approaching its real value, when the sudden change from war to peace having reduced the demand for produce, and consequently the value of land, to rid himself of his engagements and his country at the same time, he threw up his farm *un beau matin*, and, laughing in his sleeve at the humorous trick which he had played his unsuspecting landlord, set out on a land speculation in the back settlements of North America.”—P. 55.

The following is a real statement of the circumstances to which the Reviewer alludes, on the authenticity of which you may rely :—

Mr. Birkbeck held a farm under Lord Onslow, on lease, at a rent of 1,200*l.* a year. He left England with the full knowledge of Lord Onslow; and his son was, with his Lordship’s sanction, and after a particular inquiry into his competency, left behind to manage the farm. Lord Onslow having intimated an opinion that the rent at which the farm was held was beneath its real value, Mr. Birkbeck jun. said, that if his Lordship could find a tenant at an advanced rent, he would willingly give up his interest in the lease, (of which about 14 years were unexpired,) on receiving an adequate compensation. The lease has since been relinquished to his Lordship for the sum of 2,000*l.*, another tenant having offered 1,500*l.* a year for the farm.

This, Sir, is only one of the many misrepresentations with which the article abounds; but as it so deeply affects the moral character of Mr. Birkbeck, I have thought it my duty, as his friend, to lay it before the public. They will judge, from this specimen, of the spirit in which the whole article is written, and of the reliance to be placed on statements coming from such a quarter.—I am, &c. G.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

On Thursday, George Edwards was indicted for publishing a libel against Hannah, the wife of — Greaves.

Mr. ALLEY observed, that the prisoner had, from what motive it did not appear, written and exhibited in several places a most wicked, scandalous, and indecent libel, casting the foulest reflections upon the character and conduct of Mrs. Greaves; and instead of expressing any contrition for what he had done, when a remonstrance was made to him, he went from place to place, and seemed rather to boast of it. Under these circumstances the prosecutor thought it necessary to bring the case before a Jury, and to refuse the offers of a compromise which had been made.

Mr. Greaves stated, that he was landlord of the Brown Bear public house, Bow-street. In consequence of having seen a paper written by defendant, he remonstrated with him, and defendant did not deny the fact, but told him it was done for “a bit of fun.” An associate of the prisoner, who was implicated in the transaction, was indicted and found guilty for it last session. [Here the libel was handed in to the Jury, it being considered of two indecate a nature to be read openly in Court.]

Mr. ARABIN, for the defendant, said, that to save the time of the Court, he would admit the libel.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, when the CHAIRMAN, after a suitable admonition to the prisoner, said, that the sentence of the Court was, that he be confined in the House of Correction for 12 months.

Thomas Norwich was indicted and found guilty of stealing a box-coat and a waistcoat belonging to John White, the coachman to Mrs. Garrick, relict of the celebrated David Garrick. The prosecutor, who is a very old man, being asked by a gentleman from the Bench how old Mrs. Garrick was, answered, that she was 106 years in August last.

On Friday, at an early hour, the passage leading to the Sessions-house was much crowded by persons, in the expectation of hearing the trial between Mr. Henry Hunt and Mr. Lee, the High-Constable, in consequence of some proceedings arising out of the Westminster Election; but, after waiting a considerable time, they began to disperse, it being announced that Mr. Hunt had declined proceeding further in the affair.

W. Clarke, a respectable-looking old man, was indicted and found *Guilty*, for indecently exposing himself in Hyde-park. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

POLICE.

UNION-HALL.

MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A murder of a most atrocious character was perpetrated on Friday se'night. The following are the particulars, as stated in evidence on Saturday:—John Forester, a constable of Aldgate, stated, that he had been directed by the Lord Mayor to bring before the Magistrates a young man named *Joseph Williams*, whom he had taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mary Halbert, daughter of Mr. Halbert, of Thomas's-street, Kent-road. The prisoner and another man, named Robert Dean, were in the service of Mr. Tyrrell, engraver, Church-row, Aldgate, and lodged together. On Friday night, Mr. Tyrrell received information that a murder had been committed on a child by Dean, in the Kent-road, and that the prisoner had been seen in his company a short time previously. Mr. Tyrrell immediately sent for Forester, and directed him to go to the lodgings of Dean and Williams, and take the first who came home into custody. Williams returned about nine on Friday evening, and Forester secured him.—Sarah Williams, grandmother, to the murdered child, residing with Mr. and Mrs. Halbert, stated, that her grand-daughter was about four years and a quarter old. On Friday evening Robert Dean came to Mr. Halbert's about seven in the evening, accompanied by the prisoner. They afterwards went out together, and in about a quarter of an hour Dean returned alone. He had always appeared remarkably fond of the child. She was playing in the street when Dean returned, and Mrs. Williams called her in, and told her that Mr. Dean was come. She immediately left off playing, ran to Dean, and upon his taking her up, put her arms round his neck. He then said that he should buy her some apples, and took her to a shop for that purpose; not returning home immediately, Mrs. Williams went out to look for the child, and observing her in Dean's arms with an apple in her hand, she was about to return, when Dean requested her to go and purchase some articles for him. She did as he had requested, but had not been in the shop more than two minutes when she heard a cry of murder, and saw a great number of persons run towards her daughter's house. She made all possible haste to the same place, and upon arriving there saw the child being supported by her father, and the blood streaming from a dreadful wound in the throat. Dean was gone. The unfortunate infant languished about half an hour and expired; and another wound was then discovered on the lower part of the stomach. The circumstance occurred about eight o'clock, or a quarter after.—May, the officer, upon hearing of the transaction, went to the residence of the parents, for the purpose of inquiry. He arrived a little before nine, the child was then dead, and Mrs. Halbert in a fit. The evidence given by Mrs. Williams corresponded with what he heard upon the spot where the murder was committed. Some other circumstances came to his knowledge, which appeared to explain in some measure the motives of the murderer for the perpetration of the horrid deed. During the visit of Dean on Friday, Mrs. Halbert chided him, in terms of great severity, for having formed some improper connexion with persons of depraved character, and for squandering away his money upon his immoral associates. He appeared to

be extremely hurt, but said nothing that indicated an intention of taking revenge. About eight o'clock Mrs. Halbert was horror-struck on perceiving her child staggering into the room where she was sitting, with a dreadful gash in her throat, from which the blood flowed in a torrent. The poor little infant faintly cried "Mother, Mother!" and fell down. Dr. Walshman and two medical men were sent for, and did every thing for the little sufferer that could be performed.—Williams said, that he parted with Dean at the Surrey Theatre between seven and eight o'clock, and had never seen him since. Dean said at parting, that he intended to go into the Borough. Dean had not been home to his lodgings since Wednesday. Prisoner could not account for his conduct; he appeared a steady and good tempered man when sober, but was extremely ferocious when intoxicated; but he was not aware that Dean was inebriated on Friday; he knew nothing of the murder himself until informed by Forester, who took him into custody.—Several persons came forward to prove that the prisoner was at a considerable distance from Thomas's-street at the time of the murder, that he spent the evening with some friends of great respectability, and went to his lodgings at his usual hour. He was discharged.—Dean is five feet eight inches high, Roman nose, full face, and rather handsome.

On Tuesday, at an early hour a report was spread throughout the Borough, that Dean was in custody, and would undergo an examination. An immense crowd of persons assembled about Union-hall Office. About five o'clock on Tuesday morning, a young man accosted Joseph Myatt, constable of St. Andrew's, Holborn, stating that he was a murderer, and was desirous of surrendering himself; the constable was astonished. He requested the applicant to be more explicit; the young man said he murdered a child at Newington. Your name is Dean, said the watchman; I am that unfortunate man, he replied. He was then taken into the watch-house and properly secured. During his continuance there he was asked by Myatt, whether at the time of the murder being committed he was in a state of intoxication, to which he answered he was never more sober in his life. At seven he was taken to Giltspur-street Compter, and information of his surrender was sent to May, the officer. May waited upon the Lord Mayor, and received directions to take the prisoner to this office. The Coroner and Jury had in the mean time assembled at the Rockingham Arms, Newington, to take an inquisition on the body of the child, and the Sitting Magistrate considered that the most satisfactory mode of proceeding would be to send him immediately before the Coroner. At noon the coach arrived at Union-hall office, containing May, the prisoner Dean, and Myatt the constable, who proceeded to the Rockingham Arms, followed by about 2,000 persons. The unhappy parent of the child was standing at the door of the Rockingham Arms when the prisoner descended from the coach; but he soon became known; the moment his eyes were fixed on the person of the prisoner, his countenance grew pale with rage, his eyes flashed fury, and with the rapidity of lightning he darted upon the culprit, and but for the timely interference of the officers would have avenged on the spot the immolation of his child. One hand of the prisoner was fastened to May's, and with the other he covered his eyes, nor once dared to meet the glance of the wretched father. The following is the evidence taken before the Coroner:—

Mrs. Mary Halbert, mother of the deceased, stated, that her mother went into the street, and saw the deceased in Dean's arms at the top of the court in Thomas's-street; Dean asked witness's mother, if she would go to a chandler's-shop, and purchase him some tobacco, which she consented to do; and while she was gone on the errand, something impelled witness to rise from the chair; she felt a kind of internal alarm, and she, without any motive, ran into the court, and met the deceased near the house door; she reeled towards her, and appeared to have a red handkerchief round her neck. Witness took the deceased into her arms, and the blood gushed from her throat all over her clothes; the deceased put out her arms, and then dropped down as if she had expired or fainted; witness awoke her husband, and said "Our child is murdered!" the husband replied, "You are mad surely." He took hold of the deceased, and seeing that she was dying, he ran into the court and said "Who did it?" Witness told her husband that "Dean had done it, she was sure;" and she then informed him that Dean came in while he was asleep, and went out with the deceased, with the professed intention of buying her an apple.

[It was at this period of the evidence that the murderer was brought from Union-hall police office; several thousands of persons had collected round the house where the Jury were sitting, and would have torn the delinquent to pieces, but for the spirited

intervention of the Police. The witness ran to the window of the Jury-room, from whence she had a view of the person of Dean, as he was sitting in the hackney-coach; she screamed most loudly and terrifically, "That is the murderer of my dear child; Oh, the villain! Oh, the murderer!" &c., and fell into an hysterical fit; she was removed into another room by a surgeon who was present. Dean was placed in a room adjoining the Jury-room.]

Joseph Williams, the brother of the last witness, being sworn, gave a long statement, which bore no further upon the question than to show that Dean was in unsettled and distressed circumstances.

Mrs. Sarah Williams, the mother of the above witnesses, and grandmother to the deceased, deposed to the same effect.

Mr. Weston, surgeon, stated that the wound was sufficient to inflict death.

Joseph Myatt, sworn. About a quarter of an hour before five o'clock that morning, a man, who said his name was Robert Dean, came to the watch-house of St. Andrew's, Holborn; he said that "he came to surrender himself, for he was a murderer, and could not hold out any longer;" witness asked him what murder he had done, and he said, "He had murdered a child over in the Borough;" he seemed very much agitated, and asked leave to warm himself; witness told him that he might if he thought proper; witness took him from thence to the Poultry Compter: on the way witness conversed with Dean, and asked him how he came to commit the dreadful act? Dean replied, "Why, the devil was over him." Dean begged that he might be well used in prison; witness promised he should; Dean said that he was, during the whole of Monday last, lurking about Bow-street Police-office, in hopes that some one would recognize him, but as no one did, he had not courage to resign himself up; he had been wandering about ever since he committed the crime; and he went to a chapel in Moorfields, and heard a sermon preached, which so afflicted his mind, that he resolved to surrender himself up to justice; he said he was quite sober when he committed the act. Dean appeared perfectly composed when he gave the above relation.

The Coroner having said a few words, the Jury returned a verdict of—Wilful Murder against Robert Dean.

The Coroner issued his warrant for his committal to Horse-monger-lane gaol.—Before Dean was removed, the Coroner ordered the constables to bring him into the Jury-room. He was brought in handcuffed.

Mr. JEMMETT asked which was Robert Dean?

Dean burst into tears, and in great agitation said, "I am that unfortunate man."

CORONER.—I am sorry to see you charged with such a horrid crime.

Dean (beating his forehead in great agony with his right hand) said, "It is a dreadful thing surely."

CORONER.—It is my duty to commit you; I have issued my warrant, and I hope you will think of your awful situation, and may God have mercy upon you.

Prisoner (writhing with agony).—"I hope he will."

The prisoner was then conveyed in a hackney-coach to Horse-monger-lane Gaol.

A case-knife was found in the court where the murder was committed, which is supposed to be the instrument used by Dean to effect his purpose; it is about eight inches long, with a white handle, and is the property of Mr. Halbert; it is in the possession of May, the officer.

CONFESSION.—During the time the Inquest was held, Dean was placed in a private room. Dean whispered to May, that if he were left alone he would relate to him the whole particulars of the dreadful transaction. Every person present left the room, and the prisoner then made the following confession:—"On Friday evening last, I met a young man named Joseph Williams, with whom I had long been intimate at Mrs. Halbert's house. I had long been acquainted with a young woman, named Sarah Longman, daughter of Mr. Longman, at the Grapes, Chancery-row, Aldgate; my affection for her was extremely great; I had for some time past corresponded with her. A dispute unhappily arose; I wrote to her upon the subject, expressing my regret at the unfortunate rupture; described the very great regard which I entertained for her; implored her to consent to a reconciliation; and begged that she would write me an early answer. She never replied to my letter. Her father called upon me, and wished that the connexion might be discontinued. These circumstances had an indescribable effect upon my mind; I was miserably unhappy, was incapable of attending to any business, and gave myself entirely up to despair. I endeavoured to prevail

upon her to renew the correspondence. I felt that I never could be happy in this world without her, and determined to leave it. Thoughts of a dreadful description entered my mind, and must have proceeded from the devil. I felt that I should leave the world in a state of happiness if I could murder her, and determined to perpetrate the deed. I had been from home two days, business not being very brisk; and on Friday evening I called to see Williams, at Mrs. Halbert's, and we both came out together, and walked in company as far as the Surrey theatre; we did not go in. I told Williams that I wanted to see a gentleman in the Borough, and should go that way. We parted, and I returned to Mrs. Halbert's. After talking in a very friendly manner with the family, I asked for a knife, and they supposing that I wanted to cut some bread, gave me a case knife. I took an opportunity of concealing it unperceived in my pocket. I shortly after went out with the child to buy her some apples, which having done, I returned to the court. A sudden thought came over my mind that if I murdered the child, who was innocent, I should not commit so great a crime as in murdering Sarah Longman, who was older, and, as I imagined, had sins to answer for. In a moment I pulled the knife out of my pocket, put the child down out of my arms, held her head back, and cut her throat; in an instant I imagined that I was in the midst of flaming fire, and the court appeared to me like the entrance of hell. I ran away, not knowing where I went, or what I did; I wandered about in a state of distraction, until I surrendered myself up at the watch-house.

Dean has been ever since his commitment entirely absorbed in meditation. He requested that a Bible and prayer-book, which were found at his lodgings, and had been taken possession of by May, the constable, might be given to him; the books were delivered, and he has incessantly employed himself in the perusal of them. He weeps very much, and speaks in terms of great affection of the child which was sacrificed by his hand.

ANOTHER DREADFUL CASE.

William Edmunds was on Monday brought before the Magistrates by Edward Padder, headle of Putney, charged with attempting to murder Mary Edmunds his wife, Mary his daughter, a child seven years of age, and Sarah Dyer. On Monday the 12th instant, as Mrs. Sarah Massey, of Putney, was passing the residence of the prisoner, she heard a cry of "Murder;" being extremely terrified, she was afraid to go in, and went past the house about 23 o'clock; a woman named Dalton then came running out, and in a state of dreadful agitation informed her that Edmunds was murdering his wife and child. She was upon the point of going to seek assistance, when the prisoner's daughter ran out of the house, pursued by the father, who overtook and struck her a blow on the neck with something which he had in his hand, but the distance prevented her from seeing what description of weapon it was that he used; he continued to pursue the child for several yards, and then fell down. Mrs. Massey carried the child to the nearest house (Mrs. Dalton's); she had a dreadful wound on the back of her neck, from whence the blood flowed in torrents; and after delivering her to Mrs. Dalton's family, she went in search of some person to assist in securing the prisoner. She met Mr. Stephens of Putney, who went immediately to Edmunds and saw the prisoner lying on the ground, fast held by Mrs. Edmunds and a young man named Dyer. He held a clasp knife, opened, in his right hand, and after much struggling they succeeded in disarming him. Mrs. Edmunds was then bleeding very much from a wound. A messenger was despatched to Padder: upon his arrival he found the prisoner in custody of Dyer and Stephens, and was informed, that besides wounding his wife and daughter, he had inflicted two dangerous wounds on a female named Dyer, one on her neck, and the other on the back part of her head. The parish officers being induced to consider that his horrible conduct had been occasioned by insanity, directed that he should be taken to a mad-house. Their orders were carried into execution; and subsequently receiving information from the keeper, that his conduct had been rational, and his mind apparently composed, they gave instructions to conduct him before the Magistrates, that the case might be investigated. It was stated by Padder, that the wounded parties were unable to attend for the purpose of giving evidence.—The Prisoner, upon being interrogated as to his motives, said that he was perfectly unacquainted with the transaction; he was subject to fits.—The Magistrate observed, that it was necessary to have the opinion of some medical men as to the state of the prisoner's mind, and it was also indispensably necessary to have the evidence of the wounded parties. The prisoner was remanded.

In addition to the above particulars, we hear that it is the opinion of Mr. Smith, the surgeon, that the wife and child of

Edmunds are doing quite well, and out of danger. It seems also, that Mrs. Dyer (who is the wife of a very respectable market-gardener, residing at the back of Edmund's cottage) is also going on favourably, but from the complicated nature of the wounds upon the head, cannot be considered safe for some time. Mrs. Dyer is between 40 and 50 years old; and it is solely by her determined courage and exertions that the lives of the wife and child are saved. Attracted by the screams of the family, she burst into the house, and found Edmunds with his wife under his arm, and deliberately cutting her throat, the blood flowing profusely. In an instant, Mrs. Dyer seized Edmunds to rescue the poor woman from his hands; she struggled with him and had her hand cut by his knife. The wife escaped, but Edmunds succeeded in knocking down Mrs. Dyer; he then cut her through the muscles of the back of the head to the bone, causing a deep and extensive wound; in the mean time, one of Edmund's children (an interesting little girl of about seven years of age) ran out of the house, crying for assistance. Edmunds then left Mrs. Dyer, and overtook his child, whom he also cut through the muscles of the back of the head, to the extent, in length, of three inches and an half. At this moment Mrs. Dyer, although bleeding very much from her first wound, again seized him to save the child from being murdered, when he struck at her with his knife, and inflicted a wound of three inches in length on the left side of the head, laying bare the skull, and dividing the artery; with his exertions he fell, and the husband of Mrs. Dyer, and other persons, coming to her assistance, they pinned him down with the knife grasped in his hand, but sticking in the ground, until his hands and legs were tied, and he was completely secured. Edmunds is only 39 years of age, and has the character of having been a very quiet inoffensive man, when well, and not at all addicted to drinking; he has always supported his family, and brought up his children, without any parochial assistance, by having worked as a jobbing painter in the neighbourhood, and by the produce of two or three cows, which he has kept on the common. When very young, he was in the navy, and from some hurt he received in the service, he has for many years complained of a distressing pain in his head, which in spite of every assistance ended in epilepsy; lately he has been very sombre and religious. On the morning of his dreadful attempt to murder his family, he was quietly breakfasting with his wife and children, and reading the Bible, when he suddenly formed, without any provocation, his dreadful determination of sacrificing them.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

A case of an extraordinary nature occurred on Friday at this office. A gentleman who resided at Bluns-row, Bayswater, represented a day or two since, that a person had been engaged in his family as a female servant; after this person had been there a few days, a man-servant, who had a spark of affection for a female who had resided there some time, informed him, that the person lately received into his service was a man, and not a female, and that he had seduced the maid. Upon this the gentleman re-narrated with the person, who declared that she was a woman; the gentleman insisted upon this doubtful being immediately quitting his house, and threatened to investigate the matter; but the culprit promised to quit the kingdom. A few days afterwards the gentleman missed several articles, and his suspicion naturally fell upon the person he had lately dismissed. Upon inquiry, he learned that a correspondence was carried on with a person residing in Strutton-ground, Westminster; he went there, and, to his astonishment, saw the being he suspected, and said, "You monster, are you still in England?" Upon this statement, the Magistrate granted a warrant against *Samuel Watson*, alias *Samuel Watson*. Plank and Jefferies went to Strutton-ground, knocked at the door; the person inside was some time ere she opened it, during which Plank heard some one say, "Sally, the officers are after you." The person of whom they were in pursuit jumped out of a window, ten feet from the ground, at the back of the house, and escaped. The following morning, the woman who lived in Strutton-ground inquired of the officers what charge was against her; they replied, "Only a trifling affair; she is charged with being a man." "Oh! Oh!" replied the woman, "if that's all, I'll find her out, for I know she's a woman;" and she accordingly produced the woman on Friday morning. The evidence, as regards the felony, was adjourned until Tuesday. This woman had persuaded a young female, who resides at a wholesale jeweller's in Good-street, Soho, that she was of the male sex, and had actually gained the girl's affection. What the object of the woman could be in thus misleading this girl, as well as the whole of her conduct, is altogether unexplained.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

For a week past the water in the well of the Duke of York public-house, at Brompton, Kent, has been affected with so nauseous a taste and smell, that it became unfit for use; and within the last few days the smell at the well had become so exceedingly offensive that no one would go near it. On Saturday morning a soldier was lowered down, but before he arrived at the bottom he was almost overpowered by the fetid effluvia, and called out to the men who were lowering him to stop. Having waited a few seconds and recovered himself, he proceeded till the bucket touched the water, when, leaning over its side, he, with infinite horror and dismay, discovered a naked human body floating on its back. Terrified in the extreme, and almost reduced to insensibility at the horrid sight, he called to the men on the bank of the well to draw him up. One of his comrades then went down with a sheet, and having folded it round the dead body, it was drawn up; the soldier, however, nearly fell a sacrifice to his exertions, he was so affected by the foul air, that he lost his senses just as he came within the reach of the bystanders, who caught hold of him, and prevented him from falling into the well. The body proved to be that of a woman about 37 years of age, named *Donnelly*, the wife of a soldier lately discharged from the 98th regiment. She was far advanced in pregnancy, and being completely naked, it was immediately suspected that the woman had been murdered. A Coroner's Jury was summoned, when it appeared that in the early part of September, the 98th regiment, to which the husband of the deceased belonged, arrived from Halifax. *Donnelly* was then quartered at the Duke of York; he came there accompanied by his wife and two children, and was lodged in a room at the back of the house, the window of which is about five feet from the well in which the deceased person was found. The woman was about twelve years older than *Donnelly*; she was very much attached to him; but was extremely jealous, and frequently evinced that passion when he spoke to another female; their quarrels consequently were frequent. On the night of the 17th of September, their conduct became desperate; *Donnelly* forced his wife towards the well, and threatened to throw her into it; her screams brought persons to her assistance, and she was released from his violent efforts to force her towards the well's mouth. The whole of that night, however, she lay in the open air on the steps, where she was found next morning with her clothes wet through. She was advised to go to her apartment, which she did, and in the course of the day she became reconciled to her husband. On the following Saturday night she was at the club-room at the Duke of York in apparent health and spirits; after that time she was not seen alive by any one in the house. On Sunday morning, the 20th Sept., *Donnelly* came down from his apartment, and sat in the tap-room with his two children, but without his wife; inquiries were made after her, and he said that she had gone the preceding night on a visit to her friends; he did not know when she would return; that she had taken 3*l.* to defray her expenses, &c. To other inquiries, he said that she was gone off with another man. A female, who went into his apartment on the day after *Donnelly's* wife disappeared, stated, that she found every thing about the room in the greatest disorder; the clothes of the deceased were scattered about in all directions, and she observed marks of blood upon the bed-linen. *Donnelly* remained at the Duke of York after the deceased was missing for more than a fortnight, and frequently conversed about his absent wife without the least emotion. He said she was gone off with a fellow, and would not trouble him again, and since that period he has cohabited with another woman. The Jury returned a verdict of "Willful Murder against William *Donnelly*, the husband of the deceased," and a warrant has since been issued for his commitment to the county goal.

It was a Mr. *Ridley*, a shoemaker, in St. Paul's church-yard, who put a period to his existence on Friday week. It appears that his mother was occupied in the kitchen, which is situated on an upper floor, and suddenly she was alarmed by a noise in the apartment below, resembling the throwing down of a quantity of water. Supposing the servant girl had met with some such accident, she immediately went down to the room, and on opening the door, perceived her son stretched out upon the floor, and weltering in his blood. By the side of the unfortunate man lay a razor, the instrument of his self destruction. The floor was literally deluged with blood; and the instrument had been applied with such determined force, that it was stopped only by the vertebrae of the neck; in every other respect, the head was entirely separated from the body. An inquest was held, which returned a verdict of *homicide*.

An inquest was taken on Friday, in Hill-street, Berkeley-

square, upon the body of *Mrs. Ann Rowden*, aged 64 years.—It appeared from the evidence of a medical Gentleman, that on Wednesday morning the deceased dropped down and expired. The deceased resided with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Merrick; he is a master-furrier, residing at No. 4, Farm-street, Berkeley-square: the deceased was dependent upon him for support; lately he had been in great distress, and could not support his family; to relieve him, she applied to the parish for assistance; the parish officers offered to receive her into the house, but would not allow her any thing out; she expressed an aversion to going there. On Wednesday her son-in-law was arrested for 15^l, and taken to a lock-up house. The news so affected the deceased, that she instantly expired, leaving her daughter with six children, the eldest of whom is only nine years of age.—The Coroner and Jury said, that a more unfortunate case had not recently come within their knowledge, and they expressed an intention of doing something to relieve the family. Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

Friday morning a middle-aged man was found in Hyde-park, with his throat cut in a frightful manner; there appeared little signs of life, and he was carried to St. George's Hospital, where he was recognized to be a person of the name of *James Ouy*, who resided in Carrington-street, May-fair, and was formerly in good circumstances. A short time ago he lost his wife, and was left with several small children, without sufficient means of support, which has lately reduced him to a state of the most miserable despondency. On Friday morning, with the last two-pence in the world, he purchased one pennyworth of milk and a pennyworth of bread, and having divided it amongst his children, he kissed them, and having taken a last living leave, he hastened to the Park, and with a razor he committed the above act.—He lies now without the least chance of recovery in the Hospital.

Tuesday week, the wife of Mr. W. Kirby, a farmer, of Hanging Grimstone, Yorkshire, intending to mix up brimstone and cream of tartar in treacle, most unhappily mistook a quantity of arsenic, which had been in a tea-pot for seven years, for the cream of tartar, and gave the mixture to her three children and a maid-servant: two of the children expired shortly after, and the other, with the servant-maid, are not expected to escape.

On the 2d inst. a woman at Dunstable observing a great smoke proceeding from her neighbour's chimney, sent her daughter to inquire the cause; a person said, she was locked in the room, (where the smoke proceeded from,) and could not get out, as she could not find the key of the door; the girl informed her mother, and upon procuring assistance, broke the door open, and found a female, about 22 years of age, in the act of burning the pieces of flesh of her new-born illegitimate child; the entrails were consumed previous to breaking the door open. The skull was lying by the side of the mother, divided into four parts; the body, arms, and legs, were cut in pieces of about three inches, for the purpose of consuming in the flames. It appeared that the mother beat the infant's brains out against the post of the bedstead, and then proceeded to dissect the body! A Coroner's Inquest sat next day, and returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," against the mother, Hannah Saphell, a native of Dunstable, and who was fully committed to take her trial.

On Saturday week, about two in the morning, some villains broke into the house of Mr. Leftwich, baker, in Paradi e-row, Rotherhithe. They entered through the bakehouse into the shop, from whence they stole 4*l*. 15*s*. in copper; they then proceeded up stairs, broke open the chamber-door of Mr. Leftwich, and while himself and wife were buried in sleep, took from under their bed a box, and rifled it of 250*l*. in Bank-notes. An adjoining room, in which one of the shopmen slept, next became the scene of their depredations, and without disturbing the man, who slumbered as soundly as his master and mistress, they unlocked a bureau, and took out 97*l*. in notes, and 16*l*. in silver, and made off unmolested with their booty. On Wednesday Mr. Leftwich received an anonymous letter, informing him that several of the larger notes which had been stolen, having become useless to the holders in consequence of being stopped at the Bank, he would find them to the amount of 100*l*., either in the pond, or under the bridge, at China-hall-fields, Rotherhithe. Mr. Leftwich, accompanied by some friends, went to the spot described, and in the midst of some stinging nettles he found a small parcel, covered with canvass and tied with rope-yarn, which was found to contain 100*l*. in Bank-notes, and a watch, of which he was also robbed. The letter further informed him, that the gang which broke open his house consisted of six men, and it was their intention to have murdered every person from whom they experienced resistance.

On Tuesday the Maidstone Coach that leaves this town for London at three o'clock in the afternoon, was upset in going out of Malling. The coach was overturned as it was going down the hill from West Malling into the turnpike-road, at the same place where another coach met with a similar accident a few weeks ago, and where the road is very dangerous. The consequence was, that Mr. Morgan, an eminent engineer of London, had his arm broken, a Mr. Greig received a concussion of the brain, a female servant going to service was severely bruised, and the coachman was very seriously injured. We have been informed by a most respectable Magistrate who saw the accident, that at the time it happened the coachman was not driving by any means furiously, but that the accident was occasioned by the state of the road. All the injured parties are in a fair way of recovery.—*Maidstone Gazette*.

On Wednesday one of the men at work on the repairs of the church, at the corner of Gracechurch-street, was precipitated from the top, and literally dashed to pieces. It was considered he was dead before he reached the ground, which was covered with his blood.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst. George Ranking, Esq. jun. to Jane Frances, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Buckle, Vicar of Pyrtton and Shireburn, Oxfordshire.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Lethargie, of Pall-mall, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Ayres, Stratford, Essex.

On the 20th inst., at Whitburn Church, David Barclay, Esq. son of Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-hill, Surrey, to Maria Dorothea, sister of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. of Whitburn-hall, Durham.

DEATHS.

On the 13th July, at Frankfort on the Maine, in his 65th year, Sir John Whitley O'Carroll, Bart. formerly Lieut-Colonel of the Yorkshire Militia.

On the 16th inst., at Stanwell, in consequence of a fall from his horse, John Hall Harris, Esq. late of Caius College, Cambridge.

On the 17th instant, at Frompton, aged 47, Mr. John Porker, late of Great Newport-street.

On Saturday week, in his 44th year, after a few days illness, Mr. James Beman, of Woodstock-street, Oxford-street.

On Tuesday, Thomas Mangles, eldest son of T. Lys, Esq. of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 22d, of a rapid decline, aged 20, Ellen, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, Ealing.

By a private letter from Boulogne, dated Saturday week, we are extremely sorry to be informed of the lamentable premature death of Mr. David Cock, printer, who was drowned off the above place while in the act of bathing. The circumstances attending his unfortunate fate are nearly as follow:—Mr. C. and Mr. Ogilvie went into the water to bathe, when, by the rapidity of the current, they were carried a considerable way out to sea, and although both expert swimmers, were unable to regain the shore. Captain Bushnell, of the Vigilant packet, seeing their perilous situation, immediately went with his boat to their assistance, but only in time to save Mr. Ogilvie, who had nearly perished. Poor Mr. Cock was not so fortunate; for, being quite exhausted, and before assistance could reach him, he, alas! sunk to rise no more: his body has not yet been found.—Mrs. Cock, who accompanied her husband to Boulogne, is so affected with the melancholy catastrophe, that it is doubtful whether she will survive him.—A more tender husband, parent, and sincere friend, was seldom to be met with. A numerous acquaintance will bewail his melancholy fate, to whom it is unnecessary to describe his amiable qualifications. Many indigent individuals have lost a charitable and humane friend.

Mr. Shaw, the owner of the horse Woodark, which started for the plate at the late Stafford races, went to that town last week, with the intention of hunting; and, after eating a hearty supper, died while in the act of unbuttoning his gaiters.

On the 13th instant, at Handsworth, Staffordshire, in the 116th year of her age, Ann Smallwood, widow. She was born in 1702, the year Queen Anne came to the throne. She was the mother of 15 children, the eldest of whom, now living, is 80 years old. She had been nearly blind a few years, but all her other faculties she retained to the last.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 566. SUNDAY, NOV. 1, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 551.

SUPERSTITION—ITS CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

WE resume our observations of the week before last.—Our readers remember the pitying account giving by the Missionary, of the shocking religious tortures practised upon themselves by some Hindoos; and they certainly have not forgotten the conclusion, in which he says, that if the said Hindoos do not come over to his humaner opinions, they will be tortured to all eternity! * It is no wonder such preachers get few or no proselytes,—which is particularly the case in the Indian peninsula. We have seen a book which professes to give an account of the Danish Missions in that country, and which really does so, we understand, in all its essentials; though the dialogues with the natives are not in the exact order in which they occurred. The best idea of it we can give the reader is this,—that it is such an account as might be given by a humorous Methodist of the attempts of Hindoo Missionaries to convert us; that is to say, supposing such an anomalous personage as a humorous Methodist to exist, and such a courtesy extended to the Missionaries of other countries by the polite and impartial nations of Europe, who claim it themselves. And why do the Indian Missionaries convert so few? For an obvious reason,—because the Hindoos are already both civilized and superstitious enough to dispense with the information given them by these gentlemen. Those who could form them to a finer kind of existence, have not the zeal for converting them; and those who have the zeal for converting them, bring no manners or intellect which they do not find surpassed in their own gentry. So invariably does knowledge, and not superstition, bring about any change for the better in a nation, that the only places where Missionaries ever succeed are those in which they have every sort of intellectual advantage over the natives, as in some of the South Sea Islands; and even in these instances, the conversion is very suspicious, and will be found to be con-

* The subject has called to mind a similar absurdity on the part of a Missionary, whose nature nevertheless appears to have been unequivocally mild, and who would doubtless have shuddered to put one of his flock to a millionth part of the torture, for a single moment, which he had been taught to believe could be inflicted by God to all eternity. We allude to old EGEDE, who concludes his description of Greenland with a lamentation over the eternal destiny of a people, whom he describes as the happiest and most innocent in the creation! There was but one thing among them which the worthy Missionary looked on as at all vicious, and this was the total freedom of both sexes from jealousy, or rather an over-charitable custom which he thought should have made them feel it. He accordingly told them so; upon which all those who believed of him, felt their happiness and innocence very judiciously diminished!—See a late republication of this amusing work, printed for Messrs. ALLMAN.

siderably backsliding, without plenty of little presents and commodities. “I am your good son in the faith,” says one of their kings in a letter which was published in one of the magazines;—“I am your good son in the faith; send me, I pray, a few more hatchets.” And in some of those islands, the new dogmas themselves are evidently great stumbling-blocks, especially where the native faith is not of so threatening a description. Mr. MARINER, in his ingenuous and entertaining account of the people of the Tonga Islands, who with the occasionally better wisdom of their simplicity often put him to the blush for his sophisticated countrymen, informs us, that when they were told of the doctrine prevalent among us about eternal fire, they expressed an unaffected pity, and said it was, “a very bad thing for the Papalangis” (the clothed people); but they had no idea that it could ever touch themselves. ST. XAVIER, the old Roman Catholic Missionary in India, with all his fervent piety and his well-attested miracles to boot, the account of which DAYDEN has translated, appears to have left behind him no effects of his zeal whatever. Doubtless the people merely took him for a strange foreign gentleman exceedingly in the wrong.

But there is one thing extremely well worth attending to in all these missions; and that is, “the prostration of will and understanding” which every dogmatist of every religion demands from those whom he addresses. A Roman Catholic goes among Protestants;—he demands of them a prostration of their will and understanding. A Protestant goes among the Hindoos; he demands of them a prostration of their will and understanding. And if a Hindoo were to come among the Protestants, he would demand—No, not a Hindoo; for his nation is remarkable for being the only one which thinks that God is pleased with a diversity of religions; an opinion, for which they have at any rate more ground than for believing in such a thing as eternal punishment.

But if the Hindoos do not believe that they have the same right to claim a prostration of the will and understanding as Messrs. HIGGS and BLENKINSOP, they believe that their own priests have a right to claim it of them; and here we come to the great and universal perniciousness of those religious dogmas, be they what they may, which first put out the light of human reason and then present the DIVINE BEING to our eyes in a fierce and fiery shape. For in proportion as we are subjected to that false notion of what is great and good,—in proportion as we fear, and cower down and kneel out of a feeling of terror which we would vainly disguise to ourselves,—in proportion as we think the world “a vile world,” it’s CREATOR a being of mercies impossible to comprehend, and a future state of happiness the only attainable one and by very partial and slavish means,—in proportion, in short, as we are taught to worship mere power in others, and to decry all reason, goodness, hope, and the very claim to justice, in ourselves,—in that identical proportion are we ready prepared for all the impositions, theoretical and practical, which worldly power chuses to lay upon our shoulders.—

The dissatisfaction which the Methodists and others feel with the present establishment may be objected to us; but this only shews us one kind of bad power dissatisfied with another,—the priestly oligarchy with the civil. Where priests have obtained the temporal power, they have shewn themselves the most fierce of worldly exactors. We need not refer to Rome. CALVIN, as far as he could, lorded it in as bigoted a way as any one; and in the instance of the Hindoo superstition before us, we see into what cruel and mad self-inflictions one of the most humane people upon earth may be trampled by priestly tyranny. It is the nature of priestcraft to put every thing on a principle of obedience. The bigots and the conspirers with bigots would have us obey them, not themselves justice; and if they can succeed in giving us a fearful and inhuman notion of the GREAT and GOOD SPIRIT of the UNIVERSE, the transition from the greater prostration to the less is easy. Accustomed to submit implicitly, instead of enquiring and improving, every thing becomes dispensation,—a mystery which is to be received with humility; and from thinking we have nothing to do but to believe that the SUPREME BEING is such an one as he is described, and his describers the favourites they pretend to be, the next thing is to submit implicitly to them. Thus the Hindoo priests tell the people they must torture their bodies to propitiate the DIVINITY; the Methodists and others tell people they must torture their souls; and the framers of Holy Alliances come in and say they belong to them, and must not attempt to give any more trouble to the Anointed.

Yes; this is the sum and substance of the Holy Alliance, which after being proclaimed as a thing entirely pious and Christian-like, in the teeth of those who instantly detected it, is now impudently avowed by the very same men to be a treaty for security against political disturbances. The amount of it, translated into the vernacular, is this:—"We, the great potentates of Europe, who were frightened at the power of a greater, and so often flattered him, were at last enabled to overthrow him by dint of the promises we made you all, and your consequent help. We have succeeded by the help of the "God of Armies;"* and though somewhat frightened at first by our very success and its magnitude, we plainly see, on that very account, that you could really have had no hand in it; and so our promises are null and void. We are the evident favourites of heaven; obey us as it's viceregents; look upon us as the oracles and instruments of it's inscrutable and therefore not to be canvassed dispensations; receive at our hands what good or evil we chuse to give you; and do not pretend to make us act otherwise, any set of you, in any quarter, or we shall unite our irresistible arms, and put down your impiety and disloyalty."

Does any one doubt that this is the meaning of that really impious production the "Holy Alliance?" We refer him to the *Courier* newspaper of some weeks back.

Does any one, in the happy simplicity of his liberality, think it impossible such a doctrine as "prostration of the will and understanding" can be preached by any decent persons in a nation like this? We refer him to the Right

* One of the many strange designations given to the SUPREME BEING by the followers of him who protested against every species of violence, even the justifiable.

Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, whose very words they are. While the excellent Mr. BENTHAM was writing upon the perniciousness of the present system of religious education, and shewing in a most awful and unanswerable spirit of argumentation how it trained up the mind to habits of gratuitous paltering, hypocrisy, terror, and every abject vice, these words came upon him as if the system had made it's own voluntary confession. Not that it was expressed, says Mr. BENTHAM "in the character of a disorder—an epidemic disease—of which the existence ought to be deplored, and, if possible, the continuance prevented. No: but in the character of a consummation devoutly to be wished, and to the acceleration of which the utmost exertions of the official instructors of the people ought to be directed. *Prostration of the understanding and the will*—these are the words—the very words—expressive of the state of mind regarded by the Right Reverend Author as being "indispensable to proficiency in Christian instruction." Now, says Mr. BENTHAM, in a subsequent passage, "a mind in which the *understanding* and the *will* are *prostrate*—no matter before *what*—is a mind in the lowest state of debility, which, without a corresponding debility of body, can have place. Not more than the corporeal, can the mental part of man's frame be at once in a state of weakness and in a state of strength. If to "*question*" any thing that is set before it is regarded as a *sin*,—if to "*learn*," without questioning, any thing that is set before it is regarded as a *duty*,—set before it, *with the customary threats in the back-ground*, the Catholic Catechism, it is a Catholic mind;—set before it the Koran, it is a Mahometan mind."*

Yes; and set before it a Mahometan despot, it is a Mahometan slave;—set before it Holy-Alliance despots, it is an Allied European slave.

* *Church of Englandism.—The Church of England Catechism Examined.*—P. 88, 89.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

"Is there no glory but oppression? No prosperity but fraud?"
PINCNEY'S Oration*.

SIR,—In my two preceding articles, I have dragged to light the extirpation of different Indian nations on the coast of Malabar, in which service I was employed, and I have also touched upon the demoralization of the British character in India, exemplified in the cruel policy of the Company, and the atrocious conduct of their servants. Referring to those details of horrid massacres, I may borrow still further the language of the American orator—"Was eloquence nerveless because it pleaded for humanity, and had conviction abandoned the luminous energy of truth." "Imagination startles at the bare conception of miseries," entailed, I say, on the natives of India. They are exemplified in every portion of the history of British power in that country, in the trial of Warren Hastings, and in almost every writer on the subject. Even the very agents employed to execute those atrocities have exposed them to the world. "They are acknowledged in the proverbial corruption and profligacy of the system of Indian Directors and their agency. They are witnessed in

* At the Anniversary of American Independence, pronounced on the 4th July.

the wars of pride and conquest and avarice, which they are continually waging, and in the consequent exactions which are practised to support them;—in that disgraceful system, which has for its object the aggrandisement of individuals, and the debasement of the human species. “They are seen in the slaughter which has ravaged the plains and crimsoned the waters of India.”

It is worthy of observation, that my former unanswered statements respecting that cruel system of extirpation pursued towards the Nairs, are abundantly confirmed by Lord Valentia, who, be it remembered, writes with a bias of obligation and delicacy on the subject, because (as may be collected from his Travels) of the many civilities he received from the Company's Government; and yet his authority would enable me to swell out the enormity of these transactions.

Now, my attention is called to the late despatches from India, respecting the deposition of our faithful friend and ally, the Peishwa, whom I had the honour to serve, for a period of four years, as an officer attached to the Poonah subsidiary force, being then in command of a company of the 2d battalion 3d regiment Bombay native infantry. Having also held important commands in that country, and in particular in the province of Ahmednugur (the present seat of war) which, with a strong fortress of that name, being our principal military depot in the Deccan, and a detachment of 300 men, were entrusted to my charge, I am enabled to speak with authentic local knowledge upon this subject.

The following extracts are from a work entitled, “Marquis of Wellesley's Notes relative to the late Transactions of the Mahratta Empire.”—In page 11, of the Appendix, after giving the origin and descent of Bajee Row, the present Peishwa, the writer proceeds:—

“During the reign of the second Madhoo Rao, the present Peishwa and his brother were confined in the Fort of Juneer, near Poonah. After a calamitous reign of six years, during which Bajee Rao, the present Peishwa, was deprived by Deulat Rao Scindia of the exercise of his authority, kept in a state of the meanest degradation and restraint, and afterwards deposed by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and in October 1804 compelled to abandon his capital of Poonah and to take refuge in the British territories, the Peishwa, by the treaty of Bassein, was restored to the full enjoyment of his rights and legitimate power, on the foundation of the support of the British Government. The treaty of Bassein being exclusively of a defensive nature, imposes no restraint upon any state or power which shall respect the rights and possessions of the British Government and its allies; and to maintain that treaty is equally the duty of his said Highness, his subjects, feudatories, and allies. The result of these considerations, combined with facts and arguments of the conduct of the British Government towards the Peishwa, towards the Nizam, and towards all its allies, demonstrates, in the most satisfactory and incontrovertible manner, that in concluding the treaty of Bassein with the Peishwa, the views and intentions of the British Government have been just, amicable, and moderate;—that the real and legitimate power of the Peishwa is effectually secured by that alliance; and that under his engagement with the British Government, the Peishwa may confidently expect to enjoy that tranquility and security, accompanied by respect and honour, which he has never experienced under the oppressive influence of his own subjects, or Feudatory Chieftains, and which he could not have attained by the aid of any other state or power.”

“The government and person of the Peishwa have long been placed under degrading subjection to the oppressive controul and unwarrantable usurpation of Dowlet Rao Scindia, who had remained with a numerous army in the vicinity of the Peishwa's capital for a considerable period of time.”—P. 23.

Compare these views of this enlightened statesman, and the following extracts from the Treaty of Bassein, with the real state of things succeeding the event of that Treaty, and with the proclamation of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, from the *Bombay Gazette*, March the 11th, entitled “*Deposition of the Peishwa*.”—(Vide *Examiner* of 27th September.)

Preamble to the Treaty of Bassein.

“The contracting parties have determined to enter into a general defensive alliance, for the complete and reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies, &c. against the unprovoked aggressions or unjust encroachments of all or any enemies whatsoever.”

“Art. 4. And for the regular payment of the whole expense of the said Subsidiary Force,* his Highness Rao Pundit Purdaun † assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honourable Company all the territories detailed in the schedule annexed to this Treaty. ‡

“Art. 19. It is finally declared, that this Treaty, which according to the foregoing articles is meant for the support and credit of his Highness's Government, and to preserve it from loss and decline, shall last as long as the sun and moon shall endure.”

Much as has been said about the degraded state of the country and military despotism established in France since the battle of Waterloo, let us compare that with the situation of the Peishwa after the Treaty of Bassein.

A brigade of 5000 British troops were stationed in cantonments upon a rising ground, which commanded the whole city of Poonah, besides a park of artillery planted immediately over his palace. A brigade of 5000 troops were likewise stationed forty miles distant from Poonah, at Leroor, which was the head quarters. The above cantonments, as if the object of his resentment in the first instance, immediately upon the Peishwa's taking up arms against us, together with the British residency (a splendid residence) were burnt down and destroyed, and our troops compelled to retreat from Poonah, which we afterwards retook.

The country of the Deccan, during my several years residence there, presented every where a scene of wretchedness and total want of cultivation,—an abandonment by the occupiers of towns, villages, and hamlets. In some places, I have seen hecatombs of human bones strewed about the fields and near to towns and villages, the remains of those who had perished from famine pending our operations against the Mahrattas, when the peasantry, it is well known, followed our camp and subsisted themselves by picking grain from camel's dung, and eating it. Parents sold their children to us for a bag of rice, even under the idea that they were to be made slaves of. General Wellesley purchased hundreds, which he sent to a charitable institution at Madras. §

Such, to all appearance, the country remained during my four years residence. Towns, which were of considerable extent,—for instance, the Pettah of Ahmednugur,—which contained about 5000 houses, had fallen into ruins. Other towns, which contained an hundred houses, with magnificent churches and pagodas, displaying superb and scientific stone architecture, thus affording evidence of former population, were now so entirely deserted, it was difficult to find even one house inhabited.

Such was the picture of that once populous and richly cultivated country. You might travel 40 or 50 miles without seeing a human being or the mark of a plough.

To whatever cause this general depopulation and want of cultivation of the Deccan may be attributed, whether to the arbitrary system of the native government, or British system of extorting from the native Princes an immense revenue, is a question, I apprehend, but little attended to by the pampered diplomatic agents and civil servants of the Company, whose first object is to stretch to the full extent that collection of revenue with which they are en-

* Ten thousand British troops stationed in the Deccan.

† Peishwa's Minister.

‡ Lands of the estimated value of twenty-six lacs of rupees per annum.

§ “We (meaning the East India Company) every year baptize a thousand children, whom their parents can no longer feed, or who being likely to die, are sold to us by their mothers, in order to get rid of them!”—*Malthus on Population*, Vol. 1. p. 233.

trusted, as the sure medium of recommending themselves to the approbation of their employers.

"Get money, money still,

"And then let virtue follow if she will."

G. STRACHAN.

BONAPARTE.

The following letters have appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*:—
TO THE GOVERNOR.

Longwood, this 19th of July, 1817.

SIR,—I have received the five cases you have taken the trouble to forward to me, containing a check-board, a box of counters, and two ivory work-baskets, sent from Canton by Mr. Elphinstone. The Emperor was surprised to see in your letter, that you conceived your duty required you should not deliver these articles. "If I acted," say you, "in strict conformity with the established regulations, I ought to abstain from sending them."

In this case, Sir, you would have done a gracious act in withholding them.

Permit me, however, to ask the meaning of your observation? Is it because these things did not arrive through the channel of the Minister? In the Minister's restrictions it certainly is stated, that Letters must come through that channel, but not such things as wearing apparel, busts, and articles of furniture. We have been constantly in the habit of receiving many things from the Cape, which have been sent for us. Besides Lord Bathurst, in his speech, and you yourself, in one of your letters, have indignantly repelled the assertion, that letters which arrived here per post, or by private hands, had been sent to London in order to be returned to this country. Hence, you neither can nor ever could be authorised to withhold such things as busts, articles of household furniture, books, and such like, not affecting in any shape the security of the detention.

It may be, perhaps, because the counters have a Crown imprinted upon them? But then, no regulation can exist of which we are kept in ignorance; nor are we aware, that we must not possess any article bearing the impression of a Crown. In that case, Sir, you must have some new sets of playing cards made, for those we have bear Crowns upon them. Our linen and small residue of plate are frequently sent to the town, and they are all marked with a Crown.

But whence emanates this regulation, which you assert to exist? Is it from your Government, which alone by the Bill has the right of making any? Your Minister has declared in open Parliament, that no restriction had been imposed since those which had been printed and proclaimed to all Europe, and which were given to your Predecessor, and by him handed over to you. He added too, that you had not imposed any restriction, but merely adopted measures for their execution. Indeed you have not the right to impose any.

The Emperor wants no favour, Sir, nor will he be indebted for any thing to any man's caprice. But he has a right to know what the restrictions are which he is subjected to. Your Government, Parliament, and all nations, have the same right.

I therefore beg you, Sir, to communicate to us these fresh restrictions, and if any such do exist, they must be in contradiction of the assertion of Lord Bathurst, "that their only object is to ensure the security of the detention." The Emperor directs me to protest against the existence of any restriction or regulation, which shall not be legally notified to him before it be put in force.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, &c.

(Signed)

LE CTE. BERTRAND.

To Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor.

TO MR. RADOWICH, MASTER GUNNER ON BOARD THE SHIP THE BARRING.

Longwood, July 16, 1817.

SIR,—I have received the marble bust of young Napoleon. I delivered it to his father. It has afforded him the most delightful gratification.

I regret it has not been in your power to come to see us, and furnish us with some particulars, which, to a father so situated, must always be interesting.

From the letters you have sent, it appears the artist estimates the value of his work at one hundred pounds sterling. The Emperor has ordered me to send you a Bill of Exchange for 300*l.* sterling. The surplus is to indemnify you for the losses he knows you have sustained on the sale of your adventure, from not having been able to land; and for the annoyance which this event

has occasioned you, simple as it is, and which must have entitled you to the good opinion of every sensible man.

Have the goodness to convey the Emperor's thanks to the persons who have had this obliging attention.—I have the honour to be, your very humble and most obedient servant,
(Signed) LE CTE. BERTRAND.

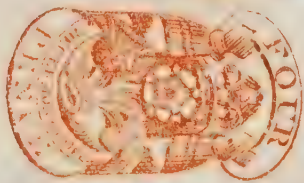
P. S. I request you will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of the inclosed Bill of Exchange.

The *Chronicle* of Wednesday gave another Letter from St. Helena, dated Longwood, Aug. 16, 1818, written by Count Bertrand to Las Cases. The following are extracts:—

"Things are materially altered since your departure. The vexations practised against the Emperor are increased to that degree, that they can only be considered as an attempt upon his life. You shall judge of this by the detail. You cannot but have read in the newspapers of the month of March, certain observations upon the speech of Lord Bathurst; but since then things have got much worse, and the hatred of the Governor of this country has no longer had any limits.

"When you left, the Emperor gave up riding on horseback, to avoid the snares and the insults prepared for him, by exposing him to the insolence of the sentinels; he has been since obliged to debar himself even from walking exercise, to avoid similar inconveniences. During the months of March and April the Emperor occasionally went out to come and see my wife; and sometimes, too, he used to seat himself fifty paces from the house, upon the bench which you know, where he would remain half an hour or an hour. They devised means to prevent this, and to oblige him to confine himself closely to his room. They were aware that was no difficult task. They appointed a soldier of the 66th for the gardener, and they stationed at my house a sergeant or overseer of the workmen;—both very useful at the house, either to remove any noxious weeds which might infect the air (for it is an impossibility to have a garden on such a spot as this) or to repair the house, which is in ruins, and admits the water upon every shower. All that appeared very reasonable; but the Governor invested these two soldiers with the power of stopping whomsoever they pleased, at the very doors, and under the very windows of the Emperor. From that moment he has never been out, and it is now upwards of a hundred days that he has not put his head out of the windows.

"This climate, this entire deprivation of exercise, and this miserable habitation, have impaired his health, so much so, that you would not know him again. Ever since the end of September, 1817, he has felt the first symptoms of the chronic hepatitis, which you are aware is mortal in this country. The good O'Meara attended him, in whom you know he has confidence. Sir H. Lowe, in the month of April, at the very time this Doctor was most necessary to him, reduced him to the necessity of giving in his resignation; and wanted to foist upon him Mr. Baxter, whom you all know. The Emperor refused to see any medical attendant. From the 10th April to the 10th of May, he was without a Doctor; and at last the Russian and Austrian Commissioners who were sent out here, being indignant at this treatment, gave the Governor to understand, that if the Emperor should die in that situation, they themselves would be at a loss what to say, if the opinion should prevail in Europe that he had been assassinated. It appears this decided the Governor to reinstate the Doctor, but there is no species of ill-treatment they did not make him suffer. They wanted to get him driven from the table of the officers of the 66th; but these brave soldiers disdain- ing to participate in so arbitrary an act, Sir H. Lowe himself gave orders to the Doctor, through the Colonel, to discontinue to mess with the said officers. He has written to London, and it is probable they will drive the Doctor away. The Emperor will receive no other; and if the Prince Regent or Lord Liverpool declined taking cognizance of this fact, he will die here of disease, deprived even of the assistance of his Doctor. The Emperor is, however, now very ill, and has been for two months. He rises at eleven o'clock in the morning, and retires again at two. True it is, that you are not aware of the situation we are in now; it can, in no instance, be compared with our situation in your time, and even then it was bad enough; and you sufficiently know this Prince, to induce you to use your influence to prevent any of the Emperor's family from coming out here. The spectacle of the humiliations, the vexations, the hatred he is a prey to, would be utterly insupportable, were his mother or any of his brothers to come and share them. Even Count de Montholon and myself, who are now the only persons with him, have been repeatedly pressed by him to go and release ourselves from the like treat-



meant, and to leave him to himself. He assures us his agony would be less acute if he did not see that we also were the victims of this misery.

"Things have now come to such a pitch, that the foul linen remains several days to be searched by the Orderly Captain, and sometimes by the Etat-Major. This scene is not only highly indecent, but very humiliating to them; its only purpose is insult and outrage.

"In the month of June, 1816, a store-ship brought out a marble bust of young Napoleon. Sir Hudson Lowe directed that it should be thrown into the sea; he afterwards denied it, but we have a judicial attestation of it; for this act disgusted both Lady Malcolm, who was then still here, and all the Commanders of the store-ships, who were then here.

"After that, in the month of February last, the store-ship, the Cambridge, brought out two engravings or prints of young Napoleon, which he had purchased upon the quays at London. Sir H. Lowe had them bought, stating that he intended them as a present to the father; and when, a month afterwards, the Officer of that ship learnt the contrary to be the fact (viz. in order to keep them from him) they were no longer able to dissemble their indignation at such an act having been committed by an Englishman.

"All this conduct on the part of the Governor cannot be disguised or withheld from the British Government. If what the Emperor told Lord-Amherst were repeated in London; if they inquired of Captain Popleton, who was the Orderly Officer for two years, and whom you know; if they interrogated Colonel Nichols, of the 66th; if they asked Colonel Fehrzen, of the 53d, and many others, they must be aware of the base conduct pursued here.

"If the Emperor has any enemy in Europe who would have applauded the English Government if they had openly and publicly put him to death on board the Bellerophon, there can be none who will not one day load with imprecations and opprobrium the authors of his destruction, in so dastardly a manner."

NOTES WRITTEN BY THE EMPEROR ON THE BACK OF SIR HUDSON LOWE'S LETTER, DATED NOV. 18, 1817.

This letter, that of the 26th of July, and that of the 26th of October last, are full of lies. I have shut myself up in my apartment for the last 18 months, to shelter myself from the insults of this officer. My health is now impaired, and it no longer permits me to read such disgusting stuff. Send me no more of it.

Whether this officer considers himself authorized by verbal and secret instructions from his Ministry, as he has given it to be understood; or whether he acts from his own impulse, which one may suppose, from the care he takes to disguise it, I cannot but treat him as my assassin.

Had they sent out here a man of honour, I should doubtless have experienced less torment; but they would then have escaped that odium with which they will be branded by Europe and history, whom this artful man's sarraga of writing will not deceive.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

Longwood, this 23d Nov. 1817.

LETTER FROM COUNT MONTHOLON TO THE GOVERNOR.

SIR,—Dr. O'Meara quitted Longwood yesterday, obliged to abandon his patient in the midst of a treatment he was directing for him.

This morning that treatment has ceased—*this morning a great crime commences to be carried into execution!*

The letters of Count Bertrand of the 13th, 24th, 26th, and 27th of April last, leave me nothing to add. The Emperor will never receive any other Doctor than Mr. O'Meara, because he is his own, or some one who shall be sent out from Europe, conformably with the above-quoted letter of the 13th of April.

I have communicated the letter you wrote me yesterday; the one I now have the honour to write you is the substance of the reply I am directed to send you.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble servant,

Le Gen. Cte. DE MONTHOLON.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 22.—Lord Byron is still at Venice; he devotes his mornings to study, frequents the theatre every evening, and receives the visits of his friends in his box. He is employed on several new poems.

M. Cotter, Counsellor of the Royal Court, employed by the Ministry to collect information in England respecting the institution of juries, the liberty of the press, and other political subjects of high importance, has returned from London. It is said that he has brought with him valuable materials from his journey, which lasted six months.

Marble busts of Christopher Columbus, of Galileo, Hannibal Caro, and Tiraboschi, have been placed in the Pantheon of Rome.

VALENCIENNES, OCT. 22.—At ten o'clock this morning their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, each in his carriage, proceeded to the camp of Farnars. They were accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and a great number of General and superior Officers. They passed in review the Russian, English, and Prussian troops, and testified their satisfaction at the discipline uniformly observed by these troops, and at their excellent condition.

OCT. 24.—Yesterday, at the early hour of seven, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia took up the King of Prussia in an open carriage, and the two Sovereigns proceeded to Denain; they then mounted on horseback, as did also the Duke of Wellington; each of the three took his station at the head of their respective corps of the army, and went through a sham-fight, which lasted from eight in the morning until four P.M. The Russians were victorious; these brilliant evolutions took place under the auspices of a remarkable fine day; but unhappily some soldiers were wounded: amongst others an Englishman was horribly mutilated.—At five o'clock, the Sovereigns returned to Valenciennes, and gave several audiences; they afterwards dined, as on the preceding day, at the Chinese Pavilion, on the Place Verte: after dinner, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia received the Marquis d'Autichamp and General Dessolles, and conversed with them a long while. The King of Prussia went to the Theatre. At the conclusion of the play, the Duke of Wellington returned the ball given by the town the previous evening: the Sovereigns honoured it with their presence; they remained there until two o'clock in the morning: they will set off to-day for Maubeuge, but it is not yet known at what hour.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

H. D. Cooper, Bank-street, Horselydown, hop-merchant, from Oct. 31 to Dec. 5.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Wilson, Morton, Lincolnshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Anstice and Wright, Temple.
T. C. Hawkes, Okehampton, Devonshire, banker. Attorney, Mr. Holland, New-inn.
T. Ransom, Cheapside, lace-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Mitchell and Francis, Sun-court, Cornhill.
J. Johnson and J. Smith, High Holborn, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Chapman, Stevens, and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle.
J. Wild, Rochdale, Lancashire, dealer in glass. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.
T. Twynam, Plymouth, flour-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
W. Lockington, Pendleton, Lancashire, joiner. Attorney, Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.
E. Lees, Newton-moor, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. Attorney, Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.
J. Raven and R. Lloyd, Cheapside, warehousemen. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, Basinghall-street.
J. Dennett, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, builder. Attorney, Mr. Worsley, Newport, Isle of Wight.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G. Germaine, Bristol, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

C. S. Ashford, Harrow-road, Paddington, ironmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Richardson and Miller, New Inn.

J. S. Adams, Newcastle-under-Lyne, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Hord and Johnson, Temple.

R. Scholey, Paternoster-row, bookseller. Attornies, Messrs. Abbott and Viveash, Mark-lane.

J. Harrison, Aldermanbury, factor. Attorney, Mr. Hubbersty, Austin-friars.

W. Holtum, Long-lane, Bermondsey, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Kempster, Kennington-lane.

G. Richards, Sherard-street, Westminster, silver-smith. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer and France, Bedford-row.

R. Yorke, Fleet-market, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

L. Drouet, Conduit-street, flute-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Chippindall, Mabledon-place, Burton-crescent.

J. Gunn, Eton, Buckinghamshire, coach-maker. Attorney, Mr. Richardson, Golden-lane.

P. Cockrem, Bath, tailor. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.

J. Bovill and G. J. De Witte, Commercial-Chambers, Mincing-lane, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square.

S. Singer, High-street, Kensington, haberdasher. Attorney, Mr. Dimes, jun. Hatton-garden.

R. Wilcox, Strand, woollen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Jonson, King's-Bench-Walks.

J. Rowed, Harp-lane, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Reed, Mark-lane.

W. Mitchell, Plaistow, Essex, ship-builder. Attornies, Messrs. Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street.

W. Whitmore, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, cordwainer. Attorney, Mr. Parnell, Church-street, Spital-fields.

W. Chivers, Commercial-road, master-mariner. Attorney, Mr. Atcheson, Great Winchester-street.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.—The Article upon Mr. WETHERELL, of the Chancery Bar, is unavoidably postponed until next week.

MATILDA'S Translation from PETRARCH as soon as possible. The Documents of DON DIEGO CORREA will be attended to; and so will that of his fellow-patriot who sent to us yesterday.

PHILO-SWIFT is received.

O. R. R., next week.—The Refutation of some falsehoods advanced by the *Quarterly Review* respecting Mr. BIRBECK, at the same time.

PHILOLOGUS, and a LOVER OF JUSTICE, will be inserted.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 76½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77½

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

THE Emperor of RUSSIA, King of PRUSSIA, and Duke of WELLINGTON, have left Aix-la-Chapelle, and are by this time most probably at Paris. The Emperor of AUSTRIA remained behind, and continued to receive proofs of his being the most popular of the Allied Sovereigns. It is attributed to "his retired and unostentatious mode of life, joined to recollections connected with his family." These recollections are of course his relationship with BONAPARTE, who took great notice of Aix-la-Chapelle, and adorned it with public walks. The Sovereigns thought no doubt to render this circumstance of no effect by appearing not to think of it; but it is a great deal too late in the day for mere power to do away the ideas suggested by power of a different description, especially by any thing negative and supercilious. They only make its contrast more striking.

The various accounts of the manner in which the Allied Personages spent their time are amusing. The Emperor of AUSTRIA, as we have just seen, led the most retired life, and is said to be extremely fond of getting up private concerts. The other EMPEROR and the King of PRUSSIA were more abroad with their General Officers, and appeared willing to let the world see that they were the chief arbiters of destinies, for the present. But they too attended public concerts with great enthusiasm, and spectators were surprised at the extraordinary attention paid to Madame CATALANI, who was handed to a sort of throne by star-wearing Ministers, saluted with affability by Princes, and made a prodigious impression on my Lord CASTLEREAGH who stood by her side. We sincerely congratulate his Lordship on the love of music; and wish he would take to studying it philosophically, which might teach him to harmonize the hemispheres a little better. — At the concert alluded to, he seems to have got himself and his countrymen into one of his usual unthinking little hobbles, arising out of his exceeding propensity to be genteel. God save the King was struck up for Madame CATALANI to sing;—upon which his Lordship rises up, looking of course at once affable, loyal, and predominant; when lo! nobody rises up with him; and instead of *Great George our King*, the song turns out to be a compliment to King FREDERICK, whose name was substituted.—Mr. OWEN's departure for Paris is announced in one of these accounts. He could not get the Sovereigns to attend to him; and is perhaps going to try if they will be more gracious in a less official atmosphere. We fear not. The Emperor ALEXANDER, we think, really means well in some instances, and thinks he does good oftener; but every thing must be subservient to his dictation; and while he evidently wishes to have the applause of the liberal, he has not the courage to get it in any matters touching his own common place superiority. He must be *King of Poland*. Emperor and King like BONAPARTE,—and like BONAPARTE he must talk of his *ipse dixit*, as if it not only were, but ought to be, the settler of every thing; that is to say, under favour of heaven. Oh, yes; every thing is done under favour of Heaven, as we have shewn in our first Article. Hence the inconsistencies that continually appear in the actions of this Prince, and his strange display of the philosophic and the worldly, the simple and the frivolous. The other day, he, with his brother Holy Ally the King of PRUSSIA, together with the Duke of WELLINGTON, who undertook to read the French "a great moral lesson," must amuse themselves on their way to Paris with a sham fight; and so they played at soldiers,—the game which Kings are said to be so fond of. Now there is no great harm in a sham fight, and military manœuvres are good things when in season, and in keeping with people's professions. But either the Allied Sovereigns should lay down their ridiculous assumption of being so excessively Christian and unambitious, such very reverent followers of the anti-violent doctrines of Jesus,—or they should not be so fond of these military pastimes, of sporting uniforms and staff-officers, and keeping up all that "pomp and circumstance" of war, which has so notorious a tendency to keep up the love of it. But thus it is to have dogmas that shall enable men to dispense with conduct provided they have faith, and be at once most Christian and sacred Kings,

and cut up the world at their pleasure. Mr. OWEN wishes to inform them that this is a bad way of improving things; and of course they cannot listen to him. Among the letters which came to them through the post-office at Aix-la-Chapelle, a writer at Strasburgh proposed to come and serve them in the ancient capacity of *Fool*,—the only medium, he said, by which the truth could get at them. The rogue is mistaken. Courts now-a-days are full of fools, with and without baubles; but we never hear that they advance any truths. For Heaven's sake however let us get out of the subject of this Ruling Dunciad a little, and leave it to expose itself, which it is doing in all quarters more and more.

The Court of France, as we thought it would, has been doing some popular things just now to conciliate matters when the troops have departed. Some additional regulations are to be proposed, at the meeting of the Chambers, for the improvement of the present system of Trial by Jury; and further securities to be added to the Liberty of the Press. At least so it is said. How far matters will be subsequently delayed, and the promises turn out to be of the legitimate order, we know not. The King has also taken off the sentence of proscription from six of the Frenchmen who were exiled after his second return to Paris. "We trust," says the *Courier*, "their future conduct will justify the lenity of their Sovereign." Good, and grand. We trust, also, for our parts, that their Sovereign's future conduct will justify their adherence.

Baron de STURMER, late Austrian Commissioner at St. Helena, has passed through the Hague, on his way to his Master at Aix-la-Chapelle. This is all the intelligence given by the French Papers on the subject; but private letters add, that he is going to deliver a report on the present state of BONAPARTE. It is remarkable that he should not have taken England on his way (for we have not heard of his arrival at any of our ports, or even of his intention to leave St. Helena), but should have at once landed in Holland. Should, however, the account prove correct, the Report of the Austrian Commissioner will put an end to the calumnies respecting the treatment of BONAPARTE.—*Courier*.

On Friday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a magnificent spectacle presented itself at Dover, in the entrance into the harbour of 43 vessels, loaded with the first Division of the Army of Occupation of France. They consisted of 3,076 infantry and artillery, and 600 women and children; the men, some of whom had not touched foot upon British land for twelve years, were in the highest spirits on landing; the bands of their regiments playing the national airs; a vast concourse of spectators were on the quays to witness their arrival.

THE ARMY.—The number of men and officers proposed to be reduced amounts to upwards of 30,000. The three whole regiments of cavalry, with the staff corps of cavalry; thirteen battalions of infantry, with several independent companies; ten men per troop in the cavalry on home service; as many in each company of the foot-guards; fifteen privates per company in all the infantry regiments of the line, those in India only excepted;—such are the leading items in this process of reduction; the others are of secondary importance.

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday:—

"Kew Palace, Oct. 31.

"The QUEEN has had several hours' sleep, but the symptoms of her MAJESTY'S disease remains unchanged."

It is said that the Meeting of Parliament will not take place till after Christmas.

Monday completed the Fifty-eighth year of the reign of our afflicted SOVEREIGN, an interval of regal tenure already two years longer than that of any Sovereign who ever sat on the British Throne: that of HENRY III. the nearest to the present in duration of any former reign, lasted very little more than 56 years.

The resignation of Lord ELLENBOROUGH having been accepted, Mr. Justice ABBOTT has been formally appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.—*Sun*.

Letters received yesterday morning from Harrington (Cumberland), state, several riots had taken place on account of the export of potatoes from Cumberland; two sloops loaded, and about to sail for Liverpool, had been attacked by the populace, who, after taking possession, plundered the vessels of their entire cargoes.

Petitions are now actively forwarding in the manufacturing districts against the Corn Laws. It has been calculated that the Corn Bill Tax is 6d. a day per head; 9l. 2s. 6d. a year each; 130l. 10s. on a man, his wife, eight children, and two servants; 54l. 15s. on a man, his wife, and four children; and 164,250,000l. yearly on a population of eighteen millions.

It has been calculated that the population of this country could stand on considerably less than a square mile. Allowing six men to a square yard, the mile would accommodate eighteen millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred men! Taking nine men, women, and children to the yard, one square mile would afford room for 27,873,400 human beings!

An affair of honour was decided on Saturday morning last, on the flats near Chester, between Sir J. GRAY EGERTON and Lord BELGRAVE. On the first fire Sir JOHN'S ball struck Lord BELGRAVE in the pistol-arm, but his Lordship was not wounded dangerously, and is doing well. The cause of the quarrel between the parties originated, we understand, in certain proceedings which took place the day preceding, at the Annual Election of Mayor, &c. for the City of Chester. A Mr. BARKER, in proposing Mr. EVANS, who is in the Grosvenor interest, as Mayor, made what were considered rather pointed allusions to some of the EGERTON party, and insinuated that they had been stimulated by Sir JOHN EGERTON himself. The insinuation was required by Sir JOHN to be disavowed by Lord BELGRAVE, who was present, but this his Lordship refused. The greatest confusion then arose in the assembly, and the Recorder was ultimately obliged to adjourn the Court. The meeting between Sir JOHN and Lord BELGRAVE was immediately afterwards arranged.—*Daily paper*.

The Lady of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY expired on Thursday night, at East Cowes Castle, the seat of JOHN NASH, Esq. She had borne a long and painful illness with exemplary patience and resignation.

Professor DITMAR, of Copenhagen, has published a learned dissertation, in which he endeavours to establish as certain, that the ensuing winter of 1818-19 will be very short and very mild.

A true Bill has been found by the Grand Jury at Hicks's Hall, against Lord RANELAGH and two of his servants, for an assault on and false imprisonment of Mr. WALLACE HALL.

OLD BAILEY.—Yesterday, John Fuller and another man were found *Not Guilty* on the charge of having wilfully murdered James Wakley. It appeared that the deceased, a fighting-man, had challenged Fuller to fight, which took place fatally for Wakley.—John Leonard, his wife Susannah Leonard, (recommended to mercy) and Susannah Farnillo (also recommended by the Jury to mercy) were found *Guilty* of uttering forged One Pound Bank Notes.

MR. KEATS'S *Endymion*.—We are happy to add the following valuable testimony to the various ones that have come forward on this occasion and shewn their contempt of the would-be authorities whom the public are so rapidly leaving behind them:—"It must be evident to all who are acquainted with the extent of the province of poetry, that there is a mountainous part of it where the atmosphere is too rare for common breathing; in other words, that a very high degree of poetical inspiration exists which cannot be made popular. Such we fear is the case with Mr. KEATS'S *Endymion*, which calls for a knowledge of the more erudite or second sense of classical mythology. Thus, in the Hymn to Pan, we are called to a glance not only of the more pastoral Deity, but to that typification of general nature, the great and mystic Pan, who, as an universal intelligence, formed one of the fine indistinct dreams of antiquity. Where this sort of apprehension has been acquired, the lines will be doubly relished; but even by the less informed, making a little allowance for the Arcadian cast of the scenery, the beauty and felicity of the rural imagery and painting will be duly appreciated. Mr. KEATS has evidently borrowed his taste from that school of which MILTON is the head, and those who are thoroughly acquainted with *Lycidas*, *Comus*, and the *Faithful Shepherdess*, will feel the Masters in the Disciple. We observe all this in the face of a contemptible piece of flippancy in the *Quarterly Review*, intended to put down the young aspirant, because, forsooth, his politics and friendships are not agreeable to the managers of that liberal vehicle. Injustice of this kind, too, may be ventured; first, because he is young, and hope, at such a season, may, with some temperaments, be depressed almost to annihilation; secondly, his subject cannot be felt generally, consequently the mob who wait for these quarterly oracles to tell them what to admire, may the more easily be wrought upon. How well principled and magnanimous all this! One thing, however, is comfortable, it is almost too late in the day for such sort of oppression to succeed, and in the present instance it has happily failed."—*The Chester Guardian*.

A retail tradesman, in a general way of business, at Uckfield, in Sussex, has lately died and left to his family the immense sum of 200,000*l.*, which he realized in the course of nearly half a century's plodding industry. His eldest son, to whom he has left 100,000*l.*, still pursues his father's trade.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN KENT.—No trace, it should seem, has yet been obtained, of the soldier who is supposed to have murdered his wife at Brompton in Kent. We understand that she was rather a large and strong woman, sufficiently so to have made it a very difficult task for her husband,—who was not above the common size,—to drag her from the room to the well, in which her body was found naked. Some therefore conjecture, that if he really was the murderer, he must by some means, have deprived her of the power of resistance, or even of crying out loudly, before he threw her into the well. It appears that though the room in which they slept was attached to the public-house, nobody heard the slightest noise, not even the crying of the two children, who, it may be imagined, would have been awakened and frightened, if their parents had been struggling with each other. The body had been so long in the well, that it could not be ascertained whether any wounds had been inflicted. Marks of blood were discovered in the room; and if the wretched woman did not throw herself into the well (which is not very likely, under all the circumstances) it seems most probable, that she was murdered before she was precipitated into it.—It is somewhat remarkable, that nothing is even heard of the two children, who were with their parents at the time of the catastrophe.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET

ON VIEWING THE SEA FROM CASTLE-HILL, HASTINGS, IN COMPANY OF A PARTY OF LADIES.

Oh! what a lovely sight now charms the eye;
There the proud vessels spread their joyous sails,
And here, in rich variety, the vales
Unbosom all their charms to the clear sky!
Beneath, where Beachey rears his lofty head,—
With rays of Phœbus that in mirth are playing,
The western breezes o'er the waves are straying,
And there in diamonds make their nuptial bed.
Oh! 'tis a scene where grief might find repose,
Revenge forgetfulness;—the balmy air
On gentle wings comes to my feverish eyes—
Friends, too, around me look their sweet surprise;
And wit and mirth, dispelling sickly care,
Keep here their court, and make harmonious close.

June 26, 1818.

W.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 312.

THE repetition of old Pieces, and the non-appearance of new Actors this week, have relieved us from the late numerous and in many instances unnecessary calls upon our attention. It remains for us, however, to speak of Miss SOMERVILLE and Mrs. T. HILL, one of whom has returned to the Theatre from the country, and the other, after appearing in a farce, is about to act in comedy. We shall do so after our present respite, next week. The chief novelty, meanwhile, is a system of fierce and feeble attack which has just started up against that excellent actor Mr. KEAN. We observe it in the *Courier*; but do not know whether it originates in that Paper, which is not in the habit of writing its own Theatricals. It is especially vague, foolish, and inconsistent; or we would take a little more notice of it. To write such things is bad enough, but to repeat them in the demi-official journal is really beneath any persons but that strange, self-betraying, and half-witted junto, who seem so anxious to show their angry want of sympathy with every species of talent and independence. But they have worn out their own fangs, and can only writhe harmlessly round the hand. Mr. KEAN may good-naturedly contemplate the poor creatures at his leisure, and he will see them drop off.

MR. JUSTICE BAILEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

"A Wit's a feather and a Chief's a rod,—
"An honest Man's the noblest work of God."

SIR,—In the appointment of a successor to the office of Lord Chief Justice, I perceive the public choice must fall upon Mr. Justice Bailey, who is not only duly qualified by his learning and seniority on the Bench, but in every respect deserving that exalted situation. It would be presumption in me to suppose that my obscure opinion could have any weight in a matter of so much importance, and Mr. Justice Bailey, who in all probability never heard mention of my name, might think it impertinent in me to attempt his praise, which ought to be promulgated by abler hands than mine.

Permit me to furnish you with an anecdote respecting that excellent man, as related to me by an Attorney who

was in the habit of giving him briefs when a Counsel at the Bar. It happened by some accident, that a motion which Mr. Bailey was to have made escaped him, by which his client the Attorney was fixed with costs. Mr. Bailey no sooner perceived this neglect, than with a noble disinterestedness he acknowledged the fault was his, and that he alone ought to suffer for it, putting, at the same time, into the hands of his client a cheque upon his banker for the money. My informant proceeded to state, that, struck with astonishment at this uncommon generosity, he peremptorily refused the offer. Some years afterwards, however, falling under embarrassment, he wrote to Mr. Bailey, reminding him of the circumstance, and requesting the loan of 50*l*.—Here let the candour and sincerity of the man shine forth in its native colours. No sooner was he reminded of the past transaction, than, like a faithful trustee for another, he sent him the 100*l*. telling him there was no delicacy required, or difficulty in receiving that which belonged to him!

Another anecdote has been related to me, as a proof of the extraordinary mildness and humanity of his nature. The first time he had occasion, as a Criminal Judge, to pass sentence of death upon a culprit, when he came to the words, "until you are dead," his utterance failed him, and from a sudden nervous sensibility at the awful import of death pronounced even towards an offender, he shed tears, and could only articulate, "And the Lord have mercy on your soul."

Much as is the respect and reverence in which I hold the character of our enlightened Judges generally, the benignity of countenance and manner of Mr. Justice Bailey never fails to remind me of these lines in Milton:—

"His words here ended, but his meek aspect
"Silent yet spake, and breathed immortal love
"To human kind, and in their dwellings peace."

I am, &c.

G. STRACHAN.

As Sterne says of the Franciscan Monk, "Had I met such a man as this upon the plains of Hindostan, though in the character of a Brahmin, I could have knelt down to worship him."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

[The following letters have been sent us, in addition to the pamphlet mentioned in our last. We need not repeat what we said then upon a very loathsome subject; but we do not think, nevertheless, that we should be justified, on another's account, in refusing to open our columns to the correspondence.—*Exam.*]

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

TO THE AUTHOR OF "HYPOCRISY UNVEILED."

SIR,—As it is no part of a manly disposition to use insulting epithets to an unknown enemy, who may perhaps have resolved to remain unknown, I shall not, at present, bestow any upon you. Long as you remain concealed, you are a nonentity; and any insults offered by me to a person in that situation might probably not be felt to carry with them any degradation to him, and certainly would not be felt as conferring any triumph upon me.

It is probable, however, that you will come forward from your concealment, when you feel that you cannot continue in it without the consciousness of cowardice. I therefore request your name and address, that I may send a friend to you, to deliver my opinion of your character, and to settle time and place for a meeting, at which I may exact satisfaction from you for the public insults you have offered to me.

JOHN WILSON,

53, Queen-street, Friday, 23d October.

TO THE AUTHOR OF "HYPOCRISY UNVEILED."

SIR,—I have no wish to apply epithets of insult to you till I know who you are. If you suppose yourself to have any claim to the character of a gentleman, you will take

care that I be not long without this knowledge.—I remain,
Sir, your obedient Servant,
J. G. LOCKHART.

23, Maitland-street, Thursday, October 22d, 1818.

TO JOHN WILSON, ESQ. ADVOCATE.

Friday, 23d October.

SIR,—The Note which I understand to have been forwarded to you by my Publisher, will have explained why I did not receive your communication till within these few hours.

If you be not a principal conductor or supporter of Blackwood's Magazine, you have no reason for addressing me. If you be not the author or furnisher of materials for an attack on Mr. M'CORMICK, which you yourself stated to be highly unjustifiable, and of which you denied all knowledge, upon your honour—If you be not the Author of a most abusive attack on your friend Mr. WORDSWORTH—If you did not, by an unfounded story, prevail with Mr. BLACKWOOD's former Editors to insert that attack—If you be not the secret traducer of Mr. PLAYFAIR, Mr. HAZLITT, and Mr. COLERIDGE—If you be not the wanton and cruel reviler of those Gentlemen named in my Pamphlet, with whom you had lived in habits of friendship—If you be not one of the principal vomitories of that calumnious and malignant abuse which has, through the medium of Blackwood's Magazine, been poured out on all that is elevated, worthy, or estimable—If you be not the writer of one or other of the Letters addressed in the name of Z. to Mr. LEIGH HUNT,—and if you did not take shelter under a quotation from Junius, and submit to be publicly stigmatised by him as a coward and a scoundrel—then you have nothing to say to me, for I speak only of the writer or writers who have committed these enormities. But if all or any of these things apply to you, in that case you have lost every claim to the character of a gentleman, and have no right whatsoever to demand that satisfaction which is due only to one who has been unjustly accused.

The cause, besides, in which I have engaged is a public one—It is that of right feeling against all that is vile, treacherous, and malignant. My vocation is not ended: I have pledged myself to the Public to watch your proceedings; and, if occasion shall require, to give a more ample exposition of your conduct and character—to inflict a more signal chastisement on your crimes. This pledge shall be redeemed. Do not think that I shall be deterred, by any threat, from discharging the duty I have thus imposed on myself, or that I shall be so weak as, by a premature avowal of my name, to deprive myself of the means.

Prove to the satisfaction of the Public that the charges which I have made are unfounded, or that they do not apply to you—Or, as you yourself ask of Mr. HUNT,—"Confess that "you have done wrong—make a clear breast of it,—beg pardon of your God and of your country, for the iniquity of your polluted pen,—and the last to add one pang to the secret throbbings of a contrite spirit," the first to meet your challenge, if then renewed, shall be, Sir, your, &c.

THE AUTHOR OF "HYPOCRISY UNVEILED."

P. S.—As Mr. LOCKHART obviously acts in concert with yourself, I have made the same answer to him which I now make to you.

STATE OF THE METROPOLIS.

October, 1818.

SIR,—The integrity with which your Paper has for years been conducted, is, I hope, a sufficient apology for my calling your attention, and through you that of your readers, to one of the most evident causes of misery and crime which darken the present day. I am the more induced to do this, from the general pain manifested in its dreadful effects, such as juvenile depravity, transportations, and hangings. That it is better to prevent than punish crime is admitted by all; let us see if we cannot add a

little practice to our talk; success to me is certain; our pious Ministry, our Bible and Missionary Societies, our more rational friends to freedom and humanity, will surely all co-operate in the undertaking,—which is, to remove the incitements to crime that hourly present themselves in the thoroughfare from Covent-Garden to Piccadilly. “Aye,” I hear some one say, “this is the duty of the inhabitants;” so it is, but it is the duty also of every friend to his race. The inhabitants consist, for the most part, of persons who have had sense enough to “get forward,” as ‘tis called, but they are totally ignorant of what they owe their children, their servants, and society. Their ignorance cannot be shewn better than by imagining their interest to lie in the increase of prostitutes and thieves. Pray, Sir, do take the trouble of witnessing the low ebb to which some of your fellow creatures are reduced. Children exposing themselves to prostitution with all the daring effrontery of old and confirmed prostitutes; gangs of boys, regularly divided and headed by old and experienced pickpockets, disguised as butchers and mechanics: these press on at the narrow passes, particularly in St Martin’s-court, whilst the boys, being smaller, slip in between. This day-scene is horrid enough, but hell itself seems let loose at night. Crowds of prostitutes, destroying the minds of the lads who have just left the neighbouring manufactories, and who, fond of distinction, “flash” with their girls; the most horrid blasphemy, the most daring robberies: in short, the whole catalogue of crime is here held up to view. I know of nothing but the noise and language of the convicts in Newgate which equals it: language falls short of expression: you must, for one night, stifle your sympathy and witness it. But we have a vigilant police; so we have, but the vigilance is principally exercised over their little dominions—Parishes—in raising rates to support the present thriving and happy system of Government. What think you, Sir, of some of the Assessed Taxes in St. Martin’s Parish being raised *twenty-five per cent.*, and such increase collected for the whole year.—Is not this a flourishing condition in time of profound peace?

Much more might have been said upon this important subject; but it is possible you may think I have already trespassed upon more important matters.—I am, Sir, with esteem, your
WELL-WISHER.

P.S.—The Watchmen appear selected on purpose to prevent detection,—infirm old men, so inferior indeed as to be frequently turned out for a “Lark;” not only by thieves, but even by the women.

CASE OF JAMES LEARWOOD.

An erroneous statement having appeared in several papers respecting the situation of the unfortunate man James Learwood, who was killed in the Fleet Prison a few days ago, I shall feel obliged by your insertion of the following circumstances, conceiving such insertion may prove of public utility. The report of Learwood’s having been sent to an Hospital is totally void of foundation. The Doctors certainly gave but little hope of his recovery from the first; yet previous to the performance of the operation on his head, they decidedly stated, that the only remaining chance was by immediate removal to the Hospital: but this advice, (notwithstanding the humanity generally displayed by the Warden and other persons belonging to the Fleet Prison) could not be complied with, inasmuch as the severity of the existing laws against debtors does not allow their removal from prison to an Hospital, even when life is in imminent danger; therefore, had Mr. Nixon consented thereto, he would have subjected himself to the liability of paying the debt and costs for which Learwood was detained.—On hearing of the accident, and having had former

knowledge of the deceased’s unfortunate situation, I called to see him the following morning, when I found him speechless, and in a state of insensibility to every surrounding object. At the suggestion of Mr. Woodroffe, the Clerk, I immediately went to Messrs. Swain and Sewell’s, ale-brewers in Holborn, Learwood’s plaintiffs; hoping to obtain their consent to his removal; which by their agreeing to, would have secured Mr. Nixon from damages as far as related to them; though still the Warden would have been liable in the case of detainers coming against Learwood during his stay at the Hospital; but this consideration would have been waved, through hope of saving life, had Messrs. Swain and Sewell attended to the humane request made them; but neither of the partners being at home when I called, I mentioned the unfortunate incident to two men on the premises, earnestly intreating them to acquaint Mr. Swain of it immediately on his return, which I found was expected about one o’clock. But Messrs. Swain and Sewell did not attend to my message, nor have they since made any inquiry concerning the unfortunate catastrophe.

There was something peculiarly hard and rigorous in the whole of Learwood’s case and imprisonment. This man, honest, industrious, and inoffensive in his practices and conduct, father of seven children, remained confined for more than two years in the Fleet Prison! In vain did he endeavour to obtain his discharge from the Insolvent Court; he was opposed by his detaining creditors on the score of concealment of property; and though he frequently petitioned the Court to be heard again, still his various petitions for that favour were unavailing, they being opposed and rejected through Mr. Sergeant Runnington stating, that there was an impression on the mind of the Court, that the prisoner had been guilty of a gross concealment. To those who were acquainted with Learwood’s distresses, this assertion appeared scarcely to be possible; as his wife had been long in a state of great bodily weakness, with very little proper support; and by obtaining even that little for her succour, he often found himself reduced to great difficulty in the provision of a breakfast or dinner for his numerous family: the small pittance he earned as a tailor in the prison, proving quite inadequate for those purposes. I frequently called, and even wrote more than once to Messrs. Swain and Sewell; representing to them the wretched condition Learwood and his family were in, the length of his imprisonment, and the extreme ill state of his wife’s health; and at that time Mr. Swain was not averse to a compromise, but even told me in unequivocal terms, that if Mr. Learwood would give up a dividend due to him, in the hands of Mr. Parker, woollen-draper, in the Strand, (the last remnant of all poor Learwood possessed in the world) he would immediately consent to his release: this was agreed to on the part of Learwood, but the evening Mr. Swain proposed accompanying me to Mr. Parker’s to have the matter arranged, professing himself a sincere friend and well-wisher to Learwood, the circumstance of Mr. Swain’s premises taking fire, prevented our going together: but on the strength of my information concerning the good disposition of his plaintiffs towards him, Learwood again petitioned the Insolvent Court, confident that no opposition would be filed against him, when, to his utter dismay and astonishment, he found his motion again opposed on the part of Messrs. Swain and Sewell; and when I called on those gentlemen, requesting an explanation of such conduct, I was informed, that the dividend in the hands of Mr. Parker fell far short of what they had expected it to be.—This treatment completely crushed every cherished hope in the meek spirit of Mrs. Learwood, who was a woman respectably connected, and well educated: from that time she drooped, was never seen to smile, and in a few days reached that bourne, from whence no traveller

returns. This man himself never appeared to hold up his head afterwards, but became debilitated in body, and depressed in mind; and scarcely had a month elapsed since his wife's death, ere a fatal catastrophe put a period to his existence in this world of care and sorrow, leaving five children totally unprovided for, except by the mercy of providence disposing the mind of a benevolent public to make provision for their support; and I sincerely hope the humane feelings this recital may cause, will induce the charitable to deposit in the hand of Mr. Nixon, Warden of the Fleet, a small sum for the present support of these orphans: he is a man of the strictest integrity; and had it not been for the humanity he has already exercised towards them, they would not have known where to have procured a loaf of bread since the death of their parent; which sudden and unforeseen event has at length fully proved the fallacy of Mr. Sergeant Runnington's supposition; as so far from his having concealed any part of his property, the duplicates now found in his room sufficiently establish the fact, that he was obliged to pledge even his wearing apparel to defray the expences of his wife's funeral; and insufficient would he have found even that resource, had not his fellow-prisoners raised a subscription among themselves to aid him in his distresses. But to misfortune even the family of Learwood appear allied; as the father of the deceased met an untimely end some years ago, for being seated on the top of a stage coach going into the Belle Sauvage-yard, the gateway being low, and he neglecting to stoop, was killed on the spot; and his eldest child and only son having procured employment in the gardens at Claremont, took the death of the excellent Princess Charlotte so much to heart, that his health became considerably impaired thereby; although we should scarcely conceive a lad thus young, and thus circumstanced, would have possessed feelings of sufficient poignancy to cause so powerful an impression*.

It not being my wish to add to reflections on the rigour exercised by the plaintiffs towards the unfortunate victim, only merely to point out the dangerous consequences of carrying severity too far, I think it necessary to add, that in a legal point of view, Messrs. Swain and Sewell had a right to keep their debtor in prison; but in a civilized country, the laws of humanity ought undoubtedly to go hand in hand with those of justice; and therefore it gives me pleasure now to state, that in the course of my applications on behalf of the deceased, I called several times on Messrs. Aldridge and Collyer Smith (Messrs. Swain and Sewell's solicitors) praying their intervention on the part of Learwood, when Mr. Smith gave it as his decided opinion, that he ought to be discharged; and that the length of his imprisonment had made full atonement, even had he acted with the greatest impropriety of conduct.

It neither being my desire to cast any reflections on the conduct of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court, I here declare that by thus stating plain facts and adding a few observations, I alone hope to draw the attention of the public to the amendment of those clauses relative to debtor and creditor in the Insolvent Act, now about to expire, previous to a renewal thereof.

The first point occurring to our observation from the foregoing statement of Learwood's case, must certainly be, the extreme and peculiar hardship a prisoner for debt labours under, when in cases of violent illness or serious accident, the keeper has it not in his power to remove him to an Hospital; not even after four medical gentlemen

have given it as their opinion, that such a measure alone afforded a chance of preserving the man's life. This is, in many instances, placing a debtor in a worse situation than a criminal; for if illness overtakes him whilst in prison, he must there end his days, should a hard-hearted creditor refuse to discharge him; the rigour of the law not affording a debtor that advantage which is often extended to the most notorious criminal.

We are grieved on observing, that in this *land of liberty* one single Commissioner should be vested with so extensive and extraordinary a power, that he may, under a simple *impression* being made on his mind, send an unfortunate prisoner back to prison, there for years to linger out a miserable existence, deprived of every means of supporting and educating his children: not that we suppose Mr. Sergeant Runnington guilty of arbitrary practices or corrupt resolutions; but knowing that the wisest of mankind are liable at times to form erroneous opinions, we are naturally led to suppose such may have been formed; especially where so many cases are determined in one year by the judgment of a single mind.

We are informed, but with what degree of truth I cannot precisely say, that a pledge has been given by certain members of the Government, to a deputation of merchants and tradesmen petitioning for the repeal of Lord Redesdale's Act. It is scarcely possible to conceive that such could have been the case, but if true, it would certainly have been as well had no such pledge been given, till the subject had undergone a fair and impartial investigation during the next Session of Parliament: an Act such as introduced by Lord Redesdale, or one nearly to the same effect, appearing to be absolutely necessary under the existing situation of the country; it being granted by all parties, that at no period did the labouring classes ever find a greater difficulty to procure subsistence than at the present. Those who are not well-wishers to the Government ascribe the causes to a shameful lavish and waste of the public money, and to the barefaced corruption existing in every department of the State; whilst the friends of Government attribute the evil to an over growing population, and to the sudden change from the state of war to that of peace. But leaving its cause undecided, the effect is I think sufficiently clear for us to determine, that such an evil does exist, and therefore a remedy ought to be applied to rescue a numerous people from imprisonment, under calamities not within their power to prevent or controul.

JORGEN JORGENSEN.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Monday the Middlesex Sessions commenced at Hicks's Hall, FRANCIS CONST, Esq. the Chairman. The first case was the trial of Mr. Henry Hunt for an assault upon Mr. Vincent George Dowling, on the 8th of September. Before the trial came on, Mr. Hunt, who sat at the Barrister's table, rose and addressed the Court in the following terms:—"Mr. Chairman, I am here to stand my trial for an assault, and I have an application to make to the Court for my own protection. A person who sits opposite me has just made use of the following expression:—"I see the demagogue, Hunt, is first on the list; I hope he'll be transported." I therefore apply to the Court whether such language is to be tolerated, when applied to a man who is here brought before a Jury of his country. I understand the person is a Barrister. I do not know whether he is or not; but I appeal to the Court whether I am not to be protected from such language."

Mr. ALLEY, who was Counsel for Mr. Dowling, said, that any expression which might have fallen from his learned friend, who was a barrister, could not have been intended for Mr. Hunt's ear.

Mr. JESSOP, (who was the person alluded to, and who sat at the table, but was not dressed in his wig and gown) said, that he did not mean to be overheard by Mr. Hunt in any thing he might have said; whatever had been his conversation, it was not, he assured the Court, intended for Mr. Hunt's ear.

* This is the same youth of whom mention was made in several of the public papers immediately after the death of the Princess Charlotte (whose favourite donkies he had the care of) as having concealed himself for three days and nights, and would not return till he had been promised a sort of mourning. It appears that her Royal Highness had formed a very good opinion of the lad, and he could not bear the sight of the funeral.

Mr. Hunt.—I think you did address your language to me. It certainly was uttered loud enough to be heard by all round here.

Mr. ALLEY interposed, and desired that *Mr. Hunt* should not interrupt the proceedings of the Court by complaints of this kind.

Mr. Hunt.—I am addressing the Chairman, and not you, Sir; and it is to his instructions, not to yours, that I shall pay deference.

The *CHAIRMAN*.—*Mr. Hunt*, you must be aware that nothing can arise in your particular case which could justify the slightest indecorum towards you, standing as you do. The Court is always most anxious to accommodate every defendant, as far as it can be done with propriety; but, on the other hand, it cannot well take notice of private conversations, whatever they may happen to be; and I am sorry that the seat in which you sit had placed you near enough to overhear anything which might have been said by the gentleman opposite to you. It is true that the Court generally allows a defendant to sit at the table, either for the purpose of being near his Counsel, or any particular friend whose assistance he may want. I think, on reflection, you must be of opinion, that such expressions as those you have alluded to could not by possibility have been meant for the public ear. The gentleman to whom you ascribe them could not possibly have publicly hazarded them on the eve of a defendant's trial. I can give you no assistance under the circumstances that you say have occurred.

Mr. ALLEY.—*Mr. Hunt*, as you have thought proper to overhear a private conversation, and then make it the ground of a public complaint, you must now quit your seat and stand at the bar, as all other defendants usually do.

The *CHAIRMAN*.—I am very sorry that any thing should have occurred to have made *Mr. Hunt's* application, or yours, *Mr. Alley*, necessary.

Mr. ALLEY.—*Mr. Hunt*, you must go to the bar.

Mr. Hunt.—I again tell you, that I shall attend to the Chairman, and not to you.

Mr. ALLEY.—Then, if you choose to be insolent, I must move the Court that you be placed at the bar. The Court will exercise its jurisdiction towards you as it would to any other defendant.

Mr. Hunt.—I neither give nor take insolence:—I am addressing the Court.

Mr. SKETCHLEY (one of the Magistrates on the Bench).—I think *Mr. Hunt* ought to be put to the bar. It is an indulgence to allow a defendant to sit where he does; and after what has just passed, I think he had better change his place.

Mr. Hunt.—I shall bow with great submission to the decision of the Chairman; and as *Mr. Alley* has made this application, I, in my turn, ask of the Court to be permitted to remain where I am, as an indulgence, and not to be put to the bar, where I could have no convenience of taking notes of the evidence.

The *CHAIRMAN* interposed, and directed the Clerk of Arraignment to proceed with the trial.

The indictment was accordingly read, which charged *Mr. Hunt* with assaulting *Mr. Dowling* on the 8th September. *Mr. Hunt* pleaded *not guilty*.

Mr. ALLEY then rose, and in form repeated his motion, that *Mr. Hunt* be put to the bar.

The *CHAIRMAN*.—Then, as the motion has been made, *Mr. Hunt* must quit his seat, but I do not think it right he should be put to the bar, as he says he wishes to take notes—let him, therefore, remove to the end of the table.

Mr. Hunt bowed to the Court, and took his seat at the end of the table adjoining the jury-box.

Mr. ALLEY stated the plaintiff's case to the Jury. The offence with which the defendant stood charged was for committing an assault of a very aggravated character. The Learned Counsel said, that although he had a volume of instructions in his brief, showing the utter falsehood of *Mr. Hunt's* imputations upon *Mr. Dowling's* character, and explaining very satisfactorily a number of transactions not of very recent date, yet he thought it more proper to abstain altogether from matter which was not directly connected with the circumstance of the assault. The Learned Counsel then detailed them precisely in the manner they have been already stated to the public.

Mr. V. G. Dowling stated, that on the 8th of September he went to the shop of *Mr. Clement*, in the Strand, when he saw *Mr. Hunt*. *Mr. Hunt* immediately addressed witness, and said, "Well, *Mr. Spectacle Spy*, are you disposed to finish the horse-whipping you commenced in Covent-garden?" Witness answered, "I wish to have no altercation with you," and then turned round to leave the shop, when *Mr. Hunt* repeated his

offensive expressions, and asked him if he was disposed to show himself a man and go out to fight him in the street; witness replied that he was unaccustomed to such exhibitions, and certainly would not; he also said, that he was not deserving the false imputations which *Mr. Hunt* had applied to him. Witness was withdrawing from the shop, when *Mr. Hunt* said, he would find an opportunity of thrashing him. Witness said he was there then, but would not settle the matter in the manner pointed out by *Mr. Hunt*. The latter then followed him out to the door, and struck witness a blow in the face, and said, "Will you resent that?" Witness replied, "Certainly not in the way you seem to wish; for I should feel myself disgraced by noticing any thing said or done by a man who has disgraced himself as you have." Several persons were outside the shop-door at the time, and *Mr. Hunt* introduced him to them as "*Dowling, the Government spy*." Witness gave no provocation whatever to *Mr. Hunt*. He only received one blow.

Mr. Hunt.—Did I not invite you out to prove yourself a man, and when you said you were unaccustomed to this mode of proceeding, did I not observe that that was extraordinary, for you were active enough at Covent-garden when you were surrounded by your constables, and what made you so cool then?

Mr. Dowling.—I recollect your saying something about constables, but what were the precise expressions I cannot now recollect. I had heard that you and your brother meant to assault me in the street.

Mr. Hunt.—Was that the only reason; did not your conscience tell you that you deserved it?

Mr. Dowling.—When I say I expected to hear from you, I mean that I thought I should hear from you in a different manner; I expected to have been called upon as one gentleman would call on another.

Mr. Hunt.—How do you mean?

Mr. Dowling.—Does not your conscience tell you?

Mr. Hunt appealed to the Court whether a direct answer ought not to be given to his question.

The *CHAIRMAN* replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Dowling then said, that after the public insult he offered to *Mr. Hunt* at Covent-garden, he certainly expected to have heard from him, in the only course that a gentleman ought to have resorted to.

Mr. Hunt.—You mean to fight a duel?

Mr. Dowling.—Most certainly.

Mr. Hunt.—Then the provocation you gave me at Covent-garden was with the view of getting me to fight a duel?—
A. Certainly.

Mr. Hunt.—Then when I called you out, you say, to fight in *Mr. Clement's* shop, did you hear me say I wanted to box you?

Mr. Dowling.—I inferred so certainly; for when you invited me out to fight, I could not imagine you meant to fight a duel in the middle of the day, in *St. Clement's* church-yard.

Mr. Dowling then admitted, that he had said he should feel himself disgraced by taking notice of a man so degraded as *Mr. Hunt*, and that the blow he received was a very slight one, which merely knocked off his spectacles—it did not give him the slightest injury. He did not recollect that *Mr. Hunt*, after he struck him, had said, that if he was so abominable a coward as not to resent a blow, it would be cruel to repeat it—no such expression was used in his hearing. He repeated his admission, that he went to the hustings to give *Mr. Hunt* that sort of provocation which he thought would induce him to resent it by resorting to a duel.

Mr. Hunt addressed the Jury in his defence. He made a clever statement, and justified his assault upon the strong and public previous provocation he had received from *Mr. Dowling*.

The *CHAIRMAN* summed up the evidence to the Jury with much impartiality. He observed, among other things, that *Mr. Hunt* had made a very able defence, but he had stated what he, as chairman, was bound to correct. *Mr. Hunt* had observed, that the assault here alluded to ought to be considered as part of that transaction which took place in Covent-garden. He endeavoured, therefore, to prove that *Mr. Dowling* was the first aggressor, and that he had merely retaliated the affront: but in this respect he was much mistaken. The affair in Covent-garden took place so long prior to this assault, that it was impossible to consider it as the same transaction. *Mr. Dowling* did admit, and this was a strong palliating circumstance, that he went to the hustings to make *Mr. Hunt* fight a duel with him. The Learned Counsel for the prosecution had very justly stated, that this was a gross assault, accompanied, as it was, by extremely provoking language; but the blow itself was very trifling. It was true, indeed, as *Mr. Hunt* had stated in his defence, that the damages

would not be enhanced by the doctor's bill; but still it was an act which no gentleman could bear from another with patience. The blow itself was more degrading to the individual who gave it than to him who received it.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, found the defendant *Guilty*, and the Chairman passed sentence, observing, that under all the circumstances a fine of 5*l.* was considered as a sufficient compensation.

Mr. Hunt immediately paid the fine, and before he withdrew from the Court returned thanks for the candid manner in which he had been treated by the Court, and for the strict impartiality with which the Jury had been charged by the worthy Chairman.

THE KING v. NIGHTINGALE.

On Tuesday morning the Court was crowded at an early hour. The defendant, *Mr. Geoffrey Nightingale*, is an Officer in the Guards. The indictment charged him with having committed an assault upon *Richard Dennison*, by throwing a stone in at his window, thereby creating considerable alarm throughout the whole family.

Mr. Adolphus observed, that the gentleman at the Bar—for in spite of all that had happened, he supposed that was the only appellation he could allow—was said to be of high connexions in life; that very likely was the case; but was that any justification for this gross insult offered to a gentleman reposing quietly in the bosom of his family? Was it to be suffered, that in the middle of the night these nocturnal disturbers should unprovokingly create the most fearful alarms in a decent and most respectable family, enjoying themselves in their own society? He understood that this gentleman was the son of a Lady Nightingale; but even if he were the head of the Howards, he knew impartial justice would be done.

Richard Dennison stated himself to be a surgeon and apothecary, residing at the corner of Duke-street, Manchester-square, where he had lived for 40 years. On the 19th of August he was sitting at supper in his drawing-room, surrounded by his family and a few friends, when he heard a dreadful crash, like the report of fire-arms. The window-shutters were open, and the sash was down. The persons present were himself, *Mrs. Sarah Dennison*, his two children, *Fanny* and *Emma*, *Mr. Thomas Butlin*, *Mr. Thomas Dickinson*, and *Mr. James Weald*. *Mrs. Dennison* was sitting within a foot and a half of the window which was broken. While they were thus seated, a large stone came through the window, which broke two panes of glass and the window-frame. (Here the stone was produced by the witness, and appeared to be rather of a larger size than a common pebble.) A few seconds after the crash, witness opened the window, but saw no one, but heard the watchman cry out "I have got him." He then went down stairs, and found some one in the hands of the watchman, who subsequently proved to be the defendant. The defendant said his name was *Capt. Nightingale*, that he lived at No. 18, George-street, and added, that it was his friend who threw the stone, and who was rather inebriated. "Bring your friend, then, to-morrow," said the witness, "and explain the matter to me." He did not want a direct apology, but merely an explanation. The defendant, however, positively refused to bring forward his friend, alleging that his honour prevented him from doing it.

Mr. James Weald, a gentleman in a public office, was present during the whole transaction. At the watch-house the defendant seemed to be very indifferent about the matter, and used some slang words, which he did not now recollect.

Patrick Conner, the watchman, said, that he was about fifty yards from the house when he heard the crash. He caught the defendant running away, and cried out immediately, "I have got him."

Mr. ALLEY remarked, that the gentleman for whom he had the honour of being Counsel was the son of a Lady of high rank in life, and he himself filled a distinguished rank in the army. This gentleman had solemnly declared that he did not throw the stone, but that a friend of his, who was rather intoxicated, and whom he was taking care of, in one of his foolish fits did throw the stone in question. It was far from his intention to do any mischief or injury to any one; but it was done as a frolic merely, when in a state of intoxication. The defendant had refused to give up the name of his friend, and was willing to take all the blame upon himself. This conduct, he would maintain, was highly honourable and praiseworthy. He concluded with observing, that there was not one iota of evidence, excepting that of the watchman, to convict the defendant.

Mr. Nightingale rose to address the Court, but was prevented by the Chairman.—After some conversation, the Jury considered

for a minute, and the foreman turned round to give the verdict, when *Mr. Adolphus* requested that it might be delayed for a few minutes, while he conversed with *Mr. Alley*.

The CHAIRMAN was not desirous that any punishment degrading to a gentleman should be inflicted; but most assuredly the offence was one which could not be lightly passed over.

Mr. Nightingale expressed himself willing to do any thing the Court might direct, but he would not acknowledge himself guilty.

An apology was then drawn up, which having been shown to the parties, *Mr. Nightingale* read in open Court. It was nearly as follows:—"No one can lament more than myself the fact having been committed, and I am extremely sorry for that or any thing else that might have given offence to the feelings of *Mr. Dennison*."

A fine of 50*l.* was also to be paid, and applied to a public charity.—A juror was withdrawn, and no verdict was of course given.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed *Mr. Dennison*, observing, that his conduct had been most praiseworthy during the whole transaction. The public, he said, were the more indebted to him for instituting this prosecution, on account of the rank of the party accused. With respect to *Mr. Nightingale*, he was happy that, at last, this course had been taken; and he could have wished that it had been adopted at an earlier period of the case. He really believed that the defendant had spoken the truth, when he said that he had not himself thrown the stone; but the more just and equitable mode of settling the matter would have been, to have brought forward the friend who actually did commit the fact.

WEST KENT QUARTER-SESSIONS.

John Curtis was charged with an assault on *Mary Olivia Turner*, a child, with an intent to commit a rape.

Mr. Adolphus stated, that *Mr. Turner*, who is a timber master's assistant, in the Dock-yard of Woolwich, had long been in habits of the closest intimacy with the defendant, who was overseer in the same yard. The latter had two children, and his wife, about three years ago, was at the point of lying in, and he could procure no habitation in which he might place his family. *Mr. Turner* took him into his house, until *Mrs. Curtis's* accouchement had taken place. Instead of being grateful for this act, the defendant pursued a line of conduct the most diabolical. He had not been long in the house before *Mary Olivia*, a child of *Mr. Turner's* under ten years of age, attracted his notice. He began by taking liberties with her person, which he continued with increased criminality for upwards of two years. During that period, the conduct of the defendant was such as we cannot pollute our columns by describing, and the narration of which, delivered by *Mr. Adolphus* with an evidently painful reluctance, caused involuntary exclamations of horror from many of his astonished and indignant hearers; we say astonished, because the recital was of that nature, that it was difficult to suppose the man existed who could devise and perpetrate such atrocities. The child, prevented by the defendant's injunctions, at first mentioned the affair to no one except *Miss Muskett*, a young female companion, a little older than herself. That young lady, at the expiration of two years, made inquiries of *Mary Olivia Turner* as to whether the defendant continued his abominable practices; and being informed that he did so, she, being by her own advanced age become aware of the evil tendency of the defendant's conduct, told the story to a woman, who communicated it to the parents. The father was at first inclined to hush up the matter, to prevent a public exposure of his child; but it being known to two or three persons, the story soon became a general theme of conversation. The dock-yard was placarded, and the defendant was universally execrated as the monster of the age. The father by this unfortunate publicity felt compelled to bring the matter into a Court of Justice, though it was with the greatest pain he did so. The defendant's offence was attended by every possible aggravation. He was a married man, and had two children of his own—he was in the house of his benefactor—the object of his brutality was the child of that benefactor—he had, by a series of acts, during a long period, done all in his power to defile the mind of an infant, to undermine every feeling of modesty, propriety, and morality, which it is for the welfare of society should be inculcated in the mind of a female. *Mr. Adolphus* having concluded his address by some animated observations on the criminality of the defendant, called

Mary Olivia Turner, an interesting child, about 13 years of age, who gave her testimony with great precision, and evinced a

considerable degree of intelligence. Her evidence went to fully prove the facts stated by Mr. Adolphus: they were so inconceivably disgusting, that a repetition of them is impossible. It appeared that the defendant did not perpetrate the actual crime for which so many men have suffered. To add to the guilt of Curtis, it appeared that he had not confined his criminality to Miss Turner, but had on one occasion scandalously exposed himself to her, in company with his own children.

Mr. ANDREWS cross-examined her, but could elicit from her nothing to shake the credit of her testimony. In one part of the examination she burst into tears, and appeared much distressed by the questions of the learned Counsel.

Miss Muskett, a young lady of 17 years of age, deposed to the communication of Curtis's conduct being made to her by Miss Turner two years ago, and of her informing the child's parents of the circumstance.

Mr. Turner, the father of the child, deposed, that, previous to this horrible discovery, he and the defendant were on terms of the closest friendship, they having formerly been on service together. He was informed of the defendant's vile conduct on the evening of the 9th of July. The next day he went to his house, and charged him with his criminality. The defendant acknowledged that he had acted improperly, and expressed great contrition for what had passed, offering to make any reparation in his power. Witness told him, that the injury he had done to him by the destruction of his child's purity and innocence was beyond the reach of reparation. After loading him with reproaches, he left the house, and had not spoken to the defendant since that day. Witness, in the first instance, resolved to bring the offender to justice, but his wife prevailed on him to abandon his intention, she being at the time in a state of great nervous debility, (to which she was occasionally subject), and declared that to have her child exposed in a Court of Justice in such a case would deprive her of reason. The matter had since become so public, that he was induced to take the necessary steps for the punishment of the offender.

Mr. ANDREWS addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant.

The Jury deliberated for a short time, and returned a verdict of—*Guilty of the assault with intent to commit a rape*—which was, in fact, a verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment.

His LORDSHIP, in passing sentence on the defendant, observed, that he had been found guilty of an offence of a far more criminal nature than ordinarily came before a Court of Quarter Sessions. As a legal offence, it was one of a most serious nature, and in a moral point of view it was almost the worst that could be committed. His conduct was attended by every circumstance of aggravation; he had injured his benefactor, and having a family of his own, had endeavoured to effect the destruction of all moral principle in the mind of the child of him who had ever treated him as a friend. The punishment which the Court had it in its power to inflict was very inadequate to the defendant's guilt; but his Lordship hoped, that the imprisonment he would undergo would bring him to repentance of his crime. His Lordship then sentenced him to—*two years' imprisonment in Maidstone gaol*.

The defendant was a decently dressed man, short in stature, and we should suppose about 36 or 37 years of age.

SURREY SESSIONS.

THE PARISH OF CAMBERWELL v. WILLIAM PALFREY.

On Wednesday the defendant, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, was indicted for having walked in a naked state, in the day, on the banks of the canal, between Peckham and Camberwell, in which he had been bathing.

Mr. Whiffen was about 300 yards from the canal; saw the defendant at twelve in the day walking backwards and forwards naked for twenty minutes. Officers went and talked to defendant, but did not take him into custody. Several people were on the ground. A woman walked past on the opposite side while he was walking naked.—The defendant was, when naked, about 300 yards from the bridge: the bank was high, and people on the ground could see him as plainly as possible, and thought him mad.

Thomas Bull was stationed on the banks to prevent people from exposing themselves. Witness asked him whether he was not ashamed to expose himself, and desired him to put on his clothes. He replied he would not put on his clothes for any man living, and said he would smash them (meaning witness and a companion).

Mr. Goodwin said, the females of his family could see the banks of the canal. Several complaints were made by his father's tenants. Had seen persons in most indecent positions on the banks from the windows of his house.

Mr. COWLEY, for the defence, said, that men were not to be interdicted a healthful and beneficial amusement because indelicate women pass by; why should a great advantage be given up for a partial mischief, and that practice be done away with by which the lives of so many fellow-creatures were saved? Why should Surrey alone oppose this principle of humanity, and declare bathing to be against the law of the land? He called on the Jury to consider the consequences of a verdict of guilty to one who was respectable in society, and who had no other motive than that of a strong necessity, in the heat of an oppressive summer, to run the hazard of being accused of what he would startle to hear. He had several highly respectable persons to call to character, amongst whom were Mr. Stephens, son to the Master in Chancery. He conceived that if this squeamishness of seeing naked figures was to be listened to, there would soon be *an end of our boasted Constitution!*

The CHAIRMAN begged the Jury would dismiss what they had just heard from their minds; observed, that facts were not to be overturned by any speech, however brilliant; and declared that it was but a poor proof of delicacy in the defendant, to walk naked when a female presented herself, whose appearance should have made him instantly hide himself.

There were two counts in the indictment, making, however, no moral distinction as to the offence imputed.—The Jury found the defendant *guilty* on the second count, which verdict does not prevent an application to a higher Court.

Mr. COWLEY, in a speech of great length and vehemence, called upon the Bench to quash the indictment.

Mr. NOLAN.—Is it necessary to answer this?

CHAIRMAN.—There is not a Magistrate on the Bench who has the smallest doubt of the propriety of the verdict.

Mr. COWLEY.—Then I shall try the King's Bench.

CHAIRMAN.—You may take your ease any where you please." The defendant was informed by the Bench of the impropriety of his conduct, and in consideration of his having already suffered imprisonment, sentenced him to pay a fine of 1s., and to enter into his own recognizance, in the sum of 20l., to keep the peace for 12 months.

OLD BAILEY.

On Friday the following prisoners were arraigned for forgery, and pleaded *Guilty* to the minor offence of having forged notes in their possession, viz. James Turnor, James Close, John Carpenter, John Eagan, George Baker, Mary Hartnell, John Leonard, Susannah Leonard, David Crawley, Susan Farnillo, and Thomas Kirby.—They were sentenced to 14 years transportation.

MURDER.

William Losch was indicted for murdering his wife, Mary Anne, on the 9th of October.

Anne Daman lodged in the same house with the deceased. It was on a Friday night, 9th of October, between 7 and 8, when she was going out with a candle, the deceased came out, and asked her how she did. There was a man behind her, and witness asked whether he was her husband. The deceased replied in the affirmative; and the prisoner then came forward, and asked the deceased whether she would go home; she pushed him from her, and made no reply. He said, "Go home, Nance, for you are drunk." "If I am," she said, "it is prostituting my body for such an old fellow as you are." Witness observed something in the prisoner's hand, with which he immediately struck her in the side. The deceased cried out, "I am murdered; take the knife out of me." Witness was so frightened she could not speak or move. The deceased pulled up her clothes, and witness saw her bowels gush out. The prisoner said, "Here I am, take me to prison if you choose."

Richard Clarke saw the prisoner strike the deceased, who staggered back, crying, "I am murdered." She then pulled up her clothes, and said, "O my God, will no one take the knife out of me?" The prisoner did not attempt to go away.

The rest of the witnesses were merely in corroboration.

The Prisoner was called upon for his defence, but he said nothing; neither were any witnesses called for him.

The Jury without hesitation pronounced a verdict of *Guilty*.

The Recorder immediately passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, and he was ordered to be hanged on Monday next; his body was to be given to the surgeons to be dissected.

The prisoner seemed to be completely resigned to his fate, and retired without emotion from the bar.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

John Daley was charged with the wilful murder of *James Learwood*, in the Fleet Prison, on the 10th September.

Charles Johnson was a prisoner in the Fleet, and was so on 10th October. *Learwood* was a tailor confined in the Fleet Prison, about 50 years of age. About 5 o'clock on that evening, he was walking opposite *Learwood's* room, and he saw through the window the deceased fall from the shop-board. The deceased cried out murder. He saw *Daley* beating *Learwood* with a sleeve-board. The deceased was lying on his side on the ground at the time, and cried out, as if for help. During this time the window was shut, and witness opening it said, "Don't kill the man." He called some people up, and saw some blood or black on the left eye of *Learwood*. The deceased was lying on his back at this time, and the prisoner turned him on his belly, and stepped him on the breech six or seven times with the sleeve-board, saying, "Damn your old eyes, I'll teach you, I'll hit you on the rump." The prisoner was in a terrible passion, and jumped out of the window, saying, "D—n his old eyes, I have not half done with him yet."

William Graves recollected being called up by the last witness. The first thing he heard was *Daley* complaining that the deceased had given a letter belonging to him away. The deceased said that *Daley* had pulled him off the shop-board, and would not forget that in a hurry. Witness remonstrated with *Daley*, who had jumped through the window again, and said, "I have not done with you yet; and I will serve you out again, when I prove that you gave the letter to *Lewis*." *Learwood* said he knew nothing about it; and a person standing by said to *Daley*, "I think you have pretty well served him out as it is, for you have almost broken his leg."

Wm. Pacey said that after the beating of the deceased, prisoner cried out in the hearing of several persons, "I wish I had killed the old fellow outright."

John Mead was in conversation with the prisoner on the evening after the dispute. Witness said, "The poor man (meaning *Learwood*) is dying." To which prisoner replied, "It is time the old rascal, or scoundrel, was dead." Here the conversation ended, and the witness went away.

John Hargrave, a surgeon, was called in to see the deceased, on the night of the 10th of October. He found the deceased totally insensible. One eye was much discoloured; the muscles on the left side of the face were much distorted, and his tongue hanging out of his mouth. Witness, imagining he had received some severe injury in the head, bled him profusely. In one of his visits in the morning, a man came into the room whom he afterwards knew to be the prisoner. Witness said, "The man will not live 48 hours, he has received some severe injury;" and added, "I should not like to be in the situation of the person who caused it." Prisoner replied, "I am the person who caused it." Witness remarked, "I am very sorry for it;" to which prisoner rejoined, "So am I, but what can I do?" Witness advised him to procure the best medical advice he could. This the prisoner seemed very anxious to do. In another conversation he had with the prisoner, he (prisoner) said he did not strike the deceased in the head; but he supposed that he got a hurt by a fall from the shop-board. The witness replied, that could not be, as the floor was thickly carpeted. (He explained this by saying that there was thick hop-bagging under the carpet.) Prisoner then said that perhaps he had struck his head against the bed-post; to which witness replied, the bed-post was not near enough. Witness saw the body opened after death; there were three or four ounces of extravasated blood on the brain, and he had no doubt but his death was caused by an internal injury of the brain arising from an external injury: the only external violence which he saw was on the left eye.

The Prisoner in his defence, said, "My Lord, what I wish to impress upon your Lordship and the Jury is, that the room in which deceased was, was not carpeted all round; the carpeting was only in the centre. The prisoner then went into a detail of the circumstances, which were in substance, that having been informed that *Learwood* had picked up a letter which he had lost, he went in company with *Dowdell*, his informant, to *Learwood's* room. On going in, he upbraided him with having shown his letter to a third person. Deceased said, he thought it no harm. Prisoner called him an old rascal, and the other told him he lied. The deceased then attempted to get off the board, and in doing so he fell on the bare flags, and hurt his left temple. Prisoner

helped him up, and asked him if he was hurt, adding, that if he were, he deserved it. Deceased then sat on the chair, and some other angry words arose, on which prisoner said, he would "serve him out," and cob him with the sleeve-board. He then took him by the arm, and struck him three or four blows on the breech with it, but never struck him on any other part; he had on all occasions been very kind to the deceased."

Mr. HARMER, the prisoner's solicitor, stated that he was present at the Coroner's inquest. Saw Hargrave give his evidence, in which he did not then mention a word about his second conversation with the prisoner.

Ten or twelve respectable witnesses were then called, who all concurred in giving him an excellent character, for a humane and kind-hearted disposition.

Mr. Baron GARROW summed up the evidence, and the Jury, after deliberating about ten minutes, returned a verdict—*Not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter.*

The prisoner, who is a genteel-looking man, about 36 years of age, conducted himself in a very composed manner throughout the trial.

ADMINISTERING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS TO A CHILD.

Eleanor Bryan was indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of *Johanna Duggan*, an infant, between five and six years old, by administering to her, on the 28th of September last, a large quantity of spirituous liquor, viz. a half-pint, which she said *Johanna* swallowed, not being aware of the consequences, and of which she died.

John Duggan, living in the parish of St. Giles's, is the brother of the deceased: saw the prisoner on the 28th of September: on that day his sister was in good health. On Sunday the 27th prisoner came into the house of witness's mother between 12 and 1 at night. Prisoner said she was locked out of her lodging, and had no place to go to. Witness's father told her she might sleep with the children; but she refused, as she did not wish to disturb them; she slept on the floor. The deceased rose early in the morning, and prisoner sent her for a quartern of gin, which her father and mother partook of. She afterwards went out for another quartern, which she also shared with some of the family. She offered witness a glass, which he refusing, she threw it over him into the bed. The deceased then said she was going to Covent-garden, and asked prisoner whether he was going also. Prisoner said, "Yes, *Johannah*, I shall take you to your father and mother." The child then went with her, and was brought home in a state of intoxication in about two hours after, and was very sick. She was put to bed, slept for a short time, and then got up apparently better; but getting very ill again, was again put to bed, where she became worse, and a doctor was sent for. The child grew still worse, and died that evening.—Prisoner acknowledged to witness that the child had taken two glasses of gin, one glass of rum, two pennyworth of peppermint, part of two pots of beer, and some wine.—Prisoner was always very kind to the deceased.

Catherine, the sister of the deceased, stated to the same effect, and added, that when she remarked to the prisoner, it was a shame to give a child so much spirits, prisoner replied that it was not, and that she would give her more when she got the better of that.

Thomas Wood, a publican, said, that the prisoner came to his house on the day mentioned. She called for one half-quartern of gin, which she gave the child to drink. She had no more.

Mr. Morgan examined the body of the child, and found the intestines dreadfully inflamed, and part of them in a state of mortification. He had no doubt but the death was caused by the inflammation.

The Prisoner said, that the child had tasted of every glass of spirits which her father and mother had in the morning. She only gave her one glass of gin, and did not think it would do her any injury, as her father and mother were in the habit of giving her spirits occasionally.

The Jury found the prisoner—*Guilty of manslaughter.*

Mr. Justice DALLAS called up the publican, (the landlord at the Rose and Crown, Broad-street, St. Giles's.) and thus addressed him:—"Sir,—You have conducted yourself in a very unbecoming manner, and deserve the severest censure of the Court. It is a melancholy thing to reflect, that a man of your description should calmly look on and see a woman, such as the prisoner at the bar, give a large glass of spirits to a child who was not capable of knowing the effects it was likely to produce upon her. You should not have suffered such conduct to take place where you could prevent it. It is to be feared that many disgraceful scenes take place at your house from the carelessness

with which you permitted the act which was one cause of the unfortunate little infant's death. Your conduct is extremely reprehensible, and you shall not be allowed your expences."

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Sarah Watson, charged with felony, &c. at the house of Mr. Gregory, Elms-row, Bayswater, on Wednesday underwent a second examination; but there not being sufficient evidence against her, she was discharged.

On Thursday an application of rather a singular nature was made to the Magistrates. The applicant stated, that he appeared on behalf of Wm. Northey, Esq. He said that Mr. Northey's cart had been taken from his door by the Inspector of Pavements, because the ashes burnt at Mr. Northey's house were about to be conveyed to an estate of that gentleman's in the country. The Magistrate said, by the late Act of Parliament *no one could use their own ashes*; they were the property of the contractor; and if any person attempted to remove them, they were liable to the penalty of 10*l*. The Magistrate added, that the Earl of Coventry, Marquis of Worcester, and other noblemen, had been similarly situated, and upon inquiry they had found it necessary to comply with the provisions of the Act. The applicant paid 10*l*. into the hands of the clerk to await the conviction, and the cart was ordered to be restored.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I have observed in some of the papers an account of an accident that lately occurred, in which they state that my father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, were thrown out of a gig at Barnes this day se'nnight, and both lay at Barnes Workhouse without hopes of recovery. This account is most materially wrong: it should have been *Mr. and Mrs. Hall*, of Broad-street, Golden-square, my wife's father and mother, who went out on the day stated with their horse and gig. At Barnes Common, Mr. H. got out, leaving his wife seated, and while doing something to the horse, the animal plunged forward. Seeing the danger of Mrs. Hall, he attempted to seize the horse, when he knocked him down and fractured his skull, and otherwise so dreadfully injured him, that in spite of the best surgical aid, he expired on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Mrs. H. was thrown out, and pitched on her head, which was most dreadfully bruised, but she was removed to her house the same day, and is now in a fair way of recovery.—Your very obedient servant,
2, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. CHARLES WARD.

MURDER AT PORTSEA.—On Friday se'nnight a most atrocious murder was committed on the body of a man of the name of Huntingfield, aged 74, who lived in Orange-street, and was a shipwright in the dock-yard. The old man had retired to bed as usual, and in the morning, about 2 o'clock, a male lodger discovered his wife in the yard, partly undressed, and she not answering when he spoke to her, the man was induced to call the landlady. They found the wife on the stairs, who told them she had been robbed and her husband murdered by two men with their faces blacked. Suspicion has fallen on the wife, who had several marks of blood upon her clothes. She is in custody. The deceased had six or seven mortal wounds upon the skull, supposed to have been inflicted with a hatchet. The woman has been taken to Portsea from Portsmouth gaol, to view the body. She does not wish to see it, and has given three or four different accounts of the affair; at first it was said the old man had broken a blood-vessel in the night, by a fit of coughing. The deceased bore an excellent character, and the wife a very bad one.

On Thursday the Phenomena coach, in its way from London to Norwich, broke down, about a mile on this side of Bury; by which unfortunate occurrence Mrs. Brown, resident in London, had her neck dislocated, and she expired before any assistance could be afforded her; another passenger had his collar-bone broken, and a third sustained some severe bruises. The circumstance was purely accidental, occasioned by the breaking of the fore axle-tree. The carriage was proceeding at a gentle rate.—*Norwich paper.*

On Tuesday afternoon, about one o'clock, the inhabitants of Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane, were thrown into the greatest alarm, in consequence of a fire which broke out in the workshop

belonging to Mr. Sadd, carpenter, which burned with such velocity, that in a short time the whole of the premises were in flames. Several fire-engines soon arrived, but unfortunately no water could be obtained for some time. The devouring element soon communicated with the house of Mr. Fletcher, tailor, and a Mr. Hawkings, cheesemonger, both of which sustained considerable injury, as well as the house of Dr. Milleur, and likewise Elam Chapel; but the whole of Mr. Sadd's premises, with all the property, was consumed. The fire was totally subdued about 2 o'clock. The damage done is very considerable. Mr. Sadd alone (it is said) lost property to the amount of 1,000*l*.

A child, eleven months old, was drowned in the flat of a butter firken, containing only a few inches of water, on Monday, in Calmel-buildings. The parents had put the child out of bed early in the morning to play about the room, and they were asleep when the accident happened.

On Tuesday morning, as Wyatt and Audley, constables, were passing along the road near Smith's-fields, Battle-bridge, several shot struck Wyatt about the head, which turned out to be from the gun of a young Gentleman named Wilmot, who was shooting sparrows, and he was taken for the assault.

The following fatal accident occurred a few days ago in the Lower-road, Deptford:—The two infant children of Mr. James Penny, of Deptford, were intrusted to the care of a youth, to be taken out in a small hand-chaise. The boy, fatigued with drawing the vehicle, requested permission of a man who was driving a cart with one horse, to fasten the chaise to the tail of the cart; the man consented, and it was attached accordingly. A few moments afterwards, a spirited horse, which was drawing a cart, took fright, galloped towards the little carriage, ran over it, and crushed it to pieces; one of the children was killed on the spot, the other was taken home bruised in a shocking manner.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Sloperton Cottage, Devizes, the Lady of Thomas Moore, Esq. of her fourth child and first son.

At Fayetteville, Connecticut, on the 27th September, Mrs. P. Horton, of three male children, who have been named George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and Napoleon Bonaparte.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday week, Mr. Charles de St. Len, jun. of London, to Miss Perigal, of Berry, near Totness, Devon.

At Stokesley, on the 24th ult., Miss D. Hayside, to Robert Barry, Esq. of Whitby.

On Thursday, at Walthamstow, the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, M.A. son of Richard Arkwright, Esq. of Willersby, Derbyshire, to Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. of Walthamstow-house, Essex.

On Thursday, at Rye, in Sussex, Mr. Wm. Westall, of the Kent-road, to the only daughter of Richard Weedon Butler, Esq. of the former place.

DEATHS.

On the 22d ult. Henry Lidgbird Ball, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

On Saturday week, Mr. Simeon Bull, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, aged 68.

Suddenly, on the 24th ult., in Beaufort-buildings, Dr. R. Clarke, late of the Royal Navy, in the 64th year of his age.

On the 23d ult., at Eton, in the 13th year of his age, Serome Best, fourth son of William Draper Best, Esq. Sergeant at Law.

Lately, at Norwich, Mrs. Anne Plumptre, the author of many ingenious publications.

At Minto-house, in the county of Roxburgh, on the 26th ult., the Right Hon. Wm. Eliot, of Wells, M.P.

On the 19th ult. Mr. Thomas Havill, of Camberwell, in the 89th year of his age.

On the 28th ult., at his house in Little Britain, Dr. Thomas Simpson Evans, Mathematical Master of Christ's Hospital. The versatility of his talents (says our Correspondent) the suavity of his manners, and the zealous desire he always evinced to promote science in general, will be long remembered and appreciated by all who knew him; and the assiduity with which he promoted the interests of the Institution, at the head of which he was placed, will render his loss irreparable.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. *Port.*

No. 552.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

THE dreary season has indeed come upon us in a melancholy manner. The cheerful were beginning to laugh it away, the staid to meet it quietly, and the melancholy to bear it out, when the feelings of all were suddenly shocked and astonished by the violent end of this excellent person. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY presented to the public mind the idea of a man so little liable to such a catastrophe,—something so firm, so reasonable, of so long and quiet a standing, so built up of habit, conscience, and reputation, so opposed to every thing vacillating, tumultuous, and subject to impulse,—and above all, he had just attained to honours so avowedly acceptable and complete, so flattering to his honest ambition, so useful to his efforts in the cause of mankind, and so calculated to stimulate even his industry in the coming Parliament, that if there was one man perhaps whom the world would have been the last to think of on such an occasion, it was he. Yet this representative, as it were, of quiet consistency has been hurried by his feelings into death; this long upholder of political hope has become the victim of sudden hopelessness; this admired and solid pillar of the public welfare has crumbled in one instant before their eyes, and its place is left a blank.

This shock naturally forces upon one's recollection two other appalling deaths, which have taken place in less than four years. In the violence of it, it resembles that of another eminent and independent Statesman, whose name we all know, yet all, out of reverence, forbear to mention; and there is a second point of similarity to it which it will be our duty to notice. But in the domestic nature of its origin, its very violence contains something of a gentleness, which serves to remind us of the other. The difficult birth of a child, and perhaps the additional pangs resulting from its death, though she nobly tried to feel and say otherwise, caused the lamented death of the Princess CHARLOTTE. We all know how the loss affected her amiable husband. The death of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY's wife caused his own. He had not the younger strength of Prince LEOPOLD, nor the healthier philosophy to be found among those who lead less irksome or artificial lives; and in a moment of desperation he dashed himself into his grave.

A ministerial paper, notorious for its want of delicacy and wisdom, insinuates that this was not sufficient to account for Sir SAMUEL's death; and when accused of malignity for saying so, turns round, with an air of injured innocence not unusual with a certain pitch of worldly perception, and retorts the accusation as a thing which could only be deserved by those who make it. This is all very

good in the abstract; but a philosopher may have a right to make observations, and yet they may become very suspicious in the mouth of a hackneyed partizan; especially when we know very well, that if a celebrated person on his own side of the question had died in this manner, he would have been the last to breathe the least and most airy syllable out of the direct trade-wind of panegyric.

But leaving this writer and his associates to their usual task of imagining consolatory infirmities in other people, it is obvious to any one who really understands humanity, that a shock of this nature may be quite enough to overturn one of the best of mankind, under particular circumstances. A mere man of the world might not feel it, because he feels little or nothing; a hypocrite might talk of the sustaining consolations of religion, and an undoubtedly pious man might feel them; finally, youth and young health might soon get over it, and a wise man in advanced life who has passed his days in a natural manner, or was a very profound thinker indeed, or had great and available resources of imagination, might get over it by quiet degrees. But when we come to look into the particular mind, habits, and temperament of such a man as Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, the general impression produced by a lawyer's life and its apparently formal character, goes off; and nobody appears more likely to sink under this visitation than our late sensitive countryman.

It is understood, in the first place, that Sir SAMUEL was what is called a nervous man; that is to say, his organization was delicate, and things made a double impression upon him. Now under proper direction, and in a mode of life, calculated to render its delicacy a healthy one, this organization may be made productive of the greatest pleasure, because its tendency being then to the bright side of things, it will see that with double intenseness as well as the reverse under unhealthy circumstances. But in artificial modes of life, to which after all it can never well accommodate itself though habit may render them seemingly necessary, this tendency is extremely dangerous, especially if (contrary to the vulgar opinion) it has not many resources of imagination; for if imagination on the one hand may be supposed to create pains as well as pleasures to itself according as health or morbidity predominates, yet upon the whole, according to the natural impulse of humanity, it leans more to the pleasurable than the painful, and takes even a pride in summoning its numerous servitors to its assistance. One of the most painful of morbid sensations is the pressure of one idea upon the mind. It is the part of a great imagination to bring up its forces against it; and if a man sink under the effort, it is a proof, not of the overpowering strength of his ally, the imagination, but of the fierceness of his enemy, the disease. Men of great imagination have undoubtedly given way, but then they have been suffering under an almost incurable delicacy of temperament, like COWPER, or have had other unimaginative causes for their extremity, like COLLINS. It is observable that men of the very greatest imaginations, such as DANTE, and MILTON, have stood their ground

amidst the most ruinous misery; and even if the argument respecting imagination be given up, another and more useful one remains, which is exemplified in the lives of those illustrious men as well as of livelier philosophers, and which is,—the leading of a life more according to nature than usual.

Now Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY was a nervous man on the side leaning to anxiety and irritability, and he had passed his whole life in the careful and unhealthy routine of the law, with a perpetual wear and tear on his spirits, and cooped up from air and exercise in the Courts. He was a nervous man, the most liable subject in the world to the force of habit; and every thing no doubt, good and bad, had become an almost indestructible habit with him, perhaps a necessity. It was an indestructible habit with him to go on pleading causes, and feeling anxieties for all sorts of legal events; it was an indestructible habit to coop himself up from air and exercise; it was an indestructible habit to go on from year to year increasing his nervous tendency, or at least keeping it in a state of perpetual soreness; it was an indestructible habit to vary his personal business in the courts with business of a more exalted and trying nature in the House of Commons; it was an indestructible habit with him to ponder upon human suffering and upon his little and slow means of diminishing it; it was an indestructible habit with him, in consequence of his artificial mode of life, now withering himself in sunless and unairy rooms by day, and now wasting away in late sleepless nights in Parliament, to make all the trouble and anxiety of these habits doubly troublesome and anxious; and finally, it was an indestructible habit with him, as his only solace, to look for his regular return home and for the sight of those dear domestic faces, which even if he might occasionally slide by with apparent indifference when taking up his books or his law-papers again, he nevertheless felt about him,—felt there and felt necessary to be there,—supporting him with arms round his spirit, with conscious love, and with a gentle certainty.

Now if such a man could have ill dispensed with even one of his bad or unhealthy habits (for any artificial mode of life however venerable by custom is but a kind of grave intoxication), how much less could he afford to dispense with almost the only refreshment he had in the world, or any one constituent part of it? His habits tended to make him additionally nervous and sickly:—here was an event calculated to press dreadfully on such a temperament. He does not appear to have had any resources of imagination, or any power of going for relief to the beauties of nature:—here was an event calculated to make him terribly sensible of his want of refuge. His only resource was occupation of some kind,—business; but having fallen sick, his sickness would not allow him to attend to it, and if it had, his most visible daily reward was gone; the brightest image in the vista of his dreary travail was taken away. Thus was he pinned and nailed down to a sense of his misery, and his thoughts growing fierce from hopelessness turned and beat on his brain like an anvil. Not enough in such a loss to account for the death of such a man! Why, good God! a man in a great state of morbidity shall yearn even after a thing of comparative indifference. He shall want to be here or there, to join his family or a friend, and look at every pore with impatience:—and shall a writer,

whose angers, and astonishments, and placidities are at the command of a dull political party, come and stand over a catastrophe like this, and nauseate us with his courtly wonder? But no doubt the literary gentry in the ministerial interest are absolutely uneasy with the weight of their Christian virtues; and certainly, we have had some edifying specimens of the resignation with which Personages in high places regard the loss of their female partners in life, dead or alive. However, to turn aside from such precious humanists is to forget them.—There is one thing always attending on recollections of persons whom we have loved, which must have exceedingly affected a man like Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY. The kindness we have shewn them, however great, we cannot think enough, while every little opposition or even omission is magnified twenty fold; and it is sometimes difficult to persuade ourselves, in the teeth of the matter-of-fact and of the most decided opinions of our friends, that we took all the measures that could be resorted to in order to ward off the stroke of death. This reflection, coming upon a brain already heated with ill-health, anxiety, alternate hope and despair, and a dreadful watchfulness (for Sir SAMUEL, it appears, was several weeks without sleep) may be the last caustic drop that sets it in a flame; and in a sudden delirium arising from this complication of causes, a man makes a spring from under the intolerable weight of his anguish, and rushes from one fierce sensation to another and a final one.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY's exertions in the cause of legal and other Reform are well known; but hardly admit of any particular criticism. That they were sincere and useful, every body, we believe, will admit. That they were of the negative or pruning kind, rather than of any great original character in assisting the growth of human improvement, will perhaps be almost equally acknowledged. His departures from the beaten track, especially in religion, in which he was understood not to be quite orthodox, were bold as opposed to worldliness, but timid as compared with philosophy. We say timid, not so much because he did not depart more widely, as because he seemed uneasy and irritable at wanting more company where he went, and apt to be vexed both with those who did not go so far and those who went farther. There was an air of narrowness in his very liberality, and of a want of personal sympathy in his very philanthropy. He seemed either to want sufficient address of mind, or sufficient strength of nerves, to afford even to give way to his feelings. His virtue had something of the formal cut and lack-land dominion of the Genevese.

But a long practised lawyer, especially one of a delicate and anxious temperament, does a great deal even in setting his face against mere precedent; and nobody would think of disgracing the memory of Sir SAMUEL by comparing him for an instant with those time-serving and most timid men, who endeavour to brave it out to their own conscience by putting on a blustering aspect. He was as much above such men,—at as great and to them invisible height over their heads,—as he was superior to the approbation of the vulgar, great as well as small. It affords a remarkable instance of what the ministerialists regard as the beau ideal in government, that the *Courier* newspaper, which delights to interweave its unwilling praises of him

with *but*s and *thought*s, accused him on Friday of having been too *enthusiastic* in his reform of the criminal jurisprudence!

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY was a sensible and impressive speaker, rather than a happy one. He had nothing of persuasion, abstractedly so called. He seemed too uneasy in his attempts to persuade himself, or rather in anticipating objection and opposition. His voice also was low and subdued, without appearing to be comfortable in its subjection. It was full of little starts, and catches, and breathless intervals. But his reasoning was clear and to the purpose, and he seemed painfully sincere. His look was very earnest and intelligent. We remember, when we first visited the Court of Chancery some years ago, a friend asked us if we could find out Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY from among the rest of his Bench; and we did it instantly. But the task, to say the truth, was not a difficult one. The faces of the lawyers who attend the Courts, generally speaking, present a mixture of dullness and care, that really amounts to the pathetic. They seem at once wrinkled with anxiety, neutralized with a forced indifference, and absolutely sodden and made pale with the want of vital air, exercise, and enjoyment.

Upon the whole, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY appears to us to have fallen a victim to a sudden and great accession of disquietude, coming upon him in the decline of a long life of sickly and artificial habits. He was not a great man; but in answer to those who take a pleasure in telling us so, it may be said, that he was much superior to the little. He was a man anxious for the public welfare, unambitious in any vulgar sense, an intelligent speaker, an excellent lawyer; and if he had infirmities, not in his disposition, but perhaps in his temper, the best tempered men will be the last to strike at this sore place in his memory. In alluding ourselves to what was weak as well as strong in him, we trust we may refer to the general tone and opinions of this paper to prove that we have done it for a general good, not for a particular purpose; and that in rescuing his infirmities out of the hands of the malignant, we show indeed, but do not expose them. There have been greater and wiser men than Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY; but it is praise of which any memory may be proud, that he was beloved by DUMONT and respected by BENTHAM.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE DEATH, &c.

On Tuesday morning an Inquest was held at the Colonade public-house, Bernard-street, Russell square, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. on the body of the above much lamented gentleman. The utmost anxiety prevailed in the neighbourhood, and gloom pervaded every countenance.

C. Maybrey, surgeon, residing in Great Russell-street, deposed, that yesterday, the 2d instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, he was sent for to attend the deceased, whose complaint, he was given to understand, was an internal hemorrhage. On entering the bed-chamber, he found Dr. Roget leaning over the deceased, who was on the floor; the servants were supporting him. The deceased held in one hand a sheet of paper, and a pen in the other, and appeared making an attempt to write. The hemorrhage from the wound had ceased, and likewise pulsation; but a slight vibration was perceptible in the region of the heart. The witness examined the incision, which was on the throat, and found it very deep, from which, and the considerable flow of blood, witness was of opinion death ensued.

A gentleman (Mr. Dumont) here begged to interrupt the depo-

sition, and, addressing himself to the Coroner, stated, that he had just received a note, which it was material should be instantly attended to. He handed it to the Coroner, who read it to the Jury. It was hastily written, in French, by Mr. Brougham, dated St. James's-square, entreating Mr. Dumont instantly to come to him, as he (Mr. Brougham) was unable to leave his room; but it was of the utmost and most pressing importance that he should communicate with Mr. Dumont before the inquest should be proceeded in. The latter gentleman stated himself to have been upon terms of the strictest intimacy with the deceased, and begged he might have time allowed him to attend to the solicitation of Mr. Brougham. The Coroner recommended Mr. Dumont to use all possible expedition, and observed, that in his absence they could continue the examination of the intermediate witnesses.

The above witness (Mr. Maybrey), in continuation, said, that there was a great quantity of blood on the floor, and a portion of it in a basin. The wound appeared to have been inflicted with a sharp instrument. There was a bloody razor lying by his side. This witness pulled from his pocket the sheet of paper, which he deposed was that held by the deceased. It was in different places smeared with blood. At the sight of it a start of distressing horror pervaded the inquest-chamber. The paper was blotted with ink; the words "Sir, witness," or "wishes," might be traced; but so illegibly, that much doubt prevailed as to the correct indication of the characters so construed. The remaining marks of the pen were feebly traced, and might be compared to those an infant would produce for its amusement.

John Knox, surgeon, residing at 65, Great Russell-street, deposed, that he was sent for to the residence of the deceased at half-past two. Mr. Maybrey, the former witness, had previously arrived. On witness's entrance into the bed-chamber, he found the deceased lying on his back on the floor. He examined the body, and found a large wound in the upper part of the throat, which had completely severed the wind-pipe. The blood had then ceased to flow, as also circulation in the wrist; respiration continued in an imperfect state until three o'clock. Witness was of opinion that deceased's death was occasioned by loss of blood, and the obstruction of breathing, from the separation of the wind-pipe. A considerable quantity of blood was on the floor, and some in a basin; a razor lay near the deceased, stained with blood.

CORONER.—Did he appear to have been shaving?

Witness.—Judging from circumstances, I should conclude that he had left his bed to commit the deed.

A notice was here read by the Coroner, signed Dr. Alex. Marcet, stating that such was the agony of mind of Dr. Roget, from the melancholy event, that it was impossible he could attend the inquest relative to the death of his late uncle.

The Coroner and Jury then proceeded from the inquest-room to the residence of the deceased, in Russell-street, for the purpose of viewing the body.

[Upon the arrival of the Jury at the house of the deceased, a considerable anxiety was manifested to gain admittance to view the body. Some of the reporters, of course, were among the number; but the Coroner prevented the intrusion, by threatening to commit any person who entered, except the Jury.]

Thomas Bowen said he was footman to Sir Samuel Romilly. He did not see his master from the middle of August last, until Sunday afternoon, when he arrived in town from the Isle of Wight. He looked well, and appeared in good health at the time; much better than could have been expected, from the domestic affliction which had taken place, and hearing that he had been unwell. Soon after he came in, he lay down on the sofa in the library, which was between four and five o'clock. Witness heard that the deceased was unwell from the loss of Lady Romilly, who died on Thursday night last; she had been unwell for a long time, and had a son and six daughters; the eldest, the son, was about 20 years of age; the youngest, a girl, between eight and nine. Sir Samuel appeared always exceedingly happy in his family; but the multiplicity of his avocations prevented his being much with them; he had scarce any time for enjoyment. Witness did not attend him on Monday morning, but knew he was indisposed and confined to his bed: when well, his general hour of rising was six o'clock, and of going to bed, eleven. Miss Romilly, Mr. William Romilly, Dr. Roget, and Mrs. Davis (sister of Lady Romilly), were in the house on Monday morning, as were also some of the servants (part being in the country); he could not tell who it was that attended Sir Samuel in his bed-room, with his breakfast, on that morning. Witness, about two o'clock heard a noise, like somebody falling on the floor, up two pair of stairs, and went up to ascertain the

cause. The bed-room door of his master was open, and Dr. Roget was standing outside; witness was about to enter, and saw Sir Samuel (as he thought) coming towards the door, in the act of driving the Doctor out. It appeared, however, it was to keep him out, for he raised both his hands and fastened the door; he was then bleeding profusely. Witness did not then observe an instrument in his hand. The door was instantly burst open, and Sir Samuel was found leaning over the wash-hand-stand, his throat being cut, and the blood flowing from him profusely; a shirt and a blanket were about him; he was quite speechless, but he made several signs with his hand; he was given a sheet of paper, and pen and ink. Previous to entering the room, Dr. Roget told witness that the deceased had cut his throat. Miss Romilly, previous to the fatal act committed by the deceased, had been with him in the room, but he sent her down to the drawing-room, desiring to see Dr. Roget. It was during this interval he cut his throat. He kept a case of razors, in the ordinary way, in his room. There were two beds in his room, in one of which Dr. Roget slept. Witness asked the Doctor if he saw the deceased do the deed; and he replied, that he thought, upon going into the room when sent for, he was just throwing away the razor after inflicting the wound.

Mr. Stephen Dumont, of Geneva, stated, that he was one of the Representatives of the Council at Geneva, but had been in England previous to the restoration. I have (he said) been connected with Sir Samuel Romilly a great many years; my intention was to have spent the summer with my best friend, Sir Samuel, and his lady; but the state of Lady Romilly's health was such that she was removed to Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.—[Here the witness, in great anguish, said it would be better that he should read the letters he had then received from Sir Samuel. A letter was then read from Sir Samuel, dated from Cowes, 27th Sept. inviting Mr. Dumont to visit him there; saying, that he could not promise him any pleasure, as he considered Lady Romilly in a very perilous state, as the physicians did not say she was out of danger, and concluded thus:—"She is considered by her medical attendants in some danger. She is for the present a little better, and I take care neither to let her nor the poor children see the anxiety I feel, but it costs me a great deal; with all this, do not suppose I have not resolution to undergo every thing to preserve my health for my children's sake."—] This letter was followed by two others, informing Mr. Dumont of the state of Lady Romilly's health. And he then resumed his evidence as follows:—"I arrived in the Isle of Wight on the 3d of October, and Lady Romilly was well enough to spend a few hours in company; but Sir Samuel seemed to have no confidence, and notwithstanding that recovery he was in the same state of anxiety. Lady Romilly had a relapse, and was for some days in a great state of suffering. During that time nothing could equal the excruciating pains of Sir Samuel, but his fortitude and resignation. He was almost entirely deprived of sleep, and I saw he began to entertain the greatest apprehensions from that circumstance. Twice or three times he has expressed to me his fears of mental derangement. Once he sent for me in the middle of the night, at least at two o'clock in the morning, and spoke to me of a dream he had had full of horrors, and said that an impression had remained upon his mind as if the dream had been a reality. He asked me if I did not consider that as a proof that his mind was broken, and his faculties impaired. Conversations about his children generally restored a certain degree of peace to his mind, and sometimes he proposed plans for their education and future establishment. On Thursday, the 29th of October, about ten o'clock, while at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, he was informed by his nephew, Dr. Roget, for whom he always showed the same attachment as for one of his sons, that his lady was no more. I have omitted to say that the two sisters of Lady Romilly came on the Tuesday previous, and he said he could shed no tears when he saw them. He told me his brains were burning hot. He left Cowes with great reluctance the next day (Friday,) but he declared that he would be governed entirely by Dr. Roget and his friends. I accompanied him, and on Friday we slept at Winchester. He felt extremely exhausted. Dr. Roget slept in the same room, and Sir Samuel's night was extremely restless. The next morning I observed marks of great agitation, which he tried to subdue; he was constantly tearing his gloves, or the palm of his hand, scratching his fingers and his nose, and some blood came from his nose. When we arrived at an inn on the road, he told me that he could proceed no farther. We slept there, and he still slept in the same room with him. I had proposed to come to Russell-square, but to take some time for the present. He answered, that he was likely to be in the country for some time, and he was desirous of getting home

and he proceeded; but I observed more violent signs of agitation still, more tearing of his hands and of his nose. In a moment that he was shutting his eyes and wringing his hands, I took the hand of his daughter and placed it in his hand; upon which, opening his eyes, and having perceived what I had done, he cast upon me an unutterable look of gratitude, and embraced his daughter. When we arrived in Russell-square, he made great efforts to compose himself, and went to his library, and threw himself upon a sofa, quite in a manner that was alarming to me; then for some moments he was joining his hands, as in a state of delirium, but he spoke nothing. A moment after he got up, took my arm, went round the two rooms, and appeared to me to be in the state of a man dying of an internal wound. One or two hours after, he desired to see Dr. Marcet, saying his nephew, Dr. Roget, suffered too much, and that he would give him the comfort of some medical friend's assistance. He wanted to consult him, particularly about a shower bath; thinking that would relieve the heat of his head; still he declared he had no head ache. I have nothing more to say upon that subject. After Dr. Marcet (it was Sunday when we arrived in town, about five o'clock) arrived, he would not quit him the whole night, but slept in the room; I slept in a room above him. About seven in the morning (Monday) Dr. Roget came to me in a state of extreme anxiety, telling me that his uncle was much worse, with a violent fever, uttering some expressions in a state of perturbation, and complaining that he was distracted. Dr. Roget immediately called Dr. Marcet, who came instantly, and they sent for Dr. Babington to join in a consultation. I asked Dr. Marcet and Dr. Roget if I could go and see my friend, and they desired me not to do it, saying the greatest quiet was necessary for him, and that he was only to have one person to attend him in the room. I went then to Holland-house, at Kensington, to see his three youngest children, whom Lord Holland had taken from school to his house, and to make some arrangements with respect to them. When I returned to Russell-square about half-past three, I found one of the servants in tears, and Dr. Roget in a state approaching to despair. My first feeling was stupor and astonishment, for I had never, during the whole month that I had passed with Sir Samuel, and dining most constantly with him and his son—and during the time the ladies were employed in business (during which time we had intimate conversations)—I never had any apprehension of the act by which he had lost his life. The intimate knowledge that I had of his high principles of duty—of his moral and religious fortitude—of his love for his country—and of his—(much affected)—of his parental affection, totally excluded from my mind every suspicion, or idea, of the catastrophe that has happened.

CORONER.—I dare say the Gentlemen are fully impressed with the state of Sir Samuel Romilly's mind, from the very clear evidence you have given, Sir. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive that a great mind like his could be directed by any thing but the immense weight of affliction which appears to have oppressed him. The circumstance of a mind like his, resting for so great a length of time upon the same melancholy subject, was sufficient, and likely to occasion mental derangement; and it is likely produced an inflammation on the brain, which led to the deplorable catastrophe: but we shall hear this from the medical gentlemen.

Alexander Marcet, of 23, Russell-square, Doctor of Medicine, said, he was in habits of intimacy with Sir Samuel Romilly, but did not attend him professionally. On Sunday evening, about half-past nine o'clock, he went to his house to see his nephew, Dr. Roget: Sir Samuel was sitting in the parlour with his family, and witness entered into conversation with him about his health. He complained of an extreme degree of lassitude, particularly about the extremities, where he suffered frequent and severe muscular pains. No attitude afforded him any comfort, and he sat in his chair in a state of great agitation. Although he refrained from describing the anguish of his mind, or giving vent to his feelings, it was obvious from his manner, as well as what he uttered, that he despaired of his recovery, in spite of all that was said to inspire him with hope and comfort. Various steps were recommended in order to allay his extreme state of irritation, but he objected to all in succession. He ultimately insisted on being allowed to go to bed, without making an attempt to produce relief, upon the ground that he felt he must have a wretched night, and that if he were to use medicines, it would only have the effect of taking away all confidence from his medical friends. Next morning, witness attended the deceased, with Doctors Roget and Babington; he found him considerably altered—his skin, which the night before was quite dry, was then bedewed with moisture. His mind appeared much better, and he seemed more free from bodily agitation. He was remarkably concise in



his answers to all questions, and uttered nothing from whence any thing very unfavourable could be deduced as to the state of his mind. On the contrary, from all that witness and the other medical gentlemen could learn, it was evident that there had been increased and violent agitation of the body in the night. From the tranquillity of mind he appeared to enjoy in the early part of the night, Dr. Roget thought he had had some hours of sleep, but upon inquiry, the deceased himself declared he had none. Witness thought it was impossible to say to what consequences such a state as that in which he had found Sir Samuel might lead a man; but knowing him so well, and relying with such firmness upon his mind, he never could foresee the probability of the deceased being led to the commission of such an act. Such a catastrophe never occurred to his mind, but he nevertheless contemplated the symptom of his disorder with great alarm.

William Robinson, M.D. of Aldermanbury, said he was sent for to attend at the house of Sir Samuel Romilly, in consequence of an urgent note he had received from Dr. Marcet. He arrived between ten and eleven o'clock. Previously to his going up to the room of Sir S. Romilly, he had learned from Drs. Marcet and Roget all that had antecedently occurred; his visit to Sir Samuel was therefore short, and he found him in a situation corresponding exactly with the account he had heard. He had however a few questions to ask Sir Samuel, and those he answered with perfect distinctness, although he appeared thoughtful and reserved. He expressed to him his hopes, that from the change which had taken place in his situation, more especially the apparent quietude he had enjoyed in the night, and the perspiration he was under, that he would recover. He hoped a still further improvement would be manifested in the evening, when they would again visit him. Witness had applied his mind to a consideration, whether the circumstance of Sir Samuel Romilly's health and the state of his family—of his wife's decease, and the anguish this gave him—his broken rest—his own health and feverish state, together with all that had been related to him in the house, by his friends and relations, would lead to derangement; and was of opinion that, under all these sufferings, he must have been in a state of mental distraction.

The CORONER summed up the evidence, and put it to the Jury to say whether the evidence they had heard was not sufficiently strong to convince them that the deceased must have been in a state of mental derangement at the time he committed the fatal act which terminated his valuable life?

The Jury, without hesitation, returned the following verdict:—*"We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased cut his throat while in a state of mental temporary derangement."*

The body, when viewed by the Jury, lay in the manner described by the servant; it was extended as it fell from Dr. Roget, and nearly covered with blood. A sheet and blanket were over it, and the razor was lying at the feet of the corpse. The face was so much swollen, that his most intimate friends would scarcely have known it to be that of Sir Samuel.

The following further particulars respecting Sir Samuel and Lady Romilly are copied from the daily papers:—

It appears that Lady Romilly had long laboured under a complicated disease, which, by its quick and many changes, kept her anxious husband in continued agitation: flattered at one moment by gleams of convalescence, and shocked the next by symptoms of an ominous relapse. The very day after Sir Samuel had written to his friend Mr. Dumont, the following letter, which was read before the Coroner, he sent him the second note to relieve him from the anxiety which the first would occasion:—

Cowes, Sept. 27, 1818.

DEAR DUMONT,—I did not intend writing to you till to-morrow; but I cannot suffer Mr. Nash's letter to go without inserting a few lines in it. I need not say how happy we shall all be to see you. Your visit, however, will be one purely of charity; for I am afraid you will meet with little pleasure in it. Since I last wrote to you Ann has been worse, and certainly considered by both the medical attendants as being in some danger. She is at present a little better; but for myself I still apprehend the worst. I take care to neither let her nor the poor children see the anxiety I feel, but it costs me a good deal. With all this, do not suppose that I have not quite resolution enough to undergo every thing, and to preserve my health for my children's sake. I would not have you communicate my alarms to any one, but I could not suffer you to set out upon such a journey without ap-

prising you of the real truth.—I am, my dear Dumont, with most sincere affection, yours,
SAMUEL ROMILLY.

Cowes, Sept. 28, 1818.

DEAR DUMONT,—I cannot, after my letter of yesterday, suffer this post to go without telling you that my dear Ann is better—not very considerably, but yet she certainly is better. I know your kindness and affection for us must have rendered my last letter alarming to you, and therefore I hasten to give you somewhat better news.—Ever, my dear Dumont, most affectionately yours,
SAMUEL ROMILLY.

It was not, therefore, till the month of October that the symptoms of Lady Romilly's case became so decided as to reduce her husband to unmixed despair of her recovery—and then the effect upon his heart was so poignant, that his frame was agitated to a burning fever, and he got no sleep but from the efficacy of medicine.

The late Lady Romilly was previous to her marriage one of the Society of the people called Quakers. She was sister to Mr. Galton, who is at this time an eminent manufacturer of arms, at Birmingham, and daughter to the once celebrated Miss Wheeler, afterwards Mrs. Galton, the "beautiful Quaker," who was so much admired in the early part of the life of his present Majesty.

The account of Lady Romilly and family (says another daily paper) is erroneous. Her maiden name was Garbett, as will appear from the announcement of her marriage with Sir Samuel Romilly, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Jan. 1798, vol. 68. p. 83:—

"January 3.—Married, at Knill, in the county of Hereford, Samuel Romilly, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Garbett, eldest daughter of Francis Garbett, Esq. of Knill-court."

We understand, that when Mr. Maybrey, the surgeon, entered the room, Sir Samuel was still alive, and looked earnestly at Mr. Maybrey; and after the lapse of a few minutes, his eyes grew dim, he fainted away, and expired. It was after he did the fatal act that he expressed a wish to write a letter; and the sheet of paper and pen and ink were given to him by his attendant.

The following anecdote of this most revered and lamented man has come to us from a very respectable quarter. We give it publicity with the more pleasure, that it not only tends to illustrate the mournful circumstances of his death, but casts an affecting and ennobling light on the moral excellencies of his character. It will, perhaps, be asked, what anecdote of his life would not tend to make his memory more esteemed, and his loss more regretted? He commenced his career at the Bar, a young man, liberally educated, with those high principles of honour, and that susceptibility of amiable and generous sentiment, which distinguished his life, but without paternal fortune, and, still more, with both his parents dependent upon his professional success. In this situation, he became acquainted with a young lady, the charms of whose mind and person won his affections. His conduct was worthy of his head and his heart. He declared his sentiments to the object of his affections; but added, that he must "acquire two fortunes" before they could be married; the first for those to whom he owed his first duty—his parents; the second for her. The lady knew how to appreciate his merit and his motives, and their vows were mutually pledged to each other. He entered upon his career of profit and honour with that assiduous energy which forms a chief feature of genuine talent. In a comparatively short period he realized a considerable sum, and with it purchased an annuity for his parents. Having put them in possession of this provision for their lives, he formally declared to them, that his obligations to them were now fulfilled, and he was about to enter into other relations, which must exclusively govern him in their turn. He began a second time with fresh spirit—acquired "a second fortune"—all within a very few years—settled it upon her on whom he had bestowed his heart, and married her. To lose Lady Romilly after an attachment so formed, and after years flown away in

the tranquillity of domestic joy, disturbed only by the splendid pursuits of an ambition synonymous with virtue, was one of those shocks which must be left, undefined, to the imagination of such as know what it is to feel.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir Samuel Romilly drew an immense crowd to the Chancery Court on Tuesday morning, in the expectation, as was evident, of hearing some public allusion to the character of him who was not less admired in his life than regretted in death.—The Lord Chancellor took his seat at a little after ten o'clock, evidently labouring under the effects which the melancholy circumstance had produced on his feelings. His Lordship remained in the Court but for one minute, and then retired. It was impossible to perceive any group of persons in whose faces more real sorrow was manifest than in those of the strangers who attended. There were several Barristers present, but they did not take their seats.—There was no business done in the Vice-Chancellor's Court.

The lamented death of Sir Samuel Romilly will cause a great distribution of business amongst the King's Counsel at the Chancery bar. A junior King's Counsel received on Tuesday 21 general retainers from Solicitors, who were in the habit of giving their briefs to Sir Samuel Romilly.

The death of Lady Romilly will be felt most severely by the unfortunate. Her Ladyship distributed 1,000*l.* per annum privately amongst worthy families who had been reduced by misfortune.

The late Sir Samuel Romilly is supposed to have annually netted from 16,000*l.* to 17,000*l.* by his professional exertions. Sir Samuel Romilly's law library is said to have been the most valuable of any possessed by the profession.

The remains of Sir Samuel were removed on Friday morning, at six o'clock, from his late residence, Russell-square, for interment in the family vault of Lady Romilly's father, at Knill, near Presteign, Radnorshire. The cavalcade consisted of six out-riders, a hearse and six, followed by a coach and six, with the butler only. An express was sent off on the death of Sir Samuel, to stop her Ladyship's funeral, till the arrival of his corpse; and it is expected the mournful ceremony will take place about Wednesday next. The interment of the remains of Sir S. Romilly is to take place at Knill, in pursuance of the directions contained in his will.

It is a singular circumstance, that in the parish church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, there is a simple undecorated tablet placed against the wall, on which there is an inscription to the memory of the great uncle of Sir Samuel Romilly, who died of a broken heart, seven days after the decease of a beloved wife.—The inscription is as follows:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Mr. Isaac Romilly, F.R.S. Obiit 18th Dec. 1759, *Ætat.* 49; whose affable and humane temper of mind, joined to his goodness of heart, justly endeared him to all his friends; as did his great ingenuity and labour in forming his extensive and valuable collection of natural curiosities to the esteem of the learned; in the same grave with the remains of Mary, his beloved wife, whose sudden and unexpected death, on the 11th of Dec. 1759, in the 48th year of her age, greatly contributed to shorten the thread of his life; for they were an example of conjugal affection."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 20.—Lieutenants-General the Marquises Dessolles and d'Autichamp, sent by the King to receive the Allied Sovereigns on the frontiers of France, arrived yesterday morning, and repaired to the Tuileries, to give an account of their honourable mission, and to announce the arrival of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. At half-past 12, the King of Prussia, accompa-

nied by the Prince Royal of Prussia, and the Prince of Mecklenburgh, alighted at the Hotel Villeroy. The Emperor Alexander, accompanied by Prince Constantine, arrived at a quarter past two at Thelisson's hotel. The Duke of Angoulême, the Duke of Berry, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, went successively to present their homage to the Sovereigns.—At five o'clock the two Monarchs repaired to the Tuileries. The Duke of Duras having announced the arrival of the Sovereigns, his Majesty rose, went to meet them, and embraced them with a lively affection. He then invited them to pass into his closet, where he conversed with them for a quarter of an hour. The Prince Royal, the son of the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Mecklenburgh, his brother-in-law, were afterwards introduced, and most graciously received. The Sovereigns then proceeded to the banquet saloon; the Emperor of Russia being on the right of the King, and the King of Prussia on his left. The Duchess of Angoulême was by the side of the Emperor of Russia, and the Duchess of Berry by the side of the King of Prussia. The other guests were the Grand Duke Constantine, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, Monsieur, the Duke of Berry, and the Duke of Angoulême. After dinner the Emperor Alexander, taking by the hand the Duchess of Angoulême, and the King of Prussia conducting in the same manner the Duchess of Berry, returned to the state apartments. The King remained three quarters of an hour alone with the Emperor Alexander in his cabinet. His Majesty afterwards took farewell of the Emperor of Russia in the most affecting manner, regretting his precipitate departure.—The King of Prussia will pass some days at Paris. The Grand Duke Constantine will remain eight days. The Emperor of Russia left Paris at eight o'clock yesterday evening for Senlis, where his Majesty will stop during the night.—*Moniteur.*

Nov. 1.—We are this moment informed of the death of the Duke of Feltre, at his seat at Neuville, near Saverne, in Alsace. Marshal Clarke, the Duke of Feltre, descended of an ancient Irish family, was born at Landrecy on the 17th of Oct. 1765.

A Sieur C—— committed suicide last month at St. Brieux, Department of the Cotes-du-Nord. The superior ecclesiastics having, in the absence of the Curé, refused to give the necessary orders for the celebration of the religious rites on the interment of the body, the family applied to the Mayor of St. Brieux, and requested him, in virtue of the decree of June 12, 1804, to appoint another clergyman. The Mayor also refused to comply. An *arrêté* of the Prefect, dated the 3d October, has suspended him from his office for this neglect of his duty.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 29.—The assizes for Upper Canada were held on the 7th inst., at Sandwick, before the Chief Justice, and were adjourned on the Monday following, without making any disposition whatever of the important controversies between Lord Selkirk and the British North-West Company. The expected trial of his Lordship and the principal actors in that quarrel, or rather civil war, some of whom had been charged with murder, had excited a lively interest, which called to the Court a very large assemblage. On Monday a bill of indictment against Lord Selkirk and others, for resistance to legal process at Fort William, was laid before the Grand Jury, but rejected. Another bill for a conspiracy to injure or destroy the trade of the North West Company was afterwards presented, on which they were occupied three days in hearing evidence. On this bill, the Grand Jury would not, or at least did not, come to any determination. The Judge waited two or three days (all the other business of the Court having been finished) after the testimony before the Grand Jury had

closed, for them to come to a decision, and then, after consulting the Attorney-General, adjourned the Court. Both parties (for it appears to have become wholly a party question) are much dissatisfied with the result, and both complain of partiality and corruption. Lord Selkirk, we learn, accused the Attorney-General and the prosecutor and witnesses, in open Court, of corrupt and oppressive designs; to which the Attorney-General recriminated by charging the Grand Jury with partiality, and other misconduct. The controversy was so warm that the Court with difficulty preserved order by silencing them both. The friends of his Lordship are disposed to charge the Chief Justice with furthering the designs of the North West Company, and intimate that the Court was suddenly adjourned to prevent a formal rejection of the bill of indictment by the Grand Jury, and to preclude the opportunity of presenting bills against Mr. McGillivray and other servants of the Company. The other side, on the contrary, charge his Lordship with practising improperly with the Grand Jury during their sitting, and intimate that something little different from direct bribery was used to prevent a fair investigation of the charges.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

C. Raven and D. Chettleburgh, jun., Norwich, wine-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Talbot, George-yard, Lombard-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Richardson, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
G. Fawcett, George-yard, Lombard-street, paper-hanger. Attorney, Mr. Hunter, Millman-street, Bedford-row.
J. E. Yates, Shoreditch, pewterer. Attorney, Mr. Cartwright, Bread-street-hill.
W. Warren, Fenchurch-street, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Aldridge and Smith, Lincoln's-inn New-square.
H. Miles, New Bond-street, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Dawson, Saville-place, Burlington-street.
T. P. Oakley, Laling, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.
T. Emery, Worcester, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Cardale and Young, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
J. W. Brayley, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Baxters and Bowker, Gray's-inn-place.
J. Arthur, Red Lion-street, Holborn, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. Jeyes, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
R. H. Day, Tovil, Kent, seed-crasher. Attornies, Messrs. Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad-street.
R. Irwin, Stapleton, Cumberland, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Clennell, Staple-inn.
T. Hampton, Manchester, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Windle, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
G. Syder, Homerton, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Sandys, Crane-court, Fleet-street.
W. Whitebrook, Hungerford-street, Strand, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Pasmore, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Lumley, Jermyn-street, wine-merchant.
E. Lane, jun. Mountnessing, Essex, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. G. Morris, Stratford-upon-Avon, banker. Attornies, Messrs. Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion-square.
J. Wood, Yew Tree within Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Appleby and Serjeant, Gray's Inn-square.
W. Reynolds, Bristol, soap-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn.
J., J. and J. Slater, Yeadon, Yorkshire, clothiers. Attornies, Messrs. Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds.
G. M. Shelley, Union-street, Whitechapel, hosier. Attorney, Mr. Long, America-square.
J. Ratray, Finch-lane, Cornhill, stock-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Pownall and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

S. Lord, Cock Inn, Sutton, Surrey, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.
J. Nowill and J. Burch, Jewry-street, Aldgate, wholesale stationers. Attornies, Messrs. Lee and Townshend, Three-crown-square, Southwark.
S. Bills, Darlaston, Staffordshire, dealer and chapman. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
W. Rouse, High-street, Poplar, rag-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Russen and Son, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.
G. Howes, Rochester, tavern-keeper. Attornies, Messrs. Pownall and Fairthorne, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.
G. Soane, Margate, printer. Attorney, Mr. Lewes, Clement's-lane.
R. Walter, jun. Croydon, Surrey, trunk-maker. Attorney, Mr. Holmes, Great James-street.
T. and J. Scottford, Surrey Brewery, Blackfriars-road, dealers. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane.
C. Sivrac, Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, mariner. Attorney, Mr. Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street.
R. J. Sawyer, B. Tobler, and J. Cumberlege, Leadenhall-street, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Weston, Teesdale, and Symes, Fenchurch-street.
C. E. Mills, Stamford, Lincolnshire, upholster. Attornies, Messrs. Anstice and Wright, Inner Temple.

NON INIMICUS CURIE, MINOS, Y. Z. and other Correspondents, will be attended to next week. A variety of matter has been displaced by the chief melancholy subject of our present Paper.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77 $\frac{1}{4}$.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8

THERE is little news this week from the Continent. The RUSSIAN EMPEROR and the KING of PRUSSIA have arrived at Paris, and the former gone again almost as instantly. The KING of PRUSSIA, it is said, intended to go also, but has been delayed by sudden indisposition. We believe they joke at his MAJESTY in the circles, for his coquettish feelings towards the lively Frenchwomen. He is understood to admire them much; and on a former occasion divested himself so far of his old school formality, as to venture upon the Montagnes, as they are called,—which are enormous wooden hills,—a sort of precipitous roundabout,—down which the gallants come sweeping with a smiling and conscious bravery.—His MAJESTY need not be ashamed of his flame, if he has any. It is a much better thing than his breaking his promises about the Constitution, and plundering his neighbour the KING of SAXONY; and we do not hear that he is yet ashamed of these things. A little love, out of the pale of royalty, might do him good, and help him to discover that there are feeling; and enjoyments which kingship cannot help him to. But then Princes have a strange way of making love; and think it a part of their legitimate privileges to be as illegitimate as they please in this matter. We hope the lady would vindicate the natural dignity of the passion, and make him understand that even Queens are inferior things to women; and then he will find out perhaps, that even Kings in the abstract are but secondary things to men.

There has been a rapid decline in the French Funds, which, as usual, is attributed to very different causes,—some entirely mercantile, and others political. It seems obvious, that at a moment like the present, when the troops are going away, such fluctuations must take place. I

will depend upon the greater or less influence of the BOURBONS upon their own Government, whether such things are pernicious or not. If they were suffered to reign as they wish to reign, they would sink more rapidly than the Funds.

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A Supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* was published in the course of Friday, containing despatches from the Governor in Council at Bombay, as likewise from a number of Officers intrusted with minor commands throughout India, who, according to these documents, have captured several of the Mahratta forts, and achieved a number of small successes. Under this description of service, however, can hardly be called the storming of the fortified city of Chanda, in the Nagpore territory, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. ADAMS; an exploit which that Officer represents to have exhibited, in the highest lustre, the spirit and energy of the British troops. We had on this occasion Captain CHARLESWORTH and three other officers wounded. We cannot find in the Supplement to the *Gazette* any allusion to the reported surrender of the Peishwa.

Private accounts from Paris assert, that of 25 of the ultra-Royalist party who have now gone out of the Chamber by rotation, not one has been re-elected; that of the whole 55 vacancies produced on this occasion, 40 have been filled up by the supporters of the Ministry; and that of course 15 only remain to strengthen the ranks of the opposition of the party called Liberals.

The *Rhenish Mercury* contains an extremely severe decree, issued by the King of Portugal against the Freemasons, dated from Santa-Cruz. It declares, that every Freemason who shall be arrested shall suffer death, and all his property be confiscated to the State. This law extends to foreigners within the dominions of Portugal, as well as to native subjects. Not a word is said of trial or conviction, or how the "offence" may be defined; but if arrested, the unfortunate individual must "suffer a cruel death!"

CEYLON.—Such is the known poverty of Ceylon, that not a free trader has visited it since the enlargement of the Indian trade. The only merchant who can afford to trade thither is Mr. HUSKISSON of the Treasury, agent for the island, who duly transmits investments of hams, cheeses, and groceries, which are retailed for the good of the nation under the auspices of the gallant Sir ROBERT BROWN-RIGG, K. C. B. Sir ROBERT, in the midst of such occupations, has found time to meditate the dethronement of a King; and the King of CANDY, happening to reign not in the western, but in the eastern hemisphere, has been dethroned without scruple; the geographical situation of his country, and his wanting the eloquence of the *Courier* and *Quarterly Review* in his support, appearing to all unprejudiced men to be the only difference between his case and that of many other legitimate sovereigns.—To what particular cause the present almost universal insurrection of the Candians is to be ascribed, it is not possible for us to say. There is nobody to tell the story of the poor Candians, and no one to contradict an arbitrary Governor, who holds the only Newspaper in the settlement under a rigorous censorship. The Candians, oppressed by an abominable Government, placed themselves under our protection; and having given us a fair trial, find their old tyranny more tolerable than ours.—*The Scotsman*.

Wednesday morning Sir CHARLES ABBOTT took the usual oaths before the LORD CHANCELLOR, preparatory to his taking his seat as Chief Justice in the room of Lord ELLENBOROUGH. The same ceremony took place on Thursday relative to Justice DALLAS, who succeeds Sir VICARY GIBBS as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

BANK NOTES.—We hear nothing of the labours of the Commission appointed by Ministers to ascertain the best means of preventing forgery; but if they find as many difficulties in their way as the Bank Directors said they found (they were 15 years unsuccessfully engaged night and day), we must wait with becoming patience. In the mean while, however, much unofficial discussion is going on, and a pamphlet has just appeared, which, though under the following rather odd title, contains much interesting matter on this important subject:—"Considerations on the alarming Increase of Forgery on the Bank of England, and the Neglect of remedial Measures; with an Essay on the Remedy for the Detection of Forgeries, and an Account of the Measures adopted by the Bank of Ireland. Addressed to the Commissioners by C. W. WILLIAMS, Esq."

On Monday, in Dublin, Dennis Madden, an engraver and printer, was found guilty of forging Notes of the Irish Bank. The Jury, however, recommended him to mercy, conceiving, doubtless, that loss of life is by far too severe a punishment for the crime.—We notice the case chiefly to show the different course pursued by the Banks of England and Ireland. When Mr. OLDFHAM, an Agent of the Irish Bank, was asked what was the particular distinguishing marks by which a genuine Bank Note might be known? he stated, that the Bank had no wish to keep it a secret; it arose from the general execution of the engraving, but particularly from the uniformity of the scroll border, and the still more difficult task of engraving a treble scroll on a black ground, and also for the exact uniformity of the edge of the insertion of the sum in white letters on the black ground.

NEW CROWNS.—We are authorized to contradict the statement that has been made in several of the papers, that by order of Government the further issue of the new crown-pieces to the public has been restrained, on account of the introduction into the die of the name of the Italian artist who executed it. There is no intention to restrain the issue, nor to make the slightest alteration in the die; which has received the sanction of the PRINCE REGENT's order in Council to be used at the Mint for striking the crown-pieces. A coinage of half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences is now carrying on, together with the crowns, at the Mint; and the issues will be made to the Bank for the use of the public.—*Daily paper*.

It is reported that great alterations are about to take place in the operative departments of the Court of King's Bench. The Hon. Mr. LAW, son of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, is to be removed from his situation of Clerk at Nisi Prius, to make way for a son of the new Chief Justice; and the Secretary, whose situation has not hitherto been considered as contingent upon the person of the first Judge of the Court, is also to be displaced, to make way for a dependent of the new Chief Justice.—*Times*.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Friday, Mr. SCARLETT obtained leave to file a criminal information against Richard Stokes, a Magistrate in Yorkshire, on the ground that he had employed his authority in compounding a felony (as we understood) for his own profit.

Parliament is further prorogued from the 12th of November to the 29th of December, by an order in Council, dated October 31, and inserted in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

MARY ASHFORD.—On Monday next, the 9th instant, a stone will be placed in the church-yard of Sutton Coldfield, over the remains of the unfortunate MARY ASHFORD, by the Rev. LUKE BOOKER, D.D. The following is the Inscription:—

"As a Warning to Female Virtue, and a humble Monument to Female Chastity. This Stone marks the Grave of MARY ASHFORD, who, in the 20th year of her age, having incautiously repaired to a Scene of Amusement without proper protection, was brutally violated and murdered on the 27th May, 1817."

Those who have seen the NAPOLEON Medals, or have merely read Captain LASKEY's "Description of the Series of Medals struck at the National Medal Mint by order of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, commemorating the most remarkable Battles and Events during his Dynasty," must have been much diverted with the late Puff Circular of Mr. WELLESLEY POLE, on the issue of a solitary Crown Piece. Captain LASKEY gives an account of more than one hundred and forty medals, many of them exquisite works of Art. It is remarkable, and is perhaps the only instance on record, that one of these Imperial Medals commemorates the disastrous retreat of the French army from Moscow. Would any of the Holy Allies have ventured thus to transmit to posterity one of their numerous failures?—Captain LASKEY, in his notice of the Medal struck on the marriage of NAPOLEON with MARIA LOUISA, gives an anecdote similar to that mentioned in the last *Edinburgh Review*, that the union with the Austrian Princess was occasioned by a direct application from the Emperor of AUSTRIA, who was fearful that NAPOLEON would marry either a sister of ALEXANDER (who was quite willing to form such an alliance) or a Princess of SAXONY. Yet these are the persons who, in the intoxication of unlooked-for success, now suffer the man whom they so much feared, courted, and envied, to be harassed and insulted by such a being as Sir HUDSON LOWE!

Mr. HAZLITT has recommenced his critical labours at the Surrey Institution. He delivered on Tuesday his Introductory Lecture "on the Comic Writers, &c. of Great Britain." It was "on Wit and Humour;" and he handled his subject with equal solidity and sprightliness. It is known in the literary world, that attempts have recently been made, by certain anonymous slanderers, to depreciate the talents of this Gentleman. To those who may have been impressed by such attempts (if any such there be) we say, "Go and hear him."—As for the low revilers themselves, they had better stay away, for they would find in the satisfaction and approbation of Mr. HAZLITT's numerous auditors only so many additional reasons for the exercise of their depraved propensities.—"We have often observed (says a writer in the last *Edinburgh Review*) that there is no species of hatred greater than that which a man of mediocrity bears to a man of genius. His reach of thought, his successful combinations, and his sudden felicities, are never forgiven by those whom nature has fashioned in a less perfect mould. The eagle cannot soar, but the crows are chattering against him."

We understand that when Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY was on the road to town, he sat with his hands clenched so tightly and for such a long time together, that the wrist of one of them was swollen so as almost to fill the cuff of his coat.

LITERARY.—Among the forthcoming novelties of the press, there is one announced, which seems to have been long wanted,—a *Literary Pocket-Book*.—The object of this publication (says the notice) is to furnish a Pocket and Memorandum Book, for those who would have the commonest matters united with something intellectual and tasteful. The intellectual power of society indeed has so much increased of late years, and has become so prominent, as one of the ruling or controuling authorities, that it seems proper and necessary it should have a sort of Court Calendar of its own; and the *Literary Pocket Book* is an attempt to supply one.—It is to contain, it appears, among many other things, a diary, including the Birth-days and Birth-places of persons of original genius; a newly-written Calendar of Nature, pointing out the Beauties and Productions of the different Months; a List of Living Writers, Artists, and Musicians; of Institutions and Exhibitions connected with Literature and the Arts; of the Schools of Medicine and the Medical Lecturers; new Publications that have attracted notice, and select Passages or Anecdotes from eminent Authors, with original Pieces of Poetry, &c.

NORTH AMERICA.—Permit me to offer (says a Correspondent) to the consideration of your readers, the following prophetic observations of Dr. SMOLLET: it appears to me that they are already verified in part:—"The Continent of North America, if properly cultivated, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth and strength to Great Britain, and perhaps it may become the last asylum of British liberty. When the Nation is enslaved by domestic despotism or foreign dominion, when her substance is wasted, her spirit broke, and the laws and constitution of England are no more, then those Colonies, sent off by our fathers, may receive and entertain their sons as hopeless exiles and ruined refugees."—*Smollet His.*

"The punishment of death has been abolished in Pennsylvania, for all crimes except murder of the first degree." "Objections have been made to the system; its mildness has been represented as a temptation to crime; yet crimes have diminished since its adoption."—*Hall's Travels*.—Speaking of the laws of New York, Mr. HALL says, "The punishment of death is abolished in this State, in all cases, except for murder and arson; other crimes are punished by confinement and labour. To America belongs the glory of having first made the experiment of the least waste of life with which society can be preserved."

Mr. BUTT's action against Sir NATHANIEL CONANT, for false imprisonment, will, we are informed, be tried in the Court of Common Pleas, during the sittings in or after the present term.—Besides the action against Sir N. CONANT, Mr. BUTT has served notices of trial, for next term, upon Mr. NEWMAN, the keeper of Newgate, for detaining him 48 days illegally; and also upon Mr. JONES, the Marshal of the King's Bench, for nine days' illegal detention, and breaking open his doors to recover the fine of 1,000*l.*: he has also served notice of trial upon the Stock Exchange, for the money stopped upon the disgraceful hoax-day.

A Paris paper notices the arrival at Amiens of M. COMTE, who is honoured with the title of a Natural Philosopher. This man is a juggler, or professor of the magic art of legerdemain. He has been lately in London, where he is said to have amused the PRINCE REGENT exceedingly. "One of his magic tricks," says the Paris paper, "and which particularly interested his Royal Highness, was to cause the trinkets, &c. of Lord CASTLEREAGH and the Ambassadors to disappear, and to have them found in the pocket of the Prince."

The Reverend GILES POWELL, of Acrice, was lately convicted before WILLIAM DEEDS, Esq. in the penalty of 20*l.* for snaring a hare on a Sunday.—*Country paper.*

At the Quarter Sessions now holding at Exeter, for the county of Devon, a true bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury against Sir MASSEY LOPEZ, Mr. HUNT, his solicitor, and Mr. SYMONS, one of the electors of Grampound, for bribery, during the late election at that borough.

The account of a duel between Lord BELGRAVE and Sir J. GREY EGERTON, which we copied from a daily paper, has been officially contradicted.

The consumption of sheep and lambs in London, during the last twelve months, amounted in number to 1,620,700; horned cattle, slaughtered, 164,000.

Dr. BATEMAN, in his Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country, says, that apprehensions of danger, from passing through the streets of an infected district, or near hospitals, are altogether unfounded; that even in an apartment, contagion may be entirely prevented from spreading by perfect ventilation and cleanliness; which should therefore be exclusively relied upon; carefully avoiding the use of camphor, tobacco, vinegar, and all strong smelling substances, which have no influence in destroying contagion, and which lead to a dangerous supposition of security, by concealing the taint which ought to be removed by ventilation.

PARLIAMENTARY ANECDOTE.—DAVID HARTLEY, Member for Hull during the Coalition Administration, was remarkable for the length and dullness of his speeches. On one occasion, having reduced the House from 300 to about 80 sleepy hearers by one of his harangues, just at the time it was supposed he would conclude, he moved that the Riot Act should be read, in order to prove one of his previous assertions. BURKE, who had been bursting with impatience for full an hour and a half, and who was anxious to speak to the question, finding himself about to be so cruelly disappointed, rose up exclaiming, "The Riot Act, my dear friend! the Riot Act! to what purpose. Don't you see that the mob is already completely dispersed?"—Every person present was convulsed with laughter, except HARTLEY, who never changed countenance, and who still insisted that the Riot Act should be read by the Clerk.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

STATE OF THE QUEEN.

The QUEEN experienced another alarming attack on Thursday night.—The PRINCE REGENT was about to return to town soon after ten o'clock, but her MAJESTY grew so materially worse, that his Royal Highness lengthened his stay. Both the Physicians were in attendance, and also Mr. BRANDE. Her MAJESTY suffered dreadfully from the violence of her cough, and great apprehensions were entertained lest the agitation it occasioned should induce those alarming spasms to which her MAJESTY has, of late, been so subject. Her MAJESTY was also greatly distressed by painful tension on the side, a symptom that is invariably brought on by paroxysms of coughing, and is often so intense as to cause extreme difficulty of respiration. For an hour or two, she laboured under these symptoms, in great pain; but at length, by the free use of the warm bath for the extremities, and topical fomentations, the irritation subsided, and the Royal Sufferer, alarmingly exhausted, gradually sunk into that almost unconscious state, which has uniformly succeeded these attacks. During the paroxysm, a report was made to the PRINCE REGENT every half hour; and about midnight, his Royal Highness, after conferring with the Physicians, took leave of the Princesses, and set out on his return to Carlton House. Throughout the remainder of the night her MAJESTY had frequent but less violent attacks. During the day, hourly dispatches were sent to the PRINCE, by grooms of the Royal establishment, relieved occasionally by orderly men of the 19th Lancers.—Up to a late hour last night, her Majesty remained dreadfully exhausted, and in great pain.—The PRINCE REGENT did not visit her MAJESTY last night; but his Royal Highness sent an express to receive the last Report for the evening from the Physicians.—*Herald*—Saturday.

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday morning:—

"The QUEEN has had another very indifferent night, and her MAJESTY suffers this morning from the want of refreshing sleep."
—*Kew Palace, Nov. 7.*

Previous to her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES leaving England, she gave orders for all the domestics in her service at Kensington to be retained till notice to the contrary: last week advices were received for their dismissal; and on Friday, after the inspection of the Palace by his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, they all received notice to quit, nine in number. Her Royal Highness, it is said, has given up her apartments in the Palace.—*Evening paper.*

It is said that the Duchess of KENT is pronounced to be in a favourable way to give her Royal Consort an heir.

The apartments in Kensington Palace, formerly inhabited by the Princess of WALES, are said to be fitting up for the reception of the Duchess of KENT, who returns to England previous to her expected *accouchement*.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.

It has been proposed by several respectable Electors of this City to convene a General Meeting, for the purpose of considering a fit person to succeed Sir Samuel Romilly, with which view they have transmitted the following Address to Sir Francis Burdett:—

"Westminster, Nov. 5, 1818.

"SIR,—A great public duty has again devolved upon the Electors of Westminster.

"The death of your lamented Colleague, which the national grief proclaimed to be a national calamity, is, in no point of view, more to be deplored, than as it will expose the Electors of Westminster to the menaces of power and the arts of corruption. The patrons and propagators of slavery will unite, and their first efforts will be directed to divide the friends of freedom. To provide against so insidious an endeavour, it seems that a simple remedy may at once be applied.

"We are agreed on our principles; it remains only to agree upon the person whom it may be expedient to choose as an honourable and efficient advocate of those principles. For this purpose, it has appeared to the undersigned indispensable to consult the opinions of a General Meeting of their Brother Electors, as early as may be consistent with their feelings of regret for the loss of their late illustrious Representative.

"With the same object, we beg leave respectfully to request that you, Sir, in your capacity of an Elector of Westminster, will attend, and take the Chair at the proposed Meeting of your Fellow-Citizens, who, by the experience of many years, are fully able to appreciate the firm impartiality with which you have presided over their most important deliberations. Difficult, indeed, will it be to select an individual qualified to become the coadjutor of Sir Francis Burdett, but the more arduous the task, the more need have we of your assistance, and the more earnestly do we hope that you will comply with a Requisition, which we know to accord with the wishes of a great majority of your Constituents and Fellow-Electors.

"We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, with the utmost respect, &c."

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 343.

DREARY-LANE.

AFTER the performance of the *Country Girl* on Tuesday night, in which Mrs. MARDYN performed the character of Peggy in a pleasant but over-conscious manner, a new melodrama was brought out, called the *Barmecide, or the Fatal Offspring*. It is founded on the story of the marriage which the celebrated *Haroun Al Raschid* suffered between his sister and our old friend the generous *Giagar*, his vizier, upon the tyrannical condition that no more intercourse should take place between the two lovers than if they were none. There is nothing observable in the writing of this piece or the music; but the dresses and scenery are extremely rich, abundant, and handsome; and the story is managed in a very adroit and interesting manner, and with considerable stage effect.

The *Vizier* (Mr. H. KEMBLE) has just returned from a war which he has gained for his haughty friend and master, and with the assistance of a former servant (Mr. HARLEY) continues to have a short interview with his wife the Princess (Mrs. ORGER). He gives her a nose-gay, which, after the fashion of the East, informs her by the arrangement of the flowers, that a little son which he has secretly had by her is well. A second interview is also agreed on, in a pavilion where the boy is concealed, and the fond and anxious couple accordingly meet there, when on her singing and playing the guitar, which is their signal for opening a trap door, the little fellow is lifted out by his father, and clasped to his mother's heart. Meanwhile, however, an envious and mercenary old scoundrel (Mr. WILKINSON) gets a scent of this secret,

and informing the enraged Caliph (Mr. H. JONVSTON), they visit the pavilion before the lovers arrive, observe the trap-door, then retire to lurk in the neighbourhood, and at last during the interview are heard approaching. The boy is hastily secreted in a cabinet, *Giufar* goes out to mingle in his disguise with the slaves, and the mother almost fainting sits down on a sofa pretending to read. We forget whether it is before or after this scene, that another very interesting one takes place with the servant (HARLEY), whom the Caliph aware of the signal orders to sing and play on his guitar, which after many vain excuses he does in a faltering manner, keeping the trap-door down in the mean time with his foot, though somebody is evidently pushing from below. In the scene with the mother, the little boy alarmed at the Caliph's threats springs forth from the cabinet, and so discovers the whole matter. The father, upon another threat, rushing involuntarily forward, is discovered by the cry of the child, but the Caliph pretending not to know him, orders him to kill the boy; and when the mother rushes forward upon a new danger threatened her husband, discovers him openly. The second act closes with an order from the Caliph to kill not only the *Vizier* himself, but the whole race of his family the *Barmecides*. In the third act, it is discovered that the people, passionately attached to the *Vizier*, refuse to perform the bloody work; and he is therefore consigned with his wife and son to the caiff before mentioned in order to be dispatched in secret. In seeking fit men for his purpose, this fellow gets among the wild Arabs, where the servant discovers him, and delivers him over to be a camel-driver; and a series of adventures taking place, which ultimately bring the Caliph to the neighbourhood, where he comes to see a son who has happened to fall in with his aunt and her child, the tyrant suddenly finds himself surrounded with enemies; some of his troops appear at his call, but not to his assistance; and the arrival of *Giufar* turns their hearts against his persecutor; and the *Vizier*, after making them all advance and stand ready to cut their Prince to pieces at the first word of command, has the happiness of reading him a generous and converting lesson, by ordering them to prostrate themselves at his feet. It is really a very interesting as well as splendid little piece, and will no doubt have a run.

But alas! what a pity that the historical fact does not accord with the termination here given. It may seem monstrous and almost impossible; but it is nevertheless very true, and for a tyrant very possible, that *Haroun*, though not incapable of good actions, was base and impotent enough to revenge the infringement of an order already sufficiently villainous, by having the unhappy *Barmecide* and his whole family slain. Such is the madness which unlimited self-will produces in those hateful persons called tyrants, who, after all, are among the wretchedest and most unhappy of their own victims.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 14.—SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

"A piercing wit quite void of ostentation; high-erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy; an eloquence as sweet in the uttering, as slow to come to the uttering."

Sir P. Sidney's Arcadia.

FROM week to week I have hitherto postponed all mention of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, from an unfeigned diffidence in my own power to do his talents justice: at length the time has arrived, when such a task is unhappily a tribute to the dead, not a criticism upon the living: if before I felt my own incompetence and shrunk from the undertaking, how doubly difficult must I feel it now, and how

reluctant must I be to avail myself of this last opportunity of speaking of an individual, regarding whom every sentence I utter must be accompanied by the reflection, that his eloquence, his learning, and his zeal in the cause of humanity, are lost to the world for ever!

Yet even here we have our consolation; however deeply we may regret that his benevolent and beneficent existence is terminated, we can say, that had it been more protracted, he could probably have effected no more than he lived to accomplish. One great object of his political exertions was a wise and temperate reform; but he well knew that upon such a subject in the House of Commons he talked to those who would not hear or could not understand—who trembled at every little inroad of knowledge, and whose security and stability depended upon keeping in ignorance the great mass of the people. But Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY survived to see a free spirit of enquiry active among all classes, and by him that free spirit was at least animated and encouraged, if not raised and created: its progress may be slow, but it must be certain; and though this generation may not witness its final triumph, yet the purpose may be said to have been attained in the present age for the benefit of posterity. In the abolition of that horrid traffic, which made a profit, not merely of the lives, but of the groans and agonies of our fellow-creatures, he mainly assisted. His attempts to purge our penal code of some of its barbarous and useless absurdities will never be forgotten, and his ill success will serve to perpetuate the disgrace of those who resisted his efforts with a pertinacious and uninformed senselessness, almost equal to that with which some of the measures originated: ignorance and prejudice are antagonists that time alone can overcome.

With regard to personal aggrandisement, he had nothing left to wish: title and office would have diminished instead of adding to his reputation: to be CHANCELLOR would have been less than to be ROMILLY.

It is said by one of our eloquent early writers, in his sententious way, that "as a great body is not without a like shadow, so eminent virtue is not without eminent detraction—calumny should die with the carcase of her subject;"* but in reference to ROMILLY, she never lived: her putrid breath never stained his fame; and though he might be envied by a few low-minded wretches, they were too dastardly to avow themselves his enemies, and too mean to be numbered among his friends: he was revered at the Bar, admired in the Senate, and beloved by the People; he was of no party in heart, and only of a party in act, because he knew that single and unsupported endeavours could accomplish nothing: he never spoke without exciting dumb attention in his hearers, and enthusiastic admiration in his country: no man ever dared to doubt the purity of his motives, and he often compelled reluctant conviction by the force and soundness of his reasoning. "I have conversed with some men (observes JEREMY TAYLOR) who rejoiced in the death or calamity of others, and accounted it as a judgment upon them for being on the other side and against them in the contention;" but to no one, however heartless from party feelings, and however uncharitable from political animosities, can such a remark in the present instance be applied. It was delightful to see how all persons of all opinions, united in one feeling of admiration, and it is still delightful to observe how they all unite in one feeling of regret.

Although the common-places of condolence are in the mouths of every one, and although upon an occasion like this little can be said but common-places, yet in sitting down to form as nearly as I can a fair estimate of the

* *A. Stafford's Niebe, 1611.*

merits and defects of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, uninfluenced by any thing but a recollection of what they were, I could not avoid a few words to lament that I must now say of them that *they were*.

He had been long at the head of the Chancery Bar; for though he was not the senior King's Counsel, Sir A. Piggot taking precedence, yet in point of talent and extent of business he was far above competition: he was *facile princeps* in that Court, and was concerned in almost every important question that came before it. The presiding Judge, remarkable for his timorous and mistaken diffidence, always listened to him with the utmost attention, and if he saw that Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, independent of his capacity as an Advocate, was of a different opinion to that which he had formed upon any question, he scarcely dared to decide against him, nor would he at last venture to do so, until the force of the argument had by time been worn away. Though in one point of view this might be of advantage to his clients, it was very detrimental to his own interests, for the eternal postponement of decisions prevented the rapid progress of business: on the other hand, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY was harassed by Attornies and parties, who hour by hour besieged him to read their briefs, to answer their cases, or to bring forward matters, which if mentioned could not have been heard, and if heard would not have been determined. Notwithstanding, he was probably in the receipt of a larger income than was ever before acquired by any member of the profession; and it is known that at some periods of the year his table was so heaped with cases on which his opinion was desired, that he was obliged at last to close his doors, and to clear away the accumulated mass before he allowed any more to collect. The load of business he had to dismiss must on such occasions have been extremely oppressive; and it would not be surprising if the vast arrears that must have been occasioned by his close attendance on his wife, and the knowledge that if he recovered his strength he should have to wade through it with a mind worn down and distracted by an overbearing calamity, had partially contributed to the temporary derangement which had so fatal a consequence. Yet his industry, when in health and spirits, was astonishing: it appeared before the Coroner that he usually rose at six, and though by nature fitted for the delights and comforts of a domestic circle, and for the intercourse of social life, he saw but little of his family or his friends. But these privations, at first no doubt reluctantly endured, at length became habitual. There is sufficient evidence to shew that though he might originally embrace the profession of the law with some degree of love for the pursuit, yet of late years, had it been possible for him to have limited more the amount of his business, he would have relieved himself from a considerable part of the burden he was under the painful necessity of continuing to sustain. His perseverance was accompanied by a quickness of apprehension equalled by very few, because perhaps very few have an opportunity of bringing it to such a degree of perfection: his memory too was proportionably retentive, and it was really sometimes wonderful to see him open brief after brief, and, almost without references, or even marks to guide his eye and direct his attention, detail to the CHANCELLOR with the utmost precision the complicated facts they contained.—In another respect, also, it was extremely obvious; for where he was called upon to reply, whether in Court or in Parliament, he made few or no notes of the speeches of his antagonists. In one respect however this was attended with disadvantages, as I shall presently explain.

These are however to be considered not as peculiar gifts, but in some degree as acquirements which others might attain with the same means; but who by any practice, by any industry however laborious, shall attain that elegant, that refined, that persuasive, yet at times that

nervous and forcible eloquence, in which he has never been exceeded, I doubt if ever equalled, by any Lawyer in any age?

I remarked in a previous paper, that in Chancery of all our Courts there is least room for a display of the powers of language: independent of impediments I then referred to, the Advocates there have generally too much to do to attempt any thing of the kind, and this was especially the case with Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY; yet in transacting the most ordinary business there was a peculiar grace about his manner—a gentlemanly ease, an unpresuming suavity, that won the hearts of all his hearers. There are some men who sit in that Court and enjoy a certain share of business, whose excellence is quite of a negative kind—who are content with never doing anything positively well, provided they never do any thing absolutely ill: to this class of course Sir S. ROMILLY did not belong, and on important occasions, when more exertion and study was required, there was nothing like effort in what fell from him: his most graceful sentences flowed from his lips without pomp or ostentation, as if the words he used, however apt and forcible, dropped naturally and inartificially into their places, without the application either of will or memory. How often have we been disgusted with speakers for their obtrusive attempts to employ round and sonorous phraseology; but with him it seemed as if the last thing he cared about was the precise mode in which he expressed his thoughts; so much so, that the chief fault of his addresses, both in and out of Parliament, was sometimes a want of force and selectness in the terms he employed: he carried his love of simplicity and his hatred of affectation to an injudicious extreme. For the same reason, he took very little pains about the frame and construction of his sentences: they were never formed upon any rule or system, but their force and beauty were derived, either from the inspiration of the subject, or from the natural grace that always accompanied their delivery. One faculty was possessed by Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY above all competition—that of never deviating from the point in question; and this is the more remarkable, because in the multifariousness of his avocations he must have been frequently called upon to speak on the spur of the moment, when comparatively unprepared: it never could be said of him, that he wasted time by unnecessary or frivolous remarks, or dwelt upon matters of little importance to the issue: he always kept the great question in view as a land-mark, and arrived at it by the nearest possible road.

But if he were admirable as a juridical, he was more so as a parliamentary orator, and in this respect, accomplished much more than any professed practical lawyer I ever heard or read of. A few weeks ago I took occasion to complain of the stile of speaking almost invariably adopted by Barristers who obtained seats in the House of Commons—a petty, baggling, quibbling, punctilious stile, if I may so say, which dwells only upon uninfluencing details, and oppositions of paltry discrepancies. Sir S. ROMILLY, on the contrary, always took up a subject upon the broadest grounds of public policy, and embraced the most extended views of its causes, consequences, and bearings: his mind could never descend to littlenesses, and in his practice at the Bar, he much oftener took his stand upon principles than upon precedents; or in referring to the latter, he seldom failed to shew how far they were established upon the former. But this general mode of discussing a question in Parliament was the effect of necessity, as well as of natural inclination: could he, who from six in the morning until the hour when he entered the House had been unceasingly employed in his professional occupations, have time to study the *minutiae* and inferior details of a subject—to pick out particular facts and coincidences? On this account, very few debates originated with him, excepting upon topics incidentally con-

nected with his pursuits: on other occasions, he commonly spoke in reply, and not unfrequently at so late an hour of the night, that what he said found its way very imperfectly into the Newspapers. For this reason, I should fear that it will be difficult to form a tolerable collection of his speeches for separate publication.

He was by no means always equally forcible; and though extremely energetic when roused or warmed by his subject, there was at times in Parliament a feebleness of voice and language, partly to be accounted for by the easy conversational mode in which business is conducted in the Court where he practised: this gave him in some degree that carelessness of phraseology, and that irregularity in the construction of his sentences, I before noticed, aided by his obvious disgust at any thing approaching ostentatious pretence. I do not think that he was remarkable for a logical or lucid arrangement of his subject, nor for any artifice, common to practised speakers, of putting his strongest points in the fittest places. When answering an opponent, I have often felt that he adverted to the arguments in a manner too desultory—just as they presented themselves to his recollection: had he taken more notes, this defect perhaps might have been remedied; yet I admit that too many notes only serve to distract and confuse. His general deportment was mild and candid, and if he were not always so affable or communicative in private as many persons wished, it did not arise from any haughtiness of disposition, but from the anxiously burdened state of his mind: he who had not time for social or domestic intercourse, could feel but little inclination to waste it upon tedious talk and unmeaning compliments.

I have thus attempted to draw the character of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY as an Advocate and as a Senator, and my principal fear is, that in endeavouring to shun the ordinary cant, I have spoken of him less favourably in some points than I should have done had he yet been living.—The deference paid to his opinions by every member of the profession, speaks all that can be said in favour of his legal knowledge: the delight with which he was heard in the House of Commons, even when the Members were worn out by the fatigues of a long debate, is sufficient testimony of his powers as a parliamentary orator; and the ardent attachment of his family, his friends, and his domestics, shews that the brightness of his talents did not exceed the kindness and benignity of his nature:—

"His ruins, like the shored carcasses
Of scattered Temples, great and reverend lie,
And the religious honour them no less
Than if they stood in all their gallevy."

David's Pilgrims, A. 5.

AMICUS CURIE.

[Mr. WETHERELL is postponed until next week.]

ON THE CORN BILL,—

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE PRESENT DEPRAVITY.

Sir,—I am happy in having been brought up an humble but sincere follower of the Nazarene: I love to consider Christ as my Redeemer, and would not give up my belief in him for the choicest gifts of fortune. When a child, I have had my feelings so affected by his sufferings, that I never can give up his dying for me upon the dreadful cross. To any one who would unkindly persuade me that this mysterious person was an impostor, my answer is—He led a perfect life, and laid his life down, to transmit to future ages the doctrines of which that life was the example.

But if ever the heaven-tempered spirit of Christ betrayed human impatience, it was in his indignation against

those proud oppressors, those over-righteous, self-gratulating fools, the Scribes and Pharisees, who devoured widows' houses, and afterwards made long prayers and gave alms.

Those true prototypes of certain people of the present day were equally officious in expounding the law of God to the people; but those had not the power, which the rich hypocrites of our day have had, of starving the people by masses; that has been reserved for the *gaunt and deadly* Corn-Bill, the most mild sentence of which is perpetual hopeless dearth: under its famine-breathing influence, a fine harvest leaves the populace of England half starved upon potatoes—a bad one sends them by thousands to the grave. The great mass of ordinary manufacturers and labouring people of this once proud nation, who, in my remembrance, looked with scorn upon the French as slaves for eating black bread and wearing wooden shoes, are condemned by the prohibitory Corn-Bill to make their meals upon an half rotten watery root, scantily supplied to them too, instead of wholesome wheaten bread, which used to be the food of the commonest labourer.

To what purpose does a reading populace learn, that Ceres was the benefactress to the human race, that taught mankind the use of the "golden corn" when they are reduced to a savage state again, fain to exist upon a scanty supply of roots? Is this the boasted result of Magna Charta?

Even for that scanty supply of watery potatoes, men are obliged to leave their families dependent upon charity for rags to cover them, and their children barefooted without; for it is *calculated* that more money is taken out of the pockets of the people by the Corn-Bill than the amount of all the taxes which support the expences of Government and the interest of the national debt: for besides that the average price of bread throughout the year is 30 per cent. too high, being three times the per centage of the Income Tax, about which so much rout was made, the price of bread governs the value of money, and the price of every thing is raised accordingly.

Entirely through one vague phrase, "the necessity of a protecting price," which, if it has any meaning, means "the necessity of high rents," are the populace to be prohibited entirely the use of bread: the labourer is now no longer "crammed with distressful bread," as the simple poet of other times *in pity* sung; that is now protected from the touch of the vulgar. A dragon, not fabulous, guards the golden ear, the *gaunt and deadly* Corn-Bill.

The summer which followed the passing of this Corn-Bill, or this Rotten-Potatoe-Bill, or rather this Famine-Bill, was, as our summers not so unfrequently are, very ungenial: during the alarming rains that foreboded the bad harvest which followed, Government should have given the utmost facility to the introduction of corn from abroad: in former times, such was the practice with the Romans; the provident government would *itself* have purchased, in such a threat of famine, a store of corn abroad for the people, while ours not only did not do so, but kept us under the unholy ban of the Corn-Bill. How hard, that the articles of English industry and ingenuity could not be bartered with nations, in want of our manufactures, for their superfluity of corn, to keep people from starving: and when in consequence they died like rotten sheep (as must ever be the case henceforward after a bad harvest) of all the dire diseases which want brings on, some of which, as typhus fever, remain with us to this day, "turning their horrid arms against the torturers," the knaves of Landlords had the address to lay the whole charge of the calamity upon the harvest, when they knew it was aggravated from dearth to famine by their Bill, by the unusual exhaustion of the granaries, all going out and none coming in, through their

unrelenting *interdict*; the true cause of the murderous havoc which followed. No heart is so steeled as that of the religious hypocrite, who deceives himself, and therefore no words can be too strong to warn these people, who mostly affect to believe in Christ, of the wickedness they have been guilty of. Would one have thought it possible that a Bill to ordain scarcity, for that was its very principle, to make dear by scarcity, could have been brought forth in a time of universal commercial embarrassment and consequent want of employ, and when our gallant sailors, the defenders of their corn fields, were already actually starving?

Our brave army, with wives and other camp followers, are about to return home; no kindly importation has been hinted at to provide for this numerous influx of people. In the Corn-Bill, like *Shylack's* bond, "there is no mercy written." Importation is not *regulated* by the *necessity*, but by the inveterate rule of price. "I stand for the obligation of my bond." The soldiers that are to be still kept on foot will deprive some poor creatures of bread, who will die disgraced: and as to the 30,000 men who will be disbanded, it is *expected*, I suppose, that they should be numbed to death upon the bridges, or lie down on brick kilns, in an orderly manner, and die.

Here let it be particularly cautioned, that the heavy load of the taxes be not identified with the *scarcity* of bread: the *scarcity* is the effect of the Corn-Bill's gaunt and deadly operation, alone and unassisted; for as it was acknowledged in Parliament (and the port accounts prove it beyond a possibility of dispute) that England does not grow corn enough for the subsistence of her inhabitants, owing to the preponderancy of manufactures perhaps, nor has she for these thirty years past even in the best of seasons, we are therefore, by this insurmountable prohibition, evidently put into the condition of a *besieged town*. There is never enough in the country. If all the taxes were taken off, no more people would get bread than do now, plainly because there would not be more bread for them to get: if it were sold *cheaper* in consequence, that would but strengthen the prohibitory power of the Act: the stock would be sooner exhausted and famine take place, but not importation. If the wages of labouring people and ordinary manufacturers were generally raised two or three shillings a week, which many of their masters, under the pressure of this calamitous Bill, could not continue to employ them at, the increase would do no more than raise the price of the substitute root. No; the legislating Landlords took due care to fix the standard high enough to maintain the monopoly, though the people *must* be starved by it, as the monopolists have not enough for the supply of the country, even with the assistance of the substitute root, which the rich will insult us by saying they themselves are very fond of—yes, with good roast beef.

As the Landlords' standard price is unattainable by any wages that can be afforded to labourers, so the length of time it must remain thereat is cruelly long, in the face perhaps of famine; *six weeks* is the *apparent* time, but there was foisted in the Bill six weeks more, making the real time *three months* for the uninterrupted march of famine: this was done by not allowing any account of averages to *avail*, but in the six weeks succeeding the 15th of February, the 15th of May, the 15th of August, and 15th of November; this and other insidious strokes of murderous polity in the Bill, seem work of supererogation, like two or three lashes more upon a man's back after he is dead.

Much stress has been laid upon the absolutely too high wages which some workmen can command, from the nature of their particular employment, or their superior adroitness above their fellows; but that is as irrelevant as disproportionate fortunes or estates: if it had any effect, it would be that of forwarding importation, but it is not general enough to have any general effect: every artifice is

used to turn people's attention to the right and to the left; but the true point and bearing of the gaunt evil is this, that the Landlords, clothed with legislative authority, have doomed the mass of the populace, with their wives and children, to ever-during, intolerable dearth, with certainty once in seven years of deadly famine.

Hence, *in reality*, have they rendered the people of the lower classes *reckless, desperate, and ferocious*.

While they themselves are looking about with all the simplicity of innocence for the *cause of the present depravity*, prying into prisons and pot-houses for abstract crime, and revising and abusing the old Poor Laws for not filling Garagantua's mouth out of empty potatoe sacks, for pauperism as well as crime is already doubled by the Corn-Bill; and if the Bill *can* last two or three years longer, which, "if it be to be wished, God prohibit it," we shall have a like fearful increase of paupers and felons.

To remedy all this, we have, first, that delicious preparation, be it food or beverage, which, in the hour of insolvency, our people used to laugh at the French for lapping up so savourily, called soup maigre. Then next, Paernoster-row teems with religious trash, or tracts, as the earth just now with mushrooms; but the people have not yet got into good Master Lintot's way of eating suppositories for radishes. In this we perceive a strong smack of the old Pharisee. The distributing of Bibles just now seems as ill-timed; for, in the forcible words of Hooker, "destitution, until it is removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit of any other care."

But after all, as a master stroke of policy, commend me to their taking up every interval of the Sabbath, ordained to be a day of rest even for our cattle, however little we regard them, in *schooling* the early care-worn, unkempt little wretches of children: Do they think knowledge and a full sense of their misery will make them happy under it? Is it not a mockery of God for them to be made to say, "Give us this day our daily bread?" When they can read the gospel for themselves, will they not read with emphasis the woe-denouncing judgments of Jesus Christ, hanging over the heads of the canting hypocrites who are starving them?

Thank God; we have a New Parliament:—"Shalt see thy other daughter will use thee kindly."—*King Lear*.

Let us haste to petition, and universally to petition and beseech them, for Christ's sake, to grant us bread again; that potatoes may only be an auxiliary and a prop in time of need, but not the only staff of life; and let not any question of politics be mixed with this great question of life and death.

Under the conviction of experience the Parliament may feel compunction, for to say nothing here of the number of lives that *have* been sacrificed to the Corn-Bill, they cannot pretend not to know that the labouring people and their families are making all their meals upon a *scant* store of potatoes *now*, and the prohibition on wheat will remain in full force to a certainty (whatever increase there may be of calamity) until six weeks after the 15th of this month, and then most probably until six weeks after the 15th of March, to the infinite dismay of every humane and impartial man; for the scarcity of potatoes now will only *starve* the poor; they cannot attain to the price of corn, or forward the importation one single day. Again, I must repeat, price is "the obligation of the bond." Let us however indulge the hope of a *repeal*, and finish with the contrast

Prosperity would reappear as if by magic: the churches, new and old, will be filled with happy human faces, praying to the Almighty to bless their new rulers: desperate blaspheming ferocity would lose the irritation which excites it: pauperism and crime, that are now making such gigantic strides, would shrink to their old dimensions: the manufactories would resound with the songs of cheerful

industry: reciprocity of interest would open our export trade: every man in the kingdom would find himself instantly richer, except the bloated millers and home corn-holders—let them live upon their fat. No man more than the Farmer would partake of that general benefit, for his greatest evil is want of capital: the reduction of every article of expence for husbandry, housekeeping, and dress for his family, with the certain decrease of pauperism now so heavy upon some districts, would render the necessity for capital *less by half*: for want of it they now must sell in a glut, and afterwards when they go to buy, as Sir John says, "There is no purchase in money." As to the Landlords themselves, they would congratulate themselves upon having followed the dictates of mercy: for no reduction of rents tantamount to their reduced expenditure would be necessary. I am far from certain there would be a necessity for reducing them at all; for the great *desideratum* is some expedient for the Farmers loss of paper capital, which took place about the time of the peace, and obliged them to sacrifice their corn, being panic struck, at a price which drew on the deadly Corn-Bill; whereas what would be a remedy now, (and perhaps now it will not be so much wanted) would have been the proper remedy then; but in the precipitancy of the measure it was overlooked.—I am, Sir, your real well-wisher,

J. E.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

DELAYS OF CHANCERY.

On Thursday the LORD CHANCELLOR took occasion to remark, that the public, who complained so much of the delays in the judgments of that Court, would be surprised to learn that there were now not fewer than 260 judgments left uncalled for. This was entirely owing to the negligence of Solicitors. He thought it was proper to mention the circumstance now, as he observed so many Solicitors in Court.

His Lordship also took an opportunity to say, that he would act strictly upon the rule he had laid down before the long vacation, and put off no cause for any person whatever.

OLD BAILEY.

On Saturday week, *Balthazar Adams* was indicted for forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange for 200*l.* purporting to be the acceptance of Messrs. Snow and Co. bankers, with intent to defraud them, or Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, solicitors.

M. G. Johnson stated, that he was a solicitor in the Inner Temple. Mr. Hurd was his partner: he had never seen the prisoner but once before the 4th of September, upon which day he came to their chambers. He said he had asked Mr. Hurd to discount a bill of 200*l.* for him, but that he had not found it convenient to do so from his private purse, and had directed him to go to him (Mr. Johnson). Witness took the bill, and gave him a cheque for 197*l.* 10*s.* deducting a discount of 2*l.* 10*s.* Witness sent the bill to Messrs. Snow and Co. and it was then discovered that the acceptance of "accepted for self and Co. Robt. Snow," was a forgery.

Mr. ALLEY then called a witness, named Charles Cummings, but he did not appear; he was consequently ordered to be called upon his recognizance. He was called aloud three times, but did not appear; and Mr. Alley then stated that in the absence of this witness, he could not with safety proceed further in the trial.

Mr. Baron Garrow observed, that the Learned Counsel had stated, that in the absence of the necessary witness he could not satisfactorily proceed with the trial; and as he was satisfied of that fact, he did perfectly right in saving the valuable time of the Court; for, fortunately by the law of our land, a prisoner was always presumed innocent until he was found guilty by a Jury of his country. Under these circumstances there was nothing for the Jury to consider, they were therefore bound to acquit the prisoner.

The Jury instantly pronounced the prisoner *Not Guilty*, and Mr. Adams, who was extremely well dressed and powdered, bowed to the Court and withdrew.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Charles Charnon was indicted for assaulting *Isabella Hatchfield*, a girl about 16 years old, in June last, with intent to commit a rape. It appeared that the prosecutrix had been nursery-maid at the house of a publican, in Swallow-street, Piccadilly. In getting necessaries for the children, she had sometimes occasion to go into the tap-room. On some of these occasions she used to see the defendant, who was a farrier. Elizabeth Lowe, another servant, introduced her to the defendant, and he appeared very fond of her. She then received permission from her aunt to visit him; she accordingly called at his lodging in June last, but found he was out. A man of the name of Smith, however, said he would show her where the defendant was. They went to a public-house, where they found him. She sat there for a short time, but finding it got towards eight o'clock in the evening she refused to remain any longer. The defendant then prevailed upon her to take a walk with him in the Regent's-park. She assented, and after they had walked a little in the Park, and got to a private place, he suddenly seized her round the waist, dragged her over a fence, and then executed his brutal purpose. As soon as he let her go, she implored him to assist her towards one of the outlets: he refused, and poured upon her the grossest abuse, saying, that all his trouble was about the loss of his stick, which, it appeared, was lost in the struggle. The prosecutrix returned home to a friend, as well as she could, and disclosed her situation.—It was proved that she continued for some time in the greatest agony. Her acquaintances described her as a very modest and careful girl. Her injury was found to have required surgical assistance. An attempt was made, for the defendant, to contradict the statement of the girl's modesty, but it totally failed.—The Jury returned an instant verdict of—*Guilty*; and the Chairman, after animadverting in the most severe terms on the brutality of the prisoner, sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in Newgate.

W. Harvey was indicted for assaulting *Ann Middleton*, with a similar intent to the last prisoner. Another count charged him with a common assault. It appeared in evidence, that the prosecutrix, a girl of 15 years of age, had been put apprentice to the defendant from the parish of St. Pancras. She stated, that on the 13th of July the prisoner took several indecent liberties with her. It however appeared that he desisted, without resorting to force. The Jury therefore found him guilty of only the common assault; and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10*l.*

James Wheeler pleaded guilty to the charge of having indecent prints in his possession for the purpose of sale. The Chairman, after reprobating so infamous a practice, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

T. Cowdery, who had been unlawfully gathering walnuts in Lord Ranelagh's grounds at Putney, and even breaking the walnut-trees, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for an assault upon his Lordship's butler. The prisoner was one of a gang of 15, who refused to leave the grounds when desired to do so. He offered to fight the butler, whom he beat most cruelly and severely injured; and when taken, called upon his fellows to release him.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Sir Joseph Banks was fined in the mitigated penalty of 10*l.* for his servant removing his own ashes from his house in Soho-square.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out, at the Log of Mutton and Trimmings public-house, in Taylor's-buildings, King-land-road, kept by Mr. Fowkes, which by 6 o'clock completely consumed the same, together with all the household furniture, an extensive stock, &c. Mrs. Fowkes being much afraid of fire, was always in the habit of examining her house every night to see all the lights out; and at two o'clock, when Mr. and Mrs. Fowkes retired to rest, every thing (to all appearance) was safe, and how it originated they are utterly at a loss to surmise.

Monday morning, about three o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Bonnor, salesman, in Ratcliffe-highway, which in a very short time was totally consumed, together with the adjoining premises of Mr. Pickett, a large tea-dealer; the

next house, occupied by Dr. Horsfold, is much damaged. By the timely arrival of the engines and a plentiful supply of water, the fire was got under by seven o'clock. A woman dropped a child from a window on the second floor; the infant was happily caught by the patrol and saved. The mother then leaped out of the window, and had her thigh broken and was otherwise severely hurt; she was wrapped in blankets, and conveyed on a shutter to the London Hospital in a very dangerous state. Mr. Bonnor, and his son, a fine boy, about 4 years old, perished in the flames. Mr. Bonnor was club-footed, which, it is supposed, was the cause of his not escaping.

On Thursday morning, between three and four o'clock a fire was discovered in a small earthenware shop at the Halfway-houses, which was attended with most calamitous consequences: the burning to death of a girl of 16 and a boy of 14 years of age; the scorching of a woman so severely that her life is despaired of; and the breaking of an arm of a young man, with the total destruction of the house and every article therein: the persons escaped from it with barely any covering. The origin of it cannot even be surmised by either of the survivors. The woman (Mrs. London) escaped with her infant and sister out of the back door; but the latter could not resist attempting to save the lives of the children who were up stairs. She went part of the way up, when the heat obliged her to return: and it is apprehended her life will pay the forfeit of her humane attempt. During this interval, the eldest daughter of Mrs. London had succeeded in throwing two of the children out of the garret-window into the arms of persons below; and she was urged to leap out herself; but she said, "No, I will go back for my brother." The flames had now actually reached the very garment she had on, and overcome by her feelings she threw herself upon the bed, which was soon engulfed in flames, and her dead half-consumed body was seen shortly afterwards to fall with the bed and the wreck of the upper part of the house to the ground! Her remains were soon after taken from the ruins, and those of the boy, whom she had attempted to save, were found in the cellar, about two hours after the fire was got under; it would appear that he had not awoken, and was suffocated in his bed. The occupier of the house (London), and his wife, by the most persevering industry obtained a scanty living; but every individual article they possessed became a prey to the flames, and for every article of clothing and morsel of bread they now obtain for themselves and for surviving children, they are indebted to the kindness of their neighbours. It is a case which claims the compassionate benevolence of these towns.—*Mottley's Hampshire Telegraph*

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Elliott, a wine-merchant, residing in Paternoster-row, put a period to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears the unfortunate gentleman was sitting at breakfast reading the newspaper, and suddenly started up and committed the fatal act. This person took an active part in the late Westminster Election.—The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body on Wednesday night, and brought in a verdict of Insanity.

On Wednesday an Inquest was held in Little Russell-street, on the body of Mr. Charles M. Carly, formerly an officer in the service of the Emperor of Austria, who fell down in the Pit of Drury-lane Theatre, on Monday night, and expired, just at the moment Mr. Kean was representing the dying scene in *Richard the Third*.—James Davis, constable, said, "I was on duty at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday night, and, as the curtain fell at the conclusion of the tragedy, was informed that a gentleman had fallen down in the Pit, and appeared to be dying. I went and assisted in carrying him into the passage of the Pit, and a female, who appeared to feel interested for the deceased, and who, I thought, belonged to him, ran for some water. The surgeons arrived shortly after, and tried further means, but to no effect."—Major Albert D'Alton, residing in Conduit-street, stated, "The deceased is distantly related to me; he had been lately at Paris, and was on his way to his family at Dublin. Deceased was a gentleman of a highly respectable family, and formerly was an officer in the Austrian service."—Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

The same evening another Inquest was held in Dean-street, on the body of John Willatts.—Wm. Nicholls, Gerard-street, umbrella-maker, stated, that the deceased was between 50 and 60 years of age, and was in the habit of coming to my house the last 14 years; he held a situation in the Barrack Department, and retired on half-pay. Monday last, about 12 o'clock, he came to my house, and sat in the front parlour. In about 20 minutes after he came, I heard a noise as if he was rapping with his stick. I sent up the servant-maid, who soon returned, and I went to him, and found him lying on the floor. I sent for Mr. Dickson,

a surgeon, who came directly. The deceased only uttered a few words, "Oh dear! Oh dear! what is the matter?" He was dead before the surgeon arrived.—The surgeon, who was called in, said that he died in a fit of apoplexy.—The Jury returned their verdict—Died in a fit of Apoplexy.

On Monday morning, Losch, for the murder of his wife, underwent the sentence of the law.

A man, named Wolfe, has been committed to Durham goal by the Magistrates of Sunderland, on suspicion of being concerned in murdering the servant-maid, and setting fire to the house of Miss Smith (now Lady Peel) at Herrington, some years ago.

On Friday week, as the Portsmouth mail-coach was on its way to London, it stopped as usual at Redbourne, when, in consequence of the coachman alighting from his box and incautiously leaving the horses without some person at their head, they ran furiously away. The horses, with the coach ran down a steep precipice, the coach was overturned, and the horses fell and rolled over, when fortunately the persons who were in pursuit came up and secured them, and so prevented further mischief. One of the gentlemen inside is since dead of the injuries he received. The other two gentlemen also received considerable injury.

HYDROPHOBIA.—*Alisma Plantago infestual*.—We last week announced the death of Matthew Laycock, a common carrier of Bradley, near Skipton, of the above calamitous malady. He was bitten by a dog of his own; about two months previous to his dissolution. He went to the sea, as directed by those whom he consulted, and took the usual medicines administered on such occasions: after which, he rested in perfect security, apprehending no future danger. On Monday the fifth instant, he was at Bury, following his occupation of carrier; and having got exceedingly wet by driving in the rain, he complained of very unpleasant sensations, and symptoms of the above complaint manifested themselves.—Having been conveyed to his residence at Bradley, every possible attention was paid him by Mr. Abbotson, surgeon, Skipton; and among other medicines the pulverized *Alisma Plantago* was repeatedly given him in bread and butter, to the amount of five drams at a dose; but all to no purpose. On the ninth he died, leaving a widow and three small children to deplore his melancholy and premature death.—*Leeds Mercury*, Oct. 31.

MARRIAGES.

At Harefield, by the Rev. E. Fossick. A.M. John Kirkman, Esq. of Thurlow-place, Hackney, to Maria, daughter of Robert George Spedding, Esq. of Harefield.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Islington, John Priestley, Esq. of Liverpool, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Watson, Esq. of Highbury-place.

On Thursday, Major Reid, of the Royal Engineers, to Sarah, youngest daughter of John Bolland, Esq. of Clapham.

DEATHS.

On Monday morning, Oct. 26, after a few hours illness, at her house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Susannah Bryant, relict of the late Rev. Edward Bryant, of Newport, Essex, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 24th Oct. in Union-street, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, many years housekeeper to the Prince Regent, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 30th October, in Windsor Castle, at the advanced age of 82, General Budé. He was a native of Switzerland. About the year 1773 he was introduced to his Majesty's notice, and was appointed Sub-governor to Prince William and Prince Edward, the former of whom he accompanied to Hanover. Upon the formation of the Duke of York's establishment, his Royal Highness appointed him his Secretary. The King conferred upon him the rank of General in the Hanoverian service, with other instances of royal favour.

On the 28th ult., at Aberdeen, Lieut.-Colonel P. Black, late of the Bengal Native Cavalry.

On hearing of the death of Mr. Bartley, a master tailor in Exeter street, who fell down and suddenly expired in the street, an undertaker in the neighbourhood went to the shop where the body was conveyed, and found that Mr. B. was a relation of his. On going home he mentioned the circumstance abruptly to his wife, who, in consequence of the sudden shock, was seized with hysterics, and expired on Wednesday morning.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 553.

ENGLAND, HOW REPRESENTED AT CONGRESS.

WALLER was once asked by JAMES the Second, how he liked a portrait of the Princess of ORANGE. The poet said, it resembled the greatest woman in the world, Queen ELIZABETH. "I wonder you should think her the greatest," said the King;—"I must confess she had a wise council." "And, Sir," replied WALLER, "did you ever know a fool chuse a wise one?"

Kings had the choice of their council in those days; and very completely did they prove the truth of the poet's question. At present, a British Sovereign cannot so well be judged of according to his Ministers, though it may be safely asserted, that a very wise one would not be remarkable for having foolish servants. But during the reign of the Boroughmonger Oligarchy, it is the system that settles these matters; and though it implies no great sense in the Prince that suffers its existence, as well as a great diminution of liberty among the people, and the character of the Ministry is more or less fitted to what is thought of their ostensible master, yet the Oligarchy, upon the whole, is their real master and nominator, especially during the lamented disease of the King;—and by their ministerial figures in the glass, ye shall know them.

The character of the Oligarchy is made up of four things,—obstinacy, dullness, avarice, and frivolity. Mr. PITT left them the former, which they persevered in out of impotence, as he did out of something better; and BONAPARTE's rashness luckily prevented it from being their ruin, as it has been their leaders. Their dullness is their own innate prerogative, and has its representative in all their Ministers but Mr. CANNING; and Mr. CANNING, be it observed, has taken pains to shew that he has nothing in common with his political brethren but their love of place. The avarice, without meaning to apply the word personally to him, has its Minister in Mr. VANSITTART, who by hook or by crook keeps off the evil day of payment, and enables them with his taxes on the lower orders to roll in luxury. Finally, the frivolity, still dull however and ministerial, has its representative in my Lord CASTLEREAGH; who without talent and without letters, without originality or greatness of any sort, has also become the representative at Congress of a nation renowned for its genius.

Setting aside every species of political feeling, we declare most sincerely, that we have often had a sudden sense of shame come over us, at the thought of Lord CASTLEREAGH's representing the English nation in the presence of such men as HUMBOLDT and GENTZ. We say nothing of the Duke of WELLINGTON, because he does not pretend

to act in that capacity, and because nobody expects it from a mere soldier and man of gallantry, however able he may be in his art. But intelligent Ministers of other countries, who meet our own at Aix-la-Chapelle, must expect him to be able to take part in a literary or philosophical conversation, and inform them respecting the great geniuses of his nation; and in all matters of this kind, Lord CASTLEREAGH is no more a representative of England, than a coat and waistcoat represent SHAKESPEARE and BACON.

Imagine this strange successor of the SYDNEYS and TEMPLES, betrayed by some unavoidable chance into a literary conversation. Imagine the usual courtly topics all exhausted, the bows and *agrémens* of no use, the very snuff-box no longer available. "Apropos," says some lively Frenchman or critical German, what do your Lordship's countrymen think just now of HOBBS?

"Of—HOBBS?" answers his Lordship, almost doubtful whether the speaker means *hopes* or *hobbs*:—"HOBBS—HOBBS."

Yes, my Lord; of HOBBS, you know;—the pronunciation of your noble language puzzles us a little:—HOBBS the philosopher.

Oh—HOBBS the philosopher! Oh yes,—I understand—ah—yes—HOBBS the philosopher—undoubtedly—HOBBS.—HOBBS! why his opinions are obsolete—quite out of date.

What! His political ones! They might have been a little useful.

Oh, dear me, no;—not his political ones,—at least nothing in them that is good,—nothing that is good.

Oh.—Is your Lordship an admirer of HOBBS?

Why—really—it's difficult to say. I admire in him what is good—what is consolatory to the human mind, and productive of real advantage to the species; but—you know, M. LE BARON, that all writers have their merits and demerits.

Undoubtedly,—but setting aside his politics, does your Lordship admire his philosophy?

Yes;—he was the precursor and perhaps teacher of LOCKE, you know, at least.

Oh, I *admire* his philosophy;—oh yes;—at least parts of it;—parts of it;—it is very great—superb—BUNKE admired him—but I believe the Council is waiting for us.

Here they are interrupted by another German. "I beg your Lordship's pardon, but bearing you mention the name of HOBBS—pray can you tell me whether any thing new has been done of late in consequence of my Lord BACON's recommendations?—a friend of mine is writing a history of modern intellectual improvement.

BACON—let me see—let me see—there are the Sunday schools.

Ah, ah—very good, very good; your Lordship is very witty. You mean to say that nothing new has been done—very good, very good.—But, Lord BACON is doubtless as much revered as ever.

Oh, doubtless—the Chancellor was a great man—very

great man—there has been a beautiful edition of his Essays lately. You know what POPE says of him—let me see—what is it that he says of him—“the greatest something;” but it is very good. MR. BURKE was a great admirer of him.

Here an unlucky Duke comes in.—But POPE:—Your Lordship spoke of POPE:—Oh, he was a charming poet—wonderful—that grace—that amenity—if I were not afraid your Lordship would think me heretical, I should say that I preferred him to MILTON.

Why there, with great submission, I must differ with Monsieur LE DUC. MILTON is our greatest poet;—besides, he is an epic poet:—but POPE is doubtless charming. If you can excuse a sentence which may look a little artificial and antipathetical, I should say, for my part, that MILTON was the greatest, but POPE the most charming of poets. One does not admire POPE so much, but one always reads him; whereas one admires MILTON a great deal, but never reads him.—But I beg pardon,—the Council is waiting.

1st Minister. (going after him) What was that his Lordship said about antipathetical?

2d Min. Oh—a slip of the tongue for *antithetical*.

3d Min. But apropos—how can one admire a poet without ever having read him?

4th.—Oh—voices—you see it very possible. His Lordship is a great admirer of twenty authors, poetical and philosophical, but it is not necessary he should have read one of them. Nothing is difficult to so surprising an English statesman.

2d. Ah;—there it is.

3d. These English are a strange people—we see how matters go—and yet they still beat all the world.

1st. Shall I guess the secret for you? It is because they had great princes and ministers formerly. An influence has been left, which it takes, we see, a great deal of neutralization to do away. They live upon the credit of their intellect, as they do upon that of their money.

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EMIGRATION.

FEARON'S “*Sketches of America*.”—The author of this work was, as the title-page informs us, deputed by thirty-nine English families “to ascertain whether any and what part of the United States would be suitable for their residence;” and he has communicated the results of his observations in eight reports, which compose this volume. As we have given an account of the opinions of Mr. Birkbeck respecting America, our readers will perhaps also wish to know those of this writer, who has taken a more extended view of the country, and differs with that gentleman in many particulars. Mr. Fearon had indeed better opportunities of judging of the general character of the people, having travelled over a larger portion of the country, and remained some time in the principal places for the express purpose of obtaining information; while Mr. Birkbeck passed quickly through the old States, and as he had resolved to become a proprietor of land, paid more attention to those points connected with his object. However these gentlemen may differ with each other, we do not suspect either of them to be guilty of any intentional misrepresentation. They viewed America with different feelings. Mr. Birkbeck left England from political and other causes, which did not exist in the United States; delighted with the great and acknowledged advantages of

the country, and being besides an ardent and persevering man, he has perhaps spoken lightly of those disagreeables of which others may think more. Mr. Fearon is also a lover of liberty, and very much admires the American Constitution; but he had formed too great expectations of the people: it is therefore not surprising if his book shows some signs of the disappointment he felt on finding what was really the case.

Mr. Fearon spent nine months in America, during which time he visited the principal cities, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; then proceeded to Pittsburg, through the states of Ohio and Kentucky, to Shawnee Town in the Illinois Territory, thence to Natchez, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and returned to New York by way of Washington and Baltimore. The character of the people appeared to him to vary very little throughout the Union. He considers them generally unsocial, narrow-minded, boasting, cold and blunt in their manners, bigoted and interested. Their unsocial disposition he thinks is owing to the complete independence on each other, felt even by the lowest class; a servant or a journeyman feels no obligation to his master for employing him, nor a tradesman to his customer for buying at his shop; a subsistence can always be obtained with moderate industry, and thus one of the social ties—the necessity of mutual assistance—does not exist. This spirit of independence is often carried to a pernicious extreme, and destroys a proper social subordination. Yet the free manner of the Americans, when it does not become absolute impudence, is not unpleasant to a lover of liberty, as it continually reminds him that they are in the possession of that inestimable blessing. Their vanity is more disgusting to a stranger, and especially to an Englishman, as the principal topics of conversation in all societies are their naval successes in the late war, though, according to the statements of Mr. James, their superiority of force in the contests between the frigates in the action on Lake Erie leaves them little room for boasting of their victories. The Americans have many advantages of which they might reasonably be proud, but with these they are not satisfied; they fancy that they excel in all things, that they are, in short, “the most enlightened nation in the world.” Among the lower orders, it is a prevailing notion that they speak the language better than Englishmen; and Mr. Fearon was complimented by a black barber in New York on his talking English almost as well as they did. Mr. F. supposes this national defect to be caused by “their being so far removed from the seat of the arts and sciences, that their acquirements are not tried by the only effectual standard,—comparison.” Emigration must have also contributed to produce this effect: the preference given to America by so many hundreds, on account of the absence of those evils which drove them from Europe, might be easily imagined by their vanity to arise from an admiration of every thing American; and many of the emigrants have doubtless administered to this weakness by abusing their own countries, either because irritated by persecution, or from the hope of ingratiating themselves with their auditors. At any rate, it is very clear it cannot proceed from their own literary excellence: they have no authors of high reputation even with themselves; they are content to reprint English works; and although there is the greatest liberty of the press, their newspapers are in general very badly edited, and made up of advertisements, commercial news, and extracts from the English journals.

A dislike of foreigners is, according to Mr. Fearon, another feature of the American character, and this is one of the points on which he differs with Mr. Birkbeck, who uses the following words in his “Notes on a Journey to Illinois:”—“Here, whatever their original, whether English, Scotch, Irish, German, French, all are Americans; and of all the unfavourable imputations on the American character, jealousy of strangers is surely the most absurd

and groundless. The Americans are sufficiently alive to their own interest, but they wish well to strangers, and are not always satisfied with wishing, if they can promote their interest by active services." As Mr. Fearon had more opportunities of forming a correct judgment, and also supports his statements by several anecdotes, we cannot help thinking he is right. He ascribes Mr. Birkbeck's error to his living in an infant colony, where national antipathies are prevented from shewing themselves by the dependence of every one on his neighbour, and to his being a man of property, which insured him a liberal reception during his journey. For his own part, he is confident, "that any Englishman, who had candidly surveyed the country as a whole, and observed the feelings of its inhabitants, particularly in the old settled parts, and where the population is dense, would declare that national antipathies exist here to an extent exceeding any thing which he had ever seen or could have conceived when in England:—

"I have already stated many facts which will tend to support this assertion. Let me now observe, that the State of Pennsylvania presents a further illustration of this subject. Between the Americans of Irish and of German extraction, there exists the most deadly animosity, "even unto the third and fourth generation." In the mind of a German American, the term "Irishman" is one of the most foul reproaches with which his range of ideas supplies him. Throughout America (the parts at least which are populated), Irishmen are despised, and Englishmen are viewed with cool malignant jealousy and hatred."

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, NOV. 8.—The fine weather has been very favourable to the labours of MM. Biot, Arago, Mudge, &c. in the measurement of the earth. Their operations are terminated, and the English Colonel has already quitted Dunkirk. The two Members of our Academy will not delay returning to Paris, if they be not already arrived.

Colonel Falces, a Spanish exile, who resided in the Lower Pyrenees, committed suicide in the end of last month, at Etcharry. For some time past he had given himself up to a gloomy melancholy, but on the morning of the day on which he killed himself he manifested a very uncommon degree of hilarity.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUGES, NOV. 4.—Our journal contains the following article:—Nothing is spoken of here besides a circumstance which is a scandalous offence against morals and religion. M. C., formerly a monk in the abbey of St. Andries, who since the dissolution of the monasteries has performed no ecclesiastical functions, died last Saturday, Oct. 30, of a lingering disorder. Though the clergy were constantly with him, and he required the consolations of religion, it seems they were refused him, as well as Christian burial. Yesterday evening, late, his body was conveyed away without any ceremony or attendance, and buried in unconsecrated ground. And wherefore?—because it is universally said he possessed national property, and would not give it up before his death. If such disgraceful proceedings are suffered to go unpunished, the fanatics, who consider the Inquisition as a holy institution, and call for its introduction, may see their wish fulfilled, and may return to the ages of ignorance.

ST. HELENA.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the universal concurrence of the inhabitants and slave proprietors on the island, it was resolved, at a meeting held this day, that from and after the 25th day of December next (being the anniversary of the birth of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ), all children born of slaves shall be free, subject to such

conditions and regulations as shall hereafter be promulgated, in respect to their care, and to the services that may be required of them, in the families by which they may be maintained, until they arrive at a fit age to be able to support themselves. This is to give notice, that the above is to be considered a law of the island; and that from and after the 25th of December next, being the anniversary of the birth of our blessed Lord and Saviour, all children born of slaves on the island are consequently to be held free, subject only to such conditions and regulations as above.

By order of his Excellency the Governor and Council,

ANT. BEALE,

Dep. Sec. to Government.

17th of August, 1818.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. Moore, Dudley, Worcestershire, hop-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Bishop, Whitechurch, Hampshire, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Bishop and Barker, Tokenhouse-yard.
J. Noble and W. Ring, Bath, victuallers. Attorney, Mr. Hannam, Covent-garden.
C. Fowler, Seelcoates, Yorkshire, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Spence, Threadneedle-street.
J. Carter, New Bridge-street, Vauxhall, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Arnott, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
T. Godfrey, Salter's Hall-court, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Cocker, Cross-street, Finsbury-square.
B. Rogers, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
D. Chettleburgh, jun. Norwich, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. J. Goodwin, Norwich.
G. Lancaster, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
W. M. Morris, Brighthelmston, nurseryman. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer and France, Bedford-row.
J. Taylor, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durham, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Blakiston, Symond's-inn.
N. Walker, Dover, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Lodington and Hall, Temple.
R. Walker, Bristol, shoemaker. Attornies, Messrs. Hicks and Braikenridge, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
S. Bryce, Liverpool, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.
J. Wilkinson, W. Horne, and J. Wilkinson, Friday-street, ware-housemen. Attorney, Mr. Steel, Bucklersbury.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Davenport, Slough, Buckinghamshire, butcher.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Thompson, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Churchill, Parliament-street, Westminster.
G. Prior, Cirencester-place, Fitzroy-square, oilman. Attorney, Mr. Carlon, High-street, Mary-le-bone.
T. A. Minchin, W. G. Carter, and A. Kelly, Portsmouth, bankers. Attorney, Mr. Atcheson, Great Winchester-street.
J. Spreat, Exeter, coal-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Darke, Church, and Darke, Chancery-lane.
J. W. Middlewood, Whitechapel-High-street, perfumer. Attorney, Mr. Argill, Whitechapel-road.
J. White, Falmouth, mercer. Attornies, Messrs. Reardon and Davis, Gracechurch-street.
S. Youlden, sen. Brixton, Devonshire, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Brooking, Dartmouth.
H. Brown, Charles-street, St. Margaret's, Westminster, builder. Attornies, Messrs. Ellis and Venle, Abingdon-street.
J. Harris, Heasclor, Warwickshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion-square.
E. Hall, Holbrook, Derbyshire, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Heelis, Staple-lan.
E. Ehrenstrom, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Eicke and Evans, Aldermanbury.
W. Whitby and P. Withington, Clement's-lane, brokers. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Co. Hare-court, Temple.
J. Woodroffe, Commercial-road, furniture-broker. Attorney, Mr. Townson, Ratcliffe-highway.
T. Fitch, Highgate, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Harvey and Watson, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

J. Bowman, Crooked-lane, wine and brandy-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
J. Gibson and S. Forster, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-Commons, Dealers-in-lace. Attorney, Mr. James, Bucklersbury.
S. Sansum, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier. Attorney, Mr. Clarke, Bishopsgate-street.

All the stronger parts of VINDEY's Letter respecting Sir SAMUEL POWELL shall appear.

X. M. is under consideration.

Report Extraordinary of a Committee of the House of Commons, the first opportunity.

The various THEATRICAL CRITICISMS sent to us for insertion do not fall within the plan of our Paper.

We have unfortunately mislaid the Communication respecting the Passage through the Parks,—which we should be happy to insert.

On the CORN BILL, and CLEANING MADE ROBBERY, next week.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 76½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77½.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

A GREAT ferment was excited at the beginning of the week by the arrival of dispatches from St. Helena, and the air of profound secrecy under which they were forwarded to town. The first impression was that BONAPARTE was dead,—the next, that he had escaped,—the next, that a grand conspiracy had been discovered, and he was to be kept in double confinement. The following accounts at once shew the nature of the ferment, and offer a pleasant specimen of the decline and fall of one of these mighty pieces of bustle:—

“Portsmouth, Seven o’Clock, Saturday Evening.”

“The Musquito, Captain BRINE, arrived this day from St. Helena. The Captain is gone off for London in a chaise and four, and the strictest orders are left that no communication whatever is to be had with the ship for twenty-four hours from the time of his departure, which will expire about three o’clock to-morrow. I apprehend that BONAPARTE is dead, that his remains are brought to England in the Musquito, or perhaps he has made his escape.”

“HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH.”

“Portsmouth, Saturday, Nov. 7.”

“This afternoon, about half-past two o’clock, His Majesty’s sloop of war Musquito, Capt. GEO. BRINE, arrived from St. Helena, in 39 days (having sailed on the 20th September), with dispatches of very great importance. Captain BRINE was landed with them, by the Caston-house boat, and at half-past three, he set off in a post-chaise and four for the Admiralty. All communication with the Musquito being interdicted for 24 hours, we are unable to state what is the nature of the dispatches, though we have no doubt it is of the highest importance. Various rumours have been circulated since the arrival of the Musquito; but knowing, as we do, that the contents of the dispatches are not known by any individual here, it would be trifling with our readers to repeat these mere speculative opinions. Had it been possible to have ascertained the intelligence brought, they might be assured we should have had the satisfaction of communicating it to them. The latest intelligence received from St. Helena, previous to this arrival, was of the 18th September. By a letter from St. Helena, of that date, the naval force there consisted as follows:—Conqueror, 74, Admiral PLAMPIN, Captain STANFELL; Redpole, Favourite, Musquito, and Rattle. The latter is never to be seen, and the respecta-

bility of some of his attendants is much on the decline, BERTRAND particularly. A house is begun for the *ci-devant* Emperor close to Longwood, and the anxiety of the Governor to have it completed induces him to ride daily to the spot; and in less than a year I think he will have no cause to complain of his dwelling.”

“SECOND EDITION OF THE PORTSMOUTH PAPER.”

“RECEIVED IN TOWN THIS MORNING.”

“Arrival of the Musquito sloop of war from St. Helena.”

“Sunday Afternoon, Half-past Three o’Clock.”

“Communication has just been allowed with the above vessel. BONAPARTE was well, and in safe custody. It is understood that the dispatches Captain BRINE took with him yesterday relate to a plot which was near upon being carried into effect, and which had for its object the liberation of BONAPARTE. Some persons residing in England are the principals.”

“In London,” says the *Courier*, “and at the various public offices, there was more bustle than we have witnessed since the termination of the war.” And then comes the following demi-official information, containing “all the intelligence which has been yet suffered to transpire;” yes,—and which we may therefore pretty safely conclude is all that is to transpire, and the utmost, (vagueness and all) that can be made of it into the bargain:—“Little,” says he, “has transpired of the contents of the dispatches from St. Helena. But we understand the outline to be—That a correspondence had been interrupted by Sir HENSON LOWE at St. Helena, which proved the existence of a communication between that island and certain persons resident at Rome, Paris, and Munich—That this communication had for its object the liberation of BONAPARTE from St. Helena.”

Lastly comes the *Chronicle*, and gives another story of the affair, which, coupled with the previous report about the conspiracy’s being *English*, with some letters lately published between Count BERTRAND and Sir HENSON LOWE, and with the vague account and shirking repetitions of the *Courier*, presents us, we dare say, with the real immediate state of the matter:—

“According to our information,” says the *Chronicle*, “the fact simply is,—that a box of Newspapers and French books, sent by an individual to a Gentleman in St. Helena (no doubt with a view of being presented to the French party at Longwood), was, with a great air of importance, delivered to the Governor by the Captain of the vessel to whom they were entrusted; and unless it can be proved that the dreadful prisoner was to be liberated by pamphlets and journals, no other means of escape have been detected. Some time ago M. BERTRAND wrote to a Lady in Flanders, a relation of Madame BERTRAND, praying her to send out a few recent publications to divert their melancholy. This Lady, we understand, applied to our Ministers for leave to send them out, when she was informed that they would themselves send out an assortment. This, however, was not done, and an individual thought proper to apply to the Captain of a vessel destined for St. Helena, to take out a few books and newspapers, addressed to a friend in the island, with a note, desiring him to send them to the desolate party at Longwood. This is the mighty conspiracy, unless indeed that the Gentleman, in his note, made use of some very free expressions on the conduct of the Governor of St. Helena, such as are common in the mouth of every Englishman of feeling, when the treatment of the prisoner becomes the topic of conversation. The Gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and who was totally ignorant of its contents, had been examined by the Public Officers of the Island. He was in no ways concerned in the matter, the letter having been addressed to him by a stranger; but it is probable



that he will be sent off the Island, to give an air of importance to the pretended discovery."

This account being denied, as in duty bound, by the *Courier*, and the *Chronicle* being asked with an air of wonder how he could get his information, the latter replies,—In the same way that other people get theirs;—and then publishes the still more particular statement following:—

"From a private individual then, to whom this *mighty affair* has been communicated by a friend of the persons examined at St. Helena, we collect the following particulars: and we believe that the whole host of Ministerial Journals cannot invalidate the statement:—

"Captain BRIST, of the *Lusitania* store-ship, sailed from England towards the end of June last, for St. Helena, and took for persons on the Island a box of books and some letters. He gave a verbal and written declaration, that they should be delivered *safely to the persons to whom they were addressed*; and wrote from Deal, previously to his sailing, offering to take whatever else might be committed to his charge. The following extract of the letter, before alluded to, will shew the result:—"A box of books and some letters have been taken possession of by the Government here, in consequence of information from the Master of the vessel who brought them, who, wishing to get *her* employed in bringing *supplies from the Cape*, thought, no doubt, that this would be a most *effectual way of making friends*. He consequently waited upon Sir THOMAS READ, and stated, that in consequence of the mystery and importance attached to the charge of the said box and letters, he thought it better to deliver them direct to the Governor."

Now we have only to add, that as to the alleged conspiracy among certain persons resident at St. Helena, Rome, Paris, and Munich, every body can well imagine, and must indeed have always supposed, in the nature of things, that BONAPARTE's friends and relations would try to get him out of his prison; nor will it be thought an astonishing thing, if they supposed also that the prisoner would aid and abet in contemplating his own deliverance. The *Courier* talks of a miraculous sort of ship, which is always hovering about St. Helena, but can never be come up with by any of the cruisers. We can imagine such a thing, and the country in which it was built:—but what then? Does any body affect to suppose that Sir HUNSON LOWE has nothing to do but visit his prisoners with petty annoyances, instead of keeping a look out in larger matters? It is doubtless very possible that something of a conspiracy more obvious than usual may have been detected;—it is also very possible that a parade may have been made on the subject, and old matters brought forward to serve a new purpose. The conduct of Sir HUNSON LOWE, or Sir HUNSON, or Sir LOW, as the French sometimes call him (any of the names will do) has become so notorious of late, and excited so much disgust throughout Europe, that, as the *Chronicle* very justly observes, the present bustle may have been got up on purpose "to give a turn to the popular feeling" and make the rigorous treatment to which Sir LOWE has subjected his prisoner appear the warrantable result of circumstances. If the fact is otherwise, let the Ministers and their scribes prove it.

The Congress is expected to break up on the 24th or 25th instant. The old grudge against the French conquerors is not yet paid off, it seems; for an application made by Marshal OUDINOT, Count LOBAY, and by the fa-

mily of BERTHIER, Prince of Neuchâtel, for the restitution of some German estates given them by NAPOLEON, was rejected without even the show of an examination. Such an application, indeed, appears at first sight to be very strange, especially as the estates are said to be in the hands of their "rightful owners;" but three things are to be observed on a question of this nature;—first, that it would hardly have been made, had it been one of mere gratuitousness and impudence; second, that till the downfall of an "illegitimate" Monarch, restitutions to old rightful owners were by no means so much in fashion, (and by the bye perhaps they will become an awkward precedent some day or other); and the third, that it remains to be proved whether the present owners of the estates alluded to are really the rightful ones; for it happens rather *too* legitimately, that certain "rightful owners" are at this minute vainly memorializing Congress, and endeavouring to get their former possessions out of some very Anti-Gallican hands indeed, the Hanoverian, we believe, included. It is said that the payment of the French contributions is to be delayed a year. A Committee, it appears, is to sit at Frankfort under the Presidency of Baron HUMMOLDT, in order to discuss the question between Baden and Bavaria, and perhaps other minor matters relative to Germany. A pun of the Duke de RICHELIEU's on that subject is at present in great request among the legitimate. He said that "this BADRIVAGE and BAVARDAGE (pompous babbling) would not light up a war in Europe." It would be hard now-a-days to criticise the wit and metaphors of a State Minister. The pun is very well; and we ought to be grateful.

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Halifax papers have been received to the 25th ult.—They contain extracts from the American papers to the 18th Oct. The new Navigation Act of the United States took effect on the 1st, and on the 2d a British vessel, the *Pitt*, from Jamaica, was seized in the Delaware, for a breach of this law, having come to an anchor from a port where the American flag was excluded.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated in October:—"I understand that the moment the King received the *Memoir of Don Florez Estrada*, he assembled a Council to deliberate on the contents of the impious production. The Council lasted from 6 in the afternoon of the 18th till 2 in the morning, and orders were sent off in every direction to prevent its entry and circulation in Spain. Fresh spies were also employed, and the secret reports of a Frenchman in London, who carries on a regular system of espionage, and makes returns, was resorted to. The Holy Inquisition has declared the author of the said Memoir to be a heretic, a schismatic, an enemy of the throne, the altar; and all the excommunications and anathemas, applicable in similar cases, have been denounced against him. Some copies have, however, been smuggled in. I have seen one, and they have made a powerful impression in a country where a political pamphlet is of all others the rarest curiosity. It has also been declared to be an heinous crime for any one to possess or read this same production, punishable by the severest penalties of the law, and all those possessing, or having read the pamphlet, are commanded to declare or denounce the fact."

Can any of our readers inform us positively of the reason alleged by Ministers for striking that apparently excellent person, Mr. O'MEARA out of the Navy List?

In consequence of a very severe attack of the gout, the Lord CHANCELLOR was not able to go to Westminster Hall yesterday morning.

It is a fact that Mr. O'MEARA has been removed from the list of Naval Surgeons, and the pretext alledged is, that some passages of a very serious nature were contained in his Memorial against Sir HUBSON LOWE.—We feel ourselves authorised to contradict the statement, that Mr. O'MEARA had asserted, that Sir H. LOWE had made a proposal to him to poison BONAPARTE.—No such accusation has been made; but Mr. O'MEARA stated, that suggestions against his conscience were made to him.—*Chronicle.*

The Isabella and the Alexander, discovery ships, are safely arrived in Brassa Sound, Lerwick, neither ship having lost a man, nor having a man in the sick list. Capt. Ross has completely succeeded in exploring every part of Baffin's Bay, and, with the exception of errors in the latitudes and longitudes, of verifying the statements of that old and able navigator whose name it bears, and of ascertaining that no passage exists between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay, the whole being found to be surrounded by high land, extending to the north as far as lat. 77. 55. and long. 76. W.: and in the 74th degree of latitude, stretching westward as far as 84. W. longitude. They traced the same the whole way down to the Cape Walsingham of Davis, which they ascertained to lie in lat. 66. and long. 60.: from hence they steered for Resolution Island, and then stood homeward. They have made many curious observations and discoveries, of which, perhaps, will not be considered the least interesting, that of a nation being found to inhabit the Arctic regions, between the latitudes of 76. and 78., who thought that the world to the South was all ice; that generation had succeeded generation of a people who had never tasted the fruits of the earth, had no idea of a Supreme Being, who never had any enemy, and whose Chiefs had hitherto supposed themselves monarchs of the universe. There now only remains to be discovered the termination, if it has one, of Middleton's Repulse Bay, and, a few degrees to the northward of it, to determine whether Greenland be an island or joins America; and this might with the greatest ease be done from the northernmost station of the Hudson's-bay Company in any one season.—*Courier.*

It has been erroneously stated, that the family of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY consisted of one son and five daughters. He has left one daughter and six sons; the eldest is a student at Trinity College, Cambridge. Lady ROMILLY's age was 44.—On the 11th instant the remains of Sir SAMUEL and his Lady were interred in the family vault, at Knill, near Presteigne. The mourners were, his Brother and Nephew, with his Brothers-in-Law—Mr. WHITTAKER and Mr. DAVIS. The bearers were, Lord LANS-
DOWN, Mr. BROUGHAM, Sir HARFORD JONES, Mr. FRANK-
LAND LEWIS, Mr. RICHARD PRICE, Mr. WHISHAW, and Mr. ALLEN.

Yesterday morning as a boat was conveying a man from Billingsgate to Cotton's Wharf, with a basket of fish, it ran across a ship's hawser, which upset it, and the poor fish-man, named Gun, was drowned.

It appears by a return presented to the House of Commons (and which was ordered to be printed on the 5th of June last), that the number of criminal offenders committed for trial in England and Wales, during the last thirteen years, has increased in the last year to more than triple the number of the former year; that the number sentenced to death was in nearly the like proportion: but that the number of executions was not one-half in proportion to the number so sentenced. The numbers were as follow:—

In the years 1805 and 1817.	
Committed for trial	4,605. 13,932
Sentenced to death	350. 1,302
Executed	68. 115

being 1 in 5, in 1805—and 1 in 11, in 1817.

SURREY INSTITUTION.—Mr. HAZLITT's second Lecture this season, last Tuesday, was on the *Comic Characters of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher*. It is extremely difficult for an Author, who has already written on the general merits of any particular author, as Mr. HAZLITT has done on those of SHAKSPEARE, to vary his former observations without contradicting the spirit of them; but every body must have admired the way in which he contrived it. The comic characters of BEN JONSON he seemed to consider chiefly in reference to their comparative merits with those of SHAKSPEARE. And this is not unnatural, when we see the absurd attempts still kept up to mingle the pretensions and merits of two men, who though both eminent and excellent, are no more to be looked upon as rivals, than number 10 is to be looked upon as the rival of number 10,000. Mr. HAZLITT noticed, in a strain of just contempt, the special nonsense of a living Editor (Mr. GIFFORD), who in his anxiety to claim a more courteous character for BEN JONSON than the honest old poet would have asked for himself, sets about shewing his taste for benevolence by venting his peevishness and petty egotism upon every writer on the subject whom he meets,—with "impatient beggings of the question, and pert ejaculations of surprise."—The assembly was very crowded.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

STATE OF THE QUEEN.

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday morning:—

"Kew Palace, Nov. 14.

"The QUEEN continues in much the same state. Her MAJESTY rested ill in the early part of the night; but has had some good sleep this morning."

Her MAJESTY has felt considerable temporary relief by a small rupture of the skin in both ankles, from which there has been since a considerable effusion of water. It was not occasioned by any puncture, but the effort of nature—and, as we have stated, it had the effect of affording temporary relief; but it too frequently happens that such cracks in the skin of a dropsical patient produce symptoms of more speedy termination than the disease itself. We fear that her Majesty's malady is come to that stage when the most loyal, as well as filial tenderness, may pray for relief from her suffering. Her Majesty received, the week before last, a large packet of dispatches from the Duchess of Homburg, and we understand that but a few days ago she gave orders to her silversmith to manufacture a sumptuous set of plate for a *dejeuner*, together with several articles of silk, as presents for her favourite Daughter.—*M. Chronicle.*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 344.

DRURY-LANE.

CIREER's comedy of *Love makes a Man* was performed here with spirit and success on Friday evening. We never saw PENLEY to such advantage before in one of his foppish parts, which are apt to be too vague and general. His blank snuff-taking sang-froid when he was disarmed and thrown on the ground by his brother, and the scene where he plants himself in the way of the proud Spaniard, and picks a quarrel with him, were both in a real style of humour, in which every detail had its relish. Mr. PENLEY would much assist the effect of his acting, if he could alter a certain excessive Bond-street mode of utterance, in which his voice becomes too broad and open, and his words melt away in indistinctness. What does he do with such a modern coat and hat, when all the other male characters are dressed in the old southern costume? There were coxcombs in the world, before the invention of cocked hats. We are delighted to see MUNDEN again in his old men. His part in this play is not worth

much; but he always raises what he has to do into such a rich crust of drollery and apprehensiveness, that every syllable tells. Mrs. MARDYN, in the character of the violent lady who falls in love with Carlos, made a very hands me and fierce sort of man-trap; and Mrs. WEST was equally striking, or rather impressive, in the pleasanter part of the hero's beloved mistress. We wish we could say any thing for the hero himself, Mr. H. KEMBLE, especially as he has the air of being an intelligent and unassuming man; but he looked more at home among the scene with his books, than any other.

Love Makes a Man is taken from FLETCHER's Comedy of the *Elder Brother*, the story of which is that of a young man passionately fond of books, who when about to give up all his possessions to a younger brother going to be married, is suddenly roused to a sense of their value and that of his species by the beauty of the betrothed lady, who strikes him with a mutual passion, and ultimately marries him. Upon this story, which CIBBER perhaps thought too learned, or romantic, or spun out, for the stage, he has grafted, (we suppose by way of contrast) the mere animal passion of another female,—for we can call it by no other name; and in attempting to divest the hero of his bookish pedantry, has turned him into a commonplace declaimer and moral pedant, who sees no other way of avoiding a lady's advances than by retrograde virgin grimaces, and expostulations with her on her wicked intentions. In other words, he has neutralized one of the best characters in the poet's works; and supplied the place of what is lost by imitating one of its worst general features. But still the piece is left entertaining.

MR. HAZLITT AND THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

A Writer in the *Times* of Thursday, in a letter to the Editor, says,—

"I am in the habit of attending the lectures at the Surrey Institution, and on Tuesday last was present at one delivered by Mr. Hazlitt, on the comic genius of Shakspeare, Ben Johnson, &c.; in the course of which he made (as he not unfrequently does) an unfortunate and irrelevant political allusion; which was instantly followed by rounds of applause from some, and hissing from other parts of the audience; by which hubbub the course of the lecture was suspended for some minutes.—Now, whatever a lecturer's private political notions may be, he is wrong in venting them before a mixed auditory, assembled for amusement and instruction in science and literature: it certainly is inconsistent with the impartiality to be expected from a lecture on criticism. But more blameable are the hearers, who, instead of marking their sense of the impropriety of such extraneous remarks, by treating them with silence and neglect, burst into a more violent expression of approbation or dislike, than any observation connected with the subject on which they are assembled could produce. I am myself very little moved by party differences, and looked on this scene with calm composure, and was not a little shocked at seeing so well dressed and (to my own knowledge) generally respectable an audience emulating the uproar of a one-shilling gallery—behaviour totally at variance with the dignity and decorum due to the place and occasion, and highly offensive to every one who professes to be, with the writer, a friend to order."

The truth is, that the only passage in the Lecture of a political cast, and which excited "a hubbub," was one in which Mr. Hazlitt, in treating of Ben Jonson's dramatic writings, glanced at a querulous edition of his works by Mr. Gifford, "recommended by an apostrophe to Dr. Ireland's posthumous fame, and a dedication to Mr. Canning's public principles." Now, if the very mention of Mr. Canning's public principles is a piece of severe irony, which his friends cannot brook, this is not Mr. Hazlitt's fault. If an allusion to this Gentleman's public principles is an irrelevant mixing up of party politics with general

literature, the impropriety is Mr. Gifford's, who in his Dedication of that work expressly sanctions and makes himself responsible for Mr. Canning's "public principles." Mr. Hazlitt did not go out of his way to attack Mr. Gifford; he merely stood (we think unnecessarily) on the defensive. The Correspondent of the *Times* can never have heard of the *Quarterly Review*, and its impartiality, which parallels even that of the *Times*. The Editor of that Review has published more than one article in it, for the avowed purpose of crushing Mr. Hazlitt as a writer, on the score of his political sentiments, by false facts and false representations, and concludes one of these tirades in particular with a declaration, that "he should not have undertaken it but to shew how small a portion of talent and attainment is necessary to carry on the trade of sedition!"—that is, to write the *Characters of Shakspeare's Plays*. After this, it must seem a little hard to preclude Mr. Hazlitt, on the ground of liberality and candour, from even a passing allusion to those connections and "public principles" of Mr. Gifford's, which constantly influence his critical opinions, and alone give authority to them.

WESTMINSTER REPRESENTATION.

LETTER FROM SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Kirby-park, Nov. 9, 1818.

GENTLEMEN,—On my arrival here, I found a numerous signed requisition from the City of Westminster, requesting that I would take the chair at a meeting intended to be held for the purpose of considering what, under the distressing circumstances in which a recent misfortune has placed us, is most advisable to be done.

I lose no time in expressing my readiness to accede to the requisition, and in assuring the Electors of Westminster, that I consider it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to obey their call whenever they judge me capable of rendering them any service.

With respect to the cause, the sad cause, which has created the necessity of a fresh struggle for the independence of Westminster, it would not be proper for me to say more at present, than that I share, with every honest heart, in the common grief: an event so unlooked for and overwhelming brings home at once to our bosoms the poignant anguish of private affliction and deep sense of public calamity.—I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed)

FRANCIS BURDETT.

We learn, that a Meeting is to be held at the Crown and Anchor on Tuesday morning, at which Sir F. BURDETT will preside, "to consider of a fit and proper person to be put in nomination to represent this City in Parliament."

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 15.—MR. WETHERELL.

None other council good him seemeth
But such as himself deemeth;
For in such wise as he compasseth,
His wit alone all other passeth, ***
And weeneth of him selven so,
That such as he is there be no mo.

Gower's Conf. Am. L. 1.

IN the course of my remarks upon those who practise at the English Bar, I have necessarily interwoven some few strictures upon what may be considered abuses or defects in the proceedings of our Courts of Justice: there is one however very obvious to all who have closely attended, but with which the public in general are little acquainted, and to which I have not yet adverted—I mean the vast expence of Government Prosecutions: no reference is here intended to *ex-officio* informations for State libels, nor to indictments for great crimes, but to proceedings in the King's Bench against insignificant offenders—such as those who commit assaults upon or obstruct revenue officers, or

those who against the statute are discovered to have naval stores in their possession: the former are very numerous, and the latter by no means unfrequent. Some have argued that these petty delinquents ought to be tried and punished at the Sessions—that the same rule that applies to a case of private outrage (in which the Court often observes, that justice would have been satisfied without the needless and heavy expence of removal by *Certiorari*), ought to be extended to prosecutions of this kind. I do not enter into this question, which may admit of difference of opinion on the ground that at the Sessions petty Juries will not convict upon such charges; but what I complain of is, that when they are brought forward in the Court of King's Bench an immense expence is incurred, which is wholly needless, and might therefore be avoided. Whether more witnesses are summoned and paid for than are necessary, or whether in the working of the indictment (if I may borrow a phrase from bankruptcy) more money is expended by the Solicitors for the Excise, Customs, or the Admiralty, I do not know and I do not inquire: I protest here only against the employment, with very heavy fees, of a whole row of King's Counsel, when less than the talents and experience enjoyed by any one of them would be quite sufficient to ensure a conviction; especially when we recollect that such matters are always tried by a Special Jury, never much disposed to favour a poor smuggler, who defends the property he has actually paid for, or the wretched chandler, in whose cellar has been found a rope's-end with the white twine in the centre, or a copper bolt marked with the broad arrow. Every Barrister, of only a few years' standing, must have observed many instances of this kind. A remarkable proof of the correctness of what I state occurred only one or two sittings ago, when an unhappy Jew-broker, I think he was, residing somewhere in Wapping, was indicted for having in his possession some pieces of metal, without the needful document to prove their purchase at the King's sale: he made no defence, I believe employed no Advocate, and the fact was proved against him by one or at most two credible witnesses, yet not less than five Counsel were retained by the Crown against him, four of them with silk-gowns, and of course receiving nearly double fees. I need not enumerate their names, more particularly as they themselves (as if they felt some sense of the impropriety of receiving so much money for doing absolutely nothing; not even for reading their briefs), seemed anxious to keep in the back ground and not to appear to have any thing to do with the proceeding. As I said before, without entering into any examination of the extraordinary proceedings, (which I really am not competent to do) if they are conducted upon the same system, and by the same scale, the charge upon the public is enormous, and beyond what it ought to bear. I may here notice what I consider another abuse, though perhaps of less magnitude: if my information be correct, and I have no reason to doubt it, the Attorney and Solicitor-General each receives a large fee upon every prosecution brought to trial in the Exchequer, even though they have had nothing to do with it in its progress, and leave the whole management entirely to Mr. DALRYMPLE or Mr. CLARKE. The motive for this unwarrantable expenditure of public money is the same in both cases—to keep up the influence of the Crown and its Ministers—to lead King's Counsel always to be expecting something, and to induce them to avoid all opportunities of giving umbrage to those in power.

I have had the less reluctance in making these remarks in a free spirit, because on this occasion they cannot be supposed to have an invidious or personal application: the individual whose capacity and qualifications are before us in the present article, confines his practice almost solely to Cases of Equity, and can therefore have no concern or connection with trials such as those to which I have alluded.

The name of Mr. WETHERELL was pretty generally known even before he obtained a silk-gown, for his practice was considerable not only in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, but before Committees of both Houses of Parliament: his advancement in his profession, and his obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, contributed still further to bring him into public notice, and his volunteered defence of *Watson* and others, when tried for high treason, drew all eyes upon him: some wondering how it happened that he of all men at the Bar should step forward on such an occasion, and others doubting how he would fulfil the task he had thus unexpectedly undertaken. Into his private motives I shall not enter; whether they originated in political pique at not being made Solicitor-General in preference to Sir R. GIFFORD, or in a love of notoriety and popularity, I shall not investigate: I have only to do here with the proportion of talent, knowledge, and zeal, he displayed upon that occasion, and with his general abilities and merits as an Advocate.

Whether he did or did not feel rancorously against Ministers, certain it is, that he acted strenuously for those who were accused by them: he exerted himself to the utmost, and what is much more important (for more than half the world measure the means by the end) his exertions were successful—he obtained a verdict of acquittal, and he made a speech of more than eight hours duration. Even the last circumstance, with a great number of people, would have obtained him the title of an orator, and I must remark, that during the greater part of the time, to such persons he seemed to address himself. Not a few of those who did not hear him, (and how few could, on account of the smallness of the Court) will think this observation severe—perhaps unjust: they read his speech in the newspapers, and from that source they judged of its merits; they thought it, no doubt, as good as the case admitted—in some parts acute, in others learned, and as a whole forcible if not convincing. They are not aware of the infinite repetitions with which it abounded, of the tedious length to which some of the weakest points were spun out, and of the flimsy vapidness of most of those portions where Mr. WETHERELL attempted to be eloquent and to rouse the feelings of the Jury. The beginning of his harangue consisted chiefly of stale quotations from trite books, and mistaken positions of law, with all the pretence of learning; and the end, of pompous declamation,—at least as pompous as the speaker's paterity, or more properly, little variety of words and phraseology, could make it:—

All in fustian suit
Is cloth'd a huge nothing—all for the repute
Of profound knowledge.

J. Marston's *Sc. of Villany*, L. 3.

I think I might securely appeal to every judicious and impartial auditor, whether the speech did not deserve this character: I say impartial auditor, because I believe that among a few of the seniors of the King's Bench Bar, a little envy prevailed, and prevented them from forming quite a fair estimate.* Mr. WETHERELL had travelled out of his Court, and he certainly shewed that he was not very familiar with the subject of which he was treating; he wanted much of the skill and readiness which a *Nisi Prius* Advocate ought to possess. Had he not received most able assistance from Mr. Sergeant Copley, upon

* It is obvious that a speech of eight hours could not be given in a newspaper, and the consequence was, that Mr. WETHERELL's address to the Jury underwent a great deal of wholesome pruning: all the sappy exuberant branches were lopped off, and the dead wood cut out; so that with a small addition of force and vigour in the vapid parts, and many omissions of re-statements, it made a much more respectable figure in print than in Court. But in these observations let not the difficulty and novelty of the undertaking be forgotten.

technical matters and points of evidence, he would probably have appeared to the nation at large much more incompetent than he was actually considered. His other co-adjutors (if indeed the term can be properly applied to them) Messrs. E. LAWES, HOLT, RIGBY, and STARRIE, did little else but take most laborious notes from the beginning to the end of the trial, and for this duty I do not deny that they were all exceedingly competent. But dismissing Mr. WETHERELL's address from discussion, which it is not improbable many readers have long ago dismissed from their memories, it may be fit that I should say a word or two respecting the celebrated cross-examination of the infamous *Castles*: here it was thought, by all but those who were most competent to judge, that the Advocate acquitted himself with the greatest ability; it went out to the world, that by dint of worming insinuation and dexterous artifice, the Counsel had extracted from the witness facts most damning to his character and credibility. I do not pretend to say that some ingenuity was not displayed now and then in the mode in which a question was worded; not to put the truth point blank, and thus to tempt a point blank denial, but to offer it in such a moderated form, as led the person in the box to suppose that no great injury could arise from admitting the fact to that extent: in this respect some skill was shewn, but Mr. WETHERELL did not succeed in a single point upon which he had not already obtained the full particulars from his brief. He rather failed in proving all he expected, than prevailed in establishing more than he was instructed: that only is a cross-examination meriting the highest praise due to such an effort, where the Advocate from some glimmering hint, perhaps let fall by the witness himself, proceeds step by step to the developement of a whole system of falsehood and iniquity.

It remains for me to speak of Mr. WETHERELL as a Counsel in Courts of Equity, which, as I have said, is the sphere to which he confines his practice: I do not think that before the trial of *Watson* and others he had quitted it for many years. Here he indulges his passion for talking quite as freely as upon the occasion above referred to; I mean, of course, taking into consideration the comparative importance of the cases: he always seems to me to say about twice as much, or to speak more precisely, to utter nearly twice as many words, as are necessary upon any question. He runs on with vast volubility from fact to fact, and from point to point, and with so little arrangement, that his repetitions are innumerable and wearisome: while he is adverting to one topic, another strikes him, and he instantly flies off at a tangent to it; and when he has concluded that subject, he often finds that he is obliged to return by the very same ground that he has just before galloped over. This makes his speaking often tedious; but I admit that he has acuteness: the defect I have noticed arises out of it; he seizes a point with rapidity and enforces it, when he feels it strongly, with corresponding clearness, barring a want of compression and succinctness, which of course must detract from the force of his reasoning. It seems as if he wished to advert to all parts of a subject at once, from a feeling that each fact has some bearing upon another, which it is fit at the instant to explain and illustrate: he wanders from one end of his brief to another without rule, order, or measure, but he never himself appears confused or confounded, although he may succeed in confusing and confounding his hearers, who are not able to follow him with equal velocity, as they are not like him intimately acquainted with the particulars in his instructions. In this respect there can scarcely be a stronger contrast than, between Sir ROBERT GIFFORD and the subject of the present article; the one is brevity, point, and proportion—the other dilation, looseness, and irregularity; the one keeps a distinct line between facts and arguments—the other

jumbles both in one mass without reference to time or place: in short, the one has a clear logical head, while the other is almost destitute of the reasoning faculty, considered as a system and a science. It has been said, that the difference between logic and wit is this, that the first makes and the last confounds distinctions: if confounding distinctions would prove Mr. WETHERELL to be a wit, he undoubtedly may lay claim to that character.

He is indisputably an able lawyer as far as knowledge is concerned, but the deficiency of which I have spoken must of course have its influence here: he may be a great reader of decided cases, and may have a memory like a commonplace-book of marginal notes, but without the power to make and perceive nice distinctions between one and another, they cannot be of the same utility: yet it is but fair to allow, that I know men who differ from me in this respect, or at least hold, that Mr. WETHERELL possesses a considerable portion of subtlety. I think however that they make some confusion between two things quite distinct, subtlety and ingenuity; it is very easy for a man to be extremely ingenious without any pretension to subtlety or refinement. The knowledge possessed by Mr. WETHERELL is also generally very applicable: he can always lay his hands upon the tools with which he intends to work, and this is a qualification seldom attained without great practice; it often happens, as in instances I could point out in this Court if necessary, that no labour, however unremitting, will communicate it to some men of considerable learning but of dull comprehension. *Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciet alter*, are the words of the proverb, and Mr. WETHERELL takes good care that his candle shall not be hidden under a bushel: he is certainly fond of display, and avails himself of every opportunity of making his attainments upon many subjects independent of the law, pass for quite as much or more than they are worth. It is obvious that he has a very good opinion of himself, and is anxious that others should participate in it.

He came into Parliament for some Borough at the time when the Vice-Chancellor's Bill was under discussion: he made three or four long speeches upon that question, and affords one more instance of the total unfitness of most Lawyers for the situation he occupied.

AMICUS CURIE.

[No. 16 will be devoted to Mr. Sergeant BOSQUET and Mr. RICHARDSON.]

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S SUCCESSOR.

"When once they have departed from the great constitutional line, by which all their proceedings should be directed, who will answer for their future moderation?"—*Jurist's Letter to the King.*

MR. EXAMINER.—The die is cast, and Mr. Justice Abbott is the successor to Lord Ellenborough. The one, with all his hauteur and coarseness, was profoundly learned, possessed dignity, and commanded respect: and we shall soon be enabled to determine how far that is the case with the other. My fears, however, outrun my hopes.—Juries will not be much inclined to pay deference to the opinion of a Judge, who, it may be fairly presumed, has obtained his seat by a submissive and tame compliance with the dicta of his patrons; but one advantage will result from this selection, viz. that the Bar will be under less controul, and consequently more independent. The boasted purity of the Judges may now, at least, be questioned. Servility will in future carry with it a passport to the post of honour, and the obsequious advocate of the privileged orders may flatter himself with the prospect of obtaining the highest legal distinction.

The Judges are very properly appointed for life, and therefore ought to be above the controul of political in-

fluence: On their acceptance of office, every temptation should be withheld from them, that might lead them to indulge the hope of being invested with a higher station, or a more dignified appointment.—Such is the spirit of our Constitution. But if a deviation from this salutary principle must be introduced, let it be done in the least exceptionable manner, and let the next in succession fill the vacant seat; particularly, as in the present instance, when it would have been assigned to Mr. Justice Bayley, who is greatly Mr. Justice Abbott's superior in learning, dignity, temper, and good feeling. However well qualified for it, I would not have removed even Mr. Justice Bayley, while such a man might have been appointed to the Chief Justiceship as Mr. Sergeant Lens, who is generally esteemed the brightest ornament of the English Bar*. He would command the respect of the Court beyond all other men; and independent of his legal knowledge, which is inferior to that of none on the Bench, he would be found to unite in his person that essential attribute of a Judge, the "suaviter in modo," with the "fortiter in re."

Chief Justice Glanvil, in the reign of our 2d Henry, observed, there was such a thing as "high treason against the kingdom as well as against the King." Here it appears to me we have the fact exemplified. I would not believe, until doubt was forced to yield to certainty, that our present Ministry would have given their sanction to so extraordinary a deviation from established usage; and I could almost forgive them any thing, rather than their polluting the fountain of Justice, which, with the view of the subject that I have taken, appears to me to be beyond dispute. We have no remedy, however, for what is past. Let us look with proper vigilance to the future; and it is to be hoped, that some spirited Member of the House of Commons will mark the proceeding with that merited indignation, as to preclude the possibility of its being quoted hereafter as a precedent, and prevent the recurrence of a similar outrage on the next vacancy that may happen. The Judges are the property of the public: and as Horne Tooke has remarked, "they are paid *by us* for their attendance, and we pay them well." In the same speech (on the proceedings in an action between Mr. Fox and himself, relative to the taxed costs of a petition presented by the latter to the House of Commons) which is full of admirable matter, and which shows the extraordinary talent, commanding eloquence, great self-possession, and fearless spirit of the man, he afterwards adds, "Character and reputation were of more consequence to the Judges formerly, than they are to the Judges now. They are now completely and for ever independent of the People, and

* Had it not been for the late melancholy event, I should here have said, with the exception of that great and good man, Sir Samuel Romilly. To speak of his talents as a lawyer would be useless, as they have been universally acknowledged by the profession to be super-eminent. To descant on his merits as a politician, would be only to echo the sentiments of the wise and enlightened of all parties.—To describe his qualifications as a legislator and philosopher, would be merely to point to all his strenuous exertions for the amelioration of his species, by preventing rather than punishing crimes, and by reforming the criminal code;—and to portray his virtues as a man, would be to direct our thoughts to the contemplation of his unspotted life, and of that acute sensibility which accelerated his fatal, final hour. Whether we regard him therefore as a lawyer, a politician, a philosopher, or a man, perhaps,

"Take him for *all in all*,

We shall not look upon his like again."

Dear departed shade! A stranger may without flattery pay this faint tribute of respect to thy memory. May thy correct example induce others to emulate thy virtues; and despising the vain and flimsy distinctions which too often attract the eye of the superficial observer, let them remember that virtue alone can lead the way to real honour.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

have every thing to hope, for themselves and families, from the Crown."

Mr. Justice Dallas has succeeded Sir Vicary Gibbs in the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas. To this appointment there would be no objection *but on the principle* previously alluded to. Mr. Justice Dallas is humane, dignified, and eloquent, and will, I have no doubt, do honour to that seat which he has been selected to occupy.

NON INIMICUS CURIAE.

Nov. 6, 1818.

FINE ARTS.

MR. DEVIS'S APOTHEOSIS OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

This picture is in the possession, and was completed under the inspection, of Prince Leopold. It portrays an acknowledged strong likeness of the Princess, united with a look of langour interesting and extreme, such as the moment of time described required, that which immediately following her expiration, just when the

"Youthful sufferer was at peace in death."

This langour, the cause in fact of her decease, pervades the figure, and is blended with a most graceful disposition of the limbs. Supported in the arms of *Resignation*, who is painted also with great grace, her eyes, in which resignation is exalted into a look that displays her as

"Divinely darting upward every wish,"

are turned to "the blaze of Immortality pointed out to her by that consoling virtue." The composure and confidence of the most religious mind could scarcely conceive a more suitable representation. It is that of a being in the consecrated hour of change from a chequered to a happy state, suddenly and delightfully conscious of the blissful variation of existence,—a being, to use words we have elsewhere employed, where Innocence and pious Hope have tranquillized the features and composed the limbs to a graceful and sacred serenity of attitude; where the world is forgotten; where the rapt thought has already penetrated the expanse of Creation into the beatific regions, and is about to hold audience with the Deity. Though the Painter has given the fullness of form that belonged to his original, he has most skilfully managed to give it also a light and aerial appearance. This beauty arises from the floating grace of the figure and dress, and the light texture of the latter. They seem to belong to a different order of things, and to move in a new and more refined atmosphere. The breath of Heaven seems to blow upon them, and the groups of little Angels that are hailing their new associate, and assisting to escort her to Paradise. These are strewing flowers, the emblems of the virtues, &c. and "holding various significant symbols: The Serpent of Immortality, the Phalaena Butterfly, the Elysian Daffodil, the Forget-me-not, the never fading Amaranth, and the pale Lily." Below appears Claremont by moonlight, as descriptive of the time and place of the catastrophe. The elegant pathos of the whole is finished by the Princess, who wears a Constellated Crown, pressing her infant to her bosom. The classical mind acknowledges the correctness and beauty of the entire composition, and the heart, the very best decider on such a subject, seconds that decision by the experience of a soft and melancholy enchantment.

R. H.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ELGIN MARBLES INTO RUSSIA, &c.

The most undeniable testimony that a man of genius can receive is the testimony of eminent foreigners. Friends, whatever truth they may speak, are always accused of being partial; and enemies, of being prejudiced. But when approbation comes from those who are uninfluenced by

connection, interest, or affection, it sanctions previous predictions, that sneerers have always attributed to regard rather than to conviction; and gives to those who have adhered to a man, when his merits were acknowledged and his genius denied, the conscious consolation of having been right.

One of the proudest days of Mr. HAYDON's life was the day on which the freedom of his native town was voted to him, in consequence of the *Judgment of Solomon*, then exhibited there—of that town, which he had left but a few years before an obscure and unknown boy. The next was the visit of CANOVA, who seemed as if he only came to sanction all that he had predicted about the Elgin Marbles for eight years preceding; and the last, the present of Casts from the President of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, the capital of a great empire. This present of Casts, which has now arrived, was the first promised mark of respect from his Excellency; and on receiving intelligence of which, Mr. HAYDON immediately shipped the President, in return for the intended present, some of the finest casts from the Elgin Marbles, and some from the negro *Wilson*, in order to illustrate the principles on which the Elgin Marbles were executed. They arrived at St. Petersburg before the others had left it, and the beauty of the *Theseus* and the *Ilyssus* exceeded instead of disappointed the expectations of the Russian Artists. Mr. OLENIN expressed his sensations with the most unbounded enthusiasm, in a letter to a friend in London, written in Russ., of which we are permitted to give an extract:—"Your letter," says he, "brought me the most agreeable news, that the Imperial Academy of Arts will soon be in possession of those inimitable Elgin Marbles. What a treasure for Artists! I have already had the happiness of being convinced of their perfection by Mr. HAYDON's favour, and without any merit of mine, he has had the goodness to make me a most delightful present," &c. &c. "I beg you very earnestly to tell Mr. HAYDON, if it can be expressed in English, that * *may God Almighty himself be pleased to console him, as much as Mr. HAYDON has consoled me.* Tell him at the same time, that if he knows how to be in raptures with their excellence, we also in our cold climate possess hearts sufficiently ardent to feel all that can elevate the mind and the soul. For this reason the Professors of the Imperial Academy frequently crowd to pay their adoration to the precious remains of the ancients sent us by Mr. HAYDON! This adoration is in a measure extorted from one, in a manner, by the superiority of these productions, in comparison with all those we have hitherto admired," &c. &c.

In a subsequent letter to Mr. HAYDON, which accompanied the Casts sent to him, he says, "I hope you will ornament your painting-room, as I have ornamented the Imperial Academy, with your delightful and generous present of Casts from the Elgin Marbles, which were in your possession, together with some Casts from nature, from, I understand, the famous Negro, which I have placed close to those of the Elgin Marbles, that the young students of the Academy may convince themselves there is nothing beautiful but what is in nature, and that our poor imagination only plays the child, when it invents without reference to it; for all our inventions will be below that nature, which is the great object of our life, first to choose well and then to imitate faithfully," &c. &c.

M. OLENIN seems to be a man of a true feeling for his art, and does not mind doing honour to another Artist, if he can by that honour advance or improve the taste of his countrymen. His placing the Casts from nature by the side of those from the Elgin Marbles, is one of the most admirable plans that could be adopted, and will do the utmost to purify Russian taste.

* A Russian proverb.

But it is time to speak of the Casts that have been sent from St. Petersburg to England. They consist of a *Silenus* and a *Venus*, from the Palace de la Tauride, and a grand bust of *Achilles*, from the great Palace of the Hermitage, belonging to the Emperor, and moulded by his leave, under M. OLENIN's inspection, entirely for this purpose. The head and body of the *Silenus* are among the most exquisite specimens of Greek workmanship: he leans on a pedestal, covered by a lion's skin, holding in his right hand a cup of wine; his legs crossed, and his whole action and expression denoting a voluptuous hilarity. He is not intoxicated so far as to lose his reason, but arrived at that interesting moment, when a man feels unspeakably benevolent to the rest of his fellow-creatures. His mouth is open, his nostrils expanded, one brow higher than the other, as is always the case when command of his features is lost. His eyes are half under his lids; his bald head is crowned with a vine. Though it is all in white plaster, one cannot help imagining his cheeks to be rosy, and that in a rich voice of wine and good humour he is chanting an ode to the satyrs of the woods. He looks so full of wine and good living, that if you pricked him in any part of the body, wine would spout out instead of blood.

The other statue, a *Venus*, is very interesting. The trunk is excessively beautiful: it is a singular repetition of the *Venus de Medicis*, without those marks of maternity which are so visible in her form. It is evidently *Venus* when young. The feet and head are not equal to the rest of the body.

The bust of *Achilles* is exceedingly handsome, in a grand and severe style, but the *Silenus* is certainly beyond all praise. These Casts, the moment they were landed at the custom-house, were passed free of all duty, by an order from the Lords of the Treasury. Just before they left Petersburg, the first shipment of the great body of plaisters, cast by Mr. WESTMACOTT (the commission having been put into his hands by Mr. HAYDON, on the part of the Imperial Academy), arrived without any accident whatever.

We congratulate Mr. HAYDON most sincerely on this high mark of foreign respect. In short, since the exhibition of his *Judgment of Solomon*, continued testimonies to his talents have been paid him from all quarters. The success of that picture was indeed a triumph, whatever may happen to him hereafter. It cannot be denied, that in the early part of his life, an attempt was made to put him down; he appealed by his works to public opinion, and he triumphed! May success attend his future labours.

J. E.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

THE MARQUIS OF BLANDFORD (SON) v. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH (HIS FATHER.)

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he was instructed to move the Court to grant an injunction for restraining his Grace the Duke of Marlborough from proceeding to cut down the growing timber in Blenheim Park, or in any manner removing the ornamental and other timber in that district. The question was one of particular importance, as it involved the rights of a tenant in tail; and, under the present circumstances, he had no doubt the Court would grant the injunction. The property in question was, by two Acts of Parliament in the 3d and 4th of Queen Anne, given to the then Duke of Marlborough, in consideration of the very great services which that illustrious warrior had rendered to the country. By the 5th of Queen Anne, the property in question was more secured to the Duke for the benefit of himself and successors, and it was rendered incapable of being ever disposed of or put away. The Court would see this by the section of the Act which he was now going to read.

The LORD CHANCELLOR conceived that it would be better to defer reading any thing till the whole was fully argued on both sides. The question involved in this case was one of consi-

derable importance, in every point of view; particularly as it would lead to a full discussion on the difference between a tenant entail and a tenant for life. He remembered Lord Shrewsbury's case, which had a striking analogy to the present one, and he thought it his duty now to grant the injunction on these terms, that the party who obtained it would give immediate notice to the other side, that it had been granted, in order that they might come forward and have the case fully argued without delay. He wished it to be perfectly understood, that this injunction was issued generally, and included all the timber, both ornamental and growing, but he gave it without prejudice to any future application.

Injunction granted.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

LEWIS v. THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

Mr. MARRYAT moved for a rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered up in this case, *non obstante veredicto*, a verdict having been found for the defendant on some of the counts of the declaration. The action was brought by the plaintiff, an attorney, against the defendant, for an alleged malicious statement of what passed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, commencing with the words, "Shameful Conduct of an Attorney." The Court granted a rule to show cause.

THE KING AGAINST BOWDITCH AND OTHERS.

The defendants in this cause were tried at the last Dorchester assizes, for a conspiracy to abduct Miss Maria Glenn, a young lady, 16 years old, from the care of her mother, and a Mr. Tuckett, who had married her aunt.

The defendants, by Mr. SCARLETT, their Counsel, now moved for a new trial. The whole number of the defendants were obliged to appear personally in Court for this purpose, as is always the case in moving for a new trial on indictments for a conspiracy. They were, James and William Bowditch, Messrs. Paul and Snell, Mrs. Bowditch, mother of James and William, Susan and Jane, her daughters; Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Snell, and Mrs. Mulrairie. James Bowditch, the young man to whom Miss Glenn was to have been married, appeared about the age of 22, rather slender, of the middle height, and of a countenance not unpleasing. He was dressed in a black coat, yellow kersey-waistcoat, with metal buttons, a red under waistcoat, and a spotted neckcloth, smart leather breeches, and jockey boots. In other words, his appearance (which we describe minutely, as perhaps of some consequence in a case of this sort) was that of the class called gentlemen farmers.

Chief Justice ABBOTT ordered a seat to be found for the ladies, in respect to their sex.

Mr. SCARLETT then proceeded to state the facts that came out upon the trial, and the evidence of Miss Glenn and Mr. Tuckett; for, which, see the trial as reported in this paper at the time. The grounds on which he moved for a new trial were, first, that the verdict was against evidence; secondly, that he had affidavits to contradict the evidence, the greater part of which was a surprise on the defendants. The Learned Counsel commented upon the manner in which Miss Glenn gave her evidence; on her composure, clearness, precision, and apparent modesty; all of which had had a very remarkable effect upon the Court. The main pillar of the prosecution was the evidence of this young lady; and one part of the defence set up was, that she had represented herself to be of age, had every appearance of being so, and that the defendants fully believed her statement. In answer to her testimony, they produced three letters (one of which was admitted to be in her hand-writing), and seventeen witnesses; if the verdict given was right, not only was this one of the foulest conspiracies ever brought before the public, but seventeen witnesses must all of them have been guilty of perjury. Fifty persons had now come forward to swear to facts, the existence of which contradicted Miss Glenn's statement in the most material points: the remainder of the defence went to show, that the elopement was assented to by the young lady, and the match proposed one of her own seeking. Miss Glenn had denied the existence of any familiarities between her and James Bowditch. A witness who was called to state that he had seen them together upon a footing of intimacy, having proved the fact, was called on to say whether Miss Glenn, then in the witnesses' box, was the person he saw with James Bowditch. He replied, no. This came like a burst on all present, and had such an effect on the Learned Judge, as indeed it well might, that he summed up strongly against the defendants. It was late, however, in the evening when this witness was called, the Court was almost

dark, and the witness was evidently in a state of intoxication. There were now three witnesses who had made affidavits of having seen Miss Glenn with J. Bowditch on the occasion in question. The defendants then proceeded to show that Miss Glenn was on such terms of intimacy with the family as to have attended a christening, and stood godmother to one of Mrs. Mulrairie's children. The clerk who was called to prove her attendance at the christening, on looking Miss Glenn in the face, said, he thought she was not the person. This second denial seemed almost conclusive to all present. But he had fourteen witnesses who had made affidavits of facts, the existence of which was utterly incompatible with Miss Glenn's not having been present at the christening; and the clergyman who attended had prepared instructions for an affidavit, but had died before it was sworn. The Learned Counsel then read the letter which was admitted to be in Miss Glenn's hand-writing. It was a letter to a friend, in which, among other things, she stated she was much altered, and appeared much older than she was; inasmuch that her aunt herself had said, if she did not know her to be sixteen, she could not believe her niece to be less than twenty. Of the other two letters, though she had denied them both at the trial, one was addressed to James Bowditch; and Mr. Oxenham, the attorney, swore, that when she had called at his office with Mr. Tuckett, she had admitted the whole of this, except the direction, to be her own hand-writing; and it was remarkable that she herself stated at the trial, that the letter which she had been forced to write at Mr. Oxenham's, in the presence of Mrs. Bowditch and Mrs. Mulrairie, contained instructions to James Bowditch how he was to proceed. This letter then stated, that she was of age the August preceding, and directed James Bowditch to buy a license forthwith. The letter was dated the 14th of September, and the interview at Oxenham's took place on the 20th. If this letter was Miss Glenn's hand-writing, it showed that she was as much implicated in this alleged conspiracy as any of the defendants; and that James Bowditch had every reason to believe her 21 years old. The Learned Counsel then read the third letter which Miss Glenn had denied when at Mr. Oxenham's, with her uncle, as well as at the trial. This letter expressed a strong wish to see Mr. Bowditch; and he put it to the Court whether all the three were not in the same hand-writing? (The letters were here handed up for the inspection of the Judges). These letters had never been submitted to the inspection of the Jury. There were three principal points on which he had supplementary evidence. Out of the 50 new witnesses he was ready to produce, by far the greater part of the facts deposed to by them were such as the defendants could not have been prepared to produce on the former trial. As to the letters, he had the affidavit of Mr. Kingslade, an attorney at Taunton.

Chief Justice ABBOTT.—How could the defendants have been taken by surprise by Miss Glenn's denial of the letters, when she had denied one of them before Mr. Oxenham, their own attorney? Read your affidavit; though it is not clear that it can be admitted, unless you show that the parties were taken by surprise.

Mr. SCARLETT said, he was aware of the difficulty, but Miss Glenn had distinctly admitted one of the letters at Mr. Oxenham's, and this had put the defendants off their guard.

Chief Justice ABBOTT.—Was she examined as to what passed at Oxenham's?

Mr. SCARLETT.—She was; and denied her admission there. The ordinary way of proving hand-writing was by calling persons who had seen the party write, and were acquainted with the hand; but when the hand-writing is unexpectedly denied, there are cases to show that supplementary evidence may be resorted to. Witnesses were called who were acquainted with Miss Glenn's hand-writing; and Mr. Kingslade states in his affidavit, that Mr. Tuckett's solicitor had said, that in case Miss Glenn denied the hand-writing, Mr. Tuckett would examine competent persons, and if their opinion was against the lady, he would drop the prosecution. Could the defendant after this have supposed that the letter would have been denied, unless the lady was the basest of womankind?

Chief Justice ABBOTT.—You express yourself somewhat too strongly, Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. SCARLETT.—Perhaps I might, my Lord: but it was necessary for me to express myself strongly, in order to pave the way to affidavits of the most competent persons in the Post-office, Bank, and other public offices, who all state that the hand-writing of the letters is not a feigned hand, and that they have no doubt of their being the same hand. I am aware that such evidence could not have been given at the trial.

Chief Justice ABBOTT.—Then how can we receive it here?

Mr. SCARLETT.—My Lord, the Court often receives evidence that could not be admitted before a Jury. As, for instance, affidavits made by the defendant himself.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—That is to remove some wrong impression that the Court might otherwise form.

Mr. SCARLETT then contended, that when the rule of evidence, rejecting the opinions of competent persons concerning hand-writing, was laid down, it was thought that all men were equally competent to form a judgment on the subject: but now, since the establishment of public offices, which did not then exist, it is known that persons concerned in those offices are more skilled in judging of hand-writing than others; he hoped, however, that part of their affidavits might be received which stated that the hands were not counterfeit.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—Was Kingslade called?

Mr. SCARLETT.—No.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—You did not expect his presence would be necessary?

Mr. SCARLETT then stated, that Oxenham swore, that before the occasion mentioned at the trial, he had never set eyes on Miss Glenn. She swore that she had met him in the street; and there are affidavits to show that he never quitted his office till the night of the day on the morning of which she swore she met him. There was a good deal of theatrical effect in the description she gave of Oxenham's person, his having a sweaty face, &c.; and this was not without its effect on the Court and Jury. Here there was one material contradiction of the Lady's evidence. He should now mention another: she was present at the christening of Mrs. Mulrine's child, but all the others who were present were among the defendants except the parson and clerk. She denied having been there. Could the defendants have anticipated this? There were now 14 witnesses who swore to facts which could not have existed unless she had been present. If these were all perjured, the conspiracy was broad indeed. They swore that she desired to be godmother, and went into particulars of her dress; when she first went to Mrs. Bowditch's she wore a very plain dress; but she went to the christening in Mrs. Bowditch's gown, and with a spencer and parasol of Miss Susan Bowditch's. In this dress she met an acquaintance of her's, named Goldsworthy, and afterwards stated that she was so well dressed he did not know her. He had also the evidence of a music-master, who attended at Mrs. Bowditch's on the evening of the christening. He stated, that she played on the harp, and he accompanied her on the piano; that she said she had been present at the christening that morning; that it was usual to kiss the godmother on such occasions, and proposed that he should kiss her; that James Bowditch looking displeased at this, she said it was only nonsense, and went immediately to stand by him. It was true the clerk, who was present at the christening, was called, and said he could not swear she was there. But the clergyman, who unfortunately was now dead, had prepared instructions for an affidavit, which instructions could be produced, and his hand-writing proved. The learned Counsel, however, expressed his fears that these instructions could not, consistently with the rules of evidence, be introduced into the affidavit.

The COURT.—You may make affidavit of the clergyman's death.

Mr. SCARLETT.—It could be proved that this clergyman, Mr. Clapp, was too ill to attend at the trial. He should now proceed to that part of the case which respected Miss Glenn's familiarity with J. Bowditch, and he should divide this into two parts—the familiarities that took place while Miss Glenn resided with Mrs. Bowditch, and those that occurred during the elopement. He should show the familiarities that took place at the farm by 20 witnesses. If they were not all perjured, she must be so; but their evidence proved the defendant's case completely. She appeared publicly, walked out repeatedly, with James Bowditch, boasted of her intimacy with him, said that in her country young women were married very early, and was surprised that was not the case here. She wished if all things to be a farmer's wife, and longed to make the butter and attend to the poultry: as she had no certain expectations, she said that a farmer would by no means be a bad match for her. He (Mr. Scarlett) was sorry for the young lady, but justice must be done, and the origin of all the business had proceeded from her. He should now speak of the familiarities that took place during the elopement; he had 38 witnesses to speak of these: that she had several times left her uncle's house by assignment; that she had been seen often walking in the town with James Bowditch, and frequently at the house of William Bowditch. These were strong facts; but he had to explain the evidence of Sarah Northam, who said

that on one occasion she saw Miss Glenn walking with James Bowditch, and on looking at her in Court stated that the lady there was not the same person: now he had to produce three persons who were present on the occasion in question, who swore that the person with James Bowditch was Miss Glenn, and that Sarah Northam had said so herself to them. This was the case of the defendants. It was of infinite importance to public justice, that a numerous and respectable family should be cleared of the stigma that unjustly rested on them. If the affidavits on which he rested were all false, he must have brought with him a volume of perjury, such as never before disgraced a Court. He had also an objection in point of law. The indictment was preferred in Dorsetshire; but the conspiracy, if any, took place in Somersetshire; all that occurred in Dorsetshire was the reception given the parties by Mr. Paul; and there should be, at least, some evidence to show that he knew of a criminal design. If a young lady, who had every appearance of being of full age, chose to elope, it was very hard that a friend who received the parties, knowing nothing of the circumstances, should also be implicated. An affidavit of William Bowditch stated, that he and all his family believed from Miss Glenn's repeated assertions, that she was 21 years old; and that when they arrived at Mr. Paul's, and she denied her being of age, he advised his brother to give the thing up, and prevented the marriage.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—She stated at the trial, that an elderly gentleman at Mr. Paul's had asked her age, and upon its being stated, said the marriage would not do.

Mr. SCARLETT said, he had several witnesses to contradict her statement of what passed at Mr. Paul's. At the late trial Mr. Templar had stated, that she ate her dinner as usual, and exhibited no signs of distress; and two more witnesses now stated, that she was sitting on James Bowditch's knee, playing at dominoes, with her arm round his neck. He trusted that the Court would grant a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted in this matter, and insisted that, in point of law, the venue of the indictment ought to have been in Somersetshire.

Chief Justice ABBOTT.—The Court don't think you likely to succeed as to the last part of your rule respecting the venue. But as this is a case of great importance, and it is impossible for the Court to proceed with too much caution in the administration of justice, they think it proper that the business should be sifted to the bottom, and grant a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be had in this case.

In order that both parties might be prepared, the argument was postponed till some day next term.

One of the female defendants wept during the whole time she was in Court; as did James Bowditch, when Mr. Scarlett read that part of the evidence at the trial which mentioned Miss Glenn's apparent regard for him.

OLD BAILEY.

On Tuesday morning, the whole of the trials having been gone through, sentence of death was passed upon the following 25 prisoners, four of whom have been convicted for uttering forged Bank-notes:—William Digby alias Cripps, John Evans, Gilbert Warren (forgery), William Holt, Patrick Leeson, Thomas Herbert, John Burgess, Ralph Hodgson, George Beck, John Press, James Holt, Barnard James, John Franks, Ann Bates, Peter Wilson, William Keefe, Edward Evans, William Abkens, William Parsons, John Leonard (forgery), Susannah Leonard (forgery), Susannah Farnillo (forgery), Stephen Morris, James Dennis, and Mary Hall.—A Jury of Matrons was sworn in to ascertain whether Mary Hall, upon whom sentence of death had been passed, was or was not with child. The Jury retired, and on their return, reported that she was with child. The judgment upon Mary Hall was thereupon respited.—Sentence of transportation for life was passed upon the following prisoners:—Marsh Brown, Henry Hawkins, William Clarke, Hugh Corrie, John Carter, John Ray, James Edwards, Thomas Little, William Bingley, John Baker, George Brooks, Edward Farren, and Mary Brown.—The following were sentenced to 14 years' transportation:—Joseph Davis, John Lamb, William Brown, Thomas Curry, John Lecore, and Catherine Bryan.—John Daley, tried for the murder of Learwood, the tailor, in the Fleet, and convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Newgate.—More than 76 prisoners were sentenced to seven years' transportation. Several other prisoners were sentenced to lighter punishments. The Sessions then adjourned until the 2d of December next.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CHILD-STEALING.

A very singular and afflicting event has occurred in the family of Mr. Horsley, a merchant, residing in Canonbury-lane, Islington, of which the following are the principal facts:—The nursery-servant, *Eliz. Holbrook*, a girl under 17, about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, took two of Mr. Horsley's children out for an airing in a four-wheeled hand chaise: one of them, a boy, three years and a half old—the other, a girl, only one and a half. Not returning at the proper time, some anxiety was excited in the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, that increased to a height, which those who are parents can alone imagine, as the evening approached without bringing any tidings of their offspring. Messengers were of course dispatched in every direction, hand-bills were issued, and rewards offered; and the neighbours and friends of the unhappy parents were active in the extreme on this touching occasion. At length, about six o'clock, the little girl was found;—but found *alone*,—sitting in the hand chaise, under the wall of the Asylum, in the Lambeth-road, from which she had been taken into the Hercules Arms public-house, and kindly protected by the landlady.

The inquiries for the other child and the absent servant were of course still continued with unabated earnestness. Applications were made at the Police-Offices, and officers were dispatched, &c. Information at last reached Bow-street that the nursery-maid was in custody. She had gone, it seems, on Sunday evening, to the Saracen's Head inn, Snow-hill, and claimed an outside place to Birmingham. No place had been taken for her; but she was told that one was taken by a Mr. Atkins, who had not arrived. She said that her name was Atkins; and as he did not appear, and the coach was ready to start, she mounted the outside, and was carried to Birmingham. On her arrival at the inn there, it was soon observed that she knew nobody; and being interrogated, she avowed that she came thither to be married, and that her intended was to follow for that purpose. Tuesday evening having arrived, and no lover appearing, she admitted that she had been deceived, and consented to return to town. Some money was collected for her, and she was put under the care of the Guard of the Coach. On their journey back, he learnt from her that she was the nursery-girl that had absconded with Mr. Horsley's children: he accordingly delivered her into the hands of the Parish-Officers of Islington, and she was on Wednesday and Friday examined at the Office in Bow-street.

The account she gave of herself was as follows:—About two months since, while out with the children, she formed an intimate acquaintanceship with a young man, who said his name was *George Faulkner*, whom she considered, from his dress, &c. a gentleman. He told her that his friends resided at Birmingham, and after repeated meetings, he prevailed on her to promise she would meet him last Sunday in Smithfield to go off to Birmingham, whither he would follow her by the next coach. He enjoined her strictly to secrecy, and made her engage to bring the children with her, particularly the boy, of whom she had frequently spoken as a fine child, who was to have a great fortune. She complied; after reaching Smithfield, and waiting there for an hour and a half, Mr. Faulkner appeared. He gave her a 2*l*. note, and showed her the inn the coach went from. He then took possession of the chaise and the two children, promising to take them safely home to their parents, to whom he would explain every thing concerning the intended marriage, &c.—She then gave the same details of her journey as related by the Guard, and though closely questioned, persisted in averring that she knew nothing more than she had related. She seemed utterly devoid of feeling, and spoke quite unconcernedly of the painful incidents, in which she had taken so indiscreet if not criminal a part, though her father was present, and appeared much affected at her conduct. As her Master declined to make a direct charge against her, she was entrusted to her father's care instead of being sent to prison.—This was all of moment that came out of her examination on Wednesday, but on Friday some light was apparently thrown upon this wicked business.—The girl had stated, that in one interview with Mr. Faulkner, he had left her for a few minutes to procure an umbrella, which she believed he had obtained from a house in Severn's-row, Islington. Mr. BIRNIE, upon this, directed her to be taken to the place, where, after going into various houses, one was entered, in which she recognized the very umbrella that Mr. Faulkner had procured on the day alluded to. It was a remarkable one, being French and of red silk. This naturally led to further inquiries. The umbrella, it was ascertained, belonged to a female lodger named *Rennett*, who was taken to Bow-street and ex-

mined. She said, that her husband, *Charles Rennett*, went frequently to France (it is imagined for smuggling purposes;) that they lived very uncomfortably together, but that they parted friends on Sunday last, before two o'clock, when he took with him two portmanteaus and some money, saying he was going to France, and should be absent two months. Mrs. Rennett denied all knowledge of any plot to carry off the child.

Mr. Horsley was now sent for to the Office. On his arrival, he appeared shocked that his wife's relation (cousin, it is said) should be at all implicated in such a foul transaction. He observed, however, that he believed her husband capable of any act of the kind, as he had frequently thrown out the most dreadful threats against him and his family, in consequence of a lawsuit respecting the heirship to an estate, which had been recently decided in favour of Mr. Horsley, or rather in that of the missing boy. Mr. Horsley mentioned one act of which Rennett was suspected, that of sending an anonymous letter to Mrs. Horsley, telling her that her husband had met with an accident, and was not expected to survive. On her reaching the supposed scene of distress in great anguish of mind, she found the story a false one; and as she was then pregnant, it was imagined the trick had been planned for the diabolical purpose of causing a miscarriage, lest the child should prove a boy.

In consequence of this information, and as Elizabeth Holbrook says the description given of Charles Rennett satisfies her that he is the person who deluded her under the name of Faulkner, warrants have been issued against him as the child-stealer, and officers have been dispatched to the ports, accompanied by Mr. Horsley and some of his friends, who can identify the parties. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the offender will soon be brought to answer for his having thus barbarously invaded the domestic peace of a whole family. "*He has no children*," exclaimed *Macduff* in the agony of a bereaved father.

Precisely to this new light having been thrown on the affair, some rather curious information was given. A Mr. Carter, who is employed at Astley's Theatre, stated that he saw a man take the boy out of the chaise at the Asylum wall, and walk off with it. He thought it so singular a circumstance; that he followed the man into a gin-shop in the Borough, where he had a full view of him and the child, which answered, he said, the description given of it. On their leaving the liquor-shop, he lost sight of them when going towards London-bridge. A friend of Mr. Horsley, who had been kindly exerting himself to find the lost child, stated, that he had met with some sailors at Wapping, who told him, that on Sunday evening, they had seen a man with a child, at a public-house in a lane near Billingsgate, where passengers waited for the sailing of the Gravesend boats. This man, as well as the child, answered the description given by Mr. Carter, except as to his dress. The sailor added, that he went to sleep while waiting for the boat, keeping the child close to him, and that he went off to Gravesend at 10 at night.

Before Elizabeth Holbrook was taken to Bow-street, she was carried to the Hercules Arms public-house, to be confronted with persons assembled there. Among them was an elegantly-dressed female, who took great interest in the affair, and attempted to get Holbrook away from the officer. The girl herself declared she knew nothing of this "mysterious" Lady, who, however, followed the whole party to the Bow-street Office, at the back of which she stood during the first examination, but without attempting to interfere,—actuated, perhaps, merely by curiosity.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Wednesday week, an Inquisition was taken, at Broxbourne, on the body of *John Cooper*, who was found murdered on the preceding evening, at Spittlebrook-hill. Cooper had been in the habit of bringing packages of fruit to London in a chaise-cart, and returning the same evening, generally, with a considerable sum of money. On Tuesday se'nnight, about nine o'clock, upon his return from one of these journeys, he called at the White Horse public-house, at Wormley. Several labouring men were there, but it was not observed that they took any particular notice of Cooper. He continued in the house only a few minutes, and then resumed his journey towards home. The bloody deed was perpetrated within a few minutes after his departure from the White Horse. About half past nine o'clock he was discovered lying dead in the middle of the road, at Spittlebrook-hill, near Broxbourne, within the distance of a mile from the White Horse. He was conveyed to the Bull-inn at Broxbourne, and a surgeon was immediately sent for, who discovered that a dreadful wound had been inflicted on the forehead; the skull was fractured, and the instrument which had

been used for the purpose (apparently a hammer) had penetrated the brain. His pockets were completely rifled; nothing but a few papers were found upon his person. The horse and cart were discovered at the distance of about 100 yards from the body; the front of the cart was sprinkled with blood. The Jury returned a verdict of—Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

On Tuesday last an Inquisition was taken at Leeds, on view of the body of *Ann White*, a young woman about 19 years of age, who it appeared hanged herself the preceding evening, in a large yew tree, in Leeds church-yard. The deceased was in the service of Mr. Harrison of that place, and had conducted herself with uniform propriety until the morning of that day, when it appeared that some suspicions had entered her mind as to the fidelity of a young man who had paid his addresses to her, and which it was evident occasioned some disorder in her intellects. In the folds of the cord with which she had suspended herself, was found a note directed to her lover, gently chiding the waywardness of his attachment.—Verdict—*Insanity*.—*Maidstone Gazette*.

On Tuesday an Inquest was held, in Great Windmill-street, on the body of *Sarah Pearce*, aged 23.—Mr. J. Pearce, of Great Windmill-street, stated, that the deceased was his daughter, and lodged at a friend's house opposite his own; she was addressed by a young man, a harness-maker, who lodged in witness's house. Last Sunday three weeks he told her that he was going to St. Ann's church to publish the banns for their marriage; she sent a female friend to the church to ascertain the fact, and the following Sunday she went herself, but found that her name was not called: she returned home quite melancholy, and was observed to be in a state of dejection from that day till the hour of her untimely death. On Sunday last the deceased was with witness and her mother all the day: about the afternoon the young man alluded to came home, bringing with him a young woman, whom he desired his landlady to tell the deceased was his intended wife, and as a further insult to the poor girl, he kept the female to tea. During the whole of this time the deceased was in a state bordering on frenzy; witness detained her at his house till near one o'clock in the morning, trying to soothe her, but to no effect; next morning Mrs. Jones, with whom the deceased lodged, came to witness and said she feared something had happened, as she could not make her hear when she called her. Witness, full of terror, ran over; the door was locked; he forced it open, and instantly ran to the bed; no one was there, nor had it the appearance of having been slept in. Thinking that she had wandered out he was about to retrace his steps, but as he turned round was horror-struck to see her hanging by a silk handkerchief from a rail against the cupboard. He uttered a piercing cry, and snatching up a knife that lay on the table he cut the body down, and then ran into the street, not knowing what he did.—Mr. Dixon, surgeon, stated, that about ten o'clock on Monday morning he was called to see the deceased. There was a deep mark round the neck, the tongue protruded and was much swollen. The body was quite cold, and she had been dead some hours. She had all the appearance of a person strangled.—Mr. Jones, with whom the deceased lodged, deposed, that she worked at shoe-binding, and that on Monday morning some work was sent to her from Mr. Puzey's, in Piccadilly; witness went to call her, but received no answer.—(This witness here confirmed the evidence of Mr. Pearce.)—She was a modest, prudent, good natured girl, and much respected, but lately her conduct had been that of a lunatic.—The Coroner briefly summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned the following verdict:—*The deceased hanged herself in a fit of insanity, produced, in the opinion of this Jury, by the culpable, and, they add, criminal conduct of John Mill (the young man before mentioned).*

Another Inquisition was taken on Tuesday, at the Mitre Tavern, near Islington Church, upon the body of *Mr. Henry Gottchall*, aged 23 years, a gentleman belonging to a mercantile-house in the city.—Elias Redfern, in the employ of Mr. Hiron, stable-keeper, Islington, stated, that on Sunday afternoon the deceased came to his employer's stables and asked witness to get his horse ready, as he wished to take a ride for the benefit of his health. The deceased said, "I will take a ride round the ring two or three times in the riding school before I set off." The deceased led his horse by the bridle into the riding school, and witness went into the stable to attend to some business. In about five minutes after witness went into the ring, and saw the deceased lying on the ground on his face; witness thought the horse had thrown him, and immediately went to him to render him assistance, but to his great surprise he found him apparently

lifeless; he called for assistance, and the body was removed. The deceased sighed twice after witness saw him. Mr. Hold, surgeon, came in less than five minutes and bled the deceased; one drop of blood followed the lancet. Witness was of opinion that the deceased had not mounted his horse, as the stirrups were not soiled, nor were there any foot-marks of the horse in the ride, and that the deceased fell down on his face the moment he entered the ride. There were no marks of violence on the deceased's body; the horse stood over the deceased, whose hat lay about ten yards from him.—John Smith, coachman, who happened to be in the stables when the melancholy event happened, corroborated the above evidence.—Mr. Hold, surgeon, stated that the deceased died of an apoplectic fit, and in his opinion, it might have been produced by the exertion of attempting to mount his horse; the deceased was quite dead when he saw him.—Verdict—Died in a fit by the visitation of God.

On Thursday an Inquest was held, at Ratcliff-highway, on the body of *Mrs. Ann Turner*, aged 30, whose body was found in the Thames on Saturday week.—Margaret Dyne, Shadwell, said, that she had been acquainted with the deceased for a number of years; she was a woman of most excellent character. The last time witness saw her alive was on Thursday, when witness perceived a great alteration in her manner. The deceased said her head and mind were so distressed, that she did not know what to do; and that the thoughts of her aged mother and children drove her to madness. Her husband was abroad. The deceased had four children, with a feeble mother, to support. The whole of them were nearly in a state of starvation; they were without victuals for days together, until witness could afford to give them a meal. Witness was of opinion that the deceased destroyed herself, being at the time in a state of madness, brought on by distress. Verdict—That the deceased drowned herself, not being in a state of sound mind.

An Inquest sat on Friday on the body of *Mrs. Richardson*, landlady of the Three Compasses, in Wild-street, who died in consequence of taking a dose of acid of sugar instead of salts. The fatal mistake originated as follows:—A fellow named *Shillito*, who had formerly been shopman to a chemist, had given a large quantity of stuff, which he called Epsom salts, in consideration of a debt, to one Hargate, formerly a grocer. Sixteen parcels of this pretended physic had been sold as salts by Hargate, about a month ago, to Mrs. Richardson, who on Wednesday, for the first time, took a dose, and died shortly afterwards in the greatest agony, in spite of the most powerful antidotes. The Jury brought in a verdict to the effect here mentioned, and severely reprimanded Hargate for his culpable negligence.

Monday evening, as Mr. Lindsay, builder, of Islington, was on his way home along the New-road, Mary-le-bone, three men came up to him, one of whom attempted to trip up his heels, but failed, and then made a blow at him, which he stopped, and knocked the fellow down; the other two then attacked him, when a gentleman's carriage coming up, they ran across the Regent's Park. When Mr. Lindsay got home he missed his watch, which he had no doubt they had taken.

Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, whilst the family were out, some villains entered the premises of Mr. Steers, ironmonger, in Chiswell-street, by means of false keys. They proceeded to the counting-house, and broke open the desk, in which the key of the iron chest was deposited; they plundered the latter of Bank of England notes, gold and silver, to a great amount. They then went up stairs, and stripped the side-board of a quantity of plate and other property. The thieves regaled themselves afterwards with a part of a bottle of rum, which had been left on the side-board. They were observed to enter the house by a neighbour opposite, but he considered they were some of Mr. Steers's family, and took no further notice.

Another calamitous fire happened on Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, at the house of Mr. George, Ratcliff-highway, butcher, directly opposite that of the late Mr. Bonnor's, who perished in the late conflagration. Tuesday night Mrs. George prepared the children to put them to bed, three of whom she generally let sleep on the second floor, and the youngest, an infant boy, slept in her own chamber: at about seven o'clock Mrs. George put the whole of them to bed, after which she went down stairs, and had sat in the parlour upwards of an hour, when an assistant boy came to her, and said, "Mistress, I smell something like fire." She answered, "It could not be there," and told him that it must proceed from the ruins of the house of Mr. Bonnor. The place, however, began to fill with smoke, and smelt very strong, which induced Mrs. George to proceed up stairs: on her arrival at the top of the stairs, the flames came out of the door of the first floor in a most furious manner; her

screams brought assistance; some of the persons who came, on hearing that children were asleep up stairs, proceeded thither, but after getting them out of bed, their passage was stopped by the flames issuing up the stairs, when, to save their lives, they were obliged to let the children and themselves out of the back window. The poor child on the first floor perished in the flames. A family in one of the back apartments narrowly escaped. Several engines arrived in about a quarter of an hour after the fire commenced, and the flames were soon subdued, but not before the whole of the inside was burnt to the ground. The fire commenced, it is supposed, in consequence of the curtains of the bedstead catching fire in the first floor apartment, unperceived by Mrs. George, when she put the unfortunate child to bed. When the fire was put out, the body of the child was found.

The messenger of an apothecary in Kentish-town, who was employed to carry medicines about, had, on the 5th of November, purchased a quantity of squibs, two dozen of which he had put into his breeches-pocket. As he went along, he let one of them off, but unfortunately some of the sparks thereof coming in contact with the touch paper of those in his breeches-pocket, almost instantaneously set them in a blaze. The boy was terrified, did not put his hand into his pocket for fear of burning it; in vain did he call to the by-standers, for they were equally terrified with himself. Shortly, a tremendous explosion was heard, and the spectators were shocked by the horrible sight of his bowels gushing from his abdomen. The shrieks of the boy roused the beholders at length to a sense of charity, and he was shortly after carried to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he now lingers with very slender hopes of his recovery.

On Tuesday week, as Mr. Congreve, brother to Sir Wm. Congreve, and Col. Hammer, were out shooting in the neighbourhood of Beech-hill, near Reading, in crossing a field the gun of the former accidentally went off, and the charge unfortunately lodged in the elbow of Colonel Hammer. At first no serious danger was apprehended. A mortification followed, however, and we are concerned to state that Colonel Hammer breathed his last on Friday se'nnight.

Tuesday evening, soon after dusk, as Mr. Smirk, of the Hampstead Road, was passing through Russell-square, he was surrounded by five or six ruffians, whom he took for labourers returning from work, who robbed him of 79*l.* in notes, and his watch. He made resistance, but was knocked down by a blow which rendered him senseless.

Wednesday night, some villains broke into the Sluice House public-house, near Hornsey-wood, by forcing open the cellar-flap, passing through the cellar into the upper apartments, they entered the bar, from whence they carried off about 20*l.* worth of spirituous liquors, nothing else of value being left in the bar. From the state of the place next morning it appeared that the thieves remained a considerable time in the house, regaling themselves by eating, drinking and smoking.

Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, the house of Mr. Richard Sharp, Birdcage-walk, Bethnal-green, was broken into and plundered of considerable property, amongst which was a tea caddy containing Bank of England notes. An officer, who inspected the premises, found an entrance was effected by taking a pannel out near the back door, which enabled the thieves to put back the bolt of the door, the only fastening to it.

Wednesday night a gentleman, of Addington-place, Camberwell, was attacked by a party of eight men on Newington-causeway, about seven o'clock, and robbed of a gold watch, value 30 guineas.—Mr. Augustus Prier, of Wandsworth, was robbed of his watch and seals on the same evening, near the Britannia, on the Wandsworth-road.

On Thursday se'nnight, a shocking murder was committed on Newmarket Heath, on the body of a poor higgler. He was stopped by some villains, who, after dragging him out of his cart, robbed him of all the money he had, and barbarously murdered him, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The body, discovered lying on the road, and the blood and brains strewed all round, presented a most horrid spectacle. The villains afterwards effected their escape undiscovered.

On Thursday evening a man who had been observed lurking about Newington for several hours, got over the fence of a garden belonging to Mr. Webb, Prospect-row, where various articles of linen were hanging out to dry. Catherine, the daughter of Mr. Webb, about 19 years of age, perceiving him in the act of taking the property from the lines, went into the garden; the thief, upon her approach, attempted to escape over the wall, but was foiled in the endeavour, by the courage of Miss Webb, who seized him by the collar, and held him fast until her father arrived to her assistance. The name of the robber is

Wm. Sherwood. Upon being taken before a Magistrate, he was committed for trial.

A fellow named John Haldstock has been committed to hard labour as a disorderly character. He last week decoyed a child named Connolly from its home, and then left it on board a smack, without saying a word to the Captain. The child however was returned to its agitated parents after a short absence. What the ruffian's object was, does not appear, though it is said he has been before endeavouring to decoy children from their homes. He had no visible means of getting his bread.

Extract of a letter from Leith, dated Nov. 10.—“A melancholy accident occurred here yesterday morning. One of the Kirkcaldy pinnaces sailed from this port about 11 o'clock, and when half way between Leith and its place of destination, the boat shipped a heavy sea and immediately went down. Every person on board was drowned; but the exact number has not yet been ascertained. Eight hats have been picked up, belonging to the unfortunate sufferers. There were one or two, if not more, women on board. A dog, belonging to the boat, swam on shore.”

BIRTHS.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. Wm. Kew, of New Palace-yard, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult. in George-street, Southampton-place, Mrs. John Burke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at Bath, Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart. of Fairfield, Somerset, to Maria, relict of Philip Gibbs, Esq.

On the 11th inst., at Norwood, Benjamin Mew, Esq. of the Isle of Wight, to Miss Parker, daughter of Thomas Parker, Esq., of Southall, Middlesex.

On Tuesday, James Joseph Sparrow, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Establishment, to Anne Maria, widow of D. C. Ramsay, Esq., late of the same Establishment.

On Thursday, at St. Andrew's Holborn, the Rev. Richard Birch, Rector of Widdington and Bradwell, Essex, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Webb, Esq., of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At Ipswich, on Tuesday last, Robert Perry, Esq., of Ely-place, London, to Harriet, daughter of John Cobbold, Esq., of Holywells.

On the 11th inst. at Whitechurch, Oxfordshire, William Moberly, Esq. to Anna Maria, third daughter of the late John Prescott, Esq. of St. Petersburg.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at Marylebone Church, John Ansley, Esq. to Miss Sophia Tyler.

DEATHS.

In Percy-street, on Saturday week, aged nine years, Josiah, the son and only child of Mr. Richard Rees.

At Collumpton, on the 2d inst., in his 55th year, Robert Were Fox, Esq., of Falmouth, a member of the Society of Friends.

On Thursday, aged 85, at Ashted Park, Surrey, (and of Castle Rising, Norfolk), Richard Howard, Esq. brother of the late Lord Howard.

On Thursday, at Feltham, Mr. Richard Tayler, many years principal door-keeper of the House of Commons.

On the 2d instant, at Hatfield, in Yorkshire, Sir Hector Maclean, Baronet, of Marvare, North Britain.

On Wednesday, at a very advanced age, at Southwood-house, near Ramsgate, Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Dunmore. Her Ladyship was a daughter of the Earl of Galloway, and was married to the Earl of Dunmore, by whom she had five sons and four daughters, including George, the present Earl of Dunmore; Augusta, now Lady Augusta d'Ameland, married at Rome, April 4, 1793, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and secondly, Dec. 5, 1793, at St. George's Hanover-square, London, which marriage was declared void by the Prerogative Court, in 1794; and Virginia, born in Virginia, of which her father was then Governor.

J. H. Burrows, Esq. one of the Magistrates of Marlborough-street Police-Office. He attended the office on Friday week, apparently as well as usual: having occasion to go into the City, he was there attacked with a giddiness in the head; he was taken home in a chair, and expired within twenty-four hours. He had been subject to rheumatic affection; this, added to an attack of an apoplectic nature, has hastened his dissolution.

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THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. **POPE.**

No. 554.

DEATH AND CHARACTER OF THE QUEEN.

As we are in general more elaborate than most papers in our notices of deceased persons that have been before the public, it will be expected perhaps that we should make our first article out of the present subject. We do so.

Our brother journalists have relieved us from the necessity of entering into any historical details of her MAJESTY's life. All that can be collected on the subject from the daily papers will be found in our subsequent columns. To the writer of the *Times* in particular we are indebted for what is called "breaking the ice" respecting her MAJESTY's character and reputation with the public;—an example the more refreshing, inasmuch as the ministerial and opposition papers seem resolved to say as little as possible about the matter. The *Courier*, which does not think itself bound to be courtly except to its masters the Ministers, and its masters' masters the Boroughmongers, contents itself with a paragraph or so of vague panegyric. The *Chronicle* says nothing. As for ourselves, the subject is a personage whom we seldom thought of:—we do not conceive that all the influence of Royalty is likely to give it any undue gilding with the public;—and — — we shall hasten to say all that seems necessary.

We may as well begin with quoting the whole passage in the *Courier*. It is a sort of epitome of the cant common on these occasions, being studiously general instead of particular, common-place to the last degree in its sententiousness, extravagant as if in despair of being true, exceedingly "brief and tedious,"—in short, very insufficient and very sufficing.

"It has been our melancholy task this day," says our Official Mourner, "to collect and arrange every particular, within our reach, which might tend to illustrate the eminently virtuous character of our departed QUEEN. It is by posterity alone that the conduct of Princes can be impartially estimated. They who are but coldly praised while living, become objects of unmingled affection and applause after death. The meed of justice is too often tardily bestowed. It is a proud consolation, however, to the British nation to reflect, that only one opinion exists throughout all ranks of society, as to the unblemished and irreproachable character of a Queen, whose virtues on the throne have contributed, in a high degree, to improve the moral character of the people.—In all those points that constitute female excellence, she was pre-eminently distinguished, and when this sentence is pronounced, what higher eulogy can be bestowed? That her late MAJESTY partook of the common infirmities of human nature, it would be foolish adulation to deny; but her portion of

them was never such as marked her out, even in her elevated station, with all eyes drawn upon her, for the censure of the most severe moralist. This tribute to her memory is but an act of common justice; and, with pleasure we add, it is a tribute which we pay in common with all our contemporaries."

Now all this etiquette sort of eulogy, when translated into the language of truth and common sense, really means nothing more than that her MAJESTY was what is called decorous. "Eminently virtuous" means that she was not notoriously vicious;—"unblemished and irreproachable" mean that she was chaste; "all those points that constitute female excellence"—(what talking, to be sure!) amount to about the same thing;—and the praise, that she was not liable to "the censure of the most severe moralist," is only another variation of it. This is the usual way of comprising all the compliments that are thought payable to the sex, regal or otherwise; and a worse mode of paying them, or a more confined notion of what is praise-worthy, could not be invented.

That the late QUEEN had the virtues of appearance in some respects, and may have had virtues in reality, we do not deny. But we must plainly say, that when we come to be told of her obvious, great, and undeniable virtues, we must be then allowed the privilege of differing in opinion, or at least of enquiring what sort of virtues they were. If we are told to act upon our usual professions of charity, and give her MAJESTY credit for what we did not know, on account of what we did, we must as plainly say, that we knew little or nothing; and that we want some popular kind of reputation for virtue, such as a queen might easily obtain, to form a ground upon which to attribute the rest. When we saw the Princess CHARLOTTE give way as she did to her feelings of sympathy for her Mother, we augured favourably of her nature in other things. When we remembered that SHERIDAN had sympathised to the last with his old friendships, though a friend at the last forsook him, we attributed his errors to circumstances rather than to vice. When we found that Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY killed himself out of an impatient sympathy with his old habits and affections, we said, here is a man who fell a victim to the diseased excess of a good thing and not of a bad one. All these persons, though in different ways, and in different degrees of disinterestedness, evidently lived for others as well as themselves; and therefore, in spite of the violations of decorum in one, and of custom in another, we attributed, and were bound to attribute to them, an additional and gratuitous measure of virtue. But we know of nothing ever done or exhibited by the QUEEN, which might not have been done by a merely prudent person, whether virtuous or not. She was chaste; but so are many vicious as well as virtuous persons. She was decorous; but so may the greatest hypocrite be. She was prudent, but so may be the greatest miser and the most cunning intriguer upon earth. We do not say that her MAJESTY was vicious or hypocritical, nor would we undervalue prudence, except when old

Philpot in the *Citizen* talks of it; but we say, that what merely proves the absence of certain vices, does not prove the possession of any virtue.

On the other hand, though the non-exhibition of any thing which the world agrees to call vice is of so little avail in proving actual virtue, the non-exhibition of certain virtues, in so eminent and maternal a station, goes a good way to prove, that they, at least, hardly existed. It was a pretty general opinion, for instance, that the late QUEEN wanted *charity*, in more senses than one; and notwithstanding the *Courier's* attempt to confine virtue to the most ordinary and conventional notions of it, we hold this to be a little "blemish" and "reproach" in a person's reputation. Her MAJESTY was understood to be rich;—indeed she must have been so, from the property that belonged to her, and that came into her management, by law;—the calls, which it has been alleged *might* have been made upon her, there is no reason to suppose ever were, at least to any purpose; for we know where, and how often, they were made in other quarters; and in short, whether she was marvellously rich, or more marvellously poor, a generous woman in her condition of life would always have had it in her power to make the whole nation ring with her noble qualities.

In the great Christian virtue then of charity, or generosity in money-matters (and her MAJESTY piqued herself upon her Christianity), appearances and popular opinion are certainly against her. In the other equally indispensable Christian charity, of benignity of sentiment, and mutual forgiveness of error, the case, we are afraid, is the same. It appears from the auto-biography of a late Prelate, that even a Bishop could not differ in opinion with her MAJESTY, but she would contrive to show him a sour face. But a remarkable and well-known instance occurred but a short time since, even to the avowed surprise of Members of the Senate; and it was in resolute existence to her last moment. We allude to her MAJESTY's obstinate refusal to admit the Duchess of CUMBERLAND to Court, on the ground, says a Daily Paper, of "a taint" in her reputation. This taint (for the apparent virtues of her ROYAL HIGHNESS in other matters will warrant us in dispensing with the trouble of mystery on a subject mysterious to no one) was alleged to be a former reputation for want of chastity. We say former; for her ROYAL HIGHNESS's manner of life in England precluded all notion of any such thing here. But, "Go, and sin no more," was not the doctrine, it seems, to be practised in this instance; though a belief in its propriety was indispensable. It was, "Go at all events, and come not near me." If her MAJESTY, in spite of all her Christianity, would have said this to the woman taken in adultery, what, in CHRIST's name, would she have said to a woman like MARY MAGDALEN, who is understood to have sinned more than once or twice; and yet CHRIST, we see, preferred her, after all, to the over-careful MARTHA. He also rebuked his Apostles, who misunderstood him*, when, with a sweet appreciation of

* We suspect that *this was the case* many a time; and that it would be a new and useful thing to keep an eye to the fact, throughout their biographies of that Divine Person. If nobody takes this hint, and does it before us, we hope, before we die, to write a treatise on this principle, which may help to rescue the exquisite philosophical beauty of his doctrines from the inconsistent dogmas and threats with which they are mingled, and those pernicious sine-qua-nons of faith, which have turned them into dispute, selfishness, and bloodshed.

sentiment, she lavished the rich ointment on his feet. The reason was, that he knew very well that the ordinary conventional virtues of society might even be superseded by greater ones; but that none of them could produce disinterestedness and happiness when the greater ones were all absent. But to resume. As chastity is at best a virtue as little questioned or understood, as it is rigorously and partially exacted, so the less of it may either be the consequence of some of the coarsest or some of the finest feelings of human nature. It may either be mere impudence and defiance,—or it may be the result of the most conscious virtue and trusting simplicity; and we know not which is the greater fool,—the seducer, for his wickedness in violating such confidence, or not repairing it,—or the callous bigot, for his stupidity in thinking it an unpardonable sin. We know not what was the natural moral character of the PRINCESS in question. Her alleged faults, if they existed, may have been the result of neither vice nor confidence, but of the manners of the court in which she lived; and what particularly astonished people was, that at the very time when the QUEEN set her face in this manner against her daughter-in-law, she had herself taken a sudden vagary for being gay and festive in her old age, at a new court not very famous for its scruples, and at a time when her Husband was prevented in the most unhappy manner from expressing his known dislike of such habits.* Other ladies who had admission were at least tainted in their reputation, if unjustly; if the seduced might not be there, nobody, we are sure, will deny the absence of seducers.

And this brings us to speak of a passage in her MAJESTY's life, which does not appear to us to have abounded even in decorum, nor even when decorum would have looked most like a virtue. The above is one instance; and another is her having had supper parties in Windsor Castle, while her Husband was in his present unhappy condition there. We should have been the more loth to call this to mind, had not the *Courier* the other day, in one of his strange forgetful fits, thought proper to tax the public at large with inattention to the KING's situation!—the public! who wait in silent delicacy and sympathy to hear news of their old SOVEREIGN; and who wonder (as we told the ministerialists *some time ago*) at not hearing of him more frequently, or rather particularly!

We noticed the suppers we allude to at the time; and we are not at all sure that our notice may not have been useful; for to come to another point in her MAJESTY's reputation, it may afford no uncurious specimen of her alleged attention to every thing that passed in the political world, to mention, that she was a subscriber for many years, perhaps all her life, to the *Examiner*; and was in the habit of having two numbers of it. The pretence of some of her eulogists, that she did not interfere in politics and intrigue, is refuted not only by all probability, but by what politicians themselves have shewn. Her attachment, after the fashion of the old German school, to divinity, and the love of power which manifested itself in her love of riches, led her, it is understood, to cherish a particular influence with respect to all graver matters and

* We should not wonder if these sudden trespasses upon her usual manner of life, at so advanced an age, were the original cause of her death.

personages,—in the nomination of zealous Bishops, and decorous Ministers of State.—Her MAJESTY is said to have written out, with her own hand, a manuscript Life of JAMES the Second, sufficiently Tory; and furthermore, to have translated from the German the sermons of ZOLLIKOFFER,—a name provocative of a rhyme.

Her ministerialist eulogist, who is too modest to be long, is of opinion that “posterity alone can estimate the conduct of princes,” and that “they who are but coldly praised while living, become objects of unmingled affection and applause after death.” The observations, no doubt, are extremely original, and perfectly inapplicable:—“exceeding good sense”—less. Princes must at least have done something in their own times in order to be noticed or applauded by posterity. The late QUEEN did nothing; and if posterity is not informed on the subject, especially by something else than the *Gazette*, we venture to assert, that their mis-information, if they thought about the matter at all, would be as great as their total indifference is certain. We lay the passage out of it before our readers as something which will really astonish them. It would make a most illustrative figure in Mr. BENTHAM's late famous work on the *insincerity* that is taught the nation by its creeds and systems.

“*Whitehall, Nov. 17, 1818.*”

“This day, at one o'clock, the Queen departed this life, to the inexpressible grief of ALL the Royal Family, after a tedious illness, which her Majesty bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation.—*The many great and exemplary virtues which so eminently distinguished her Majesty throughout her long life, were the object of universal esteem and ADORATION amongst ALL classes of his Majesty's subjects, and render the death of this illustrious and most excellent Princess AN UNSPEAKABLE LOSS to the WHOLE Nation.*”

We recover our breath merely to add, by way of summary, that the late QUEEN was not at all popular; nor does she appear to have been a favourite with the family, if we may judge from the singular and apparently studious absence of the greater part of her children and connexions. She seems to have been a negative character, with little sympathy of any sort, but with a good deal of royal wilfulness, and an abundance of that sort of prudence, which has a steady half-shut eye to its own personal comfort both in this world and the next.—Her MAJESTY was of a small stature, and is said to have had a pleasing figure when young. Her face, it is agreed, was never handsome. We think there was a remarkable likeness in it to the prints of *Joanna Southcott*.

(From the Times of Wednesday.)

It is at length our duty to announce this melancholy, though not unlooked-for, termination of a course of human suffering uncommonly protracted and severe. That her Majesty should not have sunk before, under the complicated maladies which assailed her at so advanced an age, is, we are taught to believe, more surprising to her medical attendants, than that she has ultimately yielded to their violence. The Queen was born on the 19th of May, 1744; having from nature a sound and vigorous frame. Until within these two years, her Majesty enjoyed an almost uninterrupted state of health; and as is sometimes the case with those whose habits are regular, and whose various bodily powers are thence exposed to a pretty equal pressure, the first very serious attack of disease was that which indicated a general breaking-up of her constitution. The water which accumulated in

her limbs and on her chest was an unequivocal symptom of the deadly stage which her Majesty's sufferings had arrived at. This source of distress and immediate alarm was, however, acted upon, from time to time, both by medicines and surgical operations; which were productive of partial, though gradually diminishing, relief, until “the potent poison quite o'ergrew” the antidotes applied to it by professional science. Each interval of repose became shorter than the preceding one—each succeeding paroxysm more acute—each struggle more nearly mortal. The Queen expired at Kew, about one o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1818, in the 75th year of her age.

That her Majesty was provided with the best medical assistance which England, the centre of human art and knowledge, could afford, must be a solid satisfaction to those who were personally attached to her, and to all her sympathizing subjects. It was an advantage, at the same time, which, with few exceptions, people of high rank never fail to possess. But there are other and sweeter alleviations of human agony, which nature calls for, and life not unfrequently furnishes—blessings

“—— which should accompany old age,

“As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends;”

which, nevertheless, afflicted greatness cannot always “look to have.” Foremost on this list of anodynes must ever be esteemed the kind and watchful attention of our children; of those upon whose hearts, if we have faithfully discharged our parental duties, we cannot fail to have established the strongest claims to grateful and pious tenderness. How far the late Queen of England acquitted herself of the sacred obligations of a mother towards her offspring, from their infancy upwards through the several stages of youth and of maturity, of health and of disease, we, in common with the public, are perhaps not quite accurately informed. Were it safe to found a judgment on the recent dispersion of the Princes of the Blood Royal, and of some of the Princesses, we might, however reluctantly, conclude, that her Majesty had not altogether succeeded in attaching to her the hearts of her children. The Duke of Cumberland is out of the question. The inflexible, though well-meant, determination of the Queen to stigmatize her niece, by shutting the doors of the Royal Palace against her, may excite strong feelings of estrangement or resentment on the part of the Duchess and of her husband; but that the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, at the same time should have quitted, as if by signal, their parent's death-bed, is a circumstance which, in lower life, would have at least astonished the community. The departure of the Princess Elizabeth, the Queen's favourite daughter, who married and took leave of her in the midst of that illness which it was pronounced would shortly bring her to the grave, may perhaps have been owing to the express injunction of her Majesty. The Duke of Gloucester stands in a more remote degree of relationship; Prince Leopold more distant still; but they all quitted the scene of suffering at a period when its fatal termination could not be doubted; and, as these have departed, it is no less apparent also, to common observers, that the Queen of Wurtemberg might have approached the bed of a dying mother, from whom, by the usual lot of Princes, she has been so long separated; or that her Royal Parent has not accepted from her the performance of that painful duty. But the leading Members of the Royal Family who remained in England were unwearied in their attendance at the Palace, and set, in that instance, no unworthy example to the people over whom Providence has placed them.

We turn from the event of the Queen's last illness to a few observations connected with her life and character.

In absolute Governments, the history of a nation may be found in the biography of its Kings. It is, on the other hand, one among the choicest blessings attendant on the possession of law and liberty, that the character of a Sovereign has little influence upon the state, except in so far as his personal vice or virtue may affect the public morals. A weak Prince, in an absolute monarchy, is frequently governed by his wife or concubine. An ambitious or a profligate woman, therefore, under such a system, may rule and ruin 20 millions of men. But it is another blessing for a free people, that the Sovereign cannot delegate to a wife or minion the powers of royalty granted to him by the Constitution. Court intrigue, under a limited monarchy, can rarely effect any political object, and never for any long duration. The responsibility of Ministers may be an airy shadow in matters of light importance; but in questions of superior magnitude, or which deeply move the national feeling, it is a sword suspended by a thread. The power of the press, and of public opinion, which that press wields at all times with a giant's arm, impose an awful controul on the petty enterprises of the Bed-chamber.

Intrigue, therefore, the vulgar instrument of female ambition, has accomplished in England, at least comparatively with its exploits in other kingdoms, almost nothing, since the accession of the House of Brunswick. Of the three Queens-Consort who have lived since that accession—the first was in perpetual exile—the second was nominal Regent of the Kingdom during the absence of George the Second in Germany; but acting under the responsibility of a Council, she was fettered and eclipsed by the genius of the constitution. The late Queen of England was not gifted with any splendid or commanding endowments. Her history, during the former part of the reign of George the Third, is altogether domestic and unvaried; and to the historian therefore more than usually uninviting. Decorum and correctness have been the leading characteristics of the Court of his present Majesty, and the duties demanded by such a Court have been performed by the Queen with as much success as the nature of the thing would admit.

We are told by the public and private records of the times, that a suitable marriage for his Majesty was an urgent (as it was a natural) object of state policy, immediately on his coming to the Crown; but his known and ardent attachment to Lady Sarah Lennox, sister of the Duke of Richmond, with some manoeuvres of Mr. Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, set on foot to foment that youthful passion, hastened the designs of the Princess Dowager of Wales and of the Earl of Bute to bring about the Royal marriage. The Princess is said to have had in view a niece of her own, at least some Princess of the Saxe-Gotha family; but as the House of Saxe-Gotha was supposed to be afflicted with a constitutional disease, that wish was overruled by the Cabinet. Lord Bute then sent a confidential dependent, a Scotch officer, reported to be Colonel Græme, (who was afterwards appointed to be Master of St. Catherine's, near the Tower, an excellent place, in the peculiar gift of her Majesty,) to visit the inferior German Courts, and to select from amongst them a future Queen for England. The instructions were said to be, that she should be perfect in her form, of a pure blood, and healthy constitution, possessed of elegant accomplishments, particularly music, to which the King was very much attached, and of a mild and obliging disposition.

Colonel Græme found the reigning Princess of Strelitz taking the waters of Pyrmont, and accompanied by her two daughters, with little or no appearance of parade; and where, from the freedom of communication usual at those places, and the ready means of observation, &c. it was no difficult matter to become fully acquainted with their characters and daily habits. Their Serene Highnesses frequented the rooms, the walks, and partook of the amusements, without any distinction that should prevent Col. Græme from being an unsuspected attendant on their parties. Here, it seems, he fixed on the younger Princess, as best according with his matrimonial instructions. In short, after all due communications, inquiries, &c. the Princess Charlotte of Strelitz was chosen to be the consort of George III. Earl Harcourt, with the Duchesses of Ancaster and Hamilton, the two finest women of the British Court, were sent to conduct her thither; and Lord Anson was appointed to command the fleet of convoy on this important occasion. The circumstances of the voyage, which was very stormy, the Queen's journey and arrival in London, her marriage the same evening, the successive courts, ceremonials, coronation, &c. will be found in Dodsley's Annual Register for the year 1761. We shall remark it, however, *en passant*, as a whimsical circumstance, that Lady Sarah Lennox was among her Majesty's bride's-maids.

Her Majesty's figure was very pleasing, but her countenance, though not without attraction when she smiled, could not boast any claim to beauty. It was, however, a well-known fact, that the King declared himself satisfied with his connubial fortune. She entered at once upon the Royal offices of the drawing-room, with a most becoming grace and easy dignity. It was a singular occurrence, that the first play she saw was the *Rehearsal*, in which Mr. Garrick, in his inimitable representation of the character of Bayes, kept the King, the courtiers, and the audience in a continual roar; but which, from the construction of the piece, it was not possible to explain to her Majesty.

She was popular when Lord Bute's administration had rendered the King very much the reverse. She gave beautiful children to the country. She interested the people of England as a fruitful mother; and was considered with general regard as a domestic woman; so much so, that Colonel Barre, then a violent opposition speaker, delivered a very splendid eulogium on her "mild, tender, and unassuming virtues."

At length, however, the payment of her brother's debts, to the

amount of about 30,000*l.*, began to create a suspicion, that the Queen had influence, and would occasionally employ it; nay, it was conceived that the Earl of Suffolk was appointed to the office of Secretary of State, on his engaging to manage the embarrassed affairs of his Serene Highness the Prince of Strelitz. It was believed that her German women, Madame Shullenberg, &c. were allowed to traffic in petty places. A notion also very generally prevailed, that her Majesty was fond of diamonds, and that she received with willingness those Oriental presents. She was, however, attentive to the payment of her own tradesmen, who were, for many years, regularly settled with, when the King's civil list was disgracefully in arrears. When the King held his brothers, and afterwards the princes, his children, at a distance, from their having incurred his Royal displeasure, the Queen's conduct was always considered to be as amiable and conciliatory as circumstances would permit; but that much of the praise which was long bestowed upon her Majesty, as a model of the parental and domestic character, really belonged to her illustrious consort, who impressed in some degree upon all his immediate household the image of his own steady and exemplary virtues, it would argue great ignorance or injustice to deny. We have heard, that during several years of his life, the King himself anxiously watched and superintended the progress, both physical and mental, of his children; and that the daily discipline of the nursery itself did not escape his paternal solicitudes. That her Majesty's voluntary tastes were not exactly those which had been inferred from the habits of her matrimonial life, may be conjectured from the revolution which they seemed to undergo soon after the period when her Royal husband ceased to exercise the supreme authority in this realm. At that period, a transition was observed from "grave to gay." The sober dignity, the chastened grandeur, the national character of the English Court, seemed to vanish with its afflicted Sovereign. A new species of grandeur now succeeded, in which there was more of the exterior of royalty, and less of its becoming spirit. A long series of what were meant to be festivities—crowded balls and elaborate suppers—glittering pomp—gaudy and gorgeous, yet fluttering, decoration—reckless, capricious, and never-ending profusion—all the apparatus of common-place magnificence, were introduced with the Regency, and countenanced, or apparently not discountenanced, by the Queen.

How far her Majesty's treatment of the unfortunate, and now we fear not too highly respected, Princess of Wales, can be justified, it is not for us to determine; although the world are familiar enough with the sentiments of her lamented Grand-daughter on that painful subject, and with the compassionate attentions of the King himself. About the period of the meditated Regency in 1789, the Queen was accused of having changed in a great degree the whole complexion and purpose of her life, and of having become an active and zealous mover of the springs of party. But it must be remembered, that her Majesty was then taught to believe the support of the Minister necessary to her own defence, and even to that of the interests and independence of her afflicted husband. Strong reports prevailed that she never afterwards retired wholly into the shade of domestic life; but exercised, both over his Majesty and the Regent, an influence, more or less effectual, in the choice, the continuance, and dismissal of their responsible advisers. These are mere reports. The first rule of philosophizing ought to be, not to seek a second cause, when that which you have already arrived at is sufficient to account for any given phenomenon. We are not so far disposed to wonder at that distribution of place and power which has been for some years witnessed in the British empire, as, in our perplexity, to ascribe it to the sinister and irregular interposition of the Queen's patronage. We are of no party, and are, perhaps, the more capable of forming a tolerably true judgment of those who fight under its banners. The want of a united, effective, and popular opposition in Parliament, is a more natural reason than that which we have alluded to, why any set of Ministers should grow old in office, and why any mob should grow daring and obstinate in crime. But should Queen Charlotte be really thought, during her life-time, to have produced a sensible operation on the state of parties, some further change in their strength or position will now be requisite to prove that such surmises were just.

The following details are from the usual source, the *Court Circular*:—

It is asserted, that the first alarming change in the state of the Queen was on Monday afternoon, and was of such a nature as to induce Sir Henry Hallford to write to the Prince Regent to hasten his departure from London; and the Regent immediately sent for the Duke of York to accompany him to Kew palace.

Their Royal Highnesses remained at Kew till near 1 o'clock, when her Majesty, having recovered from her serious attack in the afternoon, and there being no immediate appearance of danger, they left their afflicted parent for the night. The Queen passed a disturbed night; but only similar to what she had frequently done for some time past; and the physicians had sent off an account to the Regent a little before eight o'clock to that effect. In two hours afterwards a serious change for the worse took place, and Sir Henry Hallford sent off an express, which arrived soon after eleven o'clock at Carlton-house, and the statement was so alarming, that the Prince sent instantly for the Duke of York to accompany him to Kew. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Kew palace before half-past twelve, and repaired to the chamber of their expiring parent, who, we are happy to say, was perfectly sensible of their presence. The scene was truly distressing, and the Prince Regent had the trying task of supporting his mother in her last breathings—a fit though melancholy close of his incessant attendance day and night, and of his anxious contrivance of every expedient that could administer relief and comfort to his parent, in her long and afflicting illness of six months. His Royal Highness was assisted by the Duke of York and their Royal Sisters. The expiring scene—the heart-rending feelings of the Regent, and all present, it will be equally impossible and unbecoming to attempt to describe. The brothers and sisters were supported with much difficulty to a private room, where the Regent continued several hours, and then left for town.

The first communication which arrived in town of the melancholy tidings, was about half-past two at Carlton-house, by communication sealed with black, to Viscount Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the Home Department; together with a letter to Sir Henry Torrens, from the Duke of York, to postpone his Royal Highness's levee. The intelligence was soon circulated, and inquiries were made very numerous at Carlton-house; and at three o'clock the following notification was issued:—

“*Carlton-house, Nov. 17.*

“Her Majesty expired at one o'clock this day, without a pain.”

Shortly after, the following letter was placarded at the Mansion-house:—

“*Whitehall, Nov. 17.*

“MY LORD,—It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of her Majesty the Queen. This melancholy event took place at Kew-palace, at one o'clock this day.—I have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient,

“*To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

“*SIDMOUTH.*”

In the evening, and before the post hour, a special *Gazette*, with a black border, supplementary to the regular one, was published, for the express and sole purpose of announcing her Majesty's decease, in the following words:—

“*Whitehall, Nov. 17.*

“This day, at one o'clock, the Queen departed this life, to the inexpressible grief of the Royal Family, after a tedious illness, which her Majesty bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation. The many great and exemplary virtues which so eminently distinguished her Majesty throughout her long life, were the object of universal esteem and admiration amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and render the death of this illustrious and most excellent Princess an unspeakable loss to the whole nation.”

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 19.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 22d inst., for her late Majesty the Queen, of blessed memory, viz.

The ladies to wear black bombasins, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress.—Dark Norwich crape.

The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hat-bands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress.—Dark gray frocks.

Heralds' College, Nov. 19.

THE DEPUTY EARL MARSHAL'S ORDER FOR A GENERAL MOURNING FOR HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

In pursuance of the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, these are to give public notice, that upon the present

melancholy occasion of the death of her late Majesty, of blessed memory, all persons do put themselves into deep mourning.

HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX-HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

Letters were sent off by the Government bags, for as it was post-night there was no necessity for sending messengers to all the different branches of the Royal Family now abroad.—Mr. Vicke, the King's Messenger, was the only one who was sent abroad with the melancholy tidings, and he is ordered to Aix-la-Chapelle.

We are informed on very good authority, that soon after the death of the Princess Charlotte, the Queen made a codicil to her will, for the express purpose of ordering that she should not be embalmed.

(*From the Courier.*)

The Archbishop of Canterbury was sent for, by the same messenger who carried the despatch to the Prince Regent, respecting the approaching dissolution of the Queen; but he was not at home. After some time his Grace was met with at a meeting, held on the business of the new churches. The Archbishop went with all speed to Kew; but his Grace did not arrive at Kew till after the decease of her Majesty. The account, therefore, published of the Archbishop having administered the Sacrament to the Queen, in her expiring moments, must be incorrect.

It has been maintained in a variety of quarters that her Majesty has left no Will. We, however, have every reason to believe that there is one existing, which has been drawn up at different periods since the 2d of May, and on different pieces of paper, by an Officer belonging to her Majesty's establishment. About a fortnight previous to the Royal demise, her Majesty, for the first time, was apprized of her danger, by a communication made by order of the Regent, and in as delicate a way as possible, such as is commonly resorted to on such occasions, namely—“That if her Majesty had any affairs to settle, it would be advisable to do so, whilst she had health and spirits to bear the fatigue.” The Queen was considerably shocked at the intimation, as she had entertained an idea of recovering through the skilful aid of her medical attendants.

One of the most esteemed and conspicuous traits of the late Queen's character, was the strictness with which she consulted the moral decency of her Court. Her fine reply to Lady——, when soliciting her Majesty for permission to present Lady——, and when refused, saying, she did not know what to tell her disappointed friend, will long be remembered and repeated:—“Tell her,” said the Queen, “*You did not dare to ask me.*”

One of the first acts of her Majesty's benevolence was the forming an establishment for the daughters of decayed Gentlemen, or orphans. A house and grounds were purchased in Bedfordshire, and a Lady, of high attainments, placed therein, at a salary of 500*l.* to instruct the pupils in embroidery, &c. They were taken in at 15 years of age. The produce of their labour was converted into ornaments for window-curtains, chairs, sofas, and bed-furniture, for Windsor Castle, and the Palace in St. James's Park.

Her Majesty has made a will. It appears that she was not possessed of 5,000*l.* of money at her demise, and that she possessed no funds. She has bequeathed her diamonds to be divided equally among the Princesses, her daughters, with some distinctions; and is said to have given a handsome bequest to Lady Harcourt, who has been always admitted to the honour of her intimate confidence; and smaller legacies to others, who have been longest in her Majesty's service. All the under servants will have pensions from the public, according to their ranks, which will amount to a considerable sum.—*Morning Chronicle.*

BONAPARTE.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* publishes the following extract of a letter from St. Helena:—

“*St. Helena, Sept. 28, 1818.*

“The Musquito sloop of war sails to-morrow for England: she is charged with despatches from Sir Hudson Lowe, relating, it is understood, to an intercepted correspondence, which has discovered the existence of a plot, the object of which was the liberation of Bonaparte from this island. I forbear to mention the names, currently circulated here, of those who are said to be implicated in this transaction; a banker's house in London, however, and two individuals in England, with others on the Continent, it is rumoured, are concerned. Detection of the plot was produced by the circumstance, it is said, of many letters, addressed to a person (the name of which no individual is to be

found here), lying uncalled for at the post-office. Bonaparte is in very good health; he still, however, abstains from exercise, confining himself wholly within doors. The reason assigned at Longwood for the departure hence of General Gourgaud, is a quarrel between him and General Montholon. Gourgaud had been challenged by the latter, but Bonaparte forbidding them to fight, Gourgaud quitted. It is confidently said, Bonaparte has recently obtained the sum of 15,000*l.* in dollars; through what means this weighty bulk could have been carried clandestinely to Longwood, is still a matter of surprise. The discovery of the plot has also brought to light where the whole of Bonaparte's treasure is deposited. Bertrand some time since asserted, he could at any time command a million sterling. Of the three Commissions, one only remains on the island; those of Russia and Austria are gone to Rio to take up their abode some time. Bonaparte will not admit either one of them to his presence; the Austrian Commissioner, Baron de Sturmer, who returned some weeks since to his Court, did not, during the long period he remained on the island, once see Bonaparte.

"This island is not healthy for a continued residence; it is for many hours, every day, covered with vapours and dense fogs, and it does not yield a sixth part of sufficient vegetable substances for the use of the troops and seamen." The inhabitants are wholly excluded from all means of livelihood; no ships are allowed to remain here longer than is absolutely necessary; all supplies come from the Cape; but they are very scanty, and what fresh meat is afforded from this channel is wholly engrossed by the troops; the ships never get a meal of it; and during the last five months they have had only one third bread, no cocoa, and no peas; the deficiency is wholly made up of rice. Dysentery, consequently, prevails much; and all the vessels have lost many men; the *Musquito* has lost about twenty-three in three months, and the *Conqueror* has scarcely seamen enough on board to work the ship. But, notwithstanding this weak state, the squadron had furnished 300 men to assist in building a new house for Bonaparte, of the most capacious dimensions. The seamen, after the day's work is over, are marched to another part of the island, to be encamped for the night. Every ship furnishes guard-boats, which row round the island, and, as they approach the various points, are always challenged by the sentinels. A short time since, one of the sloops of war, in working to windward of the island, discovered two men in a cave on the shore; she accordingly sent a boat, and brought off two Yamstock (native) negroes, who had been fishing; and who, it appeared, used to get to the beach from the top of the Cliff by a secret but dangerous path. A new battery was consequently immediately erected, and it was by this unknown outlet, it is said, that the *Great Man* was to be carried off. We are constantly amused with stories of schooners hovering off the island; the cruisers certainly sometimes see such, but never board them. A transport from the Cape lately passed one close, lying to, to windward, about 80 miles from the island, which took no notice of her; she might, however, have been slaving, or looking out for Spanish or Portuguese Indians: she was a large long schooner of 18 guns, and apparently full of men. The troops here are more healthy than the seamen are; many casualties, however, occur among the former—several sentinels have been lost by falling over the cliffs.

* The *Courier*, in copying this article, has carefully omitted the whole of this passage. Was it because the other day it insisted upon the great salubrity of the climate?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—This day being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, there will be a grand dinner at Court. The King was born at Versailles on the 17th of November, 1755; his Majesty will therefore, this day, have attained his 63d year.

The cause of the *Sieur Lhuillier*, Editor-printer of a periodical work, entitled *L'Homme Gris*, was called on yesterday, in the Court Royal of Paris. Lhuillier had been condemned to a year's imprisonment, a fine of 5,000 francs, and to find security in 3,000 francs, that he would submit to five years to the surveillance of the high police, to an interdiction of civil rights for five years, &c. The decree now given by default confirms the original sentence.

In the latter part of September, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt about a league and a half west of Lisbon. Fortunately no accident occurred, but the consternation was general among the inhabitants, whose imaginations are still alive to the former catastrophe.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Greenwood, Long Wittenham, Berkshire, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Tovee, Exmouth-street, Spa-fields, builder. Attorney, Mr. Rose, East-street, Red Lion-square.
J. W. Roberts, College-hill, cheese-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Pitches and Sampson, Swinhu's-lane.
D. Ward, Sutton-Seotney, Southampton, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.
J. Langford, Ludgate-hill, chemist. Attornies, Messrs. Walton and Giddon, Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street.
J. Langman, Totness, Devonshire, miller. Attorney, Mr. Elliott, Fenchurch-street.
W. Williams, Amen-corner, bookseller. Attornies, Messrs. Taylor, Smith, and Gell, New Basinghall-street.
S. Humble, Liverpool, hop-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsey and Spur, Bishopsgate-street-within.
S. S. Allen, South-town, Suffolk, corn-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, Pearse, and Hunt, Frederick's-place.
W. Brown, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, cornfactor. Attornies, Messrs. Stocker, Dawson, and Herringham, New Boswell-court.
J. Mott, Hadleigh, Suffolk, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Bridges and Quilter, Red Lion-square.
J. Wyatt, Hinckley, Leicestershire, baker. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Noble-street, Falcon-square.
J. Glaysher, Hammersmith, smith. Attorney, Mr. Comerford, Copthall-court.
J. Hall, Chatham, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Nelson, Barnard's-inn.
M. Ohren, jun., Broad-street, Ratcliffe, oilman. Attornies, Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital-square.
J. Bagelmann, Cornhill, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Henderson, Lemon-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. James, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Stoad, Blackfriars'-road, woollen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Farren, Threadneedle-street.
R. Pollock, sen. and J. Pollock, Wakefield, wool-staplers. Attorney, Mr. Parry, Lincoln's Inn-square.
W. Allard, Birmingham, haberdasher. Attorney, Mr. Carruthers, Hales Owen, Shropshire.
J. Dawson, Holbeck, Leeds, clothier. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor, and Deane, Gray's Inn-square.
J. Badderley, Nottingham, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.
E. Watson, Withern, Lincolnshire, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Roberts, Great St. Helen's.
J. Allen and J. Ware, Rotherhithe-Wall, oilmen. Attorney, Mr. Towers, Castle-street, Falcon-square.
J. Howitt, Whitecross-street, charcoal-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Rose, East-street, Red Lion-square.
H. Dennett, Wilson-street, Gray's Inn-lane, cow-keeper. Attornies, Messrs. Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.
T. Williams, Liverpool, china-man. Attorney, Mr. Berridge, Hatton-garden.
E. Dixey, Oxford-street, optician. Attorney, Mr. Abraham, Great Marlborough-street.
H. Jarvis, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet-maker. Attorney, Mr. Martindale, Gray's Inn-square.
J. Mackay, Warwick-street, Golden-square, saddler. Attorney, Mr. Dawson, Saville-place, Burlington-street.
J. Whitford, Black-horse-yard, High Holborn, coach-smith. Attorney, Mr. Abraham, Great Marlborough-street.
T. J. Lancaster, Cateaton-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Stevens and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
H. Horner, Leeds, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Luttrell, Temple-place, Blackfriars'-road.
W. Deane, Broad-street, Ratcliffe, common-brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke and Clarke, Little St. Thomas Apostle.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 76½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 77½.

VINDEX's wish shall be attended to, though we are afraid he misunderstood us with respect to the passages which we chiefly intended to extract from his former letter. They were those in which he most differed from us.

The Letter of a *Lover of Justice* shall certainly appear.

Other Communications have been received, and others would have appeared this week, but for the press of temporary matter.

THE BAR CRITICISMS ON SERJEANTS BOSANQUET and RICHARDSON, are delayed till our next, for the same reason.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

THE Congress is still sitting, both great and small; but they have not publicly done any thing except the determination to call their troops out of France, which are still marching off accordingly. The Sovereigns make excursions to the capitals of neighbouring countries, and then return. The Duke d'ANGOULEME has been among them, probably to see what he can do, cunning rogue, for his friends the Ultras, who if they had their way would ruin themselves and the BOURBONS together.

The Congress, it is even said, is to last longer than was expected. They find business increase upon their hands, and wish to put an end to it. They must put an end first to the royal passions that create it. As long as the Princes act unjustly, how can the people be satisfied? Yet it seems imagined, that while they retain possession of lands and properties to which they have no right, such as Lombardy, Genoa, part of Saxony and Poland, &c., they are to be venerated as umpires between lesser disputants! Will nothing teach them but more adversity? If not, it is pretty certain, in the present state and disposition of the world, they will have it.

We omitted to notice, a week or two back, the additional acts of popularity, which we anticipated from the French Court, now that the foreign troops are going away. Notwithstanding these, however, it plainly appears that an air of fierce irritability has manifested itself among the lower orders, who sing Anti-Bourbon songs, and put on tri-coloured cockades, and cockades made of pieces of bacon,—a coarse allusion, we suppose, to the gastric faculties of Louis the 18th.

That the Sovereigns, notwithstanding all their present power, are apt to be angry and uneasy, and that they do not know what to do with their enemies when they contrive to nail them, is very apparent from the various prisons which are well known to be filled in Prussia, Spain, and France, and of course in other places. MASSENBACH, whom the King of Prussia violated a neutral territory in order to seize, has never, as we foretold, been brought to trial. General CANUEL's conspiracy has come to so little, as we foretold also, that he was even introduced to the King the other day. ARGUELLES and hundreds of other patriots who helped to restore that loathsome person FERDINAND, and vainly thought to make a decent King of him, are still languishing in his execrable dungeons, and for ought we know to the contrary are subjected to the tortures of the re-established inquisition. Signor FLOREZ ESTRADA, of whose noble appeal to the most ignoble of mankind our readers saw a specimen the other day, has been denounced with ridiculous fury as an excommunicated person, that is to say, all Catholics are forbidden to aid and assist him in any way even to keep life and soul together, and he is devoted to the devil in all his limbs as well as soul, with an enumeration equally horrible and absurd.* Signor FLOREZ

* See for an official specimen of excommunication the novel of *Tristram Shandy*. *Uncle Toby*, on hearing it, exclaims with an apparent profaneness beyond all common-place piety, that he would not have the Devil himself subjected to such shocking punishment.

must laugh one moment; but he must feel bitterly the next for his poor country. But Spaniards of his description must at least be safe in England, as long as one single particle of truth or shame survives in the persons who affected to make common cause with them against BONAPARTE. Frenchmen are not in such habitual creditability with their English neighbours; and advantage seems to be taken of this circumstance to wreck the allied passions on their never forgiven heads. At least, such must be the feeling with intelligent observers, as long as outrage so gross as the one committed on General GORGAUD remains unexplained. The General was with BONAPARTE in St. Helena. It was he, we believe, who wrote a letter which transpired lately to the Empress MARIA LOUISA, urging her, not very discreetly perhaps, to do all she could in favour of her captive husband; as if she had not done so already, provided she loved him, or would do it for such a letter if she did not. This, however, looks more like a good-hearted enthusiastic man, than an underhand plotter. But to conclude the list of the General's awkward interferences, he was guilty, the other day, of a military publication, which undertook to settle the merits of the battle of Waterloo, and in which he thinks that the victory was not attributable to the causes usually assigned. It is the opinion of many persons that this alone constitutes the offence of General GORGAUD; and their opinion will be greatly strengthened by one of those unwitting passages, in which the *Courier* lets the *Castlereagh* out of the bag. "The arrest," says he, "furnishes, of course, an opportunity not to be missed, of inveighing against the 'inhuman law,' under whose authority he has been removed. It may seem very odd; but this case is precisely one of those, which, in our opinion, justifies the wisdom of Ministers in having applied to Parliament for that law. We are glad that a power exists, by which a turbulent alien, who comes into this country, only to abuse us, and contravene our policy, can be sent out of it with the least possible delay or trouble."

Some arrests have taken place in the Netherlands, which coupled perhaps with the late real or affected importance of the dispatches from St. Helena; raised the singular report of a plot to waylay the Russian Emperor and force him to sign an order for NAPOLEON's release. This is very idle. But reports of all sorts will still be in agitation, because it is very likely that plots are so.

We shall take due notice next week of the Proceedings in Westminster.



Preparations are making for the Funeral of her MAJESTY, but it is said that no time is yet fixed for the interment.

THE PRINCE REGENT has been in a low nervous state ever since the death of the QUEEN.—*Courier*.

It is said that the death of the QUEEN will bring home several of the male branches of the Royal Family.—*Sun*.

The King's jewels are missing from Windsor Castle.

MR. HORSLEY's child has not yet been recovered, though it is ascertained that he has been carried to France.

We have authority to contradict a paragraph which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday, annexed to a long article on the late lamented Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, and which announced the appearance of a lady of the name of POTTERS at Drury-lane Theatre, under the immediate patronage of the Hon. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD.—That gentleman, we are authorised to say, has in no one instance, for a period exceeding two years, interfered, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of that establishment, and is utterly ignorant of the lady announced, or of any other performer being about to appear on the London stage.

On Friday night, Mr. CARROLL's Lottery-Office in Cornhill, was totally destroyed by fire, and some of the neighbouring houses were much damaged.

SURREY INSTITUTION.—The lectures here are suspended for a while on account of the QUEEN's death. Mr. HAZLITT's, last Tuesday, was on BUTLER, and the Dramatists of CHARLES the Second's time. He gave an excellent account of the fatal way in which the extremely local and temporary nature of the subject has neutralized even the superabundant salt of BUTLER's wit and fancy. The lecture upon the whole appeared to us a great deal too short: but perhaps amends will be made us in the next, which is to be upon Comedy in all its fine-gentlemen glory,—CONGREVE, WYCHERLEY, &c.

FRIGHTFUL BARBARITY.—On Friday, an inquisition was held on the body of *Martha Puarello*, aged four years, the daughter of an interpreter, living in Castle-street, Leicester-square.—It appeared in evidence, that the child had been put out to nurse to her Aunt, the wife of a tailor named *Hill*, in Hemming's-row. The father, on hearing some reports of ill-treatment, took away the child, whose back and thighs then exhibited bruises. She was so terrified at the very name of her aunt, that she was afraid to tell how barbarously she had been used.—The Surgeon said, she died of a low typhus fever, but inflammation preceded the fever, which might have been produced by bad treatment.—The wife of Mr. Blunt, 12, Hemming's-row, said, that Mrs. Hill lodged in her house. When the deceased child first came to her aunt, she was in perfect health, was playful and rosy-cheeked. Mr. and Mrs. Hill had a cutaneous disease; the child took it, and with taking sulphur and other drugs, she became much reduced. On the 3d November witness saw Mrs. Hill throw a pan of cold water over the child, while quite naked, which almost threw her into convulsions. Witness interfered, and was sharply told to mind her own business. Mrs. Hill then threw another pan of cold water over the poor little creature, observing, "there, I've done it in spite of you, and will do it as often as I please." On a preceding day, witness dashed a dripping flannel over the child when it had only its shift on, then drove her up stairs, and beat her violently. The child was much relaxed; and Mrs. Hill said she punished her for having dirtied herself.—The witness mentioned other instances of ill-treatment, which were corroborated by Ann Coles, the last witness's servant, who added, that Mrs. Hill one day put the child into a dark cellar for an hour, telling her, at the same time, that it was full of rats! This was merely for crying at being put into cold water. A lodger gave testimony to the same effect, adding, that when the child was put into the dark cellar, it frightened her nearly into fits. Another lodger said, that the child was frequently kept without food from dinner-time till morning, and very often beaten for a quarter of an hour. The grandfather of the deceased said, that a Surgeon had given it as his opinion, that the child's death was caused by acts of cruelty. The verdict was *Manslaughter*,—and Mrs. Hill was committed to Tothill-fields Prison.

On Saturday morning, the Baron Gourgaud was served with an order to quit this kingdom, under the provisions of the Alien Act, and was removed from his house by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State, with a view to the execution of that order. His behaviour was most violent, and the officers, in the discharge of their duty in removing him, were severely bruised in the scuffle which arose from his resistance.—A belief, however, is attempted to be created, that the officers, in the execution of their duty, made use of wanton cruelty. This, we are desired to state, is without the slightest foundation. The only persons that suffered were the officers. Upon being informed of the object of the officers' coming, that they were to remove him under the Alien Act, there was a plan to rob him and the window, and, alleging that attempts

were making to rob and murder him. He wished to excite a mob to rescue him. Upon taking his papers, he tried to seize a pair of loaded pistols and a short dagger. He was first conveyed to the house of Mr. CAPPER, where he remained some time, in order, if he chose, to send for his clothes from the lodgings he had occupied. But this he declined. He was then put into a postchaise, and sent off to Harwich. On his arrival at Romford, being market-day, and the inn-yard full, the horses were changed in the open street, where there were many persons assembled. He then called out—"Thieves! murder! I am General GOURGAUD; they are going to rob and murder me." A few miles further on, he wished to be taken before a Magistrate. On his arrival at Harwich he was put on board the packet, which is said to have sailed last night for Cuxhaven.—*Courier*—Monday.

The *Chronicle* gave a very different account of the above arrest, by which it appeared that the General was wantonly and personally ill-treated—grossly used.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 345.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS Theatre, fitted up with new and tasteful decorations, opened on Monday with a burletta founded upon a pleasant extravagance recorded of WILMOT the "mad Lord" of Rochester. The house, in its renovated condition, is just what play-houses should be, and once were, from its size admirably adapted for seeing and hearing, and only perhaps rather too well lit up. Light is a good thing, but to preserve the eyes is still better. ELLISTON and Mrs. EDWIN personated a reigning wit and beauty of the Court of CHARLES the Second to the life. But the charm of the evening to us, we confess, was the acting of Mrs. T. GOULD (late Miss BURRELL) in the burlesque *Don Giovanni* which followed. This admirable piece of foolery takes up our hero just where the legitimate drama leaves him, on the "burning marl." We are presented with a fair map of Tartarus, the triple-headed cur, the Furies, the Tormentors, and the Don, prostrate, thunder-smitten. But there is an elasticity in the original make of this *strange man*, as RICHARDSON would have called him. He is not one of those who change with the change of climate. He brings with him to his new habitation *ardours* as glowing and constant as any which he finds there. No sooner is he recovered from his first surprise, than he falls to his old trade, is caught "ogling *Proserpine*," and coquets with two she devils at once, till he makes the house *too hot to hold him*; and *Pluto* (in whom a wise jealousy seems to produce the effects of kindness) turns him neck and heels out of his dominions,—much to the satisfaction of *Giovanni*, who stealing a boat from Charon, and a pair of light heels from *Mercury*, or (as he familiarly terms him) *Murky*, sets off with flying colours, conveying to the world above the souls of three damsels, just eloped from Styx, to comfort his tender and new-born spiritualities on the journey. Arrived upon earth (with a new body, we are to suppose, but his old habits) he lights a-propos upon a tavern in London, at the door of which, three merry weavers, widowers, are troubling a catch in triumph over their deceased spouses—

*They lie in yonder church-yard
At rest—and so are we.*

Their departed partners prove to be the identical lady ghosts who have accompanied the Don in his flight, whom he now delivers up in perfect health and good plight, not a jot the worse for their journey, to the infinite surprise, and consternation ill-dissembled, of their ill-fated twice-yoked mates. The gallantries of the Don in his second state of probation, his meeting with *Leporello*, with *Donna Anna*, and a countless host of injured virgins besides, doing



penance in the humble occupation of apple-women, fish-wives, and sausage-fryers, in the purlieus of Billingsgate and Covent-garden, down to the period of his complete reformation, and being made an honest man of, by marrying into a sober English citizen's family, although infinitely pleasant in the exhibition, would be somewhat tedious in the recital: but something must be said of his representative.

We have seen Mrs. JORDAN in male characters, and more ladies besides than we would wish to recollect—but never any that so completely answered the purpose for which they were so transmuted, as the Lady who enacts the mock *Giovanni*. This part, as it is played at the Great House in the Haymarket (Shade of MOZART, and ye living admirers of AMBROGETTI, pardon the barbarity) had always something repulsive and distasteful to us.—We cannot sympathize with *Leporello's* brutal display of the *list*, and were shocked (no strait-laced moralists either) with the applauses, with the *endurance* we ought rather to say, which fashion and beauty bestowed upon that disgusting insult to feminine unhappiness. The *Leporello* of the Olympic Theatre is not of the most refined order, but we can bear with an English blackguard better than with the hard Italian. But *Giovanni*—free, fine, frank-spirited, single-hearted creature, turning all the mischief into fun as harmless as toys, or children's *make-believe*, what praise can we repay to you, adequate to the pleasure which you have given us? We had better be silent, for you have no name, and our mention will but be thought fantastical. You have taken out the sting from the evil thing, by what magic we know not, for there are actresses of greater mark and attribute than you. With you and your *Giovanni* our spirits will hold communion, whenever sorrow or suffering shall be our lot. We have seen you triumph over the infernal powers; and pain, and Erebus, and the powers of darkness, are henceforth “shapes of a dream.” †

THE CORN BILL.—CLEANING MADE ROBBERY.

That the measure of misery is not sufficiently heaped, and that the present dearth after a fine harvest is below the average intended, is plain; for bread, which the mis-called and misbegotten Corn Bill has proved to be the standard for the price of other provisions also, and in fact of every thing else, has not reached the importation price yet.

Man is a gregarious animal; the very minds of men follow their leaders. Ages as well as Countries have their character: one age shall be celebrated for high romantic bravery, and in another we see the same people mean-spirited and cowardly: after this it is not surprising if the milder virtues sink under the circumstances of the times: Charity in this time there remains scarcely more than the * name of: we see wretchedness, till we think it one of the regular orders of polished society: strange mistake; it is lamentable dilapidation; ruins; the Tuscan Order of a fine temple of antiquity, buried under an heap of miserable rubbish; and to carry the metaphor further, the whole beautiful fabric of the Virtues, without charity for the basis, is a mere castle in the air. Worse than typhus fever, the Famine-Bill has spread over the land one general epidemic moral influenza, the cruel symptoms of which

* Charity must not be confounded with mere almsgiving: a man that conspired with others to keep up rents to the old factitious paper height, when many millions of such stuff disappeared like the assignats of France, and money was finding its level, mutton then being but 6d. a pound in Leadenhall, (which might be rather too low), and which man now gives away, say 50l. a year in charity, is still extorting from distress five or ten times that amount probably. Fine abatement—excellent idea of charity!

are a morbid deadness of sensation and coldness at the core of the heart.

It is an hard time: since my last I have read two trials for *Gleaning*! and both the Judges, without ceremony, condemned it as *trespass* and *robbery*. Feeling nothing, they uttered not a word in favour of humanity—not a word on the antiquity of the custom—nor had they a moment's hesitation at taking away from the poor a privilege of *three thousand* years standing! (Blackstone says, that the tenure of the *Landlords* is but by privilege.)

However, allow me, Mr. Editor, to send a sigh after the nicest word in the language, which must now grow obsolete; the very language of our books is unsuitable to the harshness of the time. The word *Glean* has ever been a favourite word with poets and authors; it presented instantly to one's mind summer and sunshine and charity, love, virtue, and happiness, the brightest flower in civilized society; it pictured man satisfied with having secured himself from want, looking on pleased that his less fortunate fellow-creatures, who, like the fowls of the air, gather not into barns, should have a taste of the bounty of Heaven at this holiday time of the year; but the reality is gone.

The prettiest story we have extant of the early people of the earth arose out of the more ancient privilege of *Gleaning*. I can scarcely remember now without tears Boaz and Ruth, the filial piety of the lovely girl, and all the pastoral innocence and beautiful simplicity of this interesting tale. The charm is gone. Ruth, Lavinia, and Rosina, were robbers.

J. L.

Nov. 10.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Friday, Nov. 20.

LORD CHURCHILL v. THE TIMES JOURNAL.

Mr. GURNEY rose to answer a rule that had been granted, calling on the proprietors of the *Times* to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for a libel on Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, published in the *Times*. The rule had been granted on the ground that the account was a libellous account, and particularly that it was a misstatement of the evidence given before the Coroner.—Some time in May last Lord Spencer Churchill was driving a gig in the King's-road: by this gig, another, in which were a Mr. Tooke, Miss Shewin, and another lady, was overturned; and Miss Shewin in consequence came by her death. The publication complained of was not the first account of the transaction, but one that was written in answer, and was sent by Mr. Tooke, to show that he had not been guilty of the negligence which in some quarter had been imputed to him. He had employed a friend to draw up this account for him, and sent it to the Editor, requesting its insertion, and this letter or account was the libel complained of. He (Mr. Gurney) was surprised that a Nobleman such as Lord Spencer Churchill should have been guilty of the indiscretion he had fallen into on the day of the accident; but he was still more surprised that he should add to that the indiscretion of the present application; for he undertook to show that the conduct of the Editor of the *Times*, in investigating this business, was marked with the utmost care, and the most laudable anxiety to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth. The application had been made on the affidavits of Lord Charles Spencer Churchill himself, of his groom, of a Mr. Jones, a Mr. Harris, and other persons. No two of these affidavits agreed. That of Lord Charles Spencer Churchill varied materially from that given by his groom: and as to

the affidavit of Mr. Jones, it was in direct contradiction to the evidence given by him on oath before the Coroner. It was stated too, that none of the witnesses in their examination before the Coroner had thrown any blame on Lord Charles Spencer Churchill: whereas they had all blamed him, without exception; not for a malicious intention, for that was never alleged at any time; but for impetuosity, impatience, a most culpable disregard of the safety and lives of other people; and a degree of haste which was even beyond the common portion of youth. Mr. Tooke was going quietly, at the rate of about six miles an hour, on a road not 22 feet wide. Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, who was coming up behind, had said that he called out, but was not heard, because the party in the gig were talking and laughing; but he admitted that Mr. Tooke pulled his horse inwards, and then alleged that his Lordship's wheel did not touch that of Mr. Tooke's. The groom stated that Mr. Tooke pulled in to give way, and then directed his horse back again—an allegation which was contradicted by nine witnesses; and by their testimony it appeared that Lord C. S. Churchill was driving at a furious rate, or at all events, at an improper rate. Besides his chaise coming up, made three parallel chaises in the road, only 22 feet wide; a fact which evinced a degree of impatience and impetuosity, which none could be guilty of who had the least regard for others, or the smallest spark of humanity. Jones, in his deposition before the Coroner, had stated, that the Gentleman attempting to pass was in the wrong.—Mary Smith, another witness, deposed, that the gentleman was driving so fast, she had said to a companion at the time, “an accident must happen.” It had been represented to his learned friend on the other side, he had been instructed to state, (and that was the ground on which the rule was granted,) that there had been no impropriety in the conduct of Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, when, in truth, all the deponents had blamed him. The Learned Counsel read Mr. Tooke's deposition before the Coroner, which stated that if Lord Charles Spencer Churchill had waited only one quarter of a minute all would have been safe. After the accident, Lord Charles Spencer Churchill never took the trouble to call and make any inquiry, but only sent his servant to the surgeon's.—The affidavit of Mr. Bradshaw stated, that if Lord C. S. Churchill had stopped half a minute, he would have had sufficient room to have passed; and that the accident was occasioned solely by his Lordship's impetuosity. Lord Charles Spencer Churchill was behind; he saw another gentleman driving before him, and on the right side of the road: he had nothing to do but to wait a single moment, and all would have been safe: instead of this, he hurries on, strikes the wheel of the other gig, and pushes it to the post. This was deposed to by all the three witnesses, who gave their evidence before the coroner: how the prosecutor could induce one of them entirely to alter his statement, he could not tell; but an application for a criminal information came out with a very bad grace from one who, in order to furnish a ground for it, was obliged to begin with causing a witness to state that he had been guilty of perjury! Under these circumstances, the learned Counsel submitted, that no ground whatever had been shown for granting a criminal information; that the statement originally given of the transaction had been amply confirmed by the prosecutor's own account of it, and by all the evidence it appeared that the accident was entirely caused by the culpable haste of Lord Churchill.

Mr. SCARLETT observed, that his learned friend had said nothing of a second publication.

Mr. GURNEY replied, he did not suppose that Mr. Scarlett would have alluded to that publication; but as he had, he should make some observations on it. It appeared that Lord Churchill had answered the first publication, and that Mr. Tooke had replied in the manner

which was now complained of as a libel; and he should not have expected that his Lordship would have alluded to this second publication, after he had seen the affidavit on the other side, (an affidavit which stated that his Lordship had never once called to inquire for the victim of his wanton impetuosity.)—he should not have expected this, because his Lordship might have been led to express some concern, even for the fate of a stranger under such circumstances as those of the accident alluded to. However, the letter complained of as this second publication, did not state on its own authority that Lord Charles Spencer Churchill had expressed so little concern as to have gone to Almack's the same night, but only repeated a statement that had been made to that effect in the *Morning Herald*; and then said, that if his Lordship, as represented in the *Herald*, had gone to Almack's, his conduct was very unfeeling. Now, if this statement of the *Herald* was untrue, his Lordship might easily have answered it.

Mr. SCARLETT rose on behalf of the prosecution. He said it was an undisputed fact, that after the accident happened Lord Charles Spencer Churchill got out of the gig and rendered all the assistance possible: he sent to the surgeon to inquire for the lady, gave his address, and expressed his wish to be examined on the Coroner's Inquest. He stayed at home all the night in great anxiety, especially when he heard that the young lady was dead: and it was only because he was told that his presence would not be required by the Coroner, that he forbore to go. Then came the statement in the newspapers, that the death of this unfortunate lady was occasioned by the most wanton carelessness; afterwards, a passage in the *Observer* begging the public to suspend its judgment; and then the statement complained of, which contained a gross misrepresentation of what had passed before the Coroner: for Mr. Jones, in his affidavit, swore that he did not impute blame to Lord Charles Spencer Churchill before the Coroner. Neither did Miss Smith—

The COURT.—Yes; she says that he was driving as fast as he could; and that she observed to a lady, that an accident would happen.

Mr. SCARLETT said, he would ask, whether, if after the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, Lord Charles Spencer Churchill could be liable to punishment for manslaughter? Certainly not. If then the Editor of the *Times* had published the depositions alone, he would have done wrong, because they were an *ex-parte* statement; but he regrets first that he has them not, and then publishes the statement of a partisan. The defence put in an affidavit did not contain the evidence of persons on oath, but merely what was said in conversation by some persons in attendance, who were not examined. After that came the letter about Almack's—

Chief-Justice ABBOTT.—There you see the reference to the author of the statement, the *Morning Herald*.

Mr. SCARLETT contended, that a libel was often contained, not in the statement of a fact, but in the pointing of it, as the *Times* had done with respect to the statement of Lord Charles Spencer Churchill's being at Almack's. He might never have seen the statement in the *Herald*, though the Editor of the *Times* had sufficient leisure to have inquired into the truth of it; but the libel had joined two facts together to give a point to both, and imply that Lord C. S. Churchill was a young man so devoid of all humanity as to neglect every feeling that such an occasion must call forth. He (Mr. Scarlett) trusted, at least, that a young man who had felt severely, and had vindicated himself from all imputation of want of feeling, should be allowed this mode of clearing his character.

Chief-Justice ABBOTT.—The Court, in discharging the rule applied for, pronounce no opinion on what has been spoken of, as to the merits of Lord C. S. Churchill's case, or as to his conduct. It appears, however, that on the even-

ing of the accident and the following day, he conducted himself with feeling and propriety. But the Court cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without an observation, that the driver of a carriage behind another is to relax, and give time to his precursor, and not to pursue and attempt to pass with heedless velocity. It appears from the affidavits on both sides, that ex-parte statements were sent into public by both parties; and the Court cannot help lamenting that such statements are but too frequent in the public prints. The Court, therefore, discharges the rule, without pronouncing any opinion upon the merits of the prosecutor's case; but from what has been said on both sides, no ground has been shown for enabling him to proceed by way of criminal information. If Lord Charles Spencer Churchill has been aggrieved, he may find redress in another mode of proceeding; but though the Court discharges the rule, it does not see any thing in the situation of the defendant to entitle him to his costs. The rule must therefore be discharged, but without costs.

[Lord C. S. CHURCHILL has, on the same ground, three other actions pending for damages (*damages!*) against the *Morning Chronicle Observer*, and *Examiner*.—His Lordship's Attorney is Mr. MANNING, of John-street, Adelphi;—Mr. PLATT, of Brunswick-square, is the Solicitor of the *Times*.]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

HARRIET CAILA, WIDOW, v. RICHARD M'NAMARA, ESQ.

Mr. DOGHERTY moved to show cause why the defendant, who had been arrested at the suit of the plaintiff, under a writ for 5,000*l.* should not be held to special bail. The plaintiff's affidavit stated, that she lived at 32, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, in the parish of Marylebone, county of Middlesex; that in the year 1815, the defendant entered into an agreement under his hand, to marry deponent, and never live or cohabit with any other woman, or on breach of such promise, to pay to deponent the sum of 5,000*l.*; that defendant had since married another woman, and consequently could not now fulfil his agreement with deponent, and was therefore indebted to her in the said sum of 5,000*l.*

Mr. O'CONNELL contended, that as this affidavit did not aver any mutuality of promise or other consideration, it was no more than a promise, and not an agreement; for a mere promise on one side, without any consideration on the other, is but a *nudum pactum*, and no agreement, and therefore insufficient grounds for the party to be held to bail; and further, Mr. O'Connell observed, that the plaintiff in her affidavit only stated, that the defendant agreed to marry her at a future time, but does not mention the precise period. "Now," said Mr. O'Connell, "this same Harriet Caila had been married herself, and is now a widow, and at liberty to marry Mr. M'Namara; how, therefore, can she say but that at some future period he may become a widower, and be at liberty to marry her? and if there was no time specified at which this 5,000*l.* was to fall due, how could they say it was due now?"

It was urged by Mr. DOGHERTY, in reply, that with respect to want of consideration, the Courts generally inferred a mutuality of promise in cases of promise of marriage; that where there was no time specifically mentioned for the fulfilment of an agreement, a reasonable time was usually presumed; and as the execution of his promise, by the defendant, could not now be expected within such reasonable time, he being married to another woman, he (Mr. Dogherty) hoped the Court would allow his motion.

On Mr. O'CONNELL's complaining of the hardship of keeping Mr. M'Namara in prison,

"Indeed," said Lord NORBURY, "the unfortunate gentleman seems to be suffering under a* double captivity—he is a captive in the chains of wedlock, and a captive within the bars of the Sheriff's prison."

The Court intimated a wish, that as the defendant was a gentleman of fortune, his own recognizance might be received; but if not, the case being one of great moment, and requiring much consideration, they would hear further argument upon it.

* Perhaps it may be necessary to inform our readers, that Lord Norbury is reckoned a wit in Ireland.

WESTMINSTER REPRESENTATION.

An extremely crowded meeting was held on Tuesday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of considering who is a fit person to be put in nomination to supply the vacancy which has occurred in the representation of Westminster.—At about one Sir F. Burdett entered the tavern. Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Bruce accompanied him, who were all received with acclamations. Mr. Hunt had taken his place at the table a short time previously, amidst partial and ambiguous indications of the sentiments which prevailed respecting him.

Sir F. BURDETT having taken the Chair, observed that the public advertisement which had brought them together clearly explained that it was in consequence of the recent loss which they had sustained, and the necessity of supplying it. The occasion was undoubtedly most important, at the same time that the circumstances which led to it were awful and distressing. Before, however, he proceeded to commence the business of the day, he thought it right to disclose the contents of a letter which he had received from a gentleman who had considerable claims to their favour; and who would probably have been, in the event of his coming personally forward, the object of their choice. The gentleman to whom he alluded was Mr. D. Kinnaird, who had withdrawn himself entirely from their consideration as a candidate, by a statement which he was requested to communicate to them; and in which Mr. Kinnaird regretted that engagements, which he felt to be binding on him, would prevent his attendance at this meeting, and deprive him of the opportunity of paying his tribute of respect to the memory of their late representative, and of mixing his own with the general grief. The letter went on to say, that as his name might probably be mentioned, it was his earnest wish to have it made known as early as possible, that his duties towards the citizens of Westminster must be limited, as heretofore, to the character of an elector. As, therefore, (resumed Sir F. Burdett,) this gentleman had placed himself out of the question, it was incumbent on them to consider what other person it might be most advisable for them to nominate, in order to fill up the vacancy left by the death of their late lamented representative. It would be improper for him, in the situation which he now held, to offer any opinions of his own, with regard to the personal qualifications of individuals. It was his duty to attend to all that might be offered, and to collect impartially the sense of the room upon every proposition that should be submitted. It was not to be concealed that they were in a state of some danger; and of danger arising from a circumstance somewhat singular. The first difficulty which they had to surmount was not a want, but a variety of choice. Five or six names had already been mentioned to him, each of which he had reason to believe belonged to a man of independent and unexceptionable character. All appeared to him equally eligible; all had frequently been before the public eye, and were, he had not the shadow of a doubt, animated with the same spirit, prepared to answer the wishes of their constituents by faithfully discharging their own duty. They must be cautious, therefore, lest the embarrassment of their wealth itself should turn out to be the source of their weakness. (*Loud applause.*) It might be proper to remind them, that they incurred the risk, amidst all this variety, of disunion amongst themselves; and that the probable consequence of this disunion would be, that some Government tool would be forced upon them, to the lasting disgrace of Westminster, and to the damping of that spirit, and retarding that progress of reform, for which they had so long, and he hoped not ineffectually, contended. (*Renewed applause.*) With regard to their late representative, he found it impossible to pass over this opportunity of testifying at once his grief and his respect. To them, the electors of Westminster, as well as to the country at large, the loss which they had sustained was the more unfortunate, inasmuch as it was the loss of a man possessing the highest abilities and the purest character, at the moment which was best calculated to afford scope for the free play of his talents and integrity. He had been placed by their suffrages in a situation which would have enabled him to follow up his own enlightened schemes for the public good, without yielding to the authority of inferior minds, or finding his great exertions checked by the influence of party. Of this able and deeply lamented coadjutor he had been deprived, under circumstances, and at a time, when, although for his own honour and credit with posterity, and with reference to that measure of good which he had previously rendered to his country and to mankind, he had lived long enough, yet, nevertheless, at a time when, although his own glory was

sufficiently established, he had it in his power to be of more service to the public than perhaps any other man. (*Applause.*) He had died full of honours for himself, leaving his countrymen filled with admiration and regret, and a name behind him which never could be mentioned without a sigh. (*Applause.*) In disburdening themselves, however, of their sense of this calamity, so far as to undertake the discharge of the duty which had devolved on them, it should still induce them to regard, with a more scrutinizing eye, the claims of every one who might be proposed to fill up so great a chasm. Above all things, he was desirous of impressing on their minds what he had touched upon at the outset of his address—that the difficulty consisted not in the paucity of those who were perfectly qualified to represent them, and might probably be submitted to their choice; but in selecting one from many, all of whom were possessed of claims equally satisfactory and indisputable. In the conduct of this selection it was that, unless they should act with unanimity, and rally around one individual, they would incur the hazard, if not the certainty, of a defeat by the influence of Government. (*Applause.*) Such was his respect for the several individuals whose names had been transmitted to him, that he could sincerely declare his opinion to be, that if those names were put in a balloting box, the first that might be drawn would be a very proper person to serve as their representative. But as some choice must be exercised, their first care should be to preserve unity amongst themselves. When one name was adopted, he hoped they would all steadily adhere to it, and that the friends of liberty would not again suffer themselves to be divided. (*Applause.*) Their grand and paramount interest on this occasion was to exhibit to the world a spirit of unanimity, both with a view to the preservation of their own character, and in order to prevent that dreadful evil to which disunion would necessarily lead—the debasement of their city, and the triumph of a venal and corrupt administration. (*Loud applause.*) Appealing, therefore, now to their indulgence, for having so long trespassed on their attention, he moved that they should proceed to the order of the day.

Mr. BRUCE observed, his object in now rising was to state, that he knew no man more capable of supplying the loss, and of maintaining with energy the same principles, than the gentleman whom he was about to nominate. He was known to them all by his active and unwearied exertions during the last election, in support of their Hon. Chairman, by the talents and promptitude displayed on more than one occasion, and by an eloquence which promised to render him one of the brightest ornaments of the Senate. After the first resolution therefore, which he held in his hand, and which expressed in general terms the purpose for which they were then assembled, it was his intention to submit a second, proposing John Hobhouse, Esq. as a fit and proper person to represent the city of Westminster in Parliament. (*Applause.*) Nothing but a sense of public duty, and he was not ashamed to state, in conjunction with that of private friendship, could have induced him to put that gentleman in nomination. But it did appear to him, that qualified as he was by literary talents, by general knowledge, and by zeal for their cause, they could not, on their part, perform a greater service to that cause than by giving him their unanimous support.

Mr. THELWALL begged it to be known that he was not actuated by any feeling of hostility to Sir Francis Burdett. When, after a long absence, an old acquaintance appears once more among his former friends, he may be excused for adverting to the circumstances which have kept him so long out of view. Twenty-one years had now elapsed since he withdrew from public notice, after having fought his way through bands of ruffians who wished to murder him. He then made a resolution not to interfere with political opinions in public, unless he should find himself independent from his professional exertions, or some public emergency should require that life itself was not too dear to be laid down in the public service. The first of these contingencies had been prevented, he believed, by the political feelings which he was known to cherish in private; and as to the second part of the dilemma, he believed that there was at present an emergency which affected every individual in the nation: If we look abroad, what do we see but an illegitimate bond of legitimacy, which links allied Sovereigns against the freedom of their people? But while we look abroad, let us not forget to look at home. What do we see but an attempt to establish military power? I believe I must not call it military despotism; that perhaps would be treason, and I do not wish to commit that crime again. (*A laugh.*) The situation of the country at this moment is of extreme importance. It is a reason why a man who has been silent for 21 years should open his mouth. (*Signs of impatience, and cries of "Question."*) If he deviated from the question, the

Chair would call him to order. It was necessary to attend to the state of parties, particularly in Westminster. They could not have forgotten the proceedings at the late election. The division of the friends of liberty on that occasion had distressed him more than the loss of his own liberty had done. (*Cries of "Question."*) These divisions had threatened even the return of their old and faithful representative, the honourable Chairman, and the only independent member in the House. They obtained, indeed, a great victory ultimately, by returning him; but the effort was too late, because it did not put him in his proper place, at the head of the poll. (*Applause.*) Let them now take care, that the organized and drilled band of corruption did not rout the light infantry of reform, while divided and scattered. It appeared to him that the most certain mode of securing success would be, unanimity in favour of a person who would pledge himself to vote against the Minister. His own principle was, that if we cannot have a quatern, we should take a twopenny loaf rather than starve. Nothing is politically desirable but what is morally possible. Therefore let us take what we can get. We are the rallying point of reform, to which all the reformers through the kingdom look for an example. Who can co-operate with us? All who hate military power; even the Whigs themselves who are true to their principles. If we find a man who will act up to his principles, whatever degree of reform he pledges himself for, let us support him. But if we have divisions, the Minister will triumph; and, oh! what a triumph will that be! The biscuit-baker of the Minister will reproach us for returning a tool of Government. (*Applause.*) He would conclude with one word of advice. If there is a man who will attach himself to a leader of whom he knows nothing, but from whom he expects to receive his hire, let him excite divisions. If there is a man who has the love of his country in his heart, and who is anxious for reform, let him endeavour to preserve unanimity.

Mr. HOBHOUSE now rose and spoke to this effect:—

GENTLEMEN,—This morning I received a request from a respectable body of the electors of Westminster to attend the present meeting: had I not been so invited, I should not have presumed to be here, for I am not an elector. Such a request, and the resolutions you have just heard, I can attribute only to those exertions, humble indeed, but zealous, which I was permitted to add to those noble efforts that secured your triumph in the late contest for the independence of this great city. The last occasion of our meeting was on the eve of a victory; we are now as it were following a funeral. It was then much less embarrassing for me to address you: what I then had to say was on your behalf; I am now to speak on a subject on which of all others I am the least qualified or inclined to enlarge—on myself.—Electors of Westminster, you have heard me nominated to succeed the great man whom you have just lost; what may be the issue of that nomination I will not presume to foretell. The cause is your own; you are the best judges, and are most interested, as to the choice of the person who is to be the advocate of that cause. A friendly voice from amongst you has asked, who is he? I must answer this question negatively. I am not arrayed in the attractions which belong to many of the candidates for popular confidence; I am allied to no great family either by blood or connexion; I am the child of no party; I am the champion of no individual interests. On the other hand, I may add, that I am not known to you by any real disqualification. If I have lived hitherto in private life, I have been at least saved from the commission of any of those delinquencies, of which, unfortunately for England, consists the notoriety of the greater part of our public men. Allow me, if you will, to be young and inexperienced; it is surely better that I should be your pupil, than (as would perhaps be the case with a veteran politician,) you should be my dupe.—I stand here before you, Electors, with nothing to recommend me but my principles. What those principles are, I must presume to be known to the electors who proposed to nominate me, and indeed to all those with whom I had the honour to co-operate during the late election. To recapitulate all the articles of my political creed is more than you would desire or I should think requisite for the present occasion. There is one point, however, on which I conceive it to be my duty to be explicit, as I would not desire that my silence should obtain me a single vote, of which an honest declaration might deprive me. Gentlemen, I am (since your notice allows me to give myself a name), I am a Reformer; and when I use that word, I will not mince the matter: I will profess myself to allude to that Reform, which may at once strike at the root of the evil that threatens the dissolution of all our liberties.—I trust, Gentlemen, that in declaring myself a candidate, I do not infringe upon those principles of election purity which have secured the freedom and the triumph

of Westminster. When the Honourable Chairman was proposed by the electors, and carried by them, in 1807, without any personal interference of his own, he had already been distinguished for a long course of political virtue, which rendered all previous interference between him and his constituents altogether unnecessary; but the case is far different with me. I have not the inordinate vanity to believe that my name circulated in a hand-bill, or chalked upon a wall, will at once give a key to my character, and bespeak the cause which I aspire to defend. It is my intention, therefore, to appear upon the hustings, that the electors may there question me as to the conduct which it is my intention to pursue, should I be placed, by their suffrages, in Parliament; that they may there say to me,—"Mr. Hobhouse, what do you propose to do for us, should we return you? what are your opinions on this or that, of the great political questions which so nearly concern all the electors and all the people of England?" To these and to any definite questions, I shall think myself bound to give a sincere answer; for it appears to my judgment, that the clamour raised against what is called demanding a pledge, has no foundation either in theory or in practice. Surely every elector has a right to demand the opinions of any candidate to whom he proposes to give his vote; and from the statement of an opinion to the delivery of a promise to act upon that opinion, the distance is too small to be observed, except by the eye of casuistry, and the difference is too trifling to be acted upon except by a dishonest man. As for the practice, it is resorted to even by the very persons from whom the accusation proceeds; and if every borough patron thinks himself entitled to prescribe the conduct, and come to the thorough knowledge of the nominee, who is to represent his influence? Shall not the freemen of Westminster dare to demand what services they are to expect from him who is to represent their rights? Gentlemen, you must do me the justice to believe, that I am not ignorant of the duties, of the difficulties, of the high office which it has been proposed to entrust to my hands: you must believe that I know how arduous it will be to fill a place before occupied by illustrious men; you must believe that I feel what is required from one who presumes to be the coadjutor of such a man as your present representative—of him who has attained the confidence and good will of his fellow-countrymen, to an extent to which I verily believe, and speak it from my heart and my conviction, no other individual has ever had the happiness to arrive:—of him who has shewn us that public virtue is not a mere dream, nor the patriot one of those imaginary beings whose existence must be confined to the fancied republics of the wise and good. But his example will rather aid than discourage me; and by having before me the living lesson, I may the more easily be instructed: by being what he is, I may know what I ought to be. I am fully aware that amongst the motives that induce me to present myself to your notice, is to be ranked the wish to acquire the good will and even the applause of my fellow-citizens. I own it, gentlemen—nor does such a desire appear to me an infirmity to be ridiculed and derided by the world, any more than it is to be concealed by myself. Since I could form a rational hope—since my mind first began to expand itself to the limits, whatever they may be, which it is allowed to reach, my principal object, at least as far as this existence is concerned, has been to merit and to obtain the approbation of my countrymen. I speak, however, of that fame which alone an honest man would covet—which none but honest men can confer: I speak not of that short-lived noisy repute, which begins where a truly valuable name should end, but of that reputation which an Englishman more than any man in the world knows how to prize—of that reputation which originates and spreads from the social circle, and like the genuine philanthropy defined by the poet, although it may, in the end, diffuse itself over the world, begins, in the first instance, at home. If there be any circumstance which diminishes the difficulty of the proposed enterprise, it may perhaps be found in the nature of the opposition which the Court has prepared against the assertion of your rights. You see, by an advertisement in the papers of this morning, that Sir Murray Maxwell is again chosen to be the instrument of the ministerial endeavours to convert this great portion of the metropolis,—this your city of Westminster,—into a cinque port—to reduce you to the degraded condition of an Admiralty Borough. I find Sir Murray Maxwell openly confessing that his purse and his person are in no condition to admit of his own interference on this second trial. I would not be supposed to make a mockery of the sickness of any man, least of all of that gallant Captain: but as he has been honest enough to tell us by an implication not to be mistaken, that his pocket received some

rude shocks in the encounter with the freemen of Westminster, I shall as candidly own, that although I shall rejoice to hear of his bodily health, it would afford me equal dissatisfaction to be told of his pecuniary convalescence. It is not uncharitable to say, that I hope his purse will never recover from a disease incurred by an imprudence, to say the least of it, which that gentleman himself appears now to deplore. We should, however, thank him for his confession, as it plainly avows what were the means resorted to by this candidate to persuade the electors of the propriety of returning him to Parliament. Without the slightest personal disrespect for that gentleman, I must say that it appears to me altogether unaccountable that a gallant sea officer (for they are all gallant), one of those to whom we look for the best security of our liberties, should allow himself to be made the tool of the vilest and most contemptible administration that ever engaged in the unhallowed project of subverting the institutions, breaking down the spirit, and finally changing the character of our free and glorious islanders; and of assimilating them in manners, as well as in laws, to the barrack-bowed nations of the continent. His conduct does indeed appear to me to be quite incongruous with his character; he seems to forget that the hustings is not his quarter-deck; that he cannot introduce the discipline of a man of war amongst the freemen of Westminster; and that he wears his uniform at Covent-garden with about as much propriety as one of you, Gentlemen, might venture to make a Crown and Anchor oration from the poop of the Captain's own frigate. We have heard much and have profited much by the bravery of British seamen, but I do think, Gentlemen, that Sir M. Maxwell is the boldest of the bold, when he again exposes himself to the indignation of all the friends of liberty in Westminster, and indeed in all England, and modestly requests you to surrender for his use, benefit, and promotion, a trust which has been for many years reposed in hands that have employed it solely for the protection of your rights and interests. I trust that his reappearance will not be saluted by any thing harder than words, and that he will not be spoken to with sticks and stones:—he must however be told the truth, since he exposes himself to hear it; and I must be permitted to say, that although as a gentleman and an officer he should be received with every deference, he is, as a candidate for Westminster, entitled to no respect, and, as far as language can correct his intrusion, should be treated with none. He knows as well as you do, that he is set up in opposition to the feelings of a very great majority of the Electors. He knows as well as you do, the disgraceful means used to fill his numbers at the late poll. My situation amongst you at the late Election brought me acquainted with those scandalous transactions, and he shall be told of them at the re-election. But I forget, it seems, that the Captain himself will not come. I suppose, then, that he will at least send his First Lieutenant to the hustings. Should you see any such person among you, you will, doubtless, show every attention to the cloth, but will regard the wearer with just such sentiments as the nature, and motive, and end of his enterprise may seem to deserve.—Nothing, certainly, can be more striking than the contrast of the different grounds on which I am brought before you, and of those on which Sir M. Maxwell appeared at first, and again presumes to stand. He is sent by an odious and contemptible Government, to act for that Government, and against you. His opponent will be called for by you, to act for you, and against those wicked powerful men, who in fact are the only friends of Revolution to be found in this country. By them has private confidence been shaken; by their spies and informers have all the bonds of social life been loosened or destroyed; the suspicions, the fears, the hatreds, which they spread into every circle, and amongst all classes, have filled these unfortunate kingdoms with discontent, confusion, and dismay.—Yes, Gentlemen, it is now, if at any time, indispensably necessary that you should do your utmost to counteract the encroachments of despotism, and infuse a new spirit into that once healthy constitution which vicious practices have reduced to the last stages of decay. The first and best expedient is to choose a man who shall fairly represent your opinions and speak your wishes. To give effect to your first selection, you should be sure that it is founded upon that union which you have heard recommended from the Chair. If in my person you should suppose that the best chance of resisting the efforts of power shall be found, I shall contribute every exertion to justify your choice: if now, or at any time previous to the contest, I shall ascertain that the struggle should be confided to other hands, I shall withdraw, in obedience to the only voice that, as a public man, I will ever obey,—that of the people.—Should I be elected, I shall be the work of your hands alone; to you alone shall all my gratitude be due; for you alone will

every effort be employed. To you I shall look for support, for advice, for admonition, and for orders; for certainly, Gentlemen, if a Representative is not to represent his Constituents; if he is not to be the organ of their injunctions,—his name is misapplied, his office has been hitherto misunderstood. In your hands I leave the question, and retire from a discussion during which I could not well be present without embarrassing you and distressing myself.—(During this speech, the Electors repeatedly evinced their approbation by loud applause, and at the conclusion, the room resounded with continued peals.)

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT now put the first resolution, which expressed that the man of their choice should support the claims to short Parliaments, and a full, free, and equal representation. It was carried unanimously.

Mr. JENKINS proposed W. Cobbett, Esq. as a fit person to represent them in Parliament. (*Great confusion.*)

Mr. HUNT presented himself, and infinitely increased the confusion.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that they would save time, as well as conduct the business of the day to a beneficial issue, by listening with fairness to every Gentleman who addressed them; there would otherwise be neither usefulness nor respectability in their public meetings.

Mr. HUNT was still received with every ungrateful noise. He hoped it would never go forth that such an assembly had refused to hear an Englishman. He thought they ought to have known his character too well (*Much laughter and cries of "Yes."*) to suppose that he could be put down in ten minutes. It had been justly said, that their weakness was in division. He agreed in that opinion, and his object was to prevent division. His friends had intended to propose him, but his answer was "No; if no other man comes forward to resist Sir Murray Maxwell, I am at your service; but if any other person on whom all agree shall come forward, in God's name let me not interfere." He should speak of Mr. Hobhouse with freedom, with liberty; but he trusted with moderation. Was he any relation of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse? (*His son.*) Was he the son of that Sir Benjamin Hobhouse who, at a public dinner in that room, had kissed the hand of Lord Holland from veneration to Whig principles, and soon afterwards joined the present wicked administration? Was he the son of that Sir Benjamin Hobhouse who had been forso many years Chairman of Mr. Pitt's committees? Was he the son of that Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, who had been a traitor to the cause of liberty, and gone over to the banners of slavery? Was he the son of that Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, who had 1,500l. or 2,000l. a year as Commissioner of the Nabob of Arcot's debts? He wished to ask likewise, what Mr. Hobhouse had been doing for the last ten years, and in what respect he had been of service to the people of Westminster? He was not desirous of visiting the sins of the father on his children, although this was one of the principles of the religion which he professed; but he thought it impossible that Mr. Hobhouse should unite their votes, or satisfy their expectations. A gentleman had proposed Mr. Cobbett, now an alien from his native land through the oppressive measures of the Government; and a man of greater abilities or political honesty they could not elect.—(*Hisses and groanings.*) Mr. Cobbett was, if they should think proper to support him, willing to undertake the task of representing their rights and interests in Parliament; and for the purpose of bringing that question to issue, he would second the nomination. (*Loud disapprobation.*) He would take this opportunity also of referring to a letter, read by Mr. Cleary on the hustings at the last election, and which purported to be a letter from Mr. Cobbett, in 1808, in which, speaking of him (Mr. Hunt), he was described as a sad fellow, who rode about the country with another man's wife, having deserted his own.

The noise and interruption were at this moment so excessive as effectually to stop the progress of the speaker's explanation.

Sir F. BURDETT entreated a patient hearing. He implored them to pay an impartial attention to what fell from every gentleman. It would give him infinite pain to find himself compelled to leave the chair, from his inability to maintain the order and decorum of their proceedings. (*Applause.*)

Mr. HUNT then resumed. It was not surprising, if, after the villainous attacks which he had borne, he was now desirous of vindicating himself from the foulest calumny of them all. Mr. Cobbett had declared publicly, through the medium of a Liverpool newspaper, that he had never written the letter in question, and that it was an entire forgery.

Mr. CLEARY stated that he had the letter in his possession, and would produce it before them in half an hour; and he immediately left the room for that purpose.

Mr. WISHART, after some observations on the virtues and public spirit evinced on so many critical occasions by the House of Bedford, proposed as a candidate for their suffrages the second son of the present Duke, Lord John Russell. The electors of Westminster could not forget the interest taken in the maintenance of their rights by the late Francis Duke of Bedford, his personal exertions, or his willing attendance at their meetings both there and in Palace-yard. The present Duke of Bedford had always supported the same principles, had always lent his aid to the election of their favourite representative, and had, by his contribution to Mr. Hone, and his uniform hostility to a bad Government, been recently deprived of the honour of the Lord-Lieutenancy of his native county. With respect to Lord John himself, it was well known that he had made a speech in Parliament on the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, equally creditable to his head and his heart. It was proper for him, however, to state, that if their choice should appear to incline in preference to any other individual, Lord John was determined not to impede or interfere with the exercise of it. (*Applause.*)

Mr. THELWALL took this opportunity of saying, that the political opinions of Mr. Hobhouse's ancestors could be no wise prejudicial to him (Mr. Hobhouse,) since it was well known that he had been proscribed by his family on account of his independent sentiments. (*Great applause.*)

Mr. STURCH put a question of order.

Sir F. BURDETT explained. The first question was that alluded to by Mr. Sturch, namely, whether Mr. Hobhouse was a fit person to be returned; the second was the amendment proposing Mr. Cobbett; and the third was another amendment, proposing Lord John Russell. He thought it the fairest way to allow every person to propose any candidate he thought proper, and then to put the question *seriatim*.

Mr. STURCH acquiesced, although he was not aware till now that Mr. Wishart's motion was an amendment. He must take up their time for a moment, while he stated that he had had no concern in calling this meeting. He was desirous that this should be known, because, during the last few days, he had received a great number of letters, advising him how to act on this occasion. He had been stopped by people in the street, who wished to know from him who was to be elected. It would appear from this, that some thought him a more important man than he really was. (*Question.*) He wished those who called for the question would ask themselves whether, if they brought forward Mr. Hobhouse, they would fulfil the wishes of the electors of Westminster, and of the nation at large? He maintained that they would not. (*Disapprobation.*) He did not mean any thing against the talents or principles of Mr. Hobhouse, because he was ignorant of both. Till Mr. Kinnaird came forward, Mr. Hobhouse was unknown. He exerted himself also for Sir Francis Burdett; but he opposed Sir Samuel Romilly. He would not go the length of Mr. Hunt, in saying that the sins of the father should be visited on the son; but he must say that he had seen Mr. Hobhouse's father standing on a table and making such a speech as Mr. Hunt had ascribed to him. He would maintain that the feeling of his being an untried man, would operate on the electors out of doors; and that, if Government brought forward any Tory, whether Sir Murray Maxwell or any other person, and Mr. Hobhouse were the only candidate opposed to him, Government would triumph. He should conclude with one word of advice. He was aware that delays were dangerous; but precipitation was still more dangerous. He therefore recommended that they should not come to any decision at present, but allow the electors at least a fortnight longer to look out for a proper person.

Mr. PITT hoped that the electors of Westminster would act as a body, and not be led away by any set of men. He was as much against division as any one could be; and therefore he proposed, if they wished to keep out the Court candidate, that every elector, as he quitted the room, should put down his name, in order to form a broad and expanded committee for the purpose of preventing division. Because Mr. Hobhouse comes here and makes a great display of talent, we are not to decide that he is the only proper person. He did not scruple to say, that the getting up of Mr. Hobhouse was a rank job.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT wished to know if any other person was desirous to address the meeting. (*Loud and repeated calls for Mr. Wooler.*)—Sir Francis said, he was desired by Mr. Wooler to state that he was not an elector, and that he had nothing to say on the question.

Mr. GALE JONES presented himself on the table, but was hooted off without a hearing.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT again addressed the meeting. His friend Mr. Sturch had advised them to pause, and not to come to any decision at present. Had he known, before he left the country, that he should travel to London for the purpose of deciding that nothing should be done, he should certainly have thought that he was going on what was commonly called "a fool's errand." What reason had they to delay? The object they had to consider was not merely the election of a Candidate for Westminster; no; the object was the support of those principles for which he and they, for a period of 25 years, had been contending. Mr. Sturch had been seconded in his advice of delay by Mr. Pitt, who had recommended the appointment of a committee on an extended principle. This plan, which is said to have the support of union for its object, is the very plan which the enemies of union would adopt. (*Applause.*) One principle which had been adverted to in the discussions of this day, reminded him of the fable, in which a hungry wolf, wishing to devour a lamb, and having no pretext for quarrelling with the innocent creature itself, very conveniently remembered that the parent of the lamb had once offended him. (*Loud applause.*) He could conceive no greater pledge for political integrity, than that a man of Mr. Hobhouse's warm heart—(chair, chair, from Mr. Hunt.) He was bound to state such remarks as a sense of duty dictated. With regard to Mr. Hobhouse, he repeated, that no greater pledge of principle could be given, than that a man of tender feelings and warm heart should renounce the connection and brave the displeasures of his family. To start obstacles, and to do nothing to obviate them, was not to do service to the cause. His youth, which had been objected to, would improve. There was no risk of disappointment in that. But there was no risk of his disappointing them as to the principles he had avowed there that day, and on a former occasion. It had been asked what he had been doing for the last ten years. He was, as every young man ought to be, laudably employed in improving his own mind. From that pursuit he had been called to offer himself for a situation which he could not have expected, for it was only by a most unfortunate calamity that it was put within his reach. In cultivating his mind he had not cultivated a sterile soil. It had produced fruits to be judged of by Europe. He was not therefore unknown; and if he were, in these days of tergiversation, treachery, and intrigue, it was no small praise not to be known for combinations against the people. (*Applause.*) A gentleman had remarked, that we had no other motive for returning him but the eloquent speech he made. That was not a bad motive. The man who was to be their voice in another place should be qualified to speak eloquently. Let none assert that there were no proofs of his talents. Both his pen and his tongue had proved his talents, and he would dare always to maintain the principles which he had avowed. The pretensions of Mr. Hobhouse were not small; on pretensions alone he was equal to any that could be named. He knew but one individual superior in pretensions to Mr. Hobhouse, and that was Major Cartwright. It was not an invidious comparison that influenced him, but he felt for various reasons that it was impossible to carry Major Cartwright. (*Great applause.*) His admiration for him, for his excellent character, and for his unswerving exertions for the liberty of England and of Europe, was strong and unalterable. There was also Mr. Fawkes, of Yorkshire; and there was Sir Charles Wolesey, a Baronet, whom he rejoiced to see advocating the people's part, for there were not many of them (of the baronetage) who took this turn. Of Lord John Russell they knew not so much as of Mr. Hobhouse; but that Englishman's heart must be cold when the name of Russell, Sydney, and of Hampden ceased to operate as a charm. (*Applause.*) It had been asked if any had heard Lord John Russell's speech on the suspension. He had heard it, and paid to it at the time his tribute of applause and thanks. He had only one observation to make respecting Lord John Russell—he was already in the House of Commons. (*Applause.*) However highly he estimated the character of Frances Duke of Bedford, and however willingly he paid homage to the present Duke, he thought it better to send another to the House to fight by the side of Lord John Russell. (*Applause.*) The committee had been accused of dictating. What was every body's business was nobody's. The committee had no power or reward, they had nothing but the labouring oar. They could do nothing without their approbation; and but for them there would have been no meeting to-day. They suffered in their purses as well as in their persons. This he knew; for he saw their accounts. Who then were the usurping junta? What power had they got? They had been blamed at last election for doing nothing. Those charges were ludicrous and absurd. They were to pause in coming to a decision, because he supposed they were so few!

although the largest room in the kingdom was crammed even in the passages. In God's name, let them be decisive. He should say little of Mr. Cobbett, because as he had written against him he might be supposed to have angry feelings respecting him. He had none. He had always read his writings with much gratification, and he regretted much that the country was deprived of his talents in support of public principles by, he would say, the oppression and infamy of the Government, which forced him into another country. (*Great applause.*) Mr. Hobhouse would willingly have surrendered his ambition to Mr. Kinnaird, if he had stood forward, and would have been most active to promote his success. Mr. Hobhouse was now proposed for their choice. If he forsook the principles he professed, shame attached to him; but they had acted consistently in supporting a man who avowed the principles which they all adopted, and which they were anxious to render every where triumphant. They were old enough to judge for themselves; and he hoped they would not separate till they adopted decisive measures. (*Applause.*)

[Mr. Cobbett's letter, which Mr. Hunt had stated to be a forgery, was now produced.—Sir F. BURDETT said, he believed it to be Mr. Cobbett's hand-writing.—Mr. HUNT pronounced it a forgery.—Sir F. BURDETT said, that Mr. Cleary, whose eye had been deceived by it, as his would have been, and Mr. Hunt had nothing further to do with the question, which rested entirely between Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Wright, formerly the printer of his Register.]

Mr. Cobbett being put as the amendment of the nomination, about six hands were seen in different parts of the room. Mr. Hobhouse had a large if not universal show of hands. Lord John Russell had very few.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, that every one would be satisfied with the impartiality of his conduct, although his private feelings were particularly engaged. As to Lord John Russell, he was satisfied that many of his friends had declined to show their hands for him, knowing that he would not come forward to divide them. That was the reason that so few hands had been shown for him. Unless he was blind, he felt no hesitation in saying that Mr. Hobhouse was chosen by an immense majority.

Mr. HUNT.—I declare that Mr. Hobhouse had an immense majority. If he could finally gain his election he had not the least objection, and he should not stand in his way. He requested his friends, if there were any, to do every thing in their power to support Mr. Hobhouse.

The 3d resolution respecting the appointment of a committee was then put, and carried unanimously, and thanks were voted to the Chairman.

Sir F. BURDETT said he had the honour of returning his best thanks, and of expressing his gratification that he had been able to conduct the meeting in a manner, he trusted, satisfactory to all parties. (*Great applause.*)

The Meeting, which was excessively crowded during the whole time, broke up a quarter before five.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

A report having been circulated on Thursday, that Mr. Horsley's child had been discovered, and that the robber was in custody, a crowd was attracted in Bow-street: it turned out, however, to be another stolen child, who had been recovered; a woman named Mary Anne Gregory having been brought to the office, charged with stealing Mr. Hedgway's child, only 19 months old, from Kent-street, in the Borough.—William Nisbet, street-keeper, stated, that on Thursday afternoon, observing a crowd of people assembled near St. Clement's Church, and going among them, he found that the prisoner had been stopped in consequence of her answering the description given of her having stolen a child. She confessed to him that she had dropped the child in Chancery-lane, and on searching her he found a bead which she confessed to belong to a necklace which was on the child. He soon after learnt that the child had been found.—Mrs. Plush, the wife of Mr. Plush, a plumber, in Chancery-lane, stated, that on Thursday afternoon, several persons were collected about her house in consequence of a child having been left in her passage, the door being open. The child was nearly dead with cold. She wrapped it in a blanket and laid it before the fire, and in a short time it began to recover. Shortly after a woman entered her house, claiming the child, and the infant, on hearing her voice, raised himself, and knew his mother, who had been distracted since Tuesday at the loss of him. The mother stated that she keeps a lodging-house in Kent-street, in

the Borough. On Tuesday she sent her son out with the child, and the prisoner met him, and obtained the child by a false representation. She, her husband, and a friend, had been in pursuit of the child nearly ever since. The child had been robbed of its shirt, boots, petticoat, feather, and necklace, only the frock remaining; and the feet, ankles, and legs, were a most shocking spectacle from scars and blisters: it was supposed they had been occasioned by excessive cold.—The prisoner was committed for further examination.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MOST REMARKABLE SUICIDES.—It has fallen to our lot to record one of the most lamentable and most singular instances of self-destruction we ever heard of. The names of the unhappy men are *John and Lancelot Younghusband*. They were most respectable farmers at Heckley Grange, near Alnwick. The eldest was verging on 70 years of age, and the youngest not less than 60. They were always together; never known to be at variance: their feelings and actions the same. On the morning of Tuesday, between nine and ten o'clock, while one of them was giving instructions to a boy plunging, the other brother approached, and asked, "Are you ready?" Being answered in the affirmative, they left the field together. At dinner they were missing, but this created little alarm. Evening arrived, and they did not appear. This naturally excited fearful apprehensions, and a servant was sent, when the dreadful discovery was made that they were no longer in existence. They were lying distant from each other only a few yards, each having his throat cut, and a razor near his body. A watch was also found beside one of them, from which it may be inferred that they had resolved to die at the same moment. There was not the least appearance of scuffle, nor any room for suspicion that they had been murdered by others. A Jury was summoned, and continued to hold inquest, adjournments intervening, till Thursday, when a verdict of *felo de se* was returned. The farming stock and utensils were then valued, and the bodies were buried at midnight on Saturday, on cross-roads near the church. Unseasonable as the hour was, the interment was numerously attended. All seem to allow the justice of the verdict, though all seem to lament it. The friends of the deceased attempted to prove insanity, but failed entirely: their greatest efforts being unable even to establish previous melancholy. The act appears to have been some time premeditated. A hair-dresser who was called before the Jury, identified the razors found near the bodies as having been brought to him to sharpen on the Saturday before. This melancholy event, for which no satisfactory cause has been assigned, will long remain in the recollection of all who have heard of it, and never be forgotten by the inhabitants of Alnwick.—*Tyne Mercury*.

On Monday week, an inquisition was taken at Framlingham, Suffolk, on view of the body of *Mary*, the wife of John Smith, who was unfortunately killed on Sunday morning; her husband had on the Saturday endeavoured to discharge his gun, but as it would not go off, he set it down in his room loaded, and went from home early on the following morning; about seven o'clock, his wife being busy making the fire, and her little favourite boy, a child about ten years old, playing in the room, he took up a gun, (which was a long one, and he could scarcely hold it out) when it went off, and the contents were lodged in his mother's head, which caused her instant death. Verdict—Accidental death.

An inquest was held on Thursday on the body of Mr. Wm. Gale, of New-court, Shoreditch, who hanged himself in a state of mental derangement. It came out in evidence, that if timely medical assistance had been afforded, he might have been recovered.—The Coroner, therefore, and the Jury expressed their utmost abhorrence of the inhumanity of those medical practitioners who had been applied to and refused to attend. (Their names are said to be, Eaton and Blaythwaite.)

The *Cornwall Gazette* says—"A few days since, the younger son of Mr. T. Binney, of St. Eval, about 17 years old, on occasion of some dispute with his brother, stabbed him with a knife in the side. The young man, aged about 21, lingered till the following Saturday, when he expired. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter."

BIRTHS.

On Saturday fortnight, at Glasgow, the wife of Archibald McKechnie, tailor, of two boys and a girl;—and on the Thursday preceding, the wife of a weaver at Eaglesham, named Biggar, was safely delivered of three female children,

MARRIAGES.

At Rotterdam, on the 30th of last month, Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Levyssohn, Esq. to T. L. Reiss, Esq. of London, merchant.

On the 10th inst. at Allhallows, London-wall, Mr. Charles Gillett, late of Ensham, Oxfordshire, aged 19, to Mrs. S. Wickson, widow, aged 54, of Baker's-row, Walworth-road.

DEATHS.

On the 29th August, at Cape Breton, John Hartley, Esq. Provost-Marshal, a highly respected character, aged 60 years.

On Monday, at Wolverton-park, Hants, Lady Pole, widow of the late Sir Charles Pole, Bart. in her 76th year.

On the 6th inst., at his seat at St. Paul's, Walden-bury, Herts, Lieutenant-General William Jones, of the India Company's Service.

At Portsmouth, on the 12th inst., Colonel George Cuyler, Companion of the Military Order of the Bath.

On the 19th ult., at Naples, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

On Wednesday morning after breakfast, Alderman Goodbhere fell down in an apoplectic fit. Medical aid was immediately had recourse to, but the worthy Magistrate breathed his last, about half-past three o'clock. He has left a widow and a son, his only child, about twenty years of age, who is a member of the University of Cambridge.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 23, 1818.

Notwithstanding the ports are continued open for the importation of Wheat from all countries, and the supply large this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, yet the major part of what appeared from these counties was taken off at the prices of this day week, and fine Foreign fully maintains last week's prices. The arrivals of Barley, both English and Foreign, being very considerable, the sale of that article was heavy, at the reduction of 1s. from the prices obtained on Friday; but fine samples found buyers on the same terms as on Monday.—Oats are 1s. dearer, but not brisk sale at the advance.—In Pease and Beans there is no alteration.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN.

Wheat, Kent, &c.	74s. 84s.	White Pease, boilers,	76s. 80s.
Suffolk,	74s. 84s.	Grey Ditto	66s. 70s.
Norfolk,	72s. 80s.	Small Beans	70s. 74s.
Rye	52s. 56s.	Tick Ditto	65s. 70s.
Barley	50s. 72s.	Oats, Potatoes,	38s. 44s.
Ditto	—s. —s.	Peas	37s. 42s.
Malt	76s. 86s.	Feed	33s. 38s.
White Pease	60s. 70s.	Flour	65s. 70s.

Rape-seed 46l. to 48l. per Last.

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat per Quarter, 80s. 2d.—Rye, 58s. 1d.—Barley, 59s. 7d.—Oats, 33s. 5d.—Beans, 74s. 7d.—Pease, 71s. 5d.—Oatmeal per Boll 36s. 2d.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 23.

To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Veal	4s. 6d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.	Pork	4s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE THIS DAY.

Beasts, about 3,270.—Sheep and Lambs, 18,860.

Pigs 240, | Calves 150.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Hay	£5 0 to £8 8	Straw	£2 8 to £3 0
Clover	6 0 to 9 0		

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Nov. 18, 1818, 2l. 7s. 11½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

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THE EXAMINER.

NO 570. SUNDAY, NOV. 29, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 555.

A FEW MORE WORDS ON THE LATE QUEEN.

WE say a few more words on this subject, for reasons which they will easily explain. We would willingly have said nothing at all as far as the individual is concerned; but we could not well avoid it; and the foolish mortification of the ministerialists, who neither know how to muster up eulogies on the occasion, nor to put up with contradictions which they provoke, endeavours to keep the subject before the public eye. They do not care for it, in point of fact, a jot more than most people. It is indeed a sad jest in them to pretend a veneration for the dead mother of a family, who have been described by them as a set of "great babies fit only to fill up ball-rooms." But though they will insult power themselves when it ventures to differ with a greater power,—with the usurping dictatorship of Boroughmongers,—yet when the *people* venture to have an opinion now and then not perfectly worshipful to any body who is or has been in possession of authority, then the idea of power must be vindicated and made sacred at any rate. The *Morning Post* may help to spoil Princes with the most gross adulation, and if you expose it's absurdity, you shall be put in prison. The *Courier*, on the other hand, if Princes happen to disagree for an instant with Ministers, may call them "great babies fit only to fill up ball-rooms; and whether you expose it or not, the *Courier* shall be safe; nay, you yourself, for noticing such little irritable vagaries on the part of the sharers of power, or their servants, shall be followed perhaps with all the petty barkings and howling pain of the literary turnspits about St. James's;—Heaven save their convulsive little throats!

We should not allude to matters of this collateral nature, but that others *will* have them alluded to. When we are compelled to speak of any public persons, we would willingly speak of them as we do of others, and judge them according to the impression they have made upon the public and ourselves;—but no;—in comes an indifferent-faced courtier, with a black border to his newspaper coat, making the most miserable attempts to look wretched, and insists that we shall all mourn, admire, and eulogize, whether we can or not. The people in short must take every thing for granted with respect to Princes and Queens, though the Boroughmongers do not; and this will no longer do. It is too late in the day. The gratuitous merits of royalty have vanished with it's old costume and with general political ignorance. Princes and Queens must excite admiration and love as other people excite it,—by admirable and loveable qualities. People in general are still quite ready enough to give them credit for such qualities, if they have the least encouragement; but they

must have something to go upon; they must have some few rays of warmth striking upon them, before they take the hidden lustre for granted. Above all, when a Prince or a Queen has reigned upwards of 50 years, they must have something like a general impression of real and not negative qualities,—something, in all that period, to have excited yearnings of gratitude and affection,—before they can praise her memory and lament her loss. A Queen who in the course of a long reign has made no such impression on the people, has almost as little right to their remembrances as a mother who has left no tender impression on her family. Yet what magnificent stories have the ministerial papers scraped together in order to supply the loss! About three or four at most; all of them unauthenticated; some of them of an equivocal sort, which were generous or not, according as we know the details; and one of them, which is mightily trumpeted, redounding to her absolute dishonour. All that we have found in the course of the week are published in our present number; the other we repeat from our last. "One of the most esteemed and conspicuous traits of the late Queen's character," says the half-witted writer, "was the strictness with which she consulted the *moral decency* of the Court." (As if there were no moral decency but negative ones! and as if none of the morally indecent,—seducers and misers, &c. were admitted there!—But to continue.) "Her *fine* reply to Lady —, when soliciting her Majesty for permission to present Lady —, and when refused, saying, she did not know what to tell her disappointed friend, will *long* be remembered and respected;—" *Tell her,*" said the QUEEN, "*you did not dare to ask me.*"—Now we do not maintain, for our parts, that the QUEEN actually uttered this vain and vicious nonsense; but her would-be eulogizers say she did, and repeat it triumphantly; and we can only tell them, that if this is "moral decency," then moral decency comprises arrogance and lying. "Tell her," said the QUEEN, "you did not dare to ask me;"—that is to say,—"Tell yourself that you ought not to have *dared* to ask me what you dare to ask of God; and tell her—a downright *filshood*."

We can admire Queens well enough, as well as other women, when we find them admirable and possessing the best virtues of their sex. We can admire the talents of ELIZABETH, the conscious virtue of CATHARINE of Arragon, the genius and want of bigotry of MARGARET of Valois, the lovely and patient wisdom of Lady JANE GREY, the devoted tenderness of CALPURNIA, ARTEMISIA, and others, and the homely but not less heroic womanhood of her Majesty's predecessor Queen CAROLINE, who used to strengthen her weak and painful legs with dangerous applications, in order that she might never fail to accompany her husband in his walks. But—

We are fairly sick of this subject, and must have done with it.—We shall only take this opportunity of adding, that the QUEEN, who was bred up at one of those petty German Courts that have become proverbial for pride and narrowness, had most probably a very bad education, as hollow, as low, and as dry as a chalk-pit. This is the best thing that can be said for her want of better reputation;—and we say it accordingly.

CASE OF DON DIEGO CORREA.

To his Majesty the King of Spain.

SIR,—General Smith, the Ex-Governor of this place, delivered me, in May 1814, to your Majesty's Consul, supposing me to have entered fraudulently.

The late Captain-General of Cadiz, Don Juan Maria Villavicencio, and the disloyal Ex-Minister of your Majesty, Don Pedro Macanaz, sentenced me to ten years' imprisonment in Ceuta, from the sinister interpretation given to my considerate and respectful letter addressed to your Majesty on the 10th of the same month, without attending to my defence.

The charges adduced are unjust and criminal; my honour has been insulted, my health debilitated, my interests destroyed, and my sons, both officers of merit, and my wife, sacrificed with impunity. I have been treated with the most dreadful rigour, loaded with chains and fetters, and doomed to perish in disgraceful confinement.

The first is entirely refuted, by the original passport with which I departed from Cadiz and entered this place: it was taken at the moment of my apprehension, and is found in the illegal process, of which I have an authenticated copy, and to which I refer.

Thus circumstanced, I made a representation to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, and through his mediation was reclaimed and restored, without the slightest obstacle or responsibility, to this place.

In order to refute the second charge, his proofs and attestations, worthy of royal consideration, your Majesty (if you deem it convenient) will please to order an entire copy to be given me of the paper in question, together with the documents and royal dispatches justificatory of my patriotic conduct, which were inserted in the process.

I am profoundly convinced, Sir, that your Majesty will not deny me a favour consistent with equity and justice; on the contrary, your Majesty will be pleased to concede to me your royal determination for the guidance of the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty near your Majesty, by which I may return to the Spanish territory, and to my native country, which I abandoned with the loyal view of saving your Majesty from captivity, and of serving the country in its most imminent danger. The proofs, Sir, of these eternal truths are indelible. They are twenty-one wounds received on the field of honour and immortality, by three innocent victims, whose generous blood and particular services appeal to the Divine Omnipotence for just vengeance, like that of virtuous Abel.

Heaven preserve the royal person of your Majesty many years, &c.

DIEGO CORREA.

*Gibraltar, June 6, 1816.**To the Minister Plenipotentiary.*

SIR,—I entreat your Excellency to give such direction as may seem meet to your superior pleasure, to the annexed reverential exposition, which I prefer to the royal consideration of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII., conformably to your Excellency's respectable answer of the 27th ult., and the reasons which occasion it.

Persuaded of the noble and equitable character of your Excellency, I implored the compassion which humanity and justice dictate; to the religious generosity of the virtuous gentleman, Aaron Cardoso, I owe my actual existence in Gibraltar.

As the four American individuals were relieved by the Governor of this place, as he has informed me, they immediately arrived at this destination in consideration of their indigent state. I had just grounds for expecting to find myself in the same predicament.

All my afflictions will disappear at the happy moment when I shall have the honour to render my services and gratitude to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, and inform him of my case and circumstances with the dignity and candour which my patriotic services and cruel destination require.

Gibraltar, June 6, 1816.

DIEGO CORREA.

*To Don Diego Correa, &c.**Madrid, June 13, 1816.*

SIR,—I have just received your letter of the 6th instant, and I have the honour to return to you the memorial enclosed in it, addressed to his Catholic Majesty.

I consider myself fortunate in having had some influence in restoring to you your liberty; but I must decline mediating any further in your favour with the Spanish Government.

God preserve you many years.—Your obedient servant,

CHARLES R. VAUGHAN.

*To Don Diego Correa.**Gibraltar, Aug. 29, 1816.*

SIR,—I beg to inform you, that I have received a communication from Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, authorizing the discharge of such debts as may have been contracted by you here, provided they are to a moderate amount, and likewise for the payment of the expenses of your passage to England; but his Lordship desires that it may be distinctly understood, that on your arrival in England you will not receive any further support or assistance whatever from his Majesty's Government. I therefore conclude, that you will immediately avail yourself of the means now afforded you, and I am ready to comply with his Lordship's directions to that effect, provided your stay in this garrison is not unnecessarily protracted.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. DON, Governor.

*To his Excellency General Geo. Don, Governor of Gibraltar, &c.**Gibraltar, Aug. 30, 1816.*

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—After two years of reiterated wrongs and insupportable sufferings, immersed in dungeons and loaded with fetters and chains, I had the happiness of being restored to this place, through the magnanimous generosity of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England. At the moment of my arrival, I implored the noble patronage of your Excellency during my indigent condition. Your Excellency could not assign me a slight pecuniary relief for my subsistence, in consequence of having no orders from the British Government.

In circumstances so peremptory and pressing, I wrote without delay to my native country (the Canaries) directing property to the value of 5000 dollars to be sacrificed for 3000. With these funds, your Excellency, I expected to undertake my voyage to England, with the intention of paying the homage of my gratitude to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Meantime, the above-mentioned portion of what I possess was only adequate to reimburse various sums to those who, through disinterested humanity, relieved my urgent and obvious necessities (whose acts are easy to be proved); it is not possible for me to realize it.

These, General, are the sole and important reasons which induce me to remain in this place, and neither the conduct observed, nor the delicacy of my principles, can occasion me to quit it, unless your Excellency so determine; the slightest intimation on your part shall be to me an inviolable precept.

So far I am enabled to state to your Excellency, in reply to the honourable letter which your Excellency deigned to address me yesterday; and meantime I pray Heaven to extend the life of your Excellency many happy years.

DIEGO CORREA.

DECLARATION.

Gibraltar, Nov. 3, 1816.

I the undersigned do declare, that on the 15th May, 1814, I was, in company with the Town-Major of this garrison (Major Frazer) being then his Clerk, at the arrest of Don Antonio Poigblanc and Don Diego Correa, in the house of Nicolas Gadusa, Ship Tavern, and that he was taken from the said tavern, per force of arms, to the main-guard of this place, where he underwent an investigation by the Civil Secretary (Stedman) interpreted by Mr. Martin, his clerk, who took down his depositions; and I further declare, that if my affidavit was required, I would swear that the above gentlemen entered this garrison under the names that they were arrested, and not under fictitious names as asserted, and that they consented to their imprisonment without the slightest resentment, except that Correa remonstrated in his own language, saying, "That he was under the protection of the British flag, and ought not to be molested by any information from Spain."

THOS. CLARKSON.

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Government has a project for ameliorating the establishments now existing at Cayenne, for the purpose of cultivating, on a large scale, the vegetable productions of the Indies. Plants are to be naturalized in Guyana, to be afterwards transported to Europe. French Guyana will thus become a sort of entrepot for all that relates to natural history.

A subscription has been opened in Paris, for the erec-

tion of a monument at Cambray to the memory of the immortal author of *Telemachus*.

Under the article "London" will be found extracts from the English journals, relative to the despatches brought to England by the sloop *Musquito*, which arrived in 39 days from St. Helena. The contradictory reports, to which the arrival of this vessel gave rise, appeared to us so vague and uncertain, that we deferred, till now, placing them under the eyes of our readers. In fact, the *Courier* speaks of a project for escaping, which the *Morning Chronicle* and other opposition journals deny. In the midst of these contradictions, it appears certain that the whole rests upon a correspondence with St. Helena, intercepted by Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of that island. As nothing has transpired respecting the despatches from Sir Hudson Lowe, we are ignorant of the nature of this correspondence, or what individuals may be implicated in it. If it had for its object an attempt to escape, that project has been defeated by the seizure of the correspondence itself. In fact, it appears from private letters brought by the *Musquito*, that there had not been the slightest commencement towards executing such a plan, nor even the slightest attempt, as they were ignorant at St. Helena even of the correspondence being intercepted. These letters speak of no new measure being adopted for the safe custody of the prisoner, and they all say that things remain just as they were at Longwood. Hence, Bonaparte is still a prisoner at St. Helena, and will continue so.—*Monitor*.

Nov. 21.—Of all the young men who have as yet been brought before the Correctional Police, for having, during the several ballots for recruits at the Hotel de Ville, exhibited seditious colours, only one who carried an actual tri-coloured cockade has been condemned. Two others, whose case was not so serious, were set at liberty this morning. They had ornamented their hats with three coloured ribands, but had not formed cockades.

COURT OF CASSATION.

Nov. 20.—Can a citizen be compelled to hang out tapestry on the front of his house, while the external ceremonies of the Catholic worship are performing?—Such was the question brought before the Court, by an appeal from the *Sieur Roman*, a Protestant, against a judgment of the Correctional Tribunal of Police of Gap, which condemned him to a fine of six francs for not having obeyed an edict of the Mayor of Lourmarin, ordering the inhabitants to cover the fronts of their houses, in those streets through which the Holy Sacrament might pass, during the procession of the *Fete Dieu*.—Mr. Odilon Barrot observed that the constituent assembly, and, after it, all other constituted authorities, had proclaimed the principle of religious freedom; and had completely separated questions of religion from those connected with civil and political rights. The charter had confirmed these principles by proclaiming anew, that every citizen is free with regard to his worship; and that all religions are equally protected.—We therefore still live under the influence of the principle rendered sacred by the Constituent Assembly; a principle which places a man's religion out of the jurisdiction of the law. When the law is neutral, the civil authority must necessarily be the same, and cannot interfere with different religions, except to give them equal protection. It cannot, therefore, associate itself with the ceremonies of any one particular worship; and still less can it compel a citizen to participate in ceremonies against his will, and in disregard of the scruples of his conscience. The Advocate-General, M. Grand Duplessis, on the part of the Crown, coincided in the arguments which had been adduced by the complainant's counsel, for the repeal of the judgment of the Tribunal of Gap.—The Court, after a long deliberation, pronounced a judgment said to be most "strongly worded," by which it annulled the judgment complained of, and decided that the Municipal authorities have no right to make a rule for constraining citizens to cover the fronts of their houses on occasions of religious ceremonies.—M. Maron, and other members of the Reformed Church of Paris, were among the auditory present at the hearing of this important cause, thus so equitably and satisfactorily decided.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—It is with great astonishment that we read in the *Journal de Frankfort*, of the 17th of this month, the following article, dated Brussels the 12th: "A plot has just been discovered, the object of which was nothing less than to seize the Emperor Alexander on his journey hither, and to force him, under pain of death, to declare the Duke of Reichstadt (young Napoleon) Emperor of France, and her Majesty the Duchess of Parma, Regent. The conspirators had got proclamations printed, on which they depended to excite an insurrection. Several of them have been arrested, and they are almost all Frenchmen. This plot is supposed to have extensive ramifications."

STATE PAPERS.

COPY OF THE NOTE ADDRESSED TO THE DUKE OF RICHELIEU BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA, ON THE 4TH OF NOV., 1818.

"The undersigned Ministers of the Cabinets of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, have received orders from their august masters to address to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu the following communication:—

"Called upon, by article 5 of the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, to examine, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, whether the military occupation of a part of the French territory, stipulated by the said treaty, might cease at the end of the third year, or ought to be prolonged to the end of the fifth, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and have charged their Ministers to assemble there, in conference with the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the King of France and the King of Great Britain, in order to proceed to the examination of this important question.

"In this examination the attention of the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries had for its particular object the internal situation of France; and had to be also directed to the execution of the engagements contracted by the French Government, with the co-subscribing Powers to the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815.

"The internal state of France having long been the subject of serious deliberations in the cabinets, and the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle having mutually communicated the opinions which they had formed in that respect, the august Sovereigns, after having weighed these opinions in their wisdom, have recognised with satisfaction, that the order of things happily established in France, by the restoration of the legitimate and constitutional monarchy, and the success which has hitherto crowned the paternal care of his Most Christian Majesty, fully justify the hope of a progressive consolidation of that order of things, so essential to the repose and prosperity of France, and so intimately connected with the great interests of Europe.

"With regard to the execution of the engagements, the communications which, since the opening of the conferences, the Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty has addressed to the Ministers of the other Powers have left no doubt on this question, as they prove that the French Government has fulfilled, with the most scrupulous and honourable punctuality, all the clauses of the treaties and conventions of the 20th of November; and propose, with respect to those clauses the fulfilment of which was reserved for more remote periods, arrangements which are satisfactory to all the contracting parties.

"Such being the results of the examination of these grave questions, their Imperial and Royal Majesties congratulated themselves at having only to listen to those sentiments and those personal wishes which induced them to put an end to a measure, which disastrous circumstances, and the necessity of providing for their own security, and that of Europe, could alone have dictated.

"From that moment the august Sovereigns resolved to cause the military occupation of the French territory to be discontinued; and the convention of the 9th of October sanctioned this resolution. They regard this solemn act as the compleatment of the general peace.

"Considering now, as the first of their duties, to preserve to their people the benefits which that peace assures to them, and to maintain in all their integrity the transactions which have established and consolidated it, their Imperial and Royal Majesties flatter themselves that his most Christian Majesty, animated by

the same sentiments, will receive with the interest which he attaches to every thing tender to the welfare of mankind and to the glory and prosperity of his country, the proposition which their Imperial and Royal Majesties address to him, to unite henceforth his councils and his efforts to those which they will not cease to devote to so salutary a work.

"The undersigned, charged to request the Duke of Richelieu to convey the wish of their august Sovereigns to the knowledge of the King his master, at the same time invite his Excellency to take part in their present and future deliberations, consecrated to the maintenance of the peace, the treaties on which it is founded, the rights and mutual relations established or confirmed by these treaties, and recognized by all the European Powers.

"In transmitting to the Duke of Richelieu this solemn proof of the confidence which their august Sovereigns have placed in the wisdom of the King of France, and in the fidelity of the French nation, the undersigned are ordered to add the expression of the unalterable attachment which their Imperial and Royal Majesties profess towards the person of his Most Christian Majesty and his family, and of the sincere interest which they never cease to take in the tranquillity and happiness of his kingdom.

"They have the honour, at the same time, to offer to the Duke of Richelieu the assurance of their very particular consideration.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 4, 1818.

(Signed) "METTERNICH, CASTLEREAGH, WELLINGTON,
HARDENBERG, BERNSTORFF, NESSELRODE,
CAPO D'ISTRIA."

COPY OF THE NOTE OF M. THE DUKE OF RICHELIEU, IN ANSWER TO THAT OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, OF GREAT BRITAIN, OF PRUSSIA, AND OF RUSSIA.

"The undersigned, Minister and Secretary of State to his Most Christian Majesty, has received the communication which their Excellencies the Ministers of the Cabinets of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, and of Russia, did him the honour of addressing to him on the 4th of this month, by order of their august Sovereigns. He hastened to make it known to the King his master. His Majesty has received with real satisfaction this new proof of the confidence and friendship of the Sovereigns who have taken part in the deliberations at Aix-la-Chapelle. The justice which they render to his constant cares for the happiness of France, and above all to the loyalty of his people, has deeply touched his heart. Looking back to the past, and observing that at no other period no other nation has been able to fulfil with a more scrupulous fidelity engagements such as France had contracted, the King has felt, that it was indebted for this new kind of glory to the influence of the institutions which governs it; and he sees with joy, that the consolidation of these institutions is considered by his august Allies to be no less advantageous to the repose of Europe, than essential to the prosperity of France. Considering that the first of his duties is to endeavour to perpetuate and augment, by all the means in his power, the benefits which the complete re-establishment of general peace promises to all nations; persuaded that the intimate union of governments is the surest pledge of its duration; and that France, which could not remain a stranger to a system, the whole force of which must spring from a perfect unanimity of principle and action, will join the association with her characteristic frankness; and that her concurrence must add strength to the well-founded hope of the happy results which such an alliance must produce for the benefit of mankind, his Most Christian Majesty most readily assents to the proposal made to him of uniting his councils and his efforts with those of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, for the purpose of accomplishing the salutary work which they have in view. He has, therefore, authorized the undersigned to take part in all the deliberations of their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, for the object of consolidating the peace, of securing the maintenance of the treaties on which it rests, and of guaranteeing the mutual rights and relations established by these same treaties, and recognized by all the states of Europe.

"The undersigned, while he begs their Excellencies to have the goodness to transmit to their august Sovereigns the expression of the intentions and sentiments of the King his master, has the honour of offering them the assurance of his highest consideration.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 12, 1818.

(Signed)

"RICHELIEU."

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, ON THE 15TH NOV. 1818, BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA.

"The Ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, as a consequence of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention signed on the 9th of October, relative to the evacuation of the French territory by the foreign troops, and after having addressed to each other the notes, of which copies are subjoined, have assembled in conference, to take into consideration the relations which ought to be established, in the existing state of things, between France and the co-subscribing Powers of the treaty of peace of the 20th of November, 1815—relations which, by securing to France the place that belongs to her in the system of Europe, will bind her more closely to the pacific and benevolent views in which all the Sovereigns participate, and will thus consolidate the general tranquillity.

"After having maturely investigated the conservative principles of the great interests which constitute the order of things established, under the auspices of Divine Providence, in Europe, by the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, the *reces* of Vienna, and the treaty of Peace of the year 1815, the Courts subscribing the present act, do, in consequence, unanimously acknowledge and declare—

"1. That they are firmly resolved never to depart, neither in their mutual relations, nor in those which connect them with other states, from the principles of intimate union which has hitherto decided over all their common relations and interests—a union rendered more strong and indissoluble by the bonds of Christian fraternity which the Sovereigns have formed among themselves.

"2. That this union, which is the more real and durable, inasmuch as it depends on no separate interest or temporary combination, can only have for its object the maintenance of general peace, founded on a religious respect for the engagements contained in the treaties, and for the whole of the rights resulting therefrom.

"3. That France, associated with other Powers by the restoration of the legitimate Monarchical and Constitutional Power, engages henceforth to concur in the maintenance and consolidation of a system which has given peace to Europe, and assured its duration.

"4. That if, for the better attaining the above declared object, the Powers which have concurred in the present act should judge it necessary to establish particular meetings, either of the Sovereigns themselves, or of their respective Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, to treat in common of their proper interests, in so far as they have reference to the object of their present deliberations, the time and place of these meetings shall, on each occasion, be previously fixed, by means of diplomatic communications; and that in the case of these meetings having for their object affairs specially connected with the interests of the other States of Europe, they shall only take place in consequence of a formal invitation on the part of such of those States as the said affairs may concern, and under the express reservation of their right of direct participation therein, either directly or by their Plenipotentiaries.

"That the resolutions contained in the present act shall be made known to all the Courts of Europe, by the subjoined declaration, which shall be considered as sanctioned by the Protocol, and forming part thereof.

"Done in quintuple, and reciprocally exchanged in the original, by the subscribing Cabinets.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

(Signed) "METTERNICH, RICHELIEU, CASTLEREAGH,
WELLINGTON, HARDENBERG, BERNSTORFF,
NESSELRODE, CAPO D'ISTRIA."

DECLARATION.

"Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have received orders from their Sovereigns, to make known to all the Courts of Europe the results of their meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following declaration:—

"The convention of the 9th of October, which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the treaty

* The names of the Powers are put alphabetically.



of peace of November 20, 1815, is considered by the Sovereigns who concurred therein as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to ensure its solidity.

"The intimate union established among the Monarchs, who are joint parties to this system, by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquillity.

"The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

"The Sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded as its fundamental basis their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves or in their relations with other States, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government and the stability of the general association.

"Faithful to these principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their Ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.

"It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the acts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

"*Aix-la-Chapelle*, Nov. 15, 1818.

(Signed) METTERNICH, RICHELIEU, CASTLEREAGH,
WELLINGTON, HARDENBERG, BERNSTORFF,
NESSLRODE, CAPO D'ISTRIA."

[This document bears the signature of M. Gentz, the Secretary to the Congress.]

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

R. Rees, Chatham, draper, from Nov. 28 to Jan. 16.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Bond, Dover, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Lodington and Hall, Secondaries'-office, Temple.
J. Marshall, North-hall, York-shire, clothier. Attorney, Mr. Coates, Paul-street, Finsbury-square.
T. Sherlock and H. Blood, Liverpool, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Avison and Wheeler, Castle-street, Holborn.
G. Allen, Greenwich, stationer. Attornies, Messrs. Lane and Bennett, Lawrence Pountney-hill.
J. Gibbs, Buxtead, Sussex, hop-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Lindsay, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.
W. Tuck, Elsing, Norfolk, miller. Attorney, Mr. Barbor, Fetter-lane.
C. A. Pullen, Leeds, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
W. Chamberlayne, Leicester, hosier. Attorney, Mr. Beckett, Noble-street, Falcon-square.
P. Greaves, Macclesfield, ironmonger. Attorney, Mr. Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
W. Favill, Cromwell, Nottinghamshire, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Austin, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
T. Taylor, Ringley-bridge, Lancashire, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
W. Sturman, York-street, Southwark, gun-maker. Attorney, Mr. Richardson, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

J. Bassano, Upper Thames-street, sugar-refiner. Attornies, Messrs. Sherwood and Son, Canterbury-square, Southwark.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. C. Hawkes, Oakhampton, Devonshire, banker, from Dec. 8 to Jan. 26.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. Mellor, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. White, Portland-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Brutton, Old Broad-street.
J. Lax, Liverpool, soapboiler. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Bower, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
C. F. Villiers, Ledbury, Herefordshire, druggist. Attorney, Mr. Thompson, Gray's Inn-square.
J. Howard, Middleton-street, Clerkenwell, builder. Attorney, Mr. Castle, Cursitor-street.
N. Robinson, Smedley, Manchester, manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.
I. Mitchell, Marple, Chester, miller. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.
J. Bruere, Craven-street, Strand, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Fynmore and Clarke, Craven-street, Strand.
W. Dickins, jun. Dodford-Mills, Northamptonshire, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Shearman and Wyllie, Red Lion-square.
T. Mulock and H. Blood, Liverpool, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Avison and Wheeler, Castle-street, Holborn.
W. Keen, Newcastle-under-Lyme, maltster. Attornies, Messrs. Harvey and Wilson, Lincoln's Inn-Fields.
J. Hughes, Liverpool, druggist. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.
J. Frost, Borough, Derbyshire, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.
T. Dawes, Yoxall, Staffordshire, tape-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Clarke and Co. Warr-court.
M. and M. C. Ohren, Broad-street, Ratcliffe, stationers. Attornies, Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital-square.
J. Moses, Lime-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 77½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. 78¼.

The cessation of temporary matter next week will give room for the admission of some more of our promised letters.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

THE Congress is now said to have terminated its business. The King of PRUSSIA quitted Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday week, having issued a bulletin of his own declaring himself indisposed. This perhaps was to anticipate the public curiosity respecting his going away just as the Emperor of RUSSIA was about to return,—which has an odd appearance certainly. ALEXANDER was to arrive the next evening, and finally set off the day following through Cologne. The Emperor of AUSTRIA had departed some days before.

When the business of Congress however is said to be terminated, it most probably means that such business only as the Sovereigns think of any great importance is terminated,—that is to say, the evacuation of France, and the ratification of their Holy Brotherhood. The feebler potentates are to scramble on, we suppose, for what they can get, like the upper servants after a feast.

In the mean time they have published the long expected Documents which were to tell us such grand and consolatory things; and the Ministerial papers find them infinitely grand and consolatory accordingly, reeling with

an intoxication of delight between their inability to speak contemptuously enough of popular dreams of perfectibility, and their inconsistent candour to hold up these sovereign documents as tending to produce "all and more than the most benevolent imagination can picture to itself of social felicity!"—But we shall enter at large into this subject in our next week's first article. A good deal is certainly to be found out in these documents by implication; but on the face of them, and we suspect according to their intention, they really say nothing more than what we have just mentioned, viz. that France is evacuated, and that the Sovereigns are resolved to be a Holy Brotherhood,—fast *Anti-Jacobin Jacobin* friends for life,—“true, till death (or the drum-major) us do part.” The day before these documents arrive, it is related in the same Newspapers which doat upon their Millenium tendencies, that the Empress-Dowager of Russia, in her visit to the Dutch Royal Family at Brussels, made the Prince's infant son put on a Russian uniform which she had sent him, and present arms. Thus is ambition sown into the first dawn of the mind; and then the odium of the bloody harvest is palmed upon every body but the “legitimate.”

A new candidate has started for Westminster, who seems to have the way a good deal cleared before him. It is Mr. HOBHOUSE, well known to the public for his friendship with Lord BYRON, his travels in Albania, and his Letters from France during the close of NAPOLEON's Reign. Mr. BROUGHAM, to whom many eyes were turned as the probable successor of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, has declined occupying the seat of his late excellent friend. He probably feels also that he has a more useful and exemplary task to perform in ridding his native county of the despotism of the LOWRIERS,—an object only inferior to his noble efforts in the cause of intellectual charity. Major CARTWRIGHT, with a modesty proportioned to his inflexible spirit in every other mode of pursuing Reform, has also declined hazarding the division of his political brethren. Sir MURRAY MAXWELL has consented to be put up again, if his nominators choose, but not in person; and as it seems pretty evident that the gallant Captain prefers fighting with England's enemies than its friends, and the ministerialists and courtiers had a stout lesson given to them in his former failure, they will probably not take up the cause with such ardour as before. Mr. Bristol HUNT puts up Mr. CONNERT, but evidently for no purpose than to make something like a distant hint of a sensation; and we think it injudicious in Mr. CONNERT to suffer this kind of trifling, which by making him appear weak in his own person can only serve to hurt the effect of his powerful writings. Mr. KINNAIRD avowedly makes way for his friend the new candidate; he also furnishes 100*l.* towards defraying the expenses of his election; and Sir F. BURDETT, adopting the same, contributes the large sum of 1000*l.* We cannot well conceive a more favourable stage left for Mr. HOBHOUSE to combat Ministerial influence upon; nor do any of the objections apply to him which have been made against the several reforming Candidates hitherto, and divided the efforts of the common cause. It was objected to Major CARTWRIGHT, that he was too old and infirm to make any exertion in Parliament; Mr. HOBHOUSE is young and strong, as well as ardent. Mr. Bristol HUNT was said to be a mere Mobbite;—Mr. HOB-

HOUSE is a man of family, though he even differs with it on politics. Mr. KINNAIRD, it was urged, was not publicly known;—Mr. HOBHOUSE is very well known. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, with all his good qualities and efforts, was a professed Whig; and this is a season, when Westminster should exhibit all her special reputation for independence;—Mr. HOBHOUSE is a decided Reformer. Add to this, that he has never yet been in Parliament; and that he has long been honoured with the rage and revilement of the scribes in the pay of authority; and youth, strength, ardour, family, reputation, and a love of Reform which the *Courtiers* represent as amounting to the revolutionary, seem to comprise all the parliamentary qualities which are demanded by all the Reformers, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Mr. CONNERT included.

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A Supplement to the *Gazette* of last Tuesday was published yesterday morning, containing dispatches from Bombay. The greater part of them has already appeared. The dispatches from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated June 22d, and 15th July, further announce, the unconditional surrender of the fort and district of Vezeadroog to the British Government, which completes the conquest of the southern Concan; and that by letters received from Seroor, it appears that the garrison of Malligaum had surrendered to Lieut.-Col. M'DOWALL.

A courier is arrived here (at Aix-la-Chapelle) from Prince METTERNICH, who states that a tumult had broken out at Brussels on the arrival of that Minister at the capital of the *ci-devant* Austrian Netherlands. The report is, that the people surrounded the hotel of the Minister, using seditious cries, and calling for the restoration of the Austrian sway. If this report has any foundation, it would appear that Brussels is now in a state of considerable agitation, probably created by those restless and turbulent refugees to whom it offered an asylum.—*Times*—*Private Correspondent*.

During the stay of General GOURGAUD at the Three Cups, at Harwich, he was strictly guarded, but he conducted himself in a very orderly manner. He sent for the Mayor of the town, to question him as to the legality of his being carried away in so forcible a manner. He is thirty-four years of age, thin made, about five feet seven inches in stature, and possessed of a most penetrating and intelligent eye. When taken, he had a brace of pistols in his room, loaded to the razzles, and a dagger, which he usually wore round his neck, the edges of which were like a razor, and were brought to an exceeding fine point. He accompanied BONAPARTE, with whom he was a great favourite, as his *Aid-de-Camp*, in every engagement within the last fifteen years, having entered the army at the age of eighteen. When the General landed at Cuxhaven he was immediately set at liberty.—*Courier*.

Lord MULGRAVE, it is said, retires from the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance. The uncertain state of his Lordship's health is assigned as the cause. We are not without hopes, that the salary of this office may, at least in time of peace, be saved to the public, by the amalgamation of the duties with those of some other bureau.—*Times*.

The packet of London newspapers addressed to the Glasgow Coffee-room was on Monday charged 10*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* of postage, as a shipping list (which does not bear the Government stamp, which entitles a newspaper to franking,) was contained in it. That the subscribers might not be disappointed, the demand was paid. This morning, however, the charge was repeated, when payment was refused. In the mean time private individuals have, as far as possible, furnished the coffee-room with London papers. The charge was made in London.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

The following statement is taken from the *Genoa Gazette*.—"On the 10th September, Mr. JONES, the American Consul General at Tripoli, went out to hunt with his Secretary, the Danish Consul, and a Janissary. Being separated from his companions, he was attacked by three Moors of the Admiral MOURAT-RAIS, who struck him several times with the but-ends of their muskets, knocked him down, and would have murdered him, had it not been for the return of his companions. The Consul was conveyed, covered with blood, to the Palace of the Pacha, who promised every reparation that should be required, and then convoked all the Consuls at his country-house, to consult with them. In the mean time MOURAT-RAIS, who is an English Renegado, and the private enemy of Mr. JONES, took refuge at the house of the British Consul, who granted him an asylum, and refused to deliver him up to the Pacha. By the advice of the other Consuls, MOURAT-RAIS was exiled, one of the Moors was sentenced to death, and of the two others, one had his hands cut off, and the other received a hundred blows by bastinado. Mr. JONES transmitted information of the circumstances to the American Consul at Tunis, who immediately sent off the American squadron then in that port. The appearance of the squadron before Tripoli excited much surprise, but as the American flag was still hoisted on the house of the American Consul, a parley was entered into, and after several communications, the American Admiral sent off a messenger to the United States with a report of what had happened."

There has been an elopement from Paris of an English young lady. A few days ago a Captain GORDON ran away with Miss BLANEY, daughter of Lady BLANEY. They went off for Normandy, and they say that the ceremony was performed by an English clergyman at Caen. This might satisfy the conscience of the lady, but by the law of England is no marriage, which can be only legally performed in the hotel of the British Ambassador.—*Morning Chronicle*.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH, as the Ministerial papers inform us, is very ill indeed. We have long wished him better.

PORTSMOUTH BANK.—It was stated on Friday at Guildhall, that the Notes of this firm in circulation were believed to be under 90,000l.; but that in consequence of the Crown Process against the PERSONS of the Partners in this House, they could not attend at Guildhall to give those explanations to the creditors which they were so anxious to make.

A Correspondent informs us—"Mr. BRAHAM, in consequence of the most brilliant prospects and tempting offers made to him will, in the course of next spring, visit Petersburg, Vienna, and Paris, after which he will proceed to Italy, when he will make the tour of the principal theatres. Mr. B's. last engagement in Italy was at Venice, in the year 1800. Mr. B. has just refused an offer of a very liberal engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, which is much to be regretted, as he might have been of infinite service to that concern."

The following instance of barbarity, perpetrated by some robbers in this county, a few days back, will be read with horror:—A poor labouring man, driving a cart, was met near Waltham Cross by three men, who demanded his money; he presented all he had, which amounted to 2s. 3d. The villains being disappointed at the trifling value of their booty, beat the unfortunate labourer most unmercifully, and after knocking him down, carried him by his shoulders and heels, placed him under the wheel of the cart, and drove the horses on. He was found a considerable time afterwards, lying in the road, lacerated and bruised in a shocking manner, and was conveyed to the nearest workhouse, where he lies without hopes of recovery.—*Essex Paper*.

CASE OF DISTRESS.—A man of education and respectability is compelled by most unfortunate circumstances to solicit most respectfully, though with painful reluctance, the assistance of the affluent and humane. For a long period he has experienced great privations, in consequence of severe disappointments, that have almost broken his heart; and the only chance which has offered itself of enabling him to support himself and family is now in danger of being lost for ever; his afflicted wife, unable to leave her bed, which she has kept for months; his little earnings taken away by domestic illness, and what he had reserved for other purposes exhausted, leaving him in utter inability to retain his residence, and preserve himself and family, from inevitable destitution and all its lamentable consequences. Some speedy assistance, at this period, would be most gratefully received and acknowledged. Reference for his respectability, education, and misfortunes, at Mr. McDOWAL's, printer, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, where donations will be received, and his name and residence stated.

MR. ALDERMAN GOODBEHERE.—The remains of this late worthy Alderman were on Friday interred in the family vault at Lambeth church. The body was conveyed, about one o'clock, from his late residence, China-terrace, in a hearse and four, followed by four mourning coaches, in one of which were Mr. Alderman WOOD and Mr. Alderman WATMAN. It was intended to have been very private, his most intimate friends only being invited; but his numerous acquaintance wishing to pay every respect to his memory, the funeral was followed by a vast string of carriages.

FRENCH ARDOUR.—The worthy Founder of the National Benevolent Society for the relief of aged females of the middle class, has published a very useful little work under the title of "How to enjoy Paris." Mr. HERVE, however, has omitted to point out to his readers the mode which he himself appears principally to have relied upon for ensuring pleasant feelings at Paris—and that is, to take abroad with you a taste for simple pleasures and a kind heart.—Speaking of the gardens of the Tuileries, our author says—"In these gardens also, in the deep gloom of the remote parts, I have observed (more frequently than in England) the overcharged heart pour forth its distress into the bosom of a condoling friend; the studious sage, tired of the world's insignificance, fly for repose with his chosen book; and here, like me, the admiring stranger inclining his mind to sympathise with all. The French excite a powerful interest in the heart of a spectator from the ardour of their pursuits. The vivacity in the crowded promenade, each narrator seeming to engage the powers of wit and the charms of sensibility to secure attention, has no sooner communicated a joyful animation to an observer, than two persons in a distant walk, by their violent emotion and gestures, evidently denote poignant suffering, and attract his eye; whilst the hurried step and despairing countenance of a figure that has crossed the path to avoid the crowd and struck into an unfrequented bower, spread an alarm for his fate; it is instantly recollected that suicides frequently occur among the Parisians."

THE STOLEN CHILD.—We understand that information has been received from Mr. HORSLEY, who is near Antwerp, and within a few miles of his child and *Rennell*.

Our readers are desired to discredit the statement in our last, of a methodist preacher being stopt near Spalding by four highwaymen, whom he defeated. The account we published accorded with the story circulated by the *divine* himself, but we have since discovered it to be false. The truth is this:—a fellow of Spalding had been preaching at Weston Hills, and was returning home "drunk as David's sow," when he reeled against some post upon the road, which he magnified into men on reaching home, and heroically boasted of exploits he had never performed.—*Stamford News*.

PUBLIC MOURNING.—What does the Deputy Earl-Marshal mean by issuing his "order" for a general mourning? "Mark you his absolute shall." Are the Court so fond of the mere shadow of power, or would it be maintained that this custom had existed so long as to make it part of that heterogeneous mass called Common Law? It may be said that this is a trifle; but it is one of those appearances of authority to which an encroaching government accustoms the minds of the people, in order that the exercise of it may be assumed with less difficulty. It is besides an attempt to prevent the expression of public feeling, and ought therefore to be resisted. These "orders" come forth on all occasions; we are to mourn for all the Royal deceased, popular and unpopular; whether it is for a beloved and lamented Princess, or a Queen whose character commands neither love nor respect. We have no objection that the real sorrow of the nation should be evinced by "outward and visible signs," but it would be useful if a marked distinction were made between different persons. To those who argue that rank should be revered on its own account, it may be answered that what is indiscriminately applied to all can not be considered as a mark of respect to any individual. Even if this distinction were made, it is such as should not be used in a free country.

NEW JUDGES.—WILLIAM DRAPER BEST, Esq. is appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench; and RICHARD RICHARDSON, Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Sergeant COPLEY is expected to be the new Chief-Justice of Chester, *vice* Mr. Sergeant BEST.

The action brought by Mr. HALL against Lord RANELAGH, for assault and false imprisonment, we understand will be the first brought on for trial to-morrow morning at the Sessions House in Clerkenwell.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDES.—The very singular end of the two Brothers, named YOUNGHUSBAND, was noticed in our last. JOHN, the eldest, a bachelor, was 70 years old; LAMONT was 65; he has left a widow and a daughter. The Newcastle paper says, "they were men of most sober habits, and remarkable for their constant attendance at Church"—"This is fortunate, or they would have been denounced by the Pharisees as freethinkers, deists, and atheists."—"They were buried, (adds the account) on the 15th, in a footpath leading from Baillifgate to Walkergate, Alnwick—and *within* the churchyard. This not being considered sufficient compliance with the terms of the statute, an order was given by the Magistrates"—(the names of these worthies are not given)—"that the sentence of the law should be carried strictly into execution." That is, that their remains should be buried in a cross road, and stakes driven through them!—"The bodies (concludes the account) were accordingly taken up on Monday, and buried again, amidst a great concourse of people, in a highway called Hindling-lane, not far from the spot where they committed the fatal act." And all this is done "in the most enlightened country in the world."—But this is not the worst. It is not enough that the relatives and wife and daughter of the deceased should be annoyed and afflicted with these disgusting acts—it is not enough that they should have lost the society and protection of their dearest associates. No; the law will not suffer their misfortunes to end here; for as the sentence of "*Felo de se*" has been pronounced, the whole property of the deceased is to be confiscated to the Crown;—so that wife and child, and dependants, however numerous and destitute, in addition to their other bitter sufferings, are to be abandoned to all the miseries of poverty!—Well may the excellent BENTHAM have exclaimed, "Thus, in pouring forth Law, does the Government, as it is written, rain down snares."—How long will Humanity and Justice call in vain for the cessation of these fearful and revolting absurdities?

NEW STREET AFFAIRS.—A pamphlet has been published on the New-Street Concerns, which contains much curious information, official and non-official, respecting this costly business. It appears from this "Exposition" that the favoured builder, Mr. NASH, had given an estimate of the expense of the New-Street which was not half the amount of that named by Messrs. LEVERTON and CHAWNER. As the New-Street Commissioners, like all other virtuous public officers, were most economically inclined, Mr. NASH's cheap plan was adopted. But, somehow or other, it seems that, after all, the expenditure under Mr. N. will be considerably *above* even that named by Messrs. L. and C. What a mistake for the ablest of Commissioners! We should like to hear their defence; Mr. NASH's, it appears from the Writer of the Exposition, resembles that of "the Doctors of Babylon, who, when ZADIG's eye got well, wrote books to prove that it ought to have fallen out, because they had so prognosticated at first."

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT has contributed a thousand pounds to assist in defraying the expenses of the ensuing struggle in Westminster, as the following Letter will show:—

"*Kirby-Park, Nov. 26. 1818.*

"DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to transmit a draft for 1000*l.* for the expenses of Mr. HOBBHOUSE's Election, and to state to the Committee my readiness to attend them, in any way they may think useful, for securing the independence of Westminster. I remain, dear Sir, yours, very sincerely,

FRANCIS BURDETT."

"*Mr. S. Brooks, Chairman of the Westminster Election.*"

It is understood that nearly two thousand pounds have already been subscribed. The Whigs, it is said, do not mean to put up any Candidate.

We are told that at a late meeting of the friends of Sir M. MAXWELL, it was proposed, that each person should subscribe 100*gs.* towards his election expenses. This proposition, it is added, was scarcely made, when the room was nearly abandoned.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

THE LATE QUEEN.

"They are exalted for a little while, but are gone and brought low; they are taken out of the way as all other, and cut off as the tops of the ears of corn."—*Job.*

THE QUEEN enjoyed an income of 50,000*l.* a-year, for more than 50 years, and her habits approached the parsimonious. She would accept presents, it is said, from any body, though she very seldom made any. She is reported to have left 3000*l.* only—which people can scarcely believe. Had she not monies in various continental banks—and may not the dispersion of her children abroad have reference to this fact? Some people suppose, that to have left a royal will, exhibiting an enormous accumulation of money during a period of unexampled national distress, would have been a rather unseemly thing, and so the matter has been otherwise ordered.

The funeral of her MAJESTY is to be as private as possible, consistent with the exalted rank of the illustrious Personage; but as the QUEEN of England cannot be buried privately, under any circumstances, so much of the solemn pomp only will be dispensed with as has been practised on former occasions. The remains of her late MAJESTY will lie in state in Kew-palace; but owing to the small and contracted state of the building, there cannot possibly be an admission of the public at large; but admissions will be by tickets. The large dining-room or hall, as it was called by the KING, and the small sitting-room adjoining it, have been deemed the best calculated for the purpose. The part of the dining-room or hall deemed best calculated for the remains lying in state, was

a recess, in which was an organ, a great favourite of the King's, but which has, for this occasion, been taken to pieces with all its complicated mechanism, and which was also removed to the new building. When we say the organ was a favourite of the King's, we wish to avoid being misunderstood that he played on it, as he neither played on that instrument, pianoforte, or harpsichord, although so many ridiculous stories have been published about his performances on these instruments.—*Court Circular*.

The hearse will be drawn by eight of her late MAJESTY's black horses, and driven by her state coachman. This being the funeral of a Queen, no mourning-coaches are to follow, nor any but Royal carriages, including the King's, the late Queen's, and the PRINCE REGENT's, drawn by black horses; none of the Royal Family will attend till the procession arrives at Frogmore. The QUEEN's carriages are to be filled by Mrs. BECKENBOROUGH and other attendants of the late QUEEN. Numerous detachments from the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, with their bands, are to form part of the procession. It is expected that a party of the Lancers will lead the procession, which will proceed at a very slow walking pace, till they arrive at Frogmore, whence the roads and streets leading to St. George's Chapel will be lined with the Foot-guards, under arms, every sixth man holding a lighted flambeau. The procession will be formed at Frogmore, as it is to enter St. George's Chapel, with the exception of those who will join it at Windsor-castle. The PRINCE REGENT will enter as chief-mourner, upon which occasion his Royal Highness is to have four Marquisses to hold up his train. The hearse is to be guarded by the King's body guard, forty of the Yeomen of the guard, who are to appear in mourning, of black cloth, made exactly the same as their scarlet uniform, with the same embroidered arms and ornaments. They are to carry their arms in a reversed position. The QUEEN's crown is to be carried on a cushion covered with black. Her late MAJESTY's pall is to be held by six Dukes. The PRINCE REGENT is to sit at the head of the coffin, the Chamberlain at the feet. The Marquisses to hold up the REGENT's train, and the Royal attendants, will stand during the last awful ceremony.—*Court Circular*.

The Royal carriages which are to go in the procession from Kew, are commanded to be there at a quarter before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, to prevent any confusion arising. The procession is to halt for about an hour at Longford, and the time of arrival at St. George's Chapel is not to exceed a quarter past eight o'clock. Preparations are making for the hanging of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with black, previous to the day of the funeral, to which melancholy ceremony a great number of the nobility are invited.—*Court Circular*.

When the late failure of the bank at Windsor happened, the largest portion of the lower order of inhabitants were thrown into great distress by having one or more of their 14. notes in their possession, with which the sustenance of their families for the ensuing week was to be provided. Her MAJESTY no sooner heard of this calamitous circumstance, than she ordered her Deputy Treasurer to provide 400*l.* in small Bank of England notes, and immediately to exchange all the Windsor notes for them. The Princesses personally assisted therein with inexpressible delight.—*Courier*.

On an application to her late MAJESTY for a subscription to the funds of the Female Penitentiary, she was pleased to observe, that she very much approved of the design, and wished it all possible success,—adding, she had no doubt her good subjects would support it. Not a sixpence, however, was obtained.—We have this anecdote from good authority.—The Princess of WALES afterwards became Patroness of the Institution.

General TAYLOR, who was of the dinner party at Cambridge-house, Kew, on Wednesday, met with a very serious accident in returning to the palace. The General, after having dined at the table of the Princesses, always returns to the palace through the Botanic-gardens, to the door of which, at the extremity of the Birdcage-walk, he has a key. On Wednesday night, immediately after the departure of the PRINCE REGENT, he left Cambridge-house unattended, and, in passing along one of the avenues, owing to the darkness, fell over some gardening implements, and fractured the small bone of the right fore arm, and also received a considerable injury in the knee. Mr. JULIUS, of Richmond, was immediately sent for, and the fracture, after some time, was reduced. The General was able to walk out yesterday morning and pay his respects to the Princesses; but the accident is considerably unfortunate at the present moment, as in his capacity of Private Secretary to the King and her late MAJESTY, a considerable portion of responsibility in the approaching solemnities devolves upon him. Ever since the death of her MAJESTY, the General, and two of his Secretaries, have been almost constantly employed in writing.—*Courier*—Thursday.

It is denied that her Royal Highness the Duchess of YORK is to hold the Courts in future. The PRINCE REGENT will soon remove to Buckingham-house, where he will remain, until some meditated improvements in his present residence shall be accomplished. When Carlton-house is again fitted for his reception, Buckingham-house will be very probably given to the Duke and Duchess of YORK, as a residence becoming the new rank to which they have arrived.—*Morning paper*.

THE KING'S JEWELS.—One of the partners of the house of MESSRS. RUNDALL, BRIDGE, and RUNDALL, of Ludgate-hill, with whom the late QUEEN's diamonds were deposited, had an audience of the PRINCE REGENT, at Carlton-house, on Saturday. It appears that the King's George, diamond hilted sword, loop, &c., which were supposed to have been safely deposited in a cabinet belonging to her MAJESTY at Windsor-castle, have not yet been found, and it is supposed this audience had reference to the subject.—*Morning paper*.

GENUINE COURT PLASTER.—Among the numerous sermons preached in the Metropolis on the occasion of the death of her MAJESTY, that of a worthy Clergyman at the West-end of the town, who is supposed to have an eye to the *Mitre*, was the most remarkable for its Courtly adulation. After dwelling with much eloquence on the distinguished piety and the numerous virtues which adorned the character of our late excellent QUEEN, the Preacher concluded by congratulating the nation, in the midst of its affliction, that the same zeal for the good of the Church, the same perseverance in the practice of every moral and domestic virtue, happily existed in the illustrious Person exercising the Government of this highly favoured land, and reigned in the hearts of his Ministers!—*Morning Chronicle*.

CITY.

On Thursday the Lord Mayor held his first Court of Common Council.

THE DEATH OF HER MAJESTY.

MR. DAVIES moved an Address of condolence to the Prince Regent upon her Majesty's death. The tender solicitude with which she had watched over the illness of his Majesty, and the scrupulous example she exhibited to her children in the course of her life, were parts of a character which for purity and duty was the admiration of all descriptions of persons. The dignity too with which she had filled her high station was no less remarkable, her Court being a place from which ALL were excluded whose conduct was deserving of reproach.

MR. JACKS agreed in all that had been said, but was particularly struck with that point which described her Majesty as an example to the nation. The Queen was, he said, an example

not only to the British nation, but to all the nations on the Continent. The reign of George the Second, which had been advancing in morals with respect to the Court, bore no comparison to the purity of the highest ranks of this day! Her example was to be considered as the cause.

Nobody else said one word, and the motion was carried unanimously.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 16.—MR. SERGEANT BOSANQUET AND MR. RICHARDSON.

*Je refuse d'un cœur la vaste complaisance
Qui ne fait de mérite aucune différence.*

Molière Misanthr. A. 1.

IN consequence of the resignation of the Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, it is the general understanding at the Bar, that it is the intention of Ministers to make one or both of the gentlemen, whose names stand at the head of the present article, Puisne Judges: as this distinction is likely to be soon conferred, I have taken an earlier opportunity of noticing them than I should otherwise have done, in order that a fair opinion may be formed of their qualifications for the office before their elevation to it. To criticise them when upon the Bench, to say no more of it, would be out of my province.

I cannot perhaps chuse a better time than the present for alluding to what has been considered by some (whether justly or not is another question) rather a new mode of keeping up the influence of the Crown and its advisers, as much as possible, in all departments of the profession of the Law. Until very lately it was the general notion, that after a man had attained a certain standing at the Bar, he had a sort of right to be made a Sergeant, if he thought fit to put in his claim, either from motives of precedence in his pursuit, or of station in his intercourse with the world. A Counsel who had been a certain number of years on the hinder rows of the Court of King's Bench, when an advantageous opportunity presented itself by the death of a leader on the circuit, might wish to obtain a rank which would give him a chance of succeeding to the vacancy; or having long acted as junior, and fancying that he was qualified in other respects, he might be ambitious of a coif, to be able to display his qualifications as a senior: under such circumstances, upon application, formerly it was understood that the grant was made as a matter of course. Within a very recent period however it is stated that the practice has been changed; that at present the individual or individuals in whom is vested the power of conferring, may and do exercise a discretion on the subject nearly in the same way as in the case of an application for a silk-gown. If so, I do not say that it is, but that it may be, converted into an engine for extending ministerial influence; and a young man who is called to the Bar may have another motive, in addition to all those at present powerfully operating, for speaking respectfully of persons in high office, and of doing his utmost to conciliate their favour. If this be the purpose, it is not easy to see where the system will end: it may proceed still lower, even to induce the Benchers of the different Inns of Court not to recommend to the Society any individual who wishes to be called, but who in any way has rendered himself obnoxious to the higher powers. It would be difficult, however, I apprehend, to bring this about, for many of the persons who are the seniors in these Societies, and in whom at present rests acquiescence or refusal, are men who have either never engaged in the arduous occupations of the law, or who, having gone through its labours, have arrived at the highest rank they will ever attain: both these classes are generally above or beyond the influence of ministerial instruction.

These remarks do not in any way touch Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET: I think he has been advanced to the dignity of the coif about five or six years; or supposing the strictness to which I referred had been exercised even at that time, which was not the case, it would not probably have been extended to him: his connection with some of the wealthiest and most powerful families in the city, independent of his own inoffensive political tenets, would have been certain to have succeeded in removing all sorts of obstacles that might oppose the promotion of many others. I believe that his principal object in being made a Sergeant was that he might hold the office of one of the leading Advocates of the Bank of England: at least, if I am not mistaken, he was appointed to the vacancy very soon after the acquisition of his new distinction. Whether the object were that he should not interfere with the business of his seniors, on the circuit, or that he might be upon the spot to give his advice to the establishment from which he received his nomination, it is certain that there was a distinct understanding that he should then give up his country practice: this sacrifice however was by no means very considerable, and he received on the other hand more than a full equivalent.

His abilities certainly come under the general denomination of respectable, and I apprehend that his attainments as a Lawyer are much of the same order: there is nothing very peculiar either about the one or the other, and probably he would not have obtained the situation he at present holds, (which has chiefly contributed to bring him before the public eye), without the assistance of that family alliance of which I before spoke. The Bank prosecutions have however so rapidly multiplied of late years, that his aid in public as leading Counsel for the prosecution has often been required; he has thus become better known to the world than he would have been had his office continued as much of a sinecure as that of Sir A. Piggor, who is also retained by the Bank of England, but is his senior. I do not think that trials of this kind could be much better conducted than at present by Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET; but they have now become almost matters of course, and he has so often gone over the same ground, that his exertions are nearly mechanical. On this account the newspapers have become tired of reporting speeches, to which it would be scarcely possible for the greatest ingenuity to give variety, and the public has almost ceased to take an interest in such proceedings, excepting so far as they are connected with the great question of crimes and punishments. For this reason, though the immense number of prosecutions he has advised, in his capacity of Counsel to the Bank, have been extremely profitable to him from the fees he has received in the progress of each, yet they have not brought him into public notice as much as half the quantity of business would have done, had it been of a different kind: yet to that, as I have said, he is principally indebted for such acquaintance as unprofessional persons have of him. His style of speaking has nothing at all remarkable about it, but that perspicuity which will, almost of course, be found in the addresses of a man of sense, and a staidness of delivery which sometimes renders even the narration of interesting facts rather too somniferous.

Notwithstanding he has no commanding talent, and although his knowledge of the law (upon which point I speak with more hesitation) may not be very extensive or deep-laid, I still think that he will make by no means a bad Judge: in this respect I am guided by experience, for he has more than once presided on the circuit, in the absence of one of the Judges, from illness or some other cause. On these occasions, he has always conducted himself to the unanimous satisfaction of the Bar, and though part of their approbation may have arisen from his gentlemanly and diffident deportment in a situation of

embarrassment and novelty, yet it would be very unfair not to add, that his decisions at *Nisi Prius*, on points of law, if subsequently questioned, were generally sanctioned by the opinion of the Court. In fact a sound discretion usually regulates the conduct of Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET: he is besides cool and deliberate in his manner, and the equality of his temper does not seem easily disturbed. His appearance, if that may be taken into account, is also extremely judicial, and the perspicuity which marks his speeches at the Bar, is peculiarly important in the summing up from the Bench.

Regarding Mr. RICHARDSON (who I believe is still more likely to fill one of the vacancies) I have already inserted a few sentences in a previous article (No. 7, *Examiner* of September 6), and it would be difficult to say much more than a few sentences about him: I observed, that he was employed under the present Attorney and Solicitor-General to go through a great part of the labour of their offices, for a comparatively small part of the remuneration, and that he was therefore known in the profession by the Nick-name of the *Devil*; I added, that the individual who filled this subordinate office usually went through the drudgery under a sort of implied promise, that if he were zealous in the cause, and rendered himself useful to his employers, when he was no longer wanted, he should be converted into a Puisne Judge. This promise is now about to be fulfilled, and it cannot be denied, as far as his conduct has appeared before the public, that he has discharged his duty with great industry and devotedness. That he is a man of learning and experience is, I believe, equally incontrovertible; but this is nearly all—this is almost the utmost praise he can obtain, even from his warmest friends, unless indeed they add a certain portion of legal acuteness, independent of quickness, and not amounting to subtlety. He has not one spark of eloquence—indeed his voice and manner are both unfortunate—the one is asthmatic, and the other contrained; but if he had possessed physical powers for distinguishing himself as an orator, he never could have added to his reputation in this respect. He is a mere lawyer, though more deeply read than a good many of his rivals in this heavy and entangled walk of the profession. There are some men at the bar, who, if they have degenerated from unavoidable necessity,—the compulsion of circumstances,—into fags and drudges, came to the Bar with some expectation of gratifying laudable ambition by the display of popular talents; who have previously gained distinguished honours at the University, for the ardour and success with which they entered into the pursuit of elegant literature, and have been admired for the ready and persuasive eloquence they displayed at an earlier period of their lives: Such, for instance, I believe, is Mr. FREDERICK POLLOCK, who, if a favourable opportunity were afforded, would still in all probability shew that he possessed very different, not to say more admirable talents, than those for which credit is now given him, as a shrewd and industrious pleader; but such undoubtedly is not Mr. RICHARDSON, who, if it be fair to judge of his youth by his more advanced age, and by the opinion of those who have long known him, seems never to have had any desire to be more or better than he is; and he will most likely soon reach the topmost height to which his hopes and wishes have aspired.

Excepting as I have seen him in public, I know nothing of him: of his attainments out of his profession I am therefore not very competent to speak: he seems to be a very mild, gentlemanly, unassuming man, reluctant to give offence to any body, and especially to the Members of the Court. If, devoting himself entirely to the laborious part of the profession, it cannot be said of him that

“his delights
Are dolphin-like; they shew his back above
The element he lives in;”

at least it cannot be complained, that, like Mr. RAINE, he displays only its inferior extremity in bad puns and coarse jokes.

AMICUS CURIAE.

Nov. 19.

[Mr. BROUGHAM next week.]

NOTE.—As my object is to make these articles the vehicles of fair but free opinion, and as what I said respecting Messrs. E. LAWES, HOLT, RIGBY, and STARKIE, last week, has been in some degree misunderstood, I subjoin the present note to explain, that in stating that on the trial of *Watson* they did nothing but take laborious notes, I did not intend to imply that they could or ought to have done more: in fact it was out of their power; the prisoners for whom they were Counsel were not tried, as the verdict in favour of *Watson* was followed by the acquittal of *Thistlewood*, *Preston*, and *Hooper*, by consent of the Crown. Mr. E. LAWES is a man of acuteness, though he may now and then be much too positive in insisting that he sees a point more clearly than other people.—Mr. HOLT is undoubtedly a shrewd man, and has given one proof of it by dedicating a book to Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Mr. RIGBY also bears the reputation among his friends of possessing talents; and Mr. STARKIE, I have reason to think, is an industrious Advocate and a good Lawyer. What I meant to say, and what I still say, is, that I do not consider any of them equal to the great task they then undertook.

FINE ARTS.

SOUTHERN COAST OF ENGLAND.

WE greet the arrival of the 9th Part of *A Picturesque Delineation of the Southern Coast of England* with feelings analogous in some respects to those with which we welcome the arrival of an assured friend, whose substantial and undiminished merits bring us a renewal of undiminished satisfaction: for this last Part keeps up to the full the character of high-toned excellence the Publication has sustained through Eight Parts. The fervour of imagination, and the cherished demands of taste, experience no damp or disappointment at the hands of either the Painters or Engravers. The closeness of the Plates to the represented scenes, and in a style of engraving so entirely unaffected, convey in effect our vision and our minds, even while we are stationary and at home, along the noble coast of our Island. It conveys them on the long and whitening surges, or smoother surface of the deep, sometimes amidst the ports and towns where commerce reposes and unloads her stores; sometimes on the summits or in the chasms of lofty cliffs, or where horror rules among ruffian winds and waves, dashing the ship against rocks, or shivering it among insidious breakers; indulging, in fine, our curiosity, our taste, and our desire of information, by shewing us some of the best features of our coast.

The execution of these Plates is entirely different from nearly all of our other eminent Engravers. It is much like that of some of the best of the early Dutch Artists, being more in a Painter-like style, yet still more carefully and minutely finished than could be expected from any but an experienced and professed Engraver. It has but little of that regular arrangement of stroke or softness of grain and gradation, less in fact of that varied amenity of manner which distinguishes the present mode of Line Engraving, and which, though more polished and elaborated, is perhaps less natural, as the simplicity of the means, bordering almost upon an involved scratchiness of lines, produces more of the abundant touchiness which enriches the objects of earth and ocean.

Each Part has three quarto Plates and two Vignettes, engraved by W. B. and G. COOKE's nature-guided hands,

from Drawings by the Poetical Painter*, J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., and by those justly admired Artists Messrs. OWEN, DEWINT, WESTALL, A.R.A., HAVELL, ARNOLD, A.R.A., EBRIDGE, ALEXANDER, and CLENNELL. The 9th Part has three Plates from Mr. TURNER's Drawings, and two Vignettes from Mr. DEWINT's—1. *East and West Looe*. These towns are seen between two lofty hills covered with gardens on the mouth of the river Looe, and over a bridge which connects the towns. Cliffs and the sea are beyond. The view raises a mixed feeling of the picturesque and the grand. The latter is increased by the agitated state of the water and clouds, which "display with the happiest effect a contrast with the tranquillity of the harbour." "The number of houses in these towns," says the descriptive Letter-press, "is 300, and that of the voters for Members of Parliament 100, who send four representatives, two for each place;" that is, as many as the city of London, and twice as many as the city of Westminster. O shame, shame!

2. *Ifracomb*. This is not a mere portrait of the place. The high-tutored genius of the Painter, so well seconded by the evidently just feelings and taste of the Engraver, has given to it so proper, so poetical and heart-stirring a character of a storm, as to render the Plate, as to intellectual interest and value, infinitely beyond the cost affixed to each part. Far among a range of cliffs and rocks is the town of *Ifracomb*, with its light-house, and snug, safe, ship-protecting cove. Against the nearest mass of rocky and perpendicular cliffs, a vessel, stripped and precipitated by the fury of the winds and waves, beating against the ground, and nearly overwhelmed with the sea, is giving herself up to destruction in a last convulsive thro. The short flag at the only remaining mast head, with an upward turn towards the summit of the cliffs, seems earnestly to sue for assistance if possible from the people collected on the cliff, as does a still more pathetic appeal of the sailors, made by their appearance on the little remaining rigging, that last touch in the pathos of a shipwreck but one, when another plunge of the vessel, separating its already disjointed beams, engulphs it for ever from the sight, except a few piteous fragments, or more saddened corpses, heaved up occasionally to the sight or thrown on the sands. The dark, driving clouds, where "Jove's lightnings, the precursors of the dreadful thunder claps," make an awful opening and illumination above, and glare along the cliffs to the distant *Ifracomb*—the sea, sweeping along in grand curves, and vexed into feathery-shaped foam that mix with and mantle the black ridges of water—the spray impetuously thrown in a white and misty mass high against the cliffs,—the abrupt and dreary cliffs,—in fine, the attributes of a coast storm and wreck are wrought by the united and rare art of the Painter and Engraver, with so intimate a feeling of the reality, that we not only admire its grandeur, but feel with *Miranda* in the *Tempest*, that

"It touches the very virtue of compassion in us."

It is unquestionably one of the choicest engraved representations of a sea storm.

3. *Tintagel Castle*, "now in ruins, standing partly on the main land, and partly on a bold, slaty promontory, almost separated from the shore by an immense chasm in the cliff." These two stupendous elevations, with the intervening chasms, the restless water dashing into sparkling spray, at the base of a craggy and terrific precipice, with the appropriate majesty of clouds and wildness of effect, from a degree of forceful rendering and scattering in the lights and shades, raise this view also from portraiture into the sublime, especially as the close, fine, unconstrained lines, adopted by its admirable Engraver, give all possible effect to the talents of the Painter, by their allowing of the

* We differ from a masterly critic of the present day, Mr. Hazlitt, who will not admit the co-existence of Poetry and Painting on the canvas.

introduction of those every where spread and numerous touches which the Engraving with more open and thicker lines cannot admit, but which are essential to the completest copy of nature.

4. *The Logan Stone*. "There are several of these Logan or Rocking Stones in Cornwall." The one here so neatly engraved by Mr. W. COOKE, from Mr. DEWINT's efficient Drawing, "is poised on a pile of rocks which project into the sea, and though an immense block of granite, supposed to weigh nearly 90 tons, it may, from the peculiarity of its position, be easily moved to and fro."

5. *Coves Castle, Isle of Wight*. "It consists principally of a small battery in the form of a crescent." With this, the small houses and a few trees behind it, and the reflection of the whole in the water, and enlivened in the lightest part by linen drying and groups of women, Mr. DEWINT has composed a pleasing Vignette, especially softened off as these central objects are by the surrounding tints of sky, water, and offscap. Mr. G. COOKE's true and touchy translation of this view crowns the rare treat this 9th and the preceding Parts have afforded the subscribers, and like all works of superior and now existing genius, excites increased desire to become acquainted with the future productions of their authors. The appetite for intellectual pleasures "grows by what it feeds upon."

R. H.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

November 20, 1818.

MR. EXAMINER,—There are unfortunately people in the world, and all seemingly in one rank of life, who do not possess generosity or humanity enough even for their own interests,—or how could we expect to see the finest and first feelings of nature outraged by the enforced and unnecessary separation of the soldier from his wife and children on being sent abroad? When an army goes on a short and arduous service, it is a mercy to the tender sex to detain them at home from such dangers and necessities; but why should the soldier going to a peaceable colony,—to the Cape, for instance,—be dragged from his family? Why should he see the infant that he doats upon, and that he contrives to warm from his old great coat, and comfort with the sweetest piece of his ration, torn from his manly and independent protection to be committed to the tender mercies of a parish overseer? Where, after a long proposed service of seven years, is he to look for the abandoned child,—starved, in the grave, or stewing in a factory? or, forsaken by its natural guardian, in training for the gallows?—Have our brave men fought then so badly, and would a country liberal to the fortunate be so niggardly to its poor defenders, as to begrudge the extra expence of an additional transport, to carry with the soldier's treasures as dear to him as our lamented Princess and her babe were to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold? And can the arrangers of such matters be so stupid as to forget that it is a national purpose to colonize the Cape, and that they are perversely depriving it of the best species of colonization?—This in a hurry, but more very likely soon from

QUARANTE.

FANATICISM.

London, 2d November, 1818.

SIR,—I have read with pleasure the just and sensible remarks upon the civil and political consequences of *Superstition*, in your leading article of the 1st inst. to all which I subscribe, and think, with equal propriety, they might be extended to *Fanaticism*, which appears to me to be the legitimate offspring of the former; and, perhaps, to a certain degree, of its political and interested cunning.

If the principal doctrines of Christianity were universally understood, and permitted by the higher powers to be in-

trinsically practised;—if they were sent forth through the world in their original simplicity, unsophisticated, uninterpolated, and unperverted;—if they had to depend for success upon their own simple merits, as a system of moral rule and instruction;—if they were disengaged from creeds and dogmas offensive to reason, and framed by ignorant, or what is worse, designing and wicked men;—if the craft of Priests and Monks did not pervade and soil almost every page, and worldly interests usurp the place of Christian charity—then might Christianity take hold, alone, of the minds of men; then, indeed, its truths would be elicited, its practice evolved, nor would the thunders of the Vatican, the armies of despots, the dungeons of the Inquisition, the fires of Smithfield, or the hypocrisy of Priests, be necessary, as auxiliaries, for its propagation, or for enforcing on the mind a due conviction of its purity and truth.

Prior to its connexion with the state, and its amalgamation with politics, we find its professors peaceable, mild, and unobtrusive; but from the time of Constantine, who made it a *legal religion*, to the present hour, the cry of "*Church and State*" has originated more wars, caused the immolation of more human beings, and been the precursor of a greater sum of human misery, than perhaps any other system which was ever forced upon the world.

It was but too justly observed by a great author, speaking of the Seven Years War, that *in all Asia, where Christianity was not known, during 140 years then past, only six wars had taken place; while in Christian Europe, during the same period, more than fifty wars had happened, by which more than twenty millions of human beings had perished by the sword.*

The pulpit declares, "We know the tree by its fruit." Is this apothegm applicable to the above remark? If it is, what opinion can the unbiased mind have of that system, the avowed professors of which have brought such accumulated desolations upon the earth?—Creeds and dogmas have caused this; and creeds and dogmas are, and ever have been, the curse of mankind: they have deprived Christianity of its main attractions, and all its force upon the mind, by attempting to stick and fetter themselves upon it. These ill-agreed and anomalous absurdities, founded upon ignorance, nurtured upon superstition, and emanating from the Aristotelian doctrines of the schools, although they might have been, and were, palmed on men during the ages of darkness, cannot now, in this age of reason, bear the light of truth, or the test of the understanding. Will the blindest enthusiast venture fairly to assert, that the doctrines of Christianity are contrary, or at variance, or superior to reason?—If they are so, they cease to be a guide to it, and consequently cannot be received as a standard of moral action.—If he says, its dispensations are not to be tried into,—that its doctrines are of a nature purely spiritual,—are not to be subject to the test of mere human reasoning;—that its authorised professors only are competent to dilate upon it, and that the human mind must prostrate itself before the tenets promulgated by its priests:—may it not be answered, that if this be really the case, is it not a direct avowal, that it will not bear the test of truth (as it now stands); that our understandings were given us merely for mundane purposes, and that, as to future results, we must not, no, dare not, trouble ourselves, but simply place ourselves under the direction of these blind guides, whose profession alone, forsooth, has bestowed on them the strict monopoly of all reasoning, so far as it regards spiritual matters.

Fanaticism seems to me to differ from Superstition in this, that the former founds its pretensions upon possessing a superior and favoured insight into the true light of the Gospel;—the latter, upon the old maxim that "ignorance is the mother of devotion;"—they both in some degree

savor of the times whence they received their birth, and are both, no doubt, erroneous: the first claims a light, to which he has no solid pretensions; the latter presume a darkness which has no extensive existence.

Since the Church has been a trade, and chimed in with the State, priests, by perverting its original doctrines, and distorting them to their own private advantage, have made it a convenient stepping-stone to wealth, title, and political importance.—their frauds and hypocrisies have enabled them, at suitable periods, and when it squared with their own interested purposes, to debase and degrade both prince and people.

Wiggling and insinuating themselves into worldly pre-eminence, they forgot their functions, and the original purposes of their order;—they became mere intriguing men of the world; their character for sanctity was lost, and with it the respect of the people;—their pious frauds, framed for the accomplishment of their mercenary purposes, were detected, and their secret arcana exposed;—calling on the people to worship God, they contented themselves with worshipping Mammon; by their intolerance and haughtiness they extorted money from the people; by their piousness and servility, they begged it from the Prince.

Fearful of trespassing too much on your columns, I must defer some further remarks to another opportunity.—
I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, Mines.

DR. HASLAM: THE GOVERNORS OF BETHLAM HOSPITAL.

Our readers may probably remember, that the medical officers of this Hospital, Dr. Monro and Mr. Haslam, were in 1816 displaced from their situations of Physician and Apothecary. The latter gentleman has just now (somewhat late, it must be confessed) published a very acute and caustic Letter to the Governors, in which he endeavours to show, that he was unworthily treated by his dismissal; and that the Governors acted in a manner equally inconsistent, partial, and unjust.—It was the case of an unfortunate maniac named Norris, who had been confined with iron machinery and heavy chains to one spot for nine years, like a ferocious beast in a den, which first drew the public attention to the management, or rather the mismanagement, of the Hospital, and finally ended in a change of the medical officers. That Norris was most barbarously used, there cannot, we imagine, be a shadow of doubt. Dr. Haslam himself calls his confinement a rigorous one, but urges in his own defence that the Sub-Committee preferred it to "the lenient, wholesome, and efficient restraint, which he had submitted to their notice." (That of allowing him two cells instead of one.) "This iron machinery (adds the Dr.) which they had approved and ordered, was so complicated, that it employed the smith, with filing, boring, screwing, hammering, clinching, and basilling, nearly two hours in adjusting; so that if a fire had occurred, he must have perished in the flames, and his bones would have been calcined at the stake which held him."—This, on Dr. Haslam's own showing, was the fearful condition in which an afflicted fellow creature was kept for nine dreadful years; and though we readily admit that the Sub-Committee were by far the heaviest offenders against humanity, in originally rejecting Dr. Haslam's "lenient, wholesome, and efficient restraint," yet, when we find year after year passing away, without one single remonstrance, or even hint at a reconsideration of the case of the wretched prisoner, on the part of the Doctor, we really cannot venture to affirm that he performed his duty, or he induced to think that his dismissal was wholly unmerited, however highly we may estimate his general conduct and capacity. But if Dr. Haslam has failed in his attempt to convince us that he was treated in this manner

choly business, he has proved, beyond all doubt, that the acting Governors of that period were an imbecile, trimming, and we fear we must add, unfeeling set,—and that their Clerk, Mr. John Poynder, with his little, diplomatic, managing epistles, was not altogether void of fear that something ugly might happen to official interests, if such reforming people as Grey Bennet were to pay them a visit of inspection while they were absent, and consequently unable to explain every thing in the “regular and proper manner.”—The chief advantage arising from the exposure of abuses is the effect it has in preventing their recurrence. Vigilance has been excited, and for some years at least we shall not expect to hear of a female patient becoming pregnant by the keeper—of the difficulty of dismissing the vile culprit, because he had been the footman of a Governor—of the seduction by a lunatic of the daughters of the laundry-maid—or of the employing and pensioning drunken porters, clerks, and surgeons—and all this, too, under the direction of some of “the most respectable, loyal, moral, and religious men,” (as the *Courier* would say on reading the list of names) in the united kingdoms.—After sufficiently exposing the old management, Dr. Haslam proceeds to notice the new hospital in St. George’s Fields, “built (he says) in the eclipse,” without due attention to medical considerations, on a piece of ground “distinguished by its marshy situation and moist atmosphere,” which the Committee of City Lands has kindly disposed of to the Governors. These profound personages, without waiting for proper opinions on the subject, subsequently proceed to make the building habitable by warming it with steam—a plan which they were afterwards compelled to relinquish after wasting more than a thousand pounds from the funds of the Hospital.—Dr. Haslam concludes his Letter by asserting that he has published it for the sole purpose of vindicating his character, which, he says, “as it is neither to be created by authority nor transmitted by favour, it cannot be destroyed by privileged oppression or chartered injustice.”

CORN LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In your last Monday’s *Examiner* I saw a letter, signed J. L., against the Corn Bill, which he appears to consider a very cruel measure: he would rather have had Corn imported till the price of the article had become so low as to have quite ruined those Farmers who had small capitals; and those who had larger capitals would not have worked for nothing, or for less than nothing—certain and great loss; and why should it be expected of them more than of those of other professions? consequently, when they had found the imported corn reduced the price of the article below what they could raise it for, they would have left their agricultural pursuits, and have engaged in some other business; and the year following the land thus forsaken could have produced no corn, and the country would in consequence have been dependant upon the foreign supply, which circumstance would have empowered our suppliers to starve us to their terms whenever they chose to withhold the supply, as our home resources would have been cut off by our lands being uncultivated, and thus having no corn of our own: why not rather recommend (as Mr. J. L. says there is not bread enough in the country), the cultivation of all the waste lands which are in different parts of the country, and make that bear corn which now yields little or nothing? Much better have more corn grown to increase the quantity, than to have none grown to effect that purpose!—a fact this which will not admit of contradiction, as Mr. Examiner, I trust, will allow with his usual candour.—I am, Sir, with great respect, your humble servant and

A CONSTANT READER.

LAW.

COURT OF KING’S BENCH.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

LEWIS v. HAMMOND.

This case was argued last Friday, and the question was, whether certain Dissenters were exempt, under a local turnpike act, from paying toll, on going to religious worship. The Court now gave judgment, and said, “That by the body of the act the toll was imposed generally; the party, therefore, who declined to pay, must bring himself within the exception; but the Court was of opinion, that the party did not, in the present instance, fall within the exception of the act. The exception named ‘persons going to their parochial church, or other proper place of religious worship.’ Now this exception did not extend generally to all; but it was obvious, that a dissenter residing in one of the parishes near the turnpike, and going to a place of worship in another, was not going to his proper parochial place of religious worship; he, therefore, was not entitled to the exemption mentioned in the act. The case would be the same with a member of the Church of England: if he chose to leave his own parish church and go to another, he could not be exempt. This led the Court to think that the expression, ‘other places of religious worship’ fell under the same construction as the word church, and must be taken to mean parochial places. Persons, therefore, in a different parish were not within the exemption; and this construction was warranted by convenience. The gate-keeper might soon know the parochial place of worship of those who resided in his neighbourhood; and passed through his gate every Sunday; but he could not so easily discover the place of worship of those who lived at a distance.”

Thursday, Nov. 26.

ASSAULT.

Belinda Taaffe, Thomas Boulbee, Joseph Parish, and George Carroll, were called on for judgment, having pleaded guilty, by their Counsel’s advice, to an indictment for an assault on Lady Colebrooke and her grand-daughters in August last.—Mr. Gurney said, he forbore to pray judgment against Belinda Taaffe; and as Carroll did not appear, and his conduct was less blameable than that of the other, he should say nothing as to him.

After affidavits had been put in and Counsel had been heard, Mr. Justice BAYLEY passed sentence, observing, that the prisoners’ offence was one of an aggravated nature, and such as, fortunately for the police of the country, rarely occurred—a systematic plan to way-lay a carriage, in which there was one female 80 years old, and three others under 20; and this was said to be done in aid of Belinda Taaffe, mother of two of the young ladies, in order that she might have an opportunity of seeing them. The defendant Parish was not any servant of Mrs. Taaffe’s nor any connexion of hers; and the only account given of him was, that he was a prize-fighter, and had pistols in his pocket, though it was said they were not loaded. Boulbee’s account was, that he was most reluctantly prevailed on by Mrs. Taaffe, to assist her in an attempt to see her children, and protect her from the outrage of Lady Colebrooke’s footman. Did he make any inquiry before he engaged in such an undertaking? However, he was overcome by Mrs. Taaffe’s importunity; and he then met her by appointment on Hampstead-heath—not to go to Lady Colebrooke’s house; and he saw (what would have opened the eyes of any reflecting person) two men with Mrs. Taaffe, one of them having pistols in his pocket, though not loaded. Instead of remonstrating, he placed himself on a hackney-coach. Lady Colebrooke’s carriage came in view, when the carriage on which Boulbee was seated so conducted itself as completely to obstruct the way. If he had only wished that Mrs. Taaffe should speak with her daughters, that might have been done without violence. But what was the case? The doors were opened, and an endeavour made to force the young women out. A waterman, a prize-fighter, and two other men attacking one woman of eighty, and three under twenty. Mr. Boulbee stated, that seeing the young women not so willing to join their mother as he had been led to expect, he desired his companions to cease: by which he had admitted, that down to that time they had acted with outrage. Did he then quit the carriage and leave Lady Colebrooke to return unmolested? No! he and Mrs. Taaffe proceeded in the carriage to London, insisting on Mrs. Taaffe’s right to have the children. Mr. Boulbee took credit that he had prevented the crowd from increasing the annoyance to Lady Colebrooke. But in what situation must he have placed that lady when, from the impetuosity of a violent woman, he had drawn upon her the indignation of a crowd? He had stated the

circumstances in the most favourable manner, and according to Mr. Boulbee's affidavit. The affidavits on the other side gave a much worse view of the case. He had lent himself most unjustifiably and imprudently to a woman who was not a cool judge of what she was about to do; he had lent himself to an outrage, such as fortunately was not frequent. The Court would not do its duty, if it did not protect others from a similar danger; and however hard the punishment might appear, it was most requisite that before a man acted on such occasions he should think. The Court therefore sentenced Boulbee to four calendar months' imprisonment in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, to find security for good behaviour, to pay a fine of 100*l.*, and be further imprisoned till it was paid.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

On Friday, Mr. Starkie gave charge of a woman, whom he found in the streets, beating an infant in her arms unmercifully; and declaring her intention of murdering it. On being interrogated by the Lord Mayor, she answered that she was a married woman, living in Bridgewater-gardens, Borough; that her husband was a prisoner in Whitecross-street Prison; that she had no means of gaining a subsistence; that she had summoned the constables of her own parish, in order to obtain relief, but had obtained none; that she was so faint from want of sustenance, that she knew not what she was doing; and that if she had beaten her child, she was unconscious of having acted so cruelly. Mr. Starkie here observed that he believed the case which she had made out to be a complete imposition. He had frequently seen her kicking up disturbances, &c.—The Lord Mayor asked the officers whether they had ever found the prisoner begging in the streets?—they replied that they had not. He then observed, that from the ragged state of both parent and child, he was inclined to consider the present case not as a case of fraud, but as a case of real distress. Distress might have affected the poor creature's intellects, and he would therefore alleviate that distress as much as possible by taking care that she was properly assisted. Let some of the officers (added he) carry this woman to Guildhall, and see that a proper summons be granted to compel the attendance of the Overseers of the parish to which this unfortunate being belongs.

UNION-HALL.

Ann Sarah Webb, a young woman of extremely respectable appearance, on Monday preferred the following charge against *Wm. Beale* alias *Briant*, a man between 30 and 40 years of age, and of genteel address. About three weeks ago the prisoner commenced an acquaintance with the complainant, by accosting her during an evening's walk at Walworth, near the Elephant and Castle: a few days subsequent to the first meeting, she again saw him at Kennington; he then made a declaration of attachment to her person, professed to entertain intentions of the most honourable nature towards her, expressed a wish for an immediate introduction to her family, and represented himself as the nephew of Mr. Beale, of Kennington, and entitled, upon the death of that gentleman, to the sum of 8,000*l.* He also stated that he then acted as clerk to Mr. Beale, and resided at his country-house at Clapham. The complainant felt highly gratified with the attentions of a person of so much apparent respectability, introduced him to her father and mother, at their residence, Golding's-place, Vauxhall, by whom he was received and considered as a man of honour, and the future husband of their daughter; his addresses were sanctioned and encouraged, his frequent visits received with pleasure, and an unrestrained intercourse allowed with the object of his choice. On Saturday evening he prevailed upon her to accompany him in a walk towards Kennington; he there took a coach, and ordered the driver to proceed to the Elephant and Castle at Newington. He had not been seated in the coach more than a few minutes, before he treated her in a most indecent manner, and forcibly attempted to violate her person. She screamed as loud as she was able, when he threatened to murder her if she did not discontinue her vociferations, and struck her several severe blows on the head, and endeavoured, by placing his hand upon her mouth, to prevent her spreading an alarm. The coachman heard her screams, stopped the coach and opened the door, when she immediately jumped out, and, without her bonnet, which had been knocked off in the struggle, ran, in a state of distraction, to the house of her parents, about a mile from the spot where the transaction happened. She fell upon the floor breathless and exhausted, and for a considerable time remained insensible. Upon her recovery she acquainted her father with the particulars of

the circumstances, and he adopted measures which led to the prisoner's being taken into custody. Mr. Webb stated to the Magistrate, Sir John Pindorne, that since the confinement of the prisoner, he had been induced to make inquiry respecting his family and connexions, and he had discovered that his daughter had been deceived by a series of infamous misrepresentations. The prisoner's real name was Briant; he was a married man, and resided at Wilson's-buildings, Kennington; his circumstances were indigent, although his appearance was genteel; and his statement, as to the expectancy of 8,000*l.* upon the death of Mr. Beale, was as destitute of truth as the other parts of his tale, which had been framed to effect the ruin of his daughter.—The prisoner denied at first that any assault had taken place in the coach, but afterwards admitted that something unpleasant had happened, and imputed it to intoxication. The measures which the Magistrate passed upon his conduct, he appeared to regard with great indifference; and proposed to Mrs. Webb, the mother of the complainant, to compromise the affair for a sum of money. Mrs. Webb rejected the offer with scorn, observing, that the wealth of the world could not wipe away the disgrace of her child, nor restore the happiness of the family which had been destroyed by his infamous machinations. He was committed for want of bail.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—An Inquisition was taken on Friday, at Christchurch Workhouse, upon the skeleton of an infant, when the following particulars transpired:—About a fortnight ago, the cook of Mr. Muggeridge, of Bennet-street, Blackfriars, died; her name was Ann Pace, her age about 50. Mrs. Muggeridge expecting that her relations would claim the property of which she died possessed, determined upon taking an inventory of the articles; and, accompanied by two female servants, went into the room where the deceased had slept. Upon opening a trunk, she was struck with horror at the sight of the skull of an infant; and being excessively terrified, she abandoned the idea of further search, and communicated the circumstance to Dr. Paysley, who re-opened the trunk, and found it to contain the whole of a human skeleton, the head severed from the body. A consultation was held between Mr. Muggeridge and the Parish Officers, and it was determined to bring the affair under the notice of the Coroner. It was stated, that during the time of her service in Mr. Muggeridge's family, the deceased servant had never shewn any symptoms of pregnancy. Her character was irreproachable. She had always shewn an extraordinary anxiety for the safety of the trunk in which the skeleton was found. The cause was not suspected; it was conjectured that it contained her best clothes. Dr. Paysley stated, that when he discovered the skeleton, it was so flatly squeezed, that he with difficulty separated the breast from the back; the separation of the head was caused by decay. He considered that it must have been in the trunk during a period of 15 or 20 years. The principal bones being entire, no circumstance existed to guide his judgment in forming an idea respecting the cause of the infant's death. The Jury consulted for a considerable time, and returned a verdict of—"Found dead, and very much decayed, in a box belonging to Ann Pace."

An inquisition was taken on Tuesday in St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, on the body of *Nedrick Sparks*, the son of Mr. S. of George-street, Mansion-house, who was killed by the falling of the front wall of the house of Mr. Smith, in Lombard-street, which was injured by the fire on Friday last night.—Another Inquest was taken before the same Coroner upon the body of *William Anderson*, for many years foreman of the Phoenix Insurance Office, and remarkable for his promptness and decision, as well as activity, in cases of fire, who was killed by the same accident.—Verdict in both cases, Accidental Death.

An Inquisition was taken on Wednesday, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of *Mrs. Maria Pazz*, a foreign lady, whose death was caused by the falling of the front wall of Mr. Smith's house, in Lombard-street, injured by the recent fire. The deceased was walking on the foot-path opposite Mr. S.'s house, when the wall fell upon her head, deprived her of sight, disfigured her face most horribly, and fractured several parts of her body: she died on Tuesday morning.—The verdict was the same as in the other melancholy cases.

Thursday night, Mr. J. Stone, a professional gentleman, passing through Park-lane, was followed by three fellows, who, on his passing Grosvenor-street, knocked him down, and robbed him of a gold watch. Mr. Stone instantly called "Murder!" but the fellows escaped into Hyde Park.

EXECUTION OF JOHN MURRAY.—This most unfortunate convict, after undergoing all the awful and appalling preparations for an ignominious death, on Saturday last, was no sooner launched, as it was charitably presumed, into eternity, and the curtain drawn over his mortal existence, when, horrible to relate, the rope snapped at about half a yard from the knot under his ear, and he fell from an elevation of about ten or eleven feet on his side against the stone steps of the gaol beneath. An indescribable horror pervaded the surrounding crowd: but what must have been the situation of the wretched sufferer! He lay apparently insensible for a minute or so, when being raised by some of the people belonging to the Sheriff, he was conducted to the execution-room, where, by his earnest desire, the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick again attended, and administered to him that heavenly consolation which alone could mitigate his sufferings. In about half an hour from the time of his fall, he was again brought out, supported by the executioners, all covered with blood from the wounds he had received, and again suspended from the fatal drop. He died without a struggle.—*Dublin paper, Nov. 23.*

Monday night a person named T. Turner, residing at a coffee-shop in Wells-street, Cavendish-square, made a dreadful attempt on his own life. He went up to the second floor, and there with some sharp instrument cut his throat; he then opened the window, and having dragged his body through with difficulty, he gave a spring and fell. He was taken to the Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Turner expired on Thursday. He had been very unwell for some time, and for several days prior to his commission of the horrid act, he was evidently deranged in his mind. The razor with which the unfortunate man cut his throat could no where be found, and a deep cut which was on the side of the deceased was supposed to be inflicted by his falling on some iron railing when he threw himself from the window. Such, however, were mistaken conclusions, for since his death the medical gentlemen at the hospital, on opening the body of the deceased, found the razor with which he cut his throat in his inside, lying very near his heart. It appears, that after he cut his throat, he cut a deep wound in his side, and having opened the razor, he thrust it into the aperture, which closed up, and when he was taken to the hospital his wound was sewed up by the surgeon, not supposing that any thing was in the inside.

Monday, Charles Cuthbert, Esq. late Consul-General at Gibraltar, accompanied by his son, called on Mr. Curtis, Aurist, of Soho-square, to consult him about his hearing. While waiting to see him, he amused himself with a book; in the act of reading it, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired almost instantly, even before Mr. C. could get out of an adjoining room to him. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body and returned a verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, the dwelling-house of Mr. Peter Guillemard, silk-manufacturer, 36, Steward-street, Spital-fields, was broke open, and robbed of 20 lots of silk, weighing about 140 pounds.

Bank notes to the amount of 105*l.* and various articles of plate and wearing apparel, were stole from the house of Mr. Marsh, in Union-street, Borough-road, on Monday last. The robbers obtained an entrance by means of picklock keys.

Wednesday night some thieves broke into the house of Mr. Magnus, at Brompton, by means of a crow-bar, and stole 15*l.* in money, a quantity of plate, jewellery, &c.

On Tuesday night, about seven o'clock, two ruffians, with their faces disguised, knocked at the door of Mercer's school, College-hill, Upper Thames-street. Mr. Hill, the master, opened the door; one of the men delivered him a note, and on Mr. Hill going in to read it they instantly rushed in, presenting pistols, and demanding 30*l.* immediately; the noise and confusion brought Mrs. Hill to the spot, who, perceiving the fellows, raised an alarm; the scholars also came forward and joined in calling for help, when the rascals, perceiving their danger, snapped their pistols, and made a hasty retreat, without further mischief.

A most melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday se'nnight, in the vicinity of Winchester. Two lads, sons of Mr. Mould, cabinet-maker, had gone out with a gun, for the purpose of shooting small birds; and while the elder was nicking the flint, the piece went off, and lodged its contents in the side of his brother, who was immediately conveyed to the County Hospital, where he lingered till Thursday afternoon, when death put an end to his misery.

Mr. George Clarke, of Haywood, put an end to his existence, in a fit of desperation, on Wednesday week. Pecuniary embarrassments led to the commission of the rash and fatal deed; he was in the custody of a Sheriff's Officer, and taking an opportunity to go up stairs, he placed a horse pistol in his mouth,

with which he blew his head nearly off, and expired instantly. Evidence of temporary insanity was advanced before the Coroner's Jury, and a verdict of Lunacy was returned.—*Stafford Paper.*

The house of Sir John Knight, at Camberwell, was broke open on Monday night, and plundered of various articles of plate and linen. An attempt was made on the house of Mr. Wybrow, Camberwell, on the same night.—A young woman, named Williams, was met in Peckham-lane, on Sunday night, by two men, who robbed her of all her money and a bundle of clothes.

On Thursday a young man, named Joseph Nicholson, servant to an Officer in the Guards, cut his throat with a razor. He had returned home to his wife a little intoxicated, and began to quarrel with some impropriety. She repelled the charge, and told him that he never was out of temper unless he had been drinking, and that it was a shocking thing he did not avoid it. He replied—"It is shocking, is it? You shall see something more shocking very soon;" and ran up stairs into a chamber. In a few minutes after, his wife heard a great noise; she went up stairs, and saw the deceased covered with blood, with his head nearly severed, and the instrument lying by his side. He has several children. He was carried in a hopeless state to St. George's Hospital.

Thursday morning, between four and five o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in Gloucester-court, between Gray's-inn-lane and Brook-street, Holborn. It commenced in the premises of Mr. Jarvis, a leather-dresser, and no small degree of alarm was excited from the number of old houses contiguous. In a short time engines surrounded the scene of conflagration, and, after about half an hour's playing, they prevented the flames extending further than the premises of Mr. Jarvis, nearly the whole of which, however, were consumed.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the Lady of Richard Tattersall, Esq., Grosvenor-place, of twins, a boy and girl, the latter still-born.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, at Steeple Langford, Capt. Williams, R.N. son of John Williams, Esq. of Sowden, Devon, to Eleanor Rebecca, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Moody, of Bathampton house, Wilts.

On the 21st instant, at Thames-Ditton, Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. Captain in the R.N., to Jean Ann, only daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq. of Ember-court.

On the 21st instant, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Richard Valpy, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, to Phoebe, eldest daughter of Joshua Rowe, Esq. of Torpoint, Cornwall.

On the 24th inst., at Lambeth, Edward Bullock, Esq. of the Treasury, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Pearce, D.D. Subdean of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, and Prebendary of Chester.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, after a lingering illness, Margaret, the wife of A. W. Davis, Esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Watson, aged 72, of Aldermbury, one of the firm of Christopher Wilson, Sons, and Watson, much esteemed and regretted.

At Woolwich, Nov. 2, Jane Catherine, the infant daughter of Capt. Dundan Grant, Royal Artillery.

On the 24th inst., Mary, the widow of the late Thomas Seddon, Esq., of Aldersgate-street.

Suddenly, on Saturday week, at his son's residence, in Skinner-street, Matthew Walker, Esq. of the New Steine, Brighton.

On the 19th inst., in Soho-square, Stewart, the eldest daughter of John Trotter, Esq. of Soho-square and Durham-park.

On the 23d inst., at Pensbury, Clapham, in the 59th year of his age, Samuel Southall, one of the Society of Friends.

On the 19th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Thomas Roberdean, Esq., late Judge at Allahabad.

On Monday, at Brompton, in the 39th year of his age, Francis Lewis Clason, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

On Sunday, in Bridge-road, Lambeth, Mr. Peter Heaums, apothecary, in the 55th year of his age.

At Hatfield, on the 23d instant, James Penrose, Esq. M.D., Surgeon Extraordinary to the King.

On Friday afternoon, at Moulsey, Surrey, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Barry, brother to the Earl of Barrymore.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 571. SUNDAY, DEC. 6. 1813.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 556.

ALLIANCE CONCLUDED AT CONGRESS.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATE PAPERS IN OUR LAST.

"The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, IT HAS NO OTHER OBJECT THAN THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

"The Sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded as its fundamental basis their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves or in their relations with other States, from the strictest observation of the principles of the *right of nations*; principles which, in their application to a state of PERMANENT PEACE, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each government and the stability of the general association.

"Faithful to these principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their Ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and THE REPOSE OF THE WORLD SHALL BE CONSTANTLY THEIR MOTIVE AND THEIR END.

"It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the arts of PEACE, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

"Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1813.

(Signed) "METTERNICH, RICHELIEU, CASTLEREAGH,
WELLINGTON, HARDENBERG, BERNSTORFF,
NESSLERODE, CAPO D'ISTRIA."

Of the above summary the following extract from a previous passage in these documents may be reckoned the crown:—

"They (the Allied Sovereigns) are firmly resolved never to depart, neither in their mutual relations, nor in those which connect them with other States, from the principles of *intimate union* which has hitherto decided over all their common relations and interests—a union rendered more strong and indissoluble by the bonds of *Christian fraternity* which the Sovereigns have formed among themselves."

Now let us see, firstly, how far these Allied Personages are in earnest or otherwise; and secondly, how far the nature of the age and its acquirements will have a compulsory influence on their proceedings, whether they are in earnest or not.

It is observable, in the first place, that every thing is dated as it were from the commencement of the peace, and no allusion whatsoever made to the popular promises which enabled them to obtain it. When BONAPARTE was first to be opposed, great and universal promises of new constitutions, guaranteed liberties, and improvements of all

sorts, were made to the people of Europe. He was opposed successfully; and the promises were forgotten directly. So directly were they forgotten, and so flagrantly violated, as in the never-forgotten and existing instances of Lombardy, Genoa, Saxony, Poland, Finland, and Norway, that all the truly sincere and unaffected lovers of freedom, who had regarded the Allied Sovereigns as at least teachable men not destitute of gratitude, felt their old doubts of them re-established; and when BONAPARTE came back, in that romantic manner, from Elba, the Sovereigns would have found it impossible to revive the late zeal in their behalf. They did not attempt it. The popular feeling had enabled their armies to be victorious; and the military feeling, confirmed by that circumstance, and by old jealousies against the French, was substituted for it. Yet even this was evidently alarmed by the re-appearance of NAPOLEON, and by his making use, whether sincere or not, of those hopes of freedom which even the Allies just then had not the face to appeal to. If the world was to be deceived again, it was only for a man of genius to deceive them. They thought that such a man alone could find out perhaps the real glory of confessing his errors and falling in with the spirit of the age. But be this as it may, the BOURBONS, who pretended they would sit in their palaces and wait for the invader like old Roman senators, made haste to get away; NAPOLEON collected a great enthusiastic army, and the fortunes of the world were again contested by main force at Waterloo. Main force, in the persons of the British soldiery, who still retained the good effects of the free spirits of their ancestors, still kept them in the hand of the Allies. BONAPARTE, not for his legitimate sins against liberty, but for his illegitimate sins against the inferior talents of his enemies, was sent to have the iron thrust into his soul at St. Helena; and now, not only were the old promises never heard of, but instead of compacts with the people, Holy Alliances were made between the Sovereigns in order to secure every species of sovereign dictation, and to quash every popular pretence.

This is still the spirit of the Alliance before us. How far the Sovereigns secretly feel it their interest to respect certain symptoms in the present state of society, we shall consider in our next number. But the obvious meaning of this new Alliance is, that they, and they alone, will, as far as lies in their power, keep peace by main force, in order to consolidate their sovereign power of dictation. The world must get on, if they cannot help it; and if they cannot, they will endeavour to flatter themselves that they would not; but every thing shall, if possible, be determined by their sovereign will, and with an eye to the eternal despotism of the few over the many.

Thus, to recapitulate,—the Allies, in the first instance, were frightened out of their wits, and made promises.

Upon obtaining their first victory, they were still frightened, but at their own success; and in the instinctive spirit of royalty, with a nice exchange, began to substitute

a convenient gratitude to heaven for an inconvenient one towards earth.

In the instance of the second struggle with BONAPARTE, they had not the face to recur to promises, but relied upon their lately victorious armies, and their new devout self-respect; and luckily for them they succeeded.

Upon obtaining this second victory, they forgot every thing but their newly consolidated power, and a certain frightened, half-worldly, half-mystical notion of their being favourites with heaven,—a notion exceedingly apt to dispense with proper behaviour to earth; and they accordingly kept their old promises religiously—broken. They made a Holy Alliance for the better preservation of their favourites—their plunder, and the quieting of objections.

Lastly, their power, they think, is now consolidated, and will remain so, if they can continue at peace; and accordingly, under cover of christian charity, their whole object is to keep the world quiet for the sake of themselves.

Observe the whole tenour of Congress and its documents. The only thing done is the evacuation of France; the only thing said, We will do every thing to keep matters as they are. Not a word do we hear of the old promises; not a word of the Constitutions to be given to Germany; not a word of the Prussian Constitution; not a word of the Lombards, who innocently requested permission of the Austrian Emperor to be free; not a word of that part of Saxony, forcibly seized by the former whiner the King of PRUSSIA; not a word of the retention of Poland by ALEXANDER; not a word of the transfers of Finland and Norway; not a word of the bestowal of indignant Genoa upon the wretched King of SARDINIA; not a word of the more wretched FERDINAND and his imprisoned, exiled, and destroyed preservers; not a word of the great interests contending for in America; not a word more of the Algerine pirates, or of the abolition of the Slave Trade. Yes, of some of these things we do hear, in a very summary manner,—of the retention of Poland for instance, Lombardy, and Norway. All these retentions are to be “consolidated.” The *Courier* expands his eyes in delight upon the simplicity and candour of the manifestoes. And simple and candid they are with a vengeance. They seem to say, “We are powerful enough now to dispense with deceiving you:—we mean to do nothing that we said, but only to keep all we have got.” This is the amount, or it means nothing, of the first paragraph above transcribed:—

“The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination,—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of these transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated;”—that is to say, Legitimacy and the *Uti Possidemus*.

The rest of the extract which we have made, and which, as we have already observed, is a summary of the whole proceedings, is but an involuntary and vague addition made to this candid statement in order to soften its effect. Thus in the paragraph that follows, mention is made of the “right of nations;” but what mockery is this, when we repeat the list of nations, whom the Holy Allies have transferred to each other against their will! The real meaning of their use of this phrase is, not that they respect

the right of nations, but that they respect their own alleged rights, as the future masters of the nations which they have governed or usurped. The right of Poland, for instance, is *hereafter* to be respected as a nation forming a part of the Russian Empire. Its own voluntary right, unequivocally expressed whenever it could obtain a voice, is no longer any thing to the purpose. It is the same with Lombardy and part of Saxony. The former has rights, not as an independent nation, which it has long wished to be, but as a compulsory part of the Austrian Empire. The latter has rights, not such as it ought and wishes to have distinct from those of the hated government of Prussia, but as identified with that government. In other words, the prisoner has a right to be under his jailer;—the kidnapped have a right to be considered as the inviolable property of their kidnappers. What a mockery then, and yet what an unconscious truth are these Holy Usurpers uttering, when they say that the principle of the right of nations can alone render a peace permanent.

“Faithful to these principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them, whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference.” Yes, other governments; that is to say, any other nations whom they have not yet deprived of governments, and whose governments are of the same unpopular nature as their own. But not a word is said, in the spirit of the old forgotten promises, about assisting the people. Governments are every thing now, as they were before; and it is to depend on the chances of individual character in the governors, whether the governed are to be at all considered or not. This paragraph ends also with the same exquisite candour and simplicity respecting the object of the alliance:—“The repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.” Yes, no doubt; because the Sovereigns are tired of fighting with any body, and afraid of fighting with the people.

“It is with such sentiments,” continues the next paragraph, “that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection.” Oh—to be sure; nobody doubts them, for it is their personal interest to be quiet; they would have to keep their promises if they were disturbed again. But by whom were they called? Not by the people certainly, still less by the people of Lombardy, Poland, or Saxony, or Norway. Their calling was of the true methodistical kind, worldly and other worldly,—three-quarters selfish and one quarter superstitious. These words in Italics might serve as a motto for any treatise on the subject.

And now comes a piece of morality and religion to embroider the hem of this precious cloak,—a regular phylactery, after the old Jewish fashion. The Holy Allies “solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people” (this is the first time the word people has been uttered, and very refreshing it is; but the people that do what? the people that give them their authority? Oh no; this would not be true; and the Holy Allies scorn to utter a falsehood;—it is the people “whom they govern.” Very well;—to return to them—) they “solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom

they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, *as far as in their power*, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the arts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of *those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the* bad example of its ancient professors—we beg pardon—by the *“misfortune of the times.”*

Here we see that our old legitimate friend *if* is not the only virtue extant; there is much integrity also in those three very gentlemanly monosyllables, *as far as*. The Holy Allies solemnly assure us, that they will set examples of justice, concord, and moderation, *as far as lies in their power*; but, what is very odd, they will not undertake to do it, where the thing is impossible! But where and when is it impossible to set examples of justice, concord, and moderation? There lies the question. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*, used to be the ancient motto—Let justice be done, though the heavens come together;—but now it is only *Fiat justitia, stet Gothus*—Let justice be done as far as the Goth or Gothamite finds it convenient. The Reader sees at a glance all the use that can be made of this phrase, *as far as*. It prepares the Reader for every injustice, discord, and excess that may ensue; and in fact neutralizes the whole promise,—which the Allies feel it as well to do at once. We thank them for this at any rate.

Lastly, as to “the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality which have been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times:” what, in the first place, do the Allies mean by religion? Does the Protestant PRINCE REGENT of England mean the Papal religion, which his family was brought in and has hitherto done it's best to put down? or does the Catholic Emperor of AUSTRIA mean the Protestantism of his friend the REGENT? or the Greek-church Emperor of RUSSIA mean both? Yes, it may be answered,—both and all; for religion does not exclude liberality. Oh, does it not? Well, this is the first time we have seen the saying reduced to practice, though what the English Poet-Laureat still means by warning us against the Romish Babylon, and the Greek-church Emperor by marrying nobody into his family who will not become Greek-church, become inexplicable. But granting that religion is to become liberal, in the teeth of the illiberal conduct of it's liberalizers, we beg leave to observe, that irreligion did *not* begin with “the misfortunes of the times.” The sentiments of religion, if they mean any thing good, were habitually violated long before, in the infamous debaucheries of Louis the 15th, in the more solemn and compounding ones of Louis the 14th, in the atrocities of CATHERINE DE' MEDICIS and her St. Bartholomew massacre,—in the barrack and beastly tyranny of the Prussian kings (though FREDERICK the Great must be left out as a professed infidel,)—and in the sanguinary atrocities and Te Deums of ALEXANDER's grandmother CATHERINE. The only difference (and mark it well) between the want of religion in those persons, and the want of religion in latter times, is this,—that in the former it was mixed with a hypocritical profession of it, and violated together with morality in almost every action of their lives; whereas in the latter, it has been the result of specu-

lation and conviction, first set on foot by those very enormities.

Then as to morality. What, in the name of common sense, is the morality which is to be restored? Is it the morality of the courts and personages above-mentioned? They comprised, under fine sounding titles, the lowest, most vulgar, and most selfish of the human species? Is it morality truly so called,—equal justice, benignity, sympathy, generosity, the undervaluing of self compared with the common good? Let them give up their mean passions and usurpations, before they talk of it. “The misfortunes of the times” forsooth have hurt *morality*! Yes, that common cant of morality, which consists in demoralizing the world with selfishness and superstition,—which sets the belief of a thing above the practice of it,—and allows men to think or to call themselves good and virtuous, while they are degrading their own nature into slaves, and the Divine Spirit's into that of a devil. There is a finer feeling of morality gone forth all over the world at this moment, than has been witnessed perhaps since the world began; and it is this,—that people begin to feel the rights common to all human beings without exception, and not merely to speak of them indifferently or violently, or make them matter of a faith eternally contradictory, but to demand them with quiet determination, and consider them as the indispensable ground of all virtue and policy. This is what the old Greek philosophy meant, and would have seen practised if it could;—this is what Christianity itself means, divested of all that the violence and absurdity of followers have put upon it; and are we to be mouthed at, at this time of day, with the sovereign nonsense of *restoring* morality?

There is one person among the Allies, whom we conceive to be partly in earnest on some of these latter matters, and who continues to think, perhaps, that he really does think upon them all;—but we are warned by the length to which our article has run, and must keep this point to begin the next with.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Duke of Richelieu, on arriving yesterday at his hotel, found the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Holy Ghost, granted to him by the King, in testimony of his satisfaction at the important mission which his Excellency had fulfilled with so much success.

A private letter, dated Valenciennes, the 27th November, says,—The arrival of a regiment of the Royal Guard has excited a delirium of joy. It is a contest who shall lodge the officers—who shall feast the soldiers. Banquets, balls, and assemblies succeed to each other without interruption. The white flags float at all the windows. Our city has been illuminated three days following. We have noticed several excellent devices, and, among others, the following, at the door of an individual who had lodged a great many English officers:—“Plus je vis d'étrangers, plus j'aimai ma patrie.”—Anglice—“The more I see of foreigners, the more I love my country.”

GERMANY.

MUNICH, Nov. 15.—The Act of Union, of the Lutheran and reformed Confessions, in the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, was confirmed by his Majesty on the 10th of

October. The Chief contents of this document relate to the following points:—

A. General Regulations.—The two confessions are fraternally united, under the name of Protestant Evangelical Christian Church. It has no other basis of faith than the Holy Scriptures.—B. Religious Doctrine.—It declares the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be a festival of remembrance of Jesus Christ, and of the most blessed union with him. Confession is a self-examination before partaking of the Lord's Supper; it is therefore no longer called confession, but preparation. With respect to Predestination and Elective Grace, this Church expresses its conviction that God has destined all men for salvation, and does not withhold from them the means of attaining it. It recognises no necessary baptism. These are the few main fundamental principles from which all the other rules for the practice of divine worship are deduced, viz.—C. Rites and Liturgy.—D. Religious scholastic instruction.—E. Property of the Church, its union, administration, and application.—F. Constitution of the Church.—G. Religious Discipline.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—In a late promenade on the banks of the Black Sea, the Sultan observed a country-house built in so elegant a style, that he desired to be informed to whom it belonged. He was answered that the owner was an Armenian, professing the Christian religion. The Sultan immediately proceeded to the house, saw its master, and asked him how much it had cost him. The Armenian, fearing to pass for too rich, promptly replied 300 purses (about 450,000 francs), though he had in reality expended more than triple that sum. The Sultan took him at his word, ordered the 300 purses to be paid down, and declared himself proprietor of the house. The unfortunate Armenian was in the greatest despair; but what was his surprise when, a few days after, two Bostangis delivered to him, with the following message, a casket containing 1,000 purses (1,500,000 francs):—"The prophet hath said that the liar is always caught in his own snares, and thou hast experienced the truth thereof; but thy master is too great to take advantage of thy weakness."

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Enock, Birmingham, brush-maker. Attorney, Mr. Alexander, Carey-street.
J. James, Newgate-street, lace and worsted-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Thomas, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.
W. G. Thwaites, Great James-street, Bedford-row, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Hackett, New-court, Swithin's-lane.
R. Townend, jun., Aldermanbury, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hackett, New-court, Swithin's-lane.
W. Prosser, Hereford, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Dax and Son, Doughty-street.
I. Pearson, Stayley-bridge, Lancashire, corn-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Appleby and Sergeant, Gray's-inn-square.
M. Hime and W. Kewley, Manchester, appraisers. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Cowburn, Temple.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

- J. Hopkins, Worcester, seed-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Savage, Handsworth, Birmingham, rope-maker. Attorney, Mr. Mawley, Adam's-place, High-street, Borough.
S. Shackleton, Leeds, shopkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Lake, Dowgate-hill.
W. Hopkins, jun. Castle-Bromwich, Birmingham, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Fallows, Lawley-street, Birmingham.
T. Harvey, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.
R. Tozer, Plymouth-Dock, stone-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Bromley, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.
T. Blinks, Sonthampton-street, Bloomsbury, straw-hat-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Pitches and Sampson, St. Swithin's-lane.

T. Dicken, Litchfield, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.
L. Lees, Newton Moor, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Meddowcrofts, Gray's Inn.
J. Wabey, Wellwyn, Hertfordshire, mealman. Attorney, Mr. Archer, Whitechapel-road.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. 79½ 78½ | 3 per Cent. Cons. shut.

The Letter of a COTSWOLD FARMER, shall appear.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

THERE is little news this week from the Continent. The principal Allied Ministers have been repairing to Paris. The Emperor of RUSSIA and King of PRUSSIA are on their way to their respective homes, though the former pays a great many visits as he goes. His activity, as the papers observe, seems to be hereditary; for, to say nothing of his grandmother CATHERINE, his mother, the Dowager Empress, is a prodigiously stirring woman, transacting a world of we know not what business, and astonishing the Dutch courtiers during her visit to the Prince Royal, by being every where and looking at every thing, even to the rummaging of the nurse's drawers—"up stairs, and down stairs, and in my lady's chamber." Her MAJESTY also opens the eyes of the spectators by an enormous quantity of diamonds, with which she is said to be usually showered all over. It is an old Russian custom. POTESKIN used to pass hours together in arranging his diamonds upon a black velvet table. It is the usual mistake of semi-barbarous powers, who confound splendour and preciousness with taste. NAPOLEON's court was formed more after the Greek model; but this new exhibition in civilized countries is, we suppose, to outshine it, and shew what royalty really is. Should her MAJESTY come over to this country, and visit by any chance the squalid villages that are to be found by the side of some very flourishing ministerial lords of the manor, the eye of poverty, which knowledge as well as sorrow has rendered very keen of late, will see in her imperial, royal, and precious person, the singular spectacle of an old lady wearing millions of loaves of bread.

But we must take care how we talk of Empresses and Queens; for the Ministerial writers, whose abuse of other women amounts to an almost moral phenomenon, and who can aim blows in plenty at females when living, at women of the most estimable and amiable natures, at the excellent Mrs. BARBAULD, at the frank and warm-hearted Lady MORGAN,—aye, and even at the very crutches of poor Mrs. ROBINSON, though not when she was a Prince's mistress,* have now found out that it is "ungenerous" to doubt the generosity and exquisite virtues of a dead QUEEN. They had better be quiet.

* See the *Baviad* or *Mæviad* of that poor creature GIFFORD, who will be held up sprawling at last, if he does not take care, to the disgust of society.

The subscription of one guinea from each subscriber, for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Princess CHARLOTTE, amounts to very near twenty thousand pounds.

The *Quebec Mercury* of the 29th October states, that Mr. GOURLAY, the gentleman who took the lead in establishing what is called the Upper Canada Convention, is returned from New York to Kingston, where, under date of the 20th Oct., he has published an address of an extraordinary character to the Convention, or friends of free inquiry, on the Governor's speech, and the Assembly's answer, intimating his determination to persist in maintaining their rights and principles.

Three houses of great respectability, in the Manchester line, stopped payment yesterday. The total sum they have failed for is said to be to a very large amount.—*Sun-Saturday.*

LORD RANELAGH.—Our readers (those particularly who reside at Fulham within the little sphere of the Noble Lord's fame) will be amused with the report of the trial of the Lord Viscount RANELAGH, for an assault and extortion, of which, delorable to relate, he was found guilty, and immediately fined in the sum of 50*ls.* When to this is added the costs of each party, which the Noble Viscount must pay, he will perhaps have discovered, though somewhat late in the day, that arming his dependants, threatening war, and raising contributions, on his own individual authority, is after all rather a dangerous and expensive pleasure.—On the overwhelming chagrin which his Lordship must be supposed to feel at this ugly misadventure, we shall not venture to dwell,—informed as we have been of the Noble Viscount's excessive sensibility even in small matters,—fearful that the slightest additional annoyance might possibly induce an awful catastrophe.—

"With edge of penny cord and vile reproach."

But though we dismiss my Lord RANELAGH without any further remark beyond that of expressing a hope that he will benefit by the lesson on good manners thus read to him at Clerkenwell, we must say a word or two respecting the young Plaintiff and his friends, who behaved throughout the whole affair with infinite propriety, with the single exception, perhaps, of submitting to pay for their liberation, though even this may have been well designed. Mr. HALL's father, too, the Rev. WALLACE HALL, of Herefordshire, deserves honourable mention, for having actively supported his son in the prosecution; which he did, we understand, on the sole ground, that so public a violation of the laws of decorum as well as of the land, deserved public exposure and rebuke, more particularly as the culprit was a man of rank and great wealth.—The Reverend Gentleman has, we are told, filled various honourable official situations abroad and at home; but he was obliged to retire from his last,—that of Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Haslar,—owing to indisposition. He gave his son, the present Plaintiff, a classical education, and designing him for the profession of the law, he placed him with the respectable gentlemen mentioned on the trial.—The sneer at the "Lawyer's Clerk" came with a very ill grace, we think, from Mr. ALLEY. The Barrister however does not appear to have served his Noble Client much better, when he admitted, that if the charges against him could be proved, he would be unworthy of his rank!—They were proved; and his Lordship must not therefore look even to Mr. ALLEY for a character.

SHOES AND BOOTS.—The following method of preparing water-proof leather, at a very small expense, will be found invariably to succeed:—Take one pound of drying (boiled Linseed) oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and one of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a slow fire. With this composition new shoes and boots are to be rubbed in the sun, or at a distance from the fire, with a small bit of sponge, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated; the leather then is impervious to wet, the shoes and boots last much longer, acquire softness and pliability, and thus prepared, are the most effectual preservatives against cold.—*Leeds Mercury.*

STOLEN CHILD.—We have the satisfaction to announce, that Mrs. HORSLEY has received, by the Hamburg mail of yesterday, letters from Mr. HORSLEY of the 25th ult., in full confirmation of the intelligence received a few days ago, *via* Holland, of the safety of the child, and the apprehension of the villain who stole it; which took place on the 23d ult., at Braka, near Bremen. The clothes of the child were changed; but it was in perfect health, and was safely lodged in the house of the British Consul, until due authority could be received from the Government of the country where Braka is situated, for delivering him to his father. The perpetrator of this atrocious act could not be surrendered for the purpose of removal, to take his trial in this country, until an application was received from our Government.—*Times—Thursday.*—An evening paper says, that when the father was introduced, with other gentlemen, into the room in which his child was, the little fellow no sooner set eyes on him, than, bursting into a kind of hysterical laugh, and running into his arms, he at last got his tongue to articulate, calling out, "O Pa! my own dear Pa!"—The unfeeling thief, Rennett, when he found his hellish purpose frustrated and himself arrested, implored mercy in the most abject and humiliating terms. He is in safe custody; and the necessary measures for transmitting the base wretch to England are in progress.—It is stated that Rennett and the child were actually on board the vessel, ready to sail for America; and that but for the prompt and most praiseworthy vigilance of Mr. Coleman, the British Consul at Bremen, the villain would in all probability have got off with his prize.

The CHANCELLOR is so afflicted with the gout in his legs, that he cannot get down to his Court. We wish him better, particularly if on his recovery he would take a walk into the Fleet Prison, and see if any more prisoners for "contempt of Court" were likely to follow poor SMITH into the grave.

The case of Mr. RANSON, the Artist, who was so illegally sent to prison for resisting the arbitrary demands of the Bank, will be tried in the course of the week. He very properly seeks damages for the outrage.

THE SHE DANDY, AND THE HE ONE.

(FROM THE EPILOGUE TO THE NEW TRAGEDY OF BRUTUS.)

But bless me—what two nondescripts together!
The *she*—a pile of ribband, straw, and feather;
Her back a pillow, all above and on it—
A church bell? cradle? tower?—No, faith, a bonnet!
Aye, and an actual woman in it—able,
Rouse but her tongue, to make that tower a Babel.

Now for the *he*, the fellow nondescript—
Whence has that mockery of man been shipt?
Have ROSS or BUCHAN brought him to console
The quidnuncs for the passage to the pole?
While on her iceberg howls some Greenland squaw,
Robbed of her pretty monster till next thaw!
No; Paris has the honour. "*Ah que oui!*"—
Voilà!—the air, grace, shrug,—smell of Paris!
France gave his step its trip, his tongue its phrase,
His head its peruke, and his waist its stays;
The thing is contraband,—Let's crush the trade;—
Ladies, insist on't—all is best home-made.
All British, from your shoe-tye or your fan,
Down to that necessary brute—call'd man!
Now for the compound creature—first, the wig,
With every frizzle striving to look big;
On the roud cheek the fresh-dyed whisker spread,
The thousandth way of dressing a calf's head.
The neckcloth next, where starch and whalebone vie
To make the slave a walking pillory.
The bolster'd bosom, ah! ye envying fair,
How little dream you of the stuff that's there!
What straps, ropes, steel, the aching ribs compress,
To make the Dandy—beautifully less!
Thus, fools, their final stake of folly cast,
By instinct, to strait waistcoats come at last.
Misjudging Shakspeare—this escap'd thine eye—
For though the brains are out—the thing won't die!

A Correspondent begs to recal to our recollection—"a fact, which is still fresh in the memories of the retainers of Carlton-house, of her Majesty having some years ago sent to her relatives at the Court of Mecklenberg, by a messenger who was going that route, part of a Cheshire cheese, and six pounds of genuine, unadulterated *Bohea Tea*, accompanied by a most gracious letter, which at that period appeared in all the journals. Thus, Sir, you perceive (adds our Correspondent), unless some friendly biographer rescues us, our most liberal acts will sink into oblivion."

Can it be true, as we are told, that the Barrack-master of Harwich is an attorney? If this be so, it is a shameful abuse, for such situations should be kept for deserving veteran officers.

The amount of the Hop Duty on the growth of the current year is 346,045*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 316.

DRURY-LANE.

A new Tragedy, called *Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin*, was produced here last Thursday. It is from the pen, we understand, of Mr. Howard Payne, an American Gentleman, who made a noise a short time since as another young Roscius. The subject, from various causes, has long been unknown to the English stage; but it is familiar with every body who has looked into a book, and was in earlier times one of the most frequent and popular to be found. *Lucretia* was one of the favourite heroines of the chivalrous ages, which is the reason why the name is met with so often among the Italians. CHAUCER has told her story briefly, but in his best manner, with an intense feeling of character. SHAKESPEARE has devoted to it a whole poem, apparently as a contrast, and neutralization to the effect of his *Venus and Adonis*.

With respect to the other part of the story of *Brutus*, the fall of *Tarquin*, the only drama on the subject with which we are acquainted is the *Bruto Primo* of ALFIERI. We believe however there is a play of VOLTAIRE's on the subject which is acted on the French stage; and the newspapers speak of one by LEE, to which Mr. PAYNE, they guess, has had recourse. We must confess, with due critical horror, that we never read it; neither can we say that we discern the usual characteristics of LEE in the style of the new tragedy. If, as the town seems to understand, it is considerably indebted to other productions, we should rather think that its greatest obligations are to some French writer though we can hardly think VOLTAIRE; for its chief merit is stage-effect; the language and sentiment, with the exception of the scene in which *Brutus* exults over the fallen statue of *Tarquin* and execrates his astonished son, have not much more ardour than originality.

The effect however, upon the whole, is managed with great skill. The story, generally speaking, is the same as it is told in OVID and LIVY. Some young Romans in camp are sitting over their wine, and rallying *Collatinus* on his grave conjugal affection. He grows warm; the rest maintain the pre-eminence of their respective wives; and the dispute is at last terminated by their all agreeing to snatch a ride back to Rome, to come in upon their wives unawares, and see how they are employed. The result is in favour of *Lucretia*, who is found occupied with her maidens in handiwork. *Tarquin* grows enamoured; and with the old wilfulness of royalty, determines to possess her. The atrocity is perpetrated. *Brutus*, whose father and mother had been murdered by old *Tarquin*, and who in order to save his own life and secure his revenge, has acted the part of a half-idiot (what would not SHAKES-

PEARE, by the bye, have done with this?) meets the young prince on his return from *Lucretia*, and is gaily told by him the infamous story. To the latter's amazement, he bursts forth into imprecations, the very phrenzy of which is of too reasonable a nature not to betray the pretended idiot's secret. *Brutus* then hastens to the house of *Collatinus*, and seizing the knife with which *Lucretia* has just dispatched herself, proclaims his possession of reason, and his resolution to exterminate the *Tarquins*. *Lucretia's* kinsmen swear to act with him. Her body is brought out upon a bier, into the forum, and *Brutus* ascending the rostrum over it harangues the people, and rouses their fury against the royal family. They rush to the palace, and batter down the gates; *Tullia*, the young prince's mother, who had driven her chariot over the dead body of her own father, is sent to be kept in custody in the latter's sepulchre, where alarmed with fancied groans she insists upon bursting open the door that holds his remains, and dies of horror and remorse at the sight of his statue between burning lamps. The Government is then overturned, and *Brutus* appears as one of the Consuls;—not however to enjoy the new happiness which he has given his country. His son (two of his sons, according to history) is implicated with some conspirators, in consequence of a passion which is given him for the Princess *Tarquinta*, and which, by the way, is quite in the French taste. The Senate, out of a fatal honour to *Brutus*, and in the hope that he will be kind to himself, leave the final judgment on his son in his own hands; and then comes that dreadful struggle between the father's and the patriot's feelings, which is of necessity implied on such an occasion, and which has rendered his conduct so renowned. This scene is particularly well managed. *Brutus* descends from the judgment scene, and talks hopelessly yet kindly with his son, bids him a quiet yet heart-shaken farewell, then reascends, orders the Licors to bear the criminal to the fatal spot at a little distance, and to strike when he holds up his hand, endeavours two or three times to hold it up accordingly but recoils, finally waves it in a majestic manner, and when the trumpets announce the result, descends again and falls back into the arms of those about him. The curtain closes.

The reader will easily imagine many interesting scenes out of this story, besides the one we have just mentioned; and as far as a certain theatrical tact goes, Mr. HOWARD PAYNE has shewn great taste, judgment, and feeling, in making the most of them. At present, we cannot compliment him farther, nor would he perhaps desire it, if the piece is so much of a compilation as it is said to be. But he is young; and the perceptions which now enable him to dispose the materials of others to the best advantage, may hereafter teach him to see for himself.

KEAN's performance of *Brutus* is an addition to his great and deserved reputation; and we cannot say a higher thing of it. All that the piece itself failed to give it, he supplied;—supplied with intenseness of feeling and admirable variety of expression. You seemed as if you should every now and then rise and sit down again, with an involuntary accompaniment to the struggles within him as he sat endeavouring, as it were, to nail down his spirit to the judgment seat. We quite agree with a contemporary critic in recollecting no instance of an actor like him "who could stand silently on the stage for minutes together, and calling up in succession all the shades and degrees of passion on his countenance, move his audience to silence and to tears of the truest sympathy." Next to some of the passages in *Othello*, it is perhaps his finest exhibition.

We cannot say much of the acting of the other performers. Mrs. GLOVER's, in *Tullia*, was the best. Mrs. WEST, if she does not take care, will degenerate into a regular tragedy-actress, mistaking hysterics for pathos, and launching her loud words forth into a sort of disdainful

slide downwards. We warn her in very good and sincere spirit, for she seems to have fine elements in her. As to Mr. HENRY KEMBLE, who has given up his part, it seems, to Mr. HENRY JOHNSTON, we never see this good-looking and intelligent-looking young man, who is no actor, without wishing him where he perhaps wishes himself,—at college. We must not omit, that the royal ladies in this piece mistake the Roman colour of purple. Their dresses should not be what is now commonly called purple, but red, which was the colour of the ancient royalty, and the strict meaning of the word *purpureus*. We are sorry to talk Latin to Ladies; but if their dresses will talk bad Latin to us, what can we do? However, the point may be instanced in translation. Thus GRAY, in his usual learned style, speaks of "the purple light of love" on the cheeks of VENUS, which it would be a great heresy to think blue; and COWLEY, in rendering a delightful ode from CATULLUS, retains the same word in speaking of a Lady's mouth; which is the best red, we take it, extant:—

And her purple mouth with joy
Stretching to the delicious boy.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

FUNERAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

(From the Times of Thursday.)

"Longum producere funus

"Ad tumultum jubet ipse dolor."

It is now our duty to perform, as it were, the last rites to her Majesty the late Queen of these Realms, by presenting to our countrymen a faithful report of the solemn proceedings which took place yesterday on her interment. We shall not waste many words in the preamble. The common lot of mortality, which consigns all to the earth from whence they sprung, is but too well known to need enforcement here. It is no less obvious, that Monarchs, as well as the meanest of their subjects, are obedient to this law. But as the examples of the former are less frequent, they are therefore the more impressive. The stroke of death levels us all; after that, no distinction exists; and if any apparent difference is created by the funeral pomp that may chance to follow, it is the living which reap the advantage of it: the dead feel it not.

With respect to the commencement of the procession, there appears to have been a misconception on the part of the public: they seem to have imagined that the whole pomp was to burst upon their sight at once, when the hearse moved from Kew; and accordingly, thousands of almost all classes were drawn from London, and within at least a dozen miles around, to Kew and Hounslow, to observe the remains of her late Majesty pass, as they imagined, in grand procession. Several, to secure to themselves good places, left town on the preceding day. Long before the light dawned, all the footpaths between London and Kew were filled with pedestrians, and the road choked with carriages. The immediate vicinage of the Palace had been patrolled during the morning by small parties of Lancers. The road which runs through the centre of Kew-green was lined on each side with carriages, while an immense assemblage of people almost filled the space behind. The path-ways leading to Kew-bridge and on to the Star-and-Garter, at the foot of the bridge, were in like manner crowded. The open space in front of the Star-and-Garter was occupied by several rows of carriages—comprising almost every species of vehicle that has been constructed since the first invention of carriages. These were loaded, both inside and out, with spectators. The multitude extended as far as the eye could reach, in every direction; and not a window, a wall, or a tree, from which a glimpse of the procession was likely to be obtained, was untenanted. It had been rumoured in the course of the morning, that the procession would move by way of Richmond; and the spectators stationed on Kew-green and in its vicinity waited quietly until the fact should be ascertained; but the moment the advanced-guard of Lancers wheeled to the left, as they emerged from Kew-green, a general movement took place towards the bridge. An unusual eagerness prevailed to pass the bridge and head the procession. In consequence, a most tumultuous scene took place at the toll-

house. The toll-keeper, after some coaches had passed, endeavoured to shut the centre gate, through which the people were rushing like a torrent; but he was immediately borne away by the stream, and had nearly fallen a victim to his indiscretion.

At Brentford, at Hounslow, &c. from half a guinea to two guineas had been readily given for places at windows.

Soon after nine o'clock, the Lancers, who were to conduct the Royal remains, assembled in front of the Palace at Kew; and half an hour after, the hearse, with eight horses, was drawn up and received the coffin, when the procession began to move in the following order:—

Two Lancers mounted to clear the way.

Twenty ditto mounted, two and two.

Eight of the late Queen's Servants, in full scarlet livery, on horseback, with black scarves and hatbands.

The Beadle of Kew Parish, on foot, with silk scarf and hatband.

Eight Assistants, on horseback, in deep mourning.

THE HEARSE,

Covered with Black Velvet, profusely decorated with Plumes of Ostrich Feathers, and ornamented by seven Escutcheons (three on each side, and one at the back), drawn by eight Black Horses, bearing Ostrich Plumes, an Escutcheon being affixed to the Black Velvet Covering of each Horse. There was nothing remarkable in its appearance.

A party of Lancers.

Assistants on horseback, in deep mourning.

Assistants on horseback, in deep mourning.

A party of Lancers.

Eight Assistants on horseback, in deep mourning.

Seven private carriages of her Majesty, each drawn by six chesnut horses. The Coachmen and Footmen in deep mourning. The usual hammer-cloth of scarlet and gold was retained. The first six carriages had the Royal Arms emblazoned on them, and the letters C. R. in a small cypher inserted in a compartment above them. The last had only the Crown, surmounting the letters C. R. in a very large cypher.

A party of Lancers, six abreast, and about 60 in number, closed the cavalcade.

This was the whole of the procession at its starting; it occupied in length about 300 yards. It was just six minutes (at the rate it travelled, about two miles an hour) in passing any given object.

The procession entered Hounslow-heath at a few minutes past twelve o'clock, when most of the London visitors left it, and returned to town. There were no other soldiers to be seen, except the few that preceded and followed in procession. No carriages belonging to the living members of the Royal Family then followed in the procession, nor any carriages of the nobility. The Queen's carriages had not the blinds drawn up, but were all open; and each contained two or three persons, some of whom were females.

The procession, thus meagre, when compared with what public expectation had anticipated, arrived at Frogmore about seven o'clock, where it received an addition both in numbers and pomp. The people of Windsor, and the numerous visitors who had flocked from London, began about the same time to move from the town to meet the funeral; and the whole foot-path, nearly a mile, was filled with spectators. From St. George's Chapel to the extremity of Windsor the road was lined with foot-guards; from thence to Frogmore lines of cavalry kept the ground; and instead of every sixth man bearing a torch, there was one in almost every hand. At length, soon after seven o'clock, the advance of a party of horse showed that the funeral was coming; and the spectators, who had been pacing backwards and forwards, now stood still to view it. First marched a squadron of Life-guards, then came seven carriages of the Queen, with the blinds up, drawn by six horses covered with black saddle-cloths; but the great object of attention was the hearse, which next followed, drawn by eight black Hanoverian horses, well known to those who have been in the habit of observing the Royal stud. A large body of Life-guards immediately preceded and followed it. This part of the procession was certainly very imposing, though the splendour of its covering, added to the glittering bustle of a military escort, took away all that solemnity which a hearse is in general calculated to inspire. After the hearse, came the carriage of the Chief Mourner, the Prince Regent; and his Royal Highness was very visible, notwithstanding the clouds of cavalry that hovered round his coach. He seemed in good health. We understood that the Duke of York rode in the same carriage with his Royal brother, but we did not see him: at any rate, his car-

riage and six moved next in the procession: after which followed the carriages of the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, and of Prince Leopold, all full. There was no carriage, so far as we could see, of either of the other Royal Dukes; but the funeral pomp concluded with about a dozen coaches, belonging, we believe, to the nobility and gentry connected with the household; and the rear consisted of a large body of Life-guards intermixed with Lancers. The grandest effect in the procession was the appearance of the military when the torches were lighted: the illumination extended nearly a mile, and the rich glow of their scarlet uniforms, together with their splendid helmets and caparisoned horses, gleaming along the lines, formed a picture that would at once have excited the transport and baffled the skill of the finest artists: but it will be seen from this account, that even with the large accession acquired at Frogmore, the procession was neither so numerous nor so splendid as had been expected.

The procession, we believe, arrived at St. George's-chapel nearly an hour sooner than had been expected; and some inconvenience resulted from this unusual excess of punctuality. We understood that several persons, whose business it was to form part of the chapel procession, arrived too late to gain admittance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Bathurst were excluded: some of the higher officers of the Queen's Household gained admittance with great difficulty; and it was asserted, though we cannot vouch for the fact, that the Duke of Northumberland, appointed to be one of the pall-bearers, could not enter to perform his allotted functions. Either from this circumstance, or the limited number invited, the chapel had certainly a meagre and empty appearance. There was also a want of policy in the paucity of admission-tickets issued for the ante-chapel; for a procession without spectators is, of all things, the most uninteresting; and yet this was the case yesterday. That grand and ample space which would have contained several hundreds of spectators had only a few soldiers, whose torches scarcely illuminated the place, and only served to show the dreary solitude over which they were scantily scattered. Before we dismiss this part of the subject, it may be fit to say a word as to the conduct of the numerous bodies of military, who, with a selection not apparently very suited to the occasion, formed a principal part of the procession to conduct a Queen to her tomb. The cavalry, without any exception, behaved with the utmost propriety, and performed their civil duties of maintaining order with much good temper and courtesy. The behaviour of the Foot-guards was less conciliatory—less gentle; but it is merely common justice to say, that the officers, whenever applied to, listened to every complaint of those who thought themselves aggrieved, with the most ready, polite, and anxious attention.

We now proceed to describe the ceremonial, as it took place within the walls of St. George's-chapel. The number of persons admitted as visitors on this occasion, and not forming part of the preparation itself, was very small, being limited to fifty-four, who were allowed, by means of tickets, to pass by the eastern door of the chapel, adjoining to the deanery, and to take their station in the organ-loft, from whence a tolerable view both of the entrance of the procession and the solemn concluding ceremony could be obtained. These visitors were admitted soon after six o'clock, at which time the chapel was still so dimly lighted as scarcely to render objects visible. The scene, however, soon began to assume the appearance of illumination in a slight degree, as the soldiers who were stationed in the ante-chapel were gradually supplied with torches. The choir, though lighted in the usual manner, from the effect of the black cloth with which it was covered, still remained gloomy and indistinct. At seven o'clock the bell of the chapel began to toll, as an intimation that the procession had moved from Frogmore; while the marshalls and the persons belonging to the Lord Chamberlain's office began to call over and to form those who were to precede the procession into the choir. This was managed with great decorum, and so as scarcely to disturb the general silence that reigned throughout the arcades of this noble building. The interval till eight o'clock was thus occupied, when the quick moving of lights and general bustle discovered through the windows announced the arrival of the funeral cavalcade. At this moment the notes of the organ were heard, and the choir entered, each singer bearing a lighted taper in his hand, and singing the well-known anthem from Croft's burial service. The strength and completeness of this choral band; at least treble the usual number allotted to the cathedral service, and the select members of the principal choirs in and near the metropolis, breaking in upon the silence which before prevailed, produced an effect truly solemn and impressive. The procession then entered by the south door of the chapel, nearly in the same order

as given in the ceremonial previously arranged for the obsequies of her Majesty. The pall which covered the Royal body was supported on each side by three Dukes; the Dukes of Northumberland, Dorset, and St. Albans, on one side; of Newcastle, Montrose, and Beaufort on the other. The Royal body was followed by the Prince Regent, as chief-mourner, supported by the Marquisses of Buckingham and Winchester, and attended by the Marquisses of Bath, Salisbury, Headfort, Cornwallis, and Camden, as train-bearers: next followed, as assistants to the chief-mourner, Earl Delawarr, Viscounts Lake and Bulkeley, Lords Boston, Amherst, Arden, Graves, Longford, Beresford, Rivers, Grenville, St. Helens, Henley, and Hill. As these severally entered the chapel, the van of the procession moved forwards into the choir, the Windsor knights, pages, ushers, and other officers ranging themselves around and on the steps of the altar. The members of the Royal Family, of whom we perceived to be present the Dukes of York and Sussex, and those noblemen on whom the Order of the Garter had been conferred, stationed themselves in their respective stalls: the great dignitaries of the Church, of whom were present the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, with the Bishops of London and Salisbury, occupied their respective places within the choir. The Royal body having been carried to the steps of the altar, was placed on the platform prepared to receive it; the pall was removed, and the crown and cushion placed on the coffin. The Prince Regent, as chief-mourner, being seated in a chair at the head of the corpse, surrounded by his supporters and train-bearers, standing, the funeral service commenced in the usual manner, as performed at cathedrals, and at the demise of great and illustrious persons. The first Psalm having been chanted by the choir, in the same finished manner as the anthem with which the ceremony commenced, the service was read by the Dean of Windsor, in that unaffected and impressive manner which is required by this sublime portion of our rubric. At the end of the first part, the celebrated anthem by Kent, "*Hear my Prayer*," was introduced, and executed in a very finished manner. The body of her Majesty was then let down into the vault prepared for it, and the solemnity was closed in the manner usual on these occasions, by the venerable Sir Isaac Heard, who pronounced in a distinct voice, and standing near the grave, the style and titles of her late Majesty. As the mourners and attendants on this striking ceremony began slowly to separate, and to quit the chapel, the notes of the organ again filled the edifice, and produced at once the richest and most soothing effect. The numerous company separated without the least disorder or inconvenience; and in a few minutes after the obsequies of her late Majesty had closed, no vestige remained of the solemn pageantry which had just passed before the eyes of the spectators.

The whole ceremony was conducted in a manner that reflects great credit on all concerned in its management: no confusion or difficulty arose in its progress; nor did the different persons who formed the procession appear at all embarrassed, or at a loss to discover the situations in which they were to be placed.

It is impossible to dismiss this subject without noticing the limited attendance and homage paid by the peerage on this occasion, as well as by other persons who occupy a distinguished rank in the State: neither was there, we believe, any female of rank who honoured the ceremony with her presence. The funerals of Sovereigns are a part of their state, and should be attended with the same marks of exterior respect as any scene over which they may be called, when living, to preside. The choir was by no means filled by the numbers who were in attendance.

Of his Majesty's Ministers, the following were present: Lords Liverpool, Sidmouth; the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord President, the Right Hon. C. Bathurst, G. Cannigg, and W. W. Pole.

Upon the whole, though something seemed wanting to fill the full measure of public expectation, yet there was nothing to offend; there was no disorder, no tumult, such as is usual when large crowds are collected. The length, however, of the journey, by breaking the immense multitude into parts, had prevented that confusion which must have arisen, had the whole mass been collected on one spot. As it was, the number assembled at Windsor was far less than on the occasion of the funeral of the Princess Charlotte; but the whole number scattered on the road must have been fully as great.

The appearance of the metropolis was nearly similar to that of a Sunday. All the public offices were closed, all shops were shut. As far as we have learned, the day was observed with equal respect in the country. The Royal standard was hoisted half-mast high, on board the men of war in commission at the several out-ports; and each ship was to fire 30 minute-guns. The same



ceremonies were observed at all the garrisons throughout the United Kingdom.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—I have witnessed a most disgraceful scene here to-day. The Churchwardens sent about hand-bills very properly recommending all shops, &c. to be kept shut this day, being that appointed for the funeral of her late Majesty, which has been almost universally attended to; but you will, I doubt not, be surprised, as we are all here, to hear the workmen at the Pavilion have not been allowed to suspend their labour for one moment—in fact, the hammering and noise was, or seemed to us, greater than usual, to the annoyance of the neighbourhood, and particularly of those disposed to say their prayers quietly in the Chapel Royal!—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
Brighton, Dec. 2, 1818.

H. K.

COURT ANECDOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

"Upon my soul a lie! a wicked lie!"

—Which I enclose you, Mr. Examiner, as printed in the *Courier* of this present evening, December 4th.* The lady alluded to *never* was the divorced wife of an English Peer, or ever had the slightest inclination to drive into the court-yard of a Palace where she could not be received, and for this simple reason:—any subject marrying a Sovereign, the marriage is termed on the Continent, *Une marriage à la main gauche*, and she is not acknowledged as his wife at any European Court. Here, Sir, is a plain statement of the case; now, Sir, for the paragraph. In order to shew his toilsome and unceasing loyalty, and to tire the public ear with a repetition of the virtues of our much-lamented Queen, the *Courier* begins with a most direct and positive falsehood in the first line of his anecdote, by which he may possibly rake up the remembrance of some failings in a lady now in her seventieth year, who has three daughters, and some twelve or thirteen grand-daughters, all moving in the first circles of society, and possessing the most spotless reputations. If you insert this letter in your next, you certainly will exhibit a liar and sycophant in his native deformity, though one inch of your paper is certainly more than the animal is worth.—Your humble servant,
A. C. B. H.

* When the M—e of A—, the divorced wife of an English Peer, returned from the Continent the wife of a German Prince, she sent notice to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, that as a Princess, connected by marriage with the Royal Family, she expected permission to drive her carriage into the Court Yard of St. James's Palace on the approaching Birth-day. The Earl of B—, then Lord Chamberlain, took an early opportunity of referring this demand to her Majesty, who replied—"If the M—e has any wish to drive into the Court Yard at St. James's, by all means admit her—*farther* than the Court Yard she must be sensible she *cannot* come."

DREADFUL CASE OF WM. SMITH.

"He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more. Therefore I will not refrain my mouth: I will speak in the anguish of my spirit; I will complain in the bitterness of my soul."

This unfortunate man breathed his last on the 27th ult. in the Fleet Prison, in which he was confined for what is termed "Contempt of Court,"—that is, a non-compliance, either from wilfulness or inability, with the orders of the Chancery Court, which subjects the party to unlimited imprisonment! An inquest was held on his body, as is the course very properly taken on all who die in a jail. There was nothing remarkable in his death—the only wonder is, that it did not occur sooner, shut up as the sufferer had been for SEVENTEEN long YEARS, in one of the dreariest and dirtiest of English prisons.—Is it too much to suppose that Mr. Smith fell a victim to this system of law—this absurd, unjust, and savage system? We think not.

The distinguished Person who presides in the Chancery Court (and whose order it was perhaps that doomed the deceased to imprisonment for life, for the high crime of being unable to pay about 100*ls.*, the costs of a suit in which he had been engaged)—the Chancellor, we say, is described by his friends as a very moral and religious man. He goes regularly to Church, where he *prays* for all manner of persons, for those who are afflicted in mind, body, or estate, and for the imprisoned in particular. If his Lordship has not "a hand open as day to melting charity," yet he has "a tear for pity," as his frequent weeping in public abundantly proves. Yes indeed; my Lord Eldon seems to shed tears poetically—"He weeps the more, because he weeps in vain." He weeps copiously at a Pitt Dinner—he weeps still more copiously, when sitting in Court, he dilates on his own most scrupulous anxiety to do justice on all occasions. But has he wept, or will he now weep, at the sad fate of poor Smith, who descends from a prison to the grave, after seventeen years of protracted wretchedness? Or, which would show some undoubted and useful feeling, will he now, in his senatorial character, stand up and move for the revision of a law, which thus shuts up in a dungeon for life a fellow man, for an offence (if an offence) which might not deserve even a month's confinement? Until he does this, or something like it, his Lordship's weeping, either for himself or others, will pass for nothing, or worse than nothing. It will in truth only excite ones scorn.—Such exhibitions remind one of those theoretic sentimentalists, who shriek out on seeing a spider drag into his cobweb den a struggling fly, yet neglect to put forth a little finger to rescue the victim from a hideous death.

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 17.—MR. BROUGHAM.

—Tell not me of times or danger thus!
To do a villany is dangerous;
But in an honest action my heart knows
No more of fear than dead men do of blows:
And to be slave to times is worse to me
Than to be that which most men fear to be.

G. Withers' Motto.

It may be said, that in order to arrive at the subject of the present article I have passed over many individuals, who, in point of seniority at least, might claim precedence—that if I step behind the Bar, I am encountered by Messrs. LAWES, BARROW, and many others, who, being omitted, have some reason to complain of neglect: as however I am influenced not merely by the claims of rank and standing, but by those of talent and acquirement, those gentlemen perhaps may have more reason to rejoice, that though occupying the front row in Court, as far as these articles are concerned, I have let them remain in the background. Undoubtedly they are men of great respectability in their line, but I am not aware that they deserve any particular remark—or, in other words, that any thing I could say regarding them and their practice would materially illustrate the subject upon which I am engaged: not that I affect to be influenced solely by considerations of public utility: it is not by being useful merely that a man now-a-days, or indeed at any time, can procure and fix attention; he must often be contented with making that a secondary and least obvious purpose: "utility is not a butt at which a man may appear to take a direct aim."

The friends of those gentlemen whom I think it proper to exclude from observation may also urge, that Mr. BROUGHAM can have but little expectation to find his name among criticisms upon those who practise at the Bar; and to a certain extent they are in the right: true it is that Mr. BROUGHAM seldom makes his appearance in

any of the Courts at Westminster among men (to use the well known words of a well known orator) *contentionis quam veritatis cupidiores*; but I do not know that the quantity of business an individual enjoys is the rule by which I should be guided in my selection, nor do I exactly see why the notion of *the Bar* should be so narrowed: undoubtedly many more cases and causes are heard in those Courts than elsewhere, but they are often, almost always, of much less importance than such as are discussed and decided before the two great Courts of Appeal, the Privy Council and the House of Lords: here, too, the business is more profitable; and as Mr. BROUGHAM, from the nature of his other engagements, both parliamentary and private, cannot give that close attendance in the King's Bench which is necessary for successful practice, he prudently confines his principal attention to them: in the Cockpit he is often employed, and in the House of Lords, when the Lord Chancellor sits there, his attendance is almost daily. Surely such occupations, (independent of his representative character, which in an article like the present is inevitably coupled with his legal capacity) are much more worthy of criticism and remark, than paltry motions for rules to shew cause upon points of practice, or formal references to the Master. In cases of real magnitude, however, Mr. BROUGHAM does not refuse his presence and assistance in the Court of King's Bench; and only two terms ago he sought, through the authority of their Lordships, to compel the Bank of England to render some account of its unknown and enormous profits—profits not merely derived from the pockets, but made out of the lives, of the subjects of the country, as was indisputably established in the last Session of Parliament. In fact, on trifling occasions it is not worth his while to appear; nor is it to be denied, that from his little acquaintance with the technical routine of business, most of the industrious note-taking juniors of the back-rows would be more competent. I do not apprehend that any applause is due to him on the score of an accurate acquaintance with the fee-multiplying intricacies of *Tidd's Practice*.

If a knowledge of these matters constitute a Lawyer, (and in the more modern acceptation of the word perhaps it does) Mr. BROUGHAM has but little right to that title: I believe he is about the last man who would wish to make any pretensions to it: he is an able, industrious, and zealous Advocate, learned in the first principles and foundations of jurisprudence, in the spirit in which laws originated, the purposes for which they were established, the corruptions that have since crept into them, and the disadvantages that have resulted from them; he is better acquainted with the mind than with the body of law—with the spirit than with the substance; and all unimportant details he rejects as matters partly introduced by Lawyers for pecuniary objects, to make the subject as intricate and unintelligible as possible, and partly the effect of time and altered circumstances. Yet where details are necessary to the comprehending of a particular topic, the labour he bestows upon it is unceasing, and the mass of information he collects is astonishing: still he seems never overwhelmed by it;—he always keeps steadily in his eye the object to which he ought to direct his inquiries, and all he obtains in his researches is adapted by him to its proper situation. He is almost the only man I ever heard of, perhaps the only man at the Bar, who is at the same time capable of taking the most enlarged view of any question, and investigating, when necessary, its most involved *minutiae*, producing order and consistency out of apparent confusion and discordance. There are very few men, and now unhappily still fewer Lawyers, who enjoy that expansion of mind which can look at a wide subject, in all its bearings, at once—as if it were laid down in a sort of intellectual map before them, with its boundaries and relations. There are a thousand beings in the pro-

fession who seem born only to become and continue drudges, who grope in the dark and sometimes bring to light what they do not understand the use of, but what others comprehend and apply; but Mr. BROUGHAM stands alone pre-eminent as a man who includes in himself the most valuable of these qualifications—his intellect is capable of embracing the most expanded subject—his industry is competent to the examination of its most obscure particulars—and his acuteness and judgment enable him to refer to its best use and proper place every particle of information he acquires. There seems no task too difficult for his ardour to attempt, and he always appears more animated by the glory of success than deterred by the disgrace of failure: obstacles that would appal others, animate his exertions—urge him forward, and inspire him with additional powers and energies—with an undaunted resolution to overcome and accomplish: he seems

— a spirit that on life's rough sea
Loves to have his sails fill'd with a lusty wind,
Even till his sail-yards tremble, his masts crack,
And his rapt ship run on her side so low
That she drinks water and her keel ploughs air.

G. Chapman's *Byron's Consp.* A. 4.

Such, if I may use the expression, is Mr. BROUGHAM in theory; but I am quite ready to allow, that he is by no means all this in practice. His labours as an Advocate are marked by great ability, much knowledge, and a strong and laudable anxiety in favour of the party for whom he is engaged. I believe that few suitors, who from time to time have employed him, have had good reason to complain that he neglected their interests, or amid his numerous avocations, that he did not use his utmost exertions, whether of study or argument, in their favour.—I do not consider him so close a reasoner as many of his professional opponents; but he is distinct in his statements, acute in his observations, and generally sure in his conclusions: if he now and then wander from the strict line of discussion, it is seldom without some result, which leaves little reason to regret that he travelled out of his course. The matters upon which he is usually engaged in his professional capacity, the place where they are considered, and the persons before whom they are discussed, preclude almost the possibility of displaying more talent than men of less talent than Mr. BROUGHAM possess.—In questions relating to the law of Scotland, I am informed that his opinion is looked up to by high authorities with great respect.

Mr. BROUGHAM's parliamentary is not perhaps quite so distinct from his professional character as could be wished; or to speak more plainly, he is rather too much of a Lawyer in a place from which I should wish to see all mere Lawyers excluded. What I mean will be readily understood by those who recollect the prefatory remarks I made in the criticism upon Sergeant Copley (*Examiner*, Oct. 18) to explain why instances were so rare, in which men brought up to the law, and obtaining a considerable share of business, were successful as speakers in the Houses of Commons or Lords. It is true, that much of what I then said will apply less to Mr. BROUGHAM than to the Learned Gentleman whose qualifications were then under discussion, because in the technical sense of the word, the former is less of a Lawyer than the latter; and what is perhaps more important, he has had little or nothing to do with *Nisi Prius* practice. It may seem strange to many, but it is not less true, that there are scarcely any two things more distinct, than the speech of an Advocate to a Jury, and the speech of a Representative in Parliament;—they have probably little more in common than the continuous flow of language and the purpose of persuasion; for the means by which the end is to be attained are very dissimilar. I do not intend again to enter into this subject, which I before tolerably fully discussed, and I only recur to it to make more intelligible what I wish to be understood, when I say, that Mr. BROUGHAM is too

much of a Lawyer in Parliament: he wanders about too much in search of objections to what he is urging; he takes pains to conjure up what perhaps but for his ingenuity would not have been produced against him; he furnishes his antagonists with weapons instead of driving right on to the end of his subject, and illustrating and enforcing it by every auxiliary circumstance. If an objection be obvious, it may be well to remove the apparent obstacle; but when a plain road is open, it is idle to desert it for the sake of scrambling over hedges and ditches.

It is on this account principally that I am by no means an admirer of the mode in which Mr. BROUGHAM brings forward a great subject in a set speech, after long study and deliberation; it has a great deal too much of the *Edinburgh Review* about it:—not that I wish to speak slightly of that perhaps incomparable production in its kind, but I wish to shew that there ought to be a great difference between a sort of *exposée* of a whole subject in the pages of that miscellany, and a speech in the House of Commons to a popular assembly, and through that assembly to the whole nation. That his harangues upon such occasions are infinitely laboured in the matter, I readily allow; that he goes not only to the bottom of a subject, but examines it on all sides “with a most learned spirit of human dealing,” I have already stated; but independently of the objection that it may be too learned and too laboured for the occasion (which may fairly admit of dispute), I say that he weakens himself and his argument, and fatigues even his most willing hearers, by doing much more than is necessary. It is true, that after a long debate the House is generally too impatient, to listen to the most favoured speaker in what is termed the reply or the summing up of the mover, and it may be urged, that Mr. BROUGHAM is anxious to give at once and in one view his own arguments, the points that will be advanced in opposition to them, and his refutation of those points. This may be so; but still the proceeding is injudicious, and he should recollect, that he is not the only Member in the House who is likely to support that side of the question: his practice in the profession might have taught him, that an Advocate will generally from motives of prudence leave something to his junior, without tiring the Court by requiring it to listen only to one Counsel on one side, who will speak at such length as to exhaust both the subject and his auditors. On occasions like these to which I refer, Mr. BROUGHAM engrosses the whole debate: it is too much to require any set of men to listen unceasingly to a single voice for four, five, and six hours, in succession.

I confess that I think he is never heard to such advantage as in reply, and especially in reply to the flimsy flippancies of Mr. CANNING: it is quite heart-rejoicing to see him turn upon his back this bodiless porcupine, who has all his life been darting a venomous quill at every party that would not patronize him: no man does it so well or so effectually as Mr. BROUGHAM; and Mr. CANNING knows it, and fears it: he always endeavours to postpone speaking until Mr. BROUGHAM has been heard, and then he runs riot in the insolence of his uncontrolled self-sufficiency. Every recent Session has afforded several instances in point; and on one occasion I well remember Mr. CANNING made a formal complaint to the House, that Mr. BROUGHAM could so seldom be drawn from “his lurking place” until after he (Mr. CANNING) had risen.

The chief characteristic of Mr. BROUGHAM's stile of speaking is nervous energy: he aims at little refinement: he would rather say a thing in a strong than in an elegant way; and to make himself distinctly intelligible, does not scruple sometimes to utter acknowledged vulgarisms: he takes no pains about the formation of his periods; and if his expressions are well chosen and well adapted, he is more indebted to the inspiration of the subject, than to previous and deliberate purpose. I do not think that his eloquence

ever goes much beyond the forcible and the argumentative; and though, when he was a younger man, I have once or twice known him attempt to wind up an harangue by a studied peroration, I cannot say that he was successful; and his early abandonment of the practice, shews that his persuasion was the same. His stile of address is therefore peculiarly adapted to replies, and his memory appears so tenacious, that he has little need of notes to prompt him either with the arguments on the other side, or with the answers he intends to give them.

His voice and manner are not the happiest: the first is capable of musical intonation, but he neglects all art, and often very impolitely commences in so high a key, that he is exhausted before he arrives at his conclusion: many men, who are not gifted with lungs so strong, would be worn out long before. His action is unvaried, and not by any means well calculated to add to the force of what he is urging: he sways both arms in the same direction and at the same time, and if he happen by accident to place his hat under one of them, it is a considerable relief to the eye.

There is one suggestion I would offer with diffidence in conclusion, chiefly because I wish Mr. BROUGHAM to lose none of his impressiveness in the House, or his influence in the country; and that is, that he should not allow himself so frequently to be roused to take part in a debate. I know that with a man of strong feelings this self command and restraint is a matter of difficult attainment, especially with so many provocatives on the one side, and so few members, from recent calamities, capable of speaking with much effect on the other. Had I adverted to this subject before the last Session, I should probably also have suggested, that he should shorten his addresses by judicious compression.

AMICUS CURIAE.

[No. 18, Messrs. HART and BELL.]

CORN LAWS.

MR. EXAMINER.—If the Gentleman that replies to me on the subject of the Corn Bill had not signed himself “A Constant Reader,” I should have taken him for one who had been better employed than in the acquirement of empty knowledge: he may be one of the *profession*, as he calls it, but by the term I suspect he is no Farmer, but a Meal-man of some sort or other, writing against the No-meal men; and it is likely he reads the *Monday Examiner* when he comes to the Corn-Market in Mark-lane.

As he professes to be a constant reader, I am authorised to conclude he saw both my letters: my style might not be polished, but it was *pretty plain*, and my arguments, if not good, were numerous: he had his choice of any weak points that there might have been for his assault; but he attacks *none* of them, for they were founded on a rock.

He tells you very gravely, as a proof “that he reads your printing-hand,” that I consider the Corn Bill a cruel measure: but he does not attack a sentence which I wrote to *prove it so*. The reason why he supposes I consider it cruel is, that I made slight mention of its having starved thousands and thousands to death, and left us the typhus fever as a memento of its ravages: he has not a word to say against my *charging* this dreadful *havoc* upon the Corn Bill, as the cause of the exhausted state of our granaries, nor against my assertion that similar famine or worse must *ever* be the consequence of a bad harvest, while the gaunt and deadly Corn Bill is in force. The present state of our labourers and poor manufacturers, half-starved upon a scanty allowance of watery potatoes, after a fine corn-harvest, he does not think proper to notice, nor the *unattainable minimum* of bread. A Minimum for bread! Shades of Nero and Caligula, rest ye in peace.

He says (which I never did), that I would rather have had corn imported till the price became so low as to have

ruined Farmers with small capitals: he is a dreamer: I consider these men as *the great body of the Farmers* upon whom we depend, and I argued that the Corn Bill, with the help of the Poor's Rates which it has doubled, renders their *small capitals* quite inadequate to their expenses, and consequently throws them upon the no mercy of the great Capitalists and Managers of the Corn Markets; whereas, the very price they generally got for their corn *this year*, being obliged to sell in a glut, would have sufficiently checked importation without the Corn Bill, by the standard of which these small capitalists have every thing to buy the whole year round to their ruin; while the great speculators are sitting upon velvet. He threatens that these Dives will withdraw their capital; but a tremendous reverse of this is shewn. I called the Corn Bill, truly, a Monster in Legislation, which never dared shew its head before under Pharaoh or Caesar, (by the consent of nations the purchase of bread had been free as the air we breathe), and behold the natural progeny of this ill-omened monster! They are afoot again; their yell is heard in the gale; and the mother hugs her famished infant to her breast with terror and dismay!

These pitiless persons* petition for a *prohibitory duty*; we are to have *no corn* from abroad! After a bad season we shall perish half of us: our suppliers will cease to grow corn for us, and turn to manufacture, to the ruin of our trade and commerce: and who are the people then that will be able to pay the Farmers the price for corn at home? Or, without being able to barter English articles of ingenuity and industry, how shall we get a supply after a desolating wet summer, which is too frequent—coming upon the harvest too with empty granaries—what a prospect for us! Our Island will be as defenceless too as the Isle of Sky or of Man.

If the policy had been doubtful, is the starving of our poor manufacturers and labourers of *no weight* in the balance? It is of *no consideration* indeed by *either party*: there was an universal uproar while the Bill was passing, and it has not fallen short of men's fearful expectation; but now both parties keep it snug, and I dare say damn these Corn-dealers for bringing up the subject again. A Constant Reader and J. L. may read each other; I fear the question is a dead letter in your paper, compared to the Funeral of the Queen and the Election for Westminster; but Heaven will bless you.

J. L.

* They were foreseen by Agur the son of Jaketh, and I treat your readers with the fine oriental language of his prophecy:—"There is a generation whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw-teeth as knives, to devour the poor from off the earth.—The horse-leach hath two daughters crying, Give, Give!—There are three things that are never satisfied, yea four things say not, It is enough:—The grave and the barren womb, the earth that is not filled with water, and the fire, that saith not, It is enough."

CHARGE OF NEGLECT.

MR. EXAMINER,—Observing in your paper a heavy charge brought against me on a late act of Suicide, I beg leave, through the medium of the same, to repel so unjust an attack upon my character. At the time I was sent for to attend the unfortunate man, I was professionally engaged from home, and did not return for several hours after; and that so far from refusing to attend on such a melancholy occasion, I should most willingly, and with the greatest promptitude, have rendered my assistance.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
44, Shoreditch, Nov. 30, 1818.

T. EATON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I have this day (Nov. 30) received a note by the post, signed *Amicus*, and dated the 24th, respecting a paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 22d, in

which my name is improperly introduced, and offering me, in your name, the insertion of my answer in your next paper. The delay in the delivery of the note prevents my availing myself of that opportunity, had I been inclined to have intruded on your columns. Should the writer be known to you, I beg leave to acquaint him, that the charge of inhumanity, as it relates to me, is entirely groundless, as I was from home at the time the transaction occurred, and knew nothing of it till it was long over. My Assistant, who alone was in the way, and to whose humanity and attention all who are acquainted with him will bear ample testimony, on that day, most unfortunately, was so singularly situated, that he had it not in his power to attend the call.

The Constable's evidence was chiefly given for the purpose of throwing blame upon him, for medical assistance had been obtained long before he made his application, which was more than an hour after the event had taken place, and his conduct was in other respects very reprehensible.—I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

Shoreditch, Nov. 30, 1818.

J. BLATHWAYT.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

On Monday, *Charles Elliott*, and *Leonora* his wife, were charged with ill-treating their son, *Russel Elliott*, an infant of nine years old, by keeping him tied with a leather strap to a bedstead quite naked, and very often without a sufficiency of the necessaries of life.

Mrs. Lee gave the following statement:—"I am a widow and the mother of two children. In June last I went as servant to Miss Matthews, to lodge at the house of Mr. Elliott, in Fishers-street, Red Lion-square. About a fortnight after I heard a cry in a faint voice, as if from some person in distress. I listened and heard the same voice call out in a very mournful manner for a little bread and water. I became alarmed, and anxious to ascertain from whom the voice proceeded. I went up stairs, and heard the same voice, as if from a child in the upper garret. I then called out, and was answered by a child. I asked what it wanted, and it answered "Give me a little bread and a little water." I went down and communicated what I had heard to my mistress, and Mrs. Elliott, (the mother.) She first said I was mistaken: she then answered "Oh! it is my fool." She gave me no further explanation then. The next day or the day after I saw the brother of the child go up stairs. I followed him. When I saw him open the door I asked to be admitted, but he refused, saying that his mother would be displeased if any person but those of the family were to see him. I forced my way in, when I beheld a spectacle that quite shocked me. The poor child was naked as it came into the world, and fastened by a leather strap to the post of a bedstead: the stench from the filth with which the child was surrounded, was almost insupportable; the boy had brought with him a few crusts of bread and some water; after this I frequently heard the child cry, as if some person was beating it: I also heard the sounds of slaps, as given to it; but did not seem to be severe: I knew that his brother and sister frequently beat him." When asked whether she had ever spoken to Mrs. Elliott on the subject, after the first interview, witness answered, "Yes, very frequently; I often said to her "Surely you may send the poor child to the workhouse, where he will be kept clean, and every attention paid to him without any expense." To this she replied, "that would cost me too much." I asked her how much it would cost, and she answered, it would cost two or three shillings a week; and that would do us at home. I very often gave her bread and meat to give to the child, but I found he never got any of it; and I once saw her give it to her other children, and eat some of it herself. I one day heard the little boy crying very bitterly and calling for bread, on which I went down to Mrs. Elliott and said, your child is crying for something to eat, pray do let it have a little. To this she replied, "Oh hang it, I wish it was dead: I could cut its throat if I dare!" Whenever I saw the child, it was always in the same naked and filthy state in which I saw it on the first occasion. To this evidence the witness added her belief that the father of the child was not conscious of all the treatment it received; for that when he was spoken to about it, he said it should have whatever it wanted.—She underwent a long cross-

examination by Mr. ALEY, the object of which seemed to be, to show that the whole story was a fabrication on her part, from motives of hatred to Mrs. Elliott; but her answers did not evince any other motive against her, than that of dislike, in consequence of her treatment of the child.

Mrs. Burlingham had lodged in Elliott's house. She had been some time there before she knew of the child's situation, and then she was given to understand that it was confined because it was an idiot. Being a mother herself, she considered that a child in such a state required more attention than under any other circumstances. On one occasion, she heard the child cry for bread, and she spoke, in consequence, to the mother over the stairs. She told her it was crying for a little bread and some water, and begged that some might be sent up to it. Mrs. Elliott said to her "Some people have very delicate feelings, but I could cut its (the child's) throat to-morrow, if that was all." The father did not evince the same severity towards it.

Wm. Read (the officer of Hatton-garden) stated, that he was sent by the Magistrates to inquire into the treatment of the child. On his arrival at the house, he saw Mr. and Mrs. Elliott. He asked how many children they had. She answered three or four, he could not say which. He wished to see them; but she said they were all out at play. He asked whether there were any of them in the house; to which she replied in the negative. He inquired where they usually slept, and was answered, they slept in the attic. He then wished to see the place, and produced his authority. Mrs. Elliott, seeing that he was about to proceed up the stairs, got on before. He followed immediately, and saw her unlock the door of the room where the child was tied. He got in along with her, and saw the child tied with the strap, naked, and in every other respect in the situation which the first witness had described. He with difficulty loosed the strap from the bed-post. (Here he produced the strap. It appeared about two yards long, and was broader and thicker than a horse's bridle.) From the manner in which it had been made fast to the post, the child could not move a yard from the bedstead. There were no bed-clothes, but he believed it might have been able to get sitting on the side of the tick-bottom.

Mr. ALEY, on behalf of the prisoners, endeavoured to show, first, that the whole case was a conspiracy between the first two witnesses; and secondly, that no further restraint was laid on the child than was necessary to preserve it from doing injury to itself or others, it being occasionally subject to paroxysms of insanity. In support of the second ground, he called

Ellen Nesbit.—She stated, that she had known the child from the time it came from the nurse. It was then weak and helpless. She had been in the habit of visiting the family up to last April, and she always saw the same, and even greater attention paid to this, than to any of the other children. It was extremely irritable and mischievous; she considered it insane; it would throw any thing within its reach or power of using, at those by whom it conceived itself annoyed.

Eliza Neatherhead and Mrs. King deposed to nearly the same effect.

Edward Staines sent for the child once, in order to examine it, and had no doubt that it was an idiot.

Sidney Elliott, a boy about 13 years old, the son of the prisoners, stated, that his brother had been confined about four months before he was removed. He was confined in consequence of his being extremely mischievous. He used to break the plates and the windows, and tear whatever clothes were put on him. Witness never saw him get any ill-treatment from his father or mother. He was very dirty in his habits. He always got the same kind of victuals that were used by the rest of the family. Witness and his sister used frequently to go up and play with him, by desire of his father and mother.

Mary Elliott, the sister of the last witness, deposed to nearly the same effect as her brother.

Mrs. Elliott begged leave to address the Court. She then, apparently with the view of removing any degree of blame from her husband, stated, that he was a hardworking man; that being obliged to be out from morning till night, the care of the children was entirely left to her. She also described him as the best tempered and most humane man alive.

The Court said they would take that into consideration after the Jury had decided.

The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

The CHAIRMAN, on Tuesday, after an eloquent and pathetic address to the woman, in which he dwelt on the enormity of her offence, and the total want of all motherly feeling which she had evinced towards her helpless infant, sentenced her to be im-

prisoned for 12 months in the House of Correction. The man, in consideration of his not having many opportunities of seeing how the child was treated, and of some feelings of compassion which he occasionally evinced towards it, was only sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

TRIAL OF LORD RANELAGH AND HIS SERVANTS.

On Tuesday, James Gregg and John Byrne, two of Lord Ranelagh's servants, were put to the bar. His Lordship was allowed a seat at the table near his Counsel.—The indictment charged the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Ranelagh, and his two servants just named, with assaulting James Wallace Richard Hall, with a gun, a pitchfork, and certain bludgeons called Indian clubs, and with an illegal detention of his person. Other counts contained charges for similar assaults, and illegal detention of Henry Waldo, John Le Gall, and James Colbourne. Another count charged his Lordship and his servants with extorting, by threats and menaces, on the same day and place, the sum of seven shillings from the same parties.

Mr. Adolphus observed, that this was a charge against a nobleman of high rank, and the crimes imputed to him were assault, false imprisonment, and extortion of a sum of money from four young gentlemen, under circumstances of no ordinary aggravation. The gentlemen who brought the prosecution had no vindictive motive in it. Their principal object was, that their names should be rescued from the imputation of having tamely submitted to unmerited insult, and he might add, outrage; and here he felt it due to the character of those young gentlemen to state, that had the moderate but manly course which they had proposed been pursued; had that manly and dignified feeling which should characterise the conduct of a nobleman been adopted on the other side, the case might long since have been settled, and never have met the public eye. But that would not satisfy Lord Ranelagh; he had chosen to come into Court, and as that was his wish, he should take its consequences upon himself. The issue of that appeal would teach him, that in this free country, the peer of highest rank dare not with impunity violate the rights of any, even the very lowest. The gentleman by whom the prosecution was brought was the son of a most respectable gentleman, the Rev. W. Hall, of Herefordshire; and he was of the liberal profession—"of our profession," continued Mr. Adolphus, "and God forbid that I should ever crouch so low as to admit that it was inferior to any in society." The other gentlemen concerned in the prosecution were all of them highly respectable.—[Mr. Adolphus here stated the facts of the case, which will appear in the evidence.]—He (Mr. Adolphus) had said that the present case, though rather a singular one, was not entirely new. The Jury were aware, that in the times of baronial power, it was the practice of the Lords of those days to sally forth from their castles, at the head of their retainers, and levy contributions upon those who had not means to resist their oppression. Modern refinement had worn down those barbarous customs; but it did not appear that every vestige of them was obliterated; for the Noble Lord, imagining perhaps that he had all the right as well as the high and noble blood of those ancient barons, thought fit to make a display of both on this occasion. He called his domestics round him, and having armed them and himself, and placed them in military array, he conceived that he possessed all the rights of former barons, and therefore it was quite natural that he should raise a subsidy from those whom his forces were intended to subdue. (A laugh.) A few days after this, application was made by letter to his Lordship, stating the intention of the parties to have recourse to the law, if he did not acknowledge the ill-treatment and make some apology. This was sent by a special messenger; but the Noble Lord, would not lessen his high dignity by condescending to return any answer. Another similar communication was made, and with the same success. At length, the affair was laid before the Magistrates; and his Lordship gave an undertaking, that he and his servants would appear to answer any charge. A day was appointed, and the parties attended; but though they and the Magistrates waited for a considerable time, neither his Lordship nor any of his servants attended. Great stress would no doubt be laid on the circumstance, that the young gentlemen had committed a trespass on Lord Ranelagh's grounds. He would admit, that in point of law they had committed a trespass, but he put it to the Court, whether a trespass such as that, would be a justification of the conduct which he had mentioned? He appealed to the Jury, whether the liberty of the subject could be justifiably invaded, and his right of property violated in the manner he had described, for such a trespass as that of taking shelter on a man's ground in a violent storm? If Lord Ranelagh conceived himself

injured, he had his remedy; but the law never intended that he should be the judge in his own case, and inflict a punishment according to his own caprice. The sum taken from Mr. Hall was, it was true, a small one, and their forcible detention but of short duration; but it was not the amount of that sum, nor the length of the imprisonment, of which they complained; but the principle which caused the extortion of the one, and the enforcement of the other: for if Lord Ranelagh might demand 7s. now, he might from the same principle increase his demand to any indefinite sum, or lengthen the imprisonment according to his caprice, at any future period. This, he trusted, the Jury would not allow. Their verdict would show to the public, that no man, however high in rank or station, could with impunity make himself the arbiter of the liberty, or the disposer of the property, of any of his fellow-men for one moment beyond that which the law authorized him.

James Wallace Richard Hall—"I am an articled clerk to Messrs. Alliston and Hundleby, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill. On the 24th of July last, I went in a small boat up the Thames, in company with Mr. Waldo, Mr. Le Gall, and Mr. Colbourne. We had proceeded as far as Fulham-bridge, when we were overtaken by a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain: anxious to avoid a wetting, we landed on a bank, near to which was a beaten track, which led us to the shelter of a large tree. Here, after remaining for a short time, we brought from the boat some bread and beef and some porter, which we partook of. We were only a few yards from the water. After we had finished our repast, we were about to return to the boat, when I saw a man coming towards us, with a large bludgeon, accompanied by a dog. He said that my Lord was quite surprised at our conduct in coming to trespass on his grounds. At this time I saw other men coming towards us. One had a double-barreled gun, and another was armed with a pitchfork. The bludgeons appeared to me to be Indian clubs. The man with the pitchfork came on one side; those with the clubs on the other; and he who held the gun, whom I found to be Lord Ranelagh, advanced in front of us. When I saw him approach I proceeded towards him, but he called out in a loud voice, "Halloo, what business have you there? You must know that you are committing a trespass." To this I answered, that we had been driven to the place for shelter from the storm; that we had not intended to do, nor had we done any harm, but that we would then go away, and were very sorry for having even unintentionally committed a trespass by coming on his grounds. After this I stepped forward to go towards the boat; but Lord Ranelagh waved his hand, and two men immediately ran between the boat and me. One of them presented the pitchfork at me, and refused to let me pass. His Lordship said, "No, no, I won't let you off so easily; you shall follow my servants to Bow-street, to answer for your conduct; for I took another set of fellows there the other day." I answered, that we were perfectly willing to go any where to answer for what we had done; for that we were not conscious of having committed any act cognizable by law. Lord Ranelagh replied, "You must have known that these are my premises, and that you had no right to enter them without my consent;" and he followed this, by asking, "Who are you?" I said, we were gentlemen; and as such, I presented him my card, telling him at the same time that he would find from that address what I said to be correct. I also gave him the name and address of the gentlemen to whom I am serving my clerkship. He then asked Mr. Waldo who he was. To which Mr. Waldo made a similar answer, and referred him for its truth to Mr. Scott, a magistrate at Hammersmith, who was his friend. About 20 minutes then elapsed, which were filled up with a long conversation, in which he endeavoured to prove, and I to disprove, the impropriety of my conduct. At length he put an end to it, by saying, "Well, I shall let you off on your making some compensation to my servants for their trouble." We gave 7s. to Byrñe. We felt ourselves in a very awkward situation, and but for that we should not have paid the money. After we had paid, we were suffered to depart."

Mr. Waldo and Mr. Le Gall were next examined: their testimony was almost a repetition of that given by the first witness. In Mr. Le Gall's direct examination, there was this additional circumstance, that when Mr. Waldo had referred Lord Ranelagh to Mr. Scott, a magistrate at Hammersmith, his Lordship asked, whether he was Scott the bricklayer?—To some questions from the Court he answered, that neither he nor his companions had sauntered about the grounds; that he was quite positive as to Lord Ranelagh's having insisted on the compensation, and that he looked upon it as a necessary condition of their being allowed to depart.

Mr. ALLEY addressed the Jury for the defendants. His Learned Friend had thought it necessary to remind the Jury how much it was their duty to administer justice with an equal hand to the peer and to the peasant. Such a warning was unnecessary, he trusted, to any Jury of Englishmen. Why should the Learned Gentleman have conceived it necessary to say that which was calculated to degrade the rank of the nobility, or to confound their rights and privileges with those of the lower order of society? Why should he have thought it necessary for his cause to make those allusions in the hearing of a rabble? The Learned Gentleman adverted at considerable length to the aspersions which he said had been cast on the character of the Noble Lord—aspersions which, he felt it his duty to say, were as malicious as they were false. He imputed them not to the Learned Gentleman, but to those by whom he had been instructed. The character of Lord Ranelagh was as pure and unsullied as his rank was elevated. He was proud and honourable; but his was that pride which placed him above the disposition to do any act which could in any degree derogate from the honour and dignity of that rank of which he was so much the ornament. His rank was elevated, but he was every way entitled to it by his virtues; but he would, indeed, be every way unworthy of that rank, if he could be guilty of the crimes which had been imputed to him. Mr. Alley then commented in very strong terms on the conduct of Mr. Hall, and on his presumption in sending the letter to Lord Ranelagh. That letter complained of ill-treatment on the part of Lord Ranelagh, and threatened him with prosecution if he did not make an apology—an apology, after he had been humanely suffered to pass unpunished, after having been guilty of a trespass for which an action might be maintained against him and his companions. The very mention of it was ridiculous. And he also complained that this letter was not answered. It was not answered. Lord Ranelagh treated it with the contempt which was due to the impudent scribbling of a lawyer's clerk; who forgot the respect which was due to his superiors. The impudent libel which that letter contained, he would have no hesitation in advising the Noble Lord to have answered in a Court of Law, in the way it deserved.

Here Mr. Alley read the letter, which was as follows:—

MY LORD,—I beg leave to address you on behalf of myself and my three friends, in respect to the illegal treatment we received at your hands on Friday evening last. Although at the time we felt fully convinced of the unjustifiable nature of the proceeding, we were not aware that it amounted to actual robbery, which our professional friends advise us is the case. If landing and seeking protection from a most tremendous storm be any trespass, the very act alone of your surrounding us with armed men is itself contrary to every principle of law; but not content with a most ample apology, and detaining us for nearly half an hour, environed by yourself armed and your armed servants, and of course in bodily fear, you also required us to remunerate your servants before you gave us our liberty. We cannot sufficiently regret that we did not, at all hazards, refuse to submit to this extortion, but judging by the conduct we had already received from you, we naturally concluded that you would have turned our boat adrift, and otherwise ill used us. This reason alone induced us to comply with your unwarrantable requisition, which can be considered in no other light than that of a robbery. Regard, therefore, to our own characters induces me to inform your Lordship, on my own behalf and that of my friends, that unless you cause to be refunded the seven shillings taken from us by your servants, by your direction, and make a suitable apology to us for your behaviour, we shall apply to Bow-street ourselves for warrants against yourself and your servants. When your Lordship considers to what extent this affair may go, and what will be considered of your Lordship when the world finds that this extraordinary mode is the means which your Lordship uses for keeping your servants, I think your Lordship will not hesitate to avow to me that you were wrong in so acting, and to return to me the money. I shall await your Lordship's answer till twelve at noon on Wednesday.—I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

WALLACE HALL.

Freeman's-court, Cornhill, July 27, 1818.

Please to address for me at Messrs. Alliston and Hundleby, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Mr. ALLEY expressed a doubt whether the parties, if indicted for the threat it contained, might not be found guilty of a felony without benefit of clergy. He then contended, that Lord Ranelagh had a right to detain parties caught trespassing on his grounds, in order to procure redress; that the law allowed redress for such a case; that in no case did it allow redress with-

out also giving the means of obtaining it; and that Lord Ranelagh could have had no other in the present case, but a detention of the person. He then called

Anthony Macwith, butler to Lord Ranelagh, who remembered the 24th of July last; it was a fine day. Did not remember a storm of thunder; was present when Lord Ranelagh came down to where the prosecutor and his companions were. One of them expressed his sorrow, and said he did not know of any harm in what was done. Lord Ranelagh told him that he had been robbed frequently by persons coming there; and after some further conversation, told them they might go away. His Lordship then returned towards his house, after one of the parties had thanked him for his politeness. They then proceeded towards the boat; but one of them turned and gave him (witness) some silver for himself and the other servants who were present. Lord Ranelagh was on his way to his house at that time, and could not see what was done. He never told any of them to give the money, nor did he offer to detain them from the boat.

Two or three other servants of Lord Ranelagh gave nearly the same evidence as Macwith.

Mr. ADOLPHUS rose to reply. He defended the conduct of Mr. Hall, and said he threw back the charges which had been made against that respectable young gentleman with contempt—let that word light where it may. With respect to the defiance which had been thrown out, of intended prosecution against his client, he treated it with indignation and contempt as the effort of imperious pride and impudent audacity—let those terms be taken where they might.

Mr. ALLEY.—Do you mean that as a personal insult to me, Sir? If you do, it shall not be unnoticed.

Mr. ADOLPHUS said, that he had not meant the words to apply to Mr. Alley; but if, under the cover of what he felt it his duty to state, any impression of that nature were taken, he was to be seen in another place. Mr. Hall was as respectable as Lord Ranelagh; and here he could not avoid using the old adage—that the King could make a lord, but he could not make a gentleman; and he now said, in the hearing of any who pleased to take it, that, as far as the affair at issue was concerned, there was not a gentleman in it, but Mr. Hall and his three young friends.

The CHAIRMAN summed up the evidence with great clearness and accuracy; and the Jury, without hesitation, found his Lordship and the servant Byrne guilty.—The sentence of the Court was, that Lord Ranelagh should pay a fine of 50*l.* to the King, and that the servant should pay a fine of 1*s.* The trial lasted nearly the whole of the day.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—An inhabitant of Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, and his son, lately appeared to summonses to answer the complaint of a neighbour, for a profanation of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday. The particular act of which the informer complained was their working in a garden and planting gooseberry-bushes, and he also complained generally of their working in their garden on Sundays, planting cabbages, &c.—The Magistrate inquired what business they were of, to ascertain if they were gardeners by trade. The father replied, he was not in any business, but lived upon the produce of his property. The son replied, he was a licensed victualler in London. The Magistrate held, that the defendants' conduct did not come within the meaning of the Act of Parliament passed for the better observance of the Lord's day, which was for the prevention of persons following their trades, callings, or professions, on Sundays for gain; and held that a man would be as much liable for writing a letter to a friend as for amusing himself in his own garden, and dismissed the charge.

GUILDHALL.

Catherine Sutherland, an Irish woman, was on Thursday brought before the sitting Alderman, charged with felony. The first witness called against her gave his name Valentine Sutherland; and on being asked whether the prisoner was a relation of his, said, "Yes, your Worship, she is my wife."—Alderman SMITH. "Your wife! Why she is charged with felony. A wife cannot commit a felony against her husband."—Witness. "I can't tell, your Lordship, how that is; but this I know, she has robbed me, and of all I have got in the world too."—The husband stated, that he was a seaman, lately come from abroad; his wife was very glad to see him, and the more so when she learnt he had some money to receive. He went to the Admiralty, and re-

ceived upwards of 50*l.* which he placed under the bed. When his wife made the bed, she said she would take care of the money; she accordingly took it away. He had some suspicion of her, and therefore thought proper to look after her, and hearing that she was going off into the country, got an officer and had her taken into custody just as she had taken a place in the Plymouth coach.—*Catherine Sutherland*, the wife, said her husband knew she had the money, and she was only going into the country to see her friends. The Magistrate then questioned her as to what she had done with the money, to which he replied, with much affected innocence and simplicity, and every appearance of regret and distress, "Please your honour, I've lost it all."—Hawkins, the officer, sagaciously hinted the propriety of searching the prisoner, and she was taken into a private room for that purpose. On the return of the parties, the features of the husband, which had exhibited nothing but melancholy during the time he was relating the tale of his misfortunes, were lightened up with a smile when Hawkins announced that the whole of the property, amounting to 52*l.* had been found upon her.—The notes were accordingly restored to the husband, who returned thanks to the Magistrate for his kindness, and said he would be at the trouble to take his wife home to her father and mother in Ireland, and have nothing further to do with her. The prisoner was then delivered into his care after a suitable admonition.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—An inquisition was taken on Friday, in Beer-lane, Tower-street, on the body of *Mariano Marquez de Castro*, a Spanish Gentleman, aged 30 years, formerly a Captain in the Spanish service, who was compelled to exile himself from his country in the early part of this war, in consequence of his being charged as one of the persons who entered into a conspiracy to dethrone the King of Spain. His death was caused by his shooting himself with a large pistol in the mouth.—The Jury took a view of the body, which lay on the bed at his lodgings, in a room on the second floor, at the house of Mrs. Warner, 24, Tower-street; the deceased's head was nearly severed from his body; his face was blown to pieces, and a pistol, the barrel of which was burst, and made flat like the blade of a knife by the explosion, lay at his feet; a razor open lay on a table near the bed-side; the wall was beat to pieces by the balls which the pistol was loaded with, and the place was covered with blood. The bed was very much burned, and the deceased was much burned by his clothes having taken fire, and which was extinguished by the blood which flowed from the wounds.—Mrs. Warner deposed, that on Wednesday night the deceased went up stairs to bed. Between one and two o'clock she was awoken by a noise; she did not think it was the report of fire-arms, and went to sleep again. On the following morning, the deceased's servant came, as usual, and went up to his bed-room; in a very short time, he came running down stairs, seemingly much agitated; he said, "he has cut his throat." She went over the way to the late Churchwarden and told him; he came over directly, and looked at the deceased, and said that he had not cut his throat, but shot himself.—*Hillary Ramon*, clerk to Messrs. Firmin de Tastet and Co. merchants, Trinity-square, knew the deceased in Spain; he was of a distinguished family in Seville. He acquired a most excellent character as a soldier, and was also in private life much respected. After the return of Ferdinand, the deceased conspired to re-establish the Cortes. The plot was discovered, and the deceased and others escaped to foreign countries. In February the deceased arrived in England; he became greatly distressed; he made known his circumstances to Mr. De Tastet, and he relieved him. The deceased was at times very desponding; he would strike his forehead, and seemed to labour under great emotion, which caused witness to believe that he was affected in his intellects.—[Here the Coroner opened the pocket-book of the deceased, and found a note which was written opposite the date of the day he committed the act, the 3d of December, which was translated literally into English—"I shall put an end to my mortal existence, and the reason is nothing to any one but myself."—This note was in the handwriting of the deceased.]—The Coroner (Mr. Shelton) having recapitulated the evidence, stated that he did not see any proof of insanity in the deceased's mind at the time he committed suicide.—The Jury consulted for some time, and returned a verdict of *Felo de se*.—The property of the deceased is forfeited to the Crown. We understand that he had not 5*s.* in the world at the time of his death, and lately was so distressed that he accepted some apparel on Saturday, his

own being in so very deplorable a condition. The verdict caused a considerable degree of surprise. We understand that his body will be buried in the cross-road at the top of Mark-lane.—Another account says, the deceased had been implicated in the cause of the unfortunate Gen. Porlier. He was driven to this dreadful act by the pressure of personal distress. Before he died, he wrote several letters, which were found in his apartments, the sensible and vigorous style of which manifest that till the last moment he retained the utmost abhorrence of the horrid system of government existing in his native country, which had been the cause of all his misfortunes.

An Inquisition was taken on Monday night, at the Poor-house of St. Sepulchre's, Smithfield, on the body of a woman, apparently about 50 years of age, who was found in a dying state in the street, and whose name is supposed to be *Harris*.—It was stated that on Saturday the deceased, who was ragged and filthy in the extreme, and very emaciated, was seen by Mr. Frost, the turnkey of Giltspur-street Compter, sitting on a bench near the entrance of the Compter, surrounded by a mob. She appeared to be in a dying state; the by-standers requested Frost to take the miserable creature into the prison; he declined, stating that he was not authorised to do so, unless she had been charged with an act of vagrancy and committed by a Magistrate. She lay there until Mr. Line, the beadle, passed by, and seeing her apparently on the point of death, he immediately procured an order, and she was removed to the Poor-house and put to bed; she soon afterwards expired. In her pocket was found a pawnbroker's duplicate of a handkerchief, which she had pledged two days before her death for 3d.—A Surgeon stated, that *her death was caused by disease and poverty*; there were marks on her head and side, which, in all probability, were caused by her falling; they were not of that description likely to have caused her death. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

Sunday a young man, named *Edward Bell*, who resided in Paternoster-row, opposite the watch-house, put an end to his existence, by hanging himself. He had been dead some time when he was discovered.

About seven o'clock on Monday evening, as Mr. Nicholls, brush-maker, of Bowling-green-lane, was crossing the parade in St. James's-park, he was attacked by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of what money he happened to have about him, which was only two half-crown pieces and some half-pence. On some person approaching the thieves ran off, and effected their escape.

A few days since the Leeds mail was robbed, between Nottingham and London, of a parcel, containing bank-notes to the amount of upwards of 12,000*l.*, directed to Messrs. Glyn and Co., bankers, in the city.

Monday evening, about dusk, some villains entered the mansion of Lord De la Zouch, in Stratford-place, and during the absence of the servants, contrived to enter the plate-room, from which they stole a large silver fluted tea-pot and stand, with the family arms engraved on them, a small plain tea-pot, crest a Griffin, and on the side a motto "*Pro Deo et Ecclesia*;" also 10 table-spoons, with a baron's coronet, and a falcon, 6 desert-spoons, 15 silver forks, fluted, 2 sauce ladles, and 4 tea-spoons. The robbery was not discovered till some time after, when the servant going to examine the plate missed the above articles. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the police, no trace has hitherto been discovered likely to lead to a discovery of the perpetrators.

Tuesday night the house of Mr. Wilson, linen-draper, near Vauxhall, was entered by robbers, who carried off property to a considerable amount; they were observed by the patrol as they were leaving the premises, who called to them to stop; they ran off, and he levelled his blunderbuss and wounded one, supposed severely, as blood was on the ground, and the robber left one of his shoes behind him, which was dyed in blood.

On Friday morning, between two and three o'clock, the neighbourhood of St. John-street, Clerkenwell, was thrown into the greatest consternation and alarm, by the discovery of a fire in the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Green and Co., vinegar manufacturers. It originated in a part of the building called the mustard-warehouse, in which were upwards of 50 tons of that article, which, with the whole of the building, was completely destroyed. The fire was confined to that part of the building in which it was first discovered.

A shocking event took place at Worcester on Thursday week. One of the passengers in the coach, after taking his seat at the dinner table at the inn, suddenly went out of the house. He returned in a few minutes, walked up stairs into a bed-chamber, and there shot himself through the heart. It appears that

when he left the dinner-table, he had proceeded to a shop in the neighbourhood, where he gave 5*l.* for a case of pistols. He had written in pencil a few words of a letter to his parents, but they did not lead to a discovery of his connections. He was from London, and slept on Wednesday night at the Talbot, Bristol, where he appeared much distressed, and said he was going to Liverpool. He was booked by the name of *Jackson*. The unhappy man seemed to be about 30 years of age, and of respectable appearance.

As the Bath and Exeter mail was on Wednesday week going over Dunkerton-hill, the driver observed a man lying in the road, apparently in the agonies of death. He stopped the coach, and with the assistance of the guard, and a passenger, raised the unfortunate man, who it appeared was choked with wind, occasioned by his having ate some raw turnips to appease his hunger. By proper attention the poor fellow was recovered, when he declared that the only sustenance he had received for three days, consisted of three penny loaves! Mr. Coles the passenger supplied him with the means of purchasing refreshment at a neighbouring inn.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, at St. John's, Hackney, William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., of Peckham, to Miss E. Ricardo, of the former place.

On Tuesday, the 24th November, at St. Nicholas's, Warwick, by the Rev. Dr. Parr, Mr. Wm. Blyth, of Birmingham, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Wilkins, of Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Josiah Roberts, surgeon, Spitalfields, to Elizabeth Harriett, youngest daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq. Abchurch-yard.

On Thursday week, at Sonitwell, Cambridge, William Weatherby, of Newmarket, Esq. to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. N. J. Hill, M.A. Rector of Snailwell.

On the 21st ult., at Richmond, Mr. Emanuel Albo de Bernales, to Miss Frances Mary de Bernales, of Finsbury-place.

On the 3d inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Henry Curwen Christian, to Miss Wattleworth, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Wattleworth, Great Russell-street.

On the 3d inst., C. T. Edwards, Esq. of Aldgate, to Miss Key, daughter of Samuel Key, Esq. of Chesham, Herts.

On the 28th ult., at St. Peter, Thanet, the Rev. Henry Breedon, Rector of Pangbourne, Berks, to Elizabeth Julia, daughter of Thomas Osborne, Esq., of Cumberland-square, Portman-square.

On Thursday, at Ealing, Isaac Gompertz, Esq., of Cleveland-row, to Florence, daughter of the late Charles Francois Wattier, Esq. of Abbeville.

On the 26th ult., at Rothfarnham, the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere, to Eliza, second daughter of William Roper, Esq. of Rothfarnham-castle.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, Dec. 1, of a brain fever, Mrs. Elizabeth Clennell, wife of the ingenious painter of that name, and eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Warren, the eminent engraver.

Lately, the Rev. John Darwin, rector of Elston, Nottingham, aged 31, son of the late Erasmus Darwin, M.D.

On the 26th ult., at Shavington, Viscountess Killmorey, wife of Lord Viscount Killmorey, of Shavington-hall, Salop, and eldest sister of Lord Combermere. Lord Killmorey died a few days after his lady.

At Windsor-castle, Colonel Disbrowe, Vice-Chamberlain to the late Queen. It was only on Thursday week he complained of slight indisposition, and he continued so the three succeeding days; but no serious apprehensions were entertained till Sunday night, when he expired.

Last week, of a typhus fever, at Brooklyn, John Williams, better known by the name of Anthony Pasquin.

On the 28th ult., Robert Glover, Esq., at Hastings, aged 29, son of the Rev. Richard Glover, of Ilford.

On the 8th of September, in the 23d year of his age, Charles Silberrad, jun., merchant, of Basseterre, St. Kitts, and eldest son to Mr. Charles Silberrad, optician, of Aldgate.

At Bishopwearmouth, on the 28th ult., in the 43th year of his age, George Wilson Meadley, Esq. the biographer of Dr. Paley, and the author of "*Memoirs of Algernon Sidney*."

On the 30th ult., the Rev. John Watson, Chaplain to the Earl of Liverpool, and Rector of Faulkbourne, Essex.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. **Pope.**

No. 557.

ALLIANCE CONCLUDED AT CONGRESS.— EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

FROM these practical evidences of the little value of their words, we may guess how far the Allies are in earnest. What indeed could be expected from them, after the evidences they have given of their unteachable nature? It is a fine thing, or rather used to be a fine thing, to hear of emperors, and kings, and august assemblages; but the Allies are not only men; they are common men, and one or two of them what would be called in the cant of society "great bores." The Emperor of AUSTRIA appears to be a dull elderly gentleman; the King of PRUSSIA a sort of serious barrack-master; the King of FRANCE a man of the world and a gross liver, though not deficient in national cleverness; the PRINCE REGENT of England a complexionally good-natured man, spoiled by want of understanding and by the heartless habits of vulgar pleasure and frivolity. The Ministers, if we were to judge by our own (which is not fair) are only better, inasmuch as they have been bred up to understand something, in the necessary routine of office. Lord CASTLEREAGH indeed is hardly this. He is an illiterate man of fashion, who knows how to box, and perhaps has some talent for common political intrigue, but who makes himself ridiculous when he speaks. The Duke of WELLINGTON is a mere soldier, who manages things well enough when they are in a barrack-state, but no further. Of this, his talking to the French about "a great moral lesson" is a sufficient proof,—a strange misplaced thing in a man of his description, and which naturally appeared very ridiculous to that lively people. RICHELIEU is perhaps a man of some ability, as well as sprightliness, having shewn it, it is said, when he was an emigrant in Russia, where he was made Governor of Odessa. METTERNICH, we believe, is a regular old German diplomatist. Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Minister, is curiously enough a native of Corsica, and an old rival of BONAPARTE. He is understood to be a man of talents; and in our opinion serves the only Allied Prince, who may be considered as in earnest.

How far the Emperor ALEXANDER is in earnest, is another question. But we take the secret to be this. ALEXANDER was the favourite grandson of CATHERINE, and would have been educated by D'ALEMBERT, if that illustrious philosopher could have been tempted to go to Russia. Perhaps he thought a despot incurable. We believe the same offer was made in vain to DIDEROT. The consequence was very curious. CATHERINE began to be irritated with French scepticism, when she saw it tending to overthrow despotism as well as superstition; and the education of the young prince fell into the hands of La

HARPE, a worthy man but somewhat inclined to fanaticism, and who had separated himself in great trepidation from the infidel philosophers. LA HARPE, however, though appalled on the score of religion, could not help retaining a good deal of the liberality of his old acquaintances in other matters. The pupil was docile, good-natured, and had been accustomed from infancy by his grandmother to love literature and aspire to the character of a reformer, though an imperial one. He even inherited perhaps something of her natural talents, which her husband PETER had not been able to neutralize altogether in their unfortunate son PAUL.* From the result of these circumstances combined, the Emperor may be regarded as a royal curiosity. He is kindly disposed, but cannot forget that he is an imperial dictator. He approves of liberty in the abstract, and thinks he disliked the ambition of BONAPARTE; yet he flattered the illegitimate conqueror, then undertook to free the Continent from his sway, then helped to restore Legitimacy and its old usurpations, keeping Poland by way of setting the example. Above all, he is religious; and what with his education and the extraordinary circumstances that have made him the leading prince in Europe, he has wondered himself into a mystic. He is not quite sure, at times, that he is not destined to bring about the Millenium. But then he likes to go the imperial road to heaven; and at the same time, he is ambitious of the character of liberality and of the applause of the knowing. By the men of letters, he would be thought lettered; by the men of business, a man of business; by the military, a warlike prince; by the philosophers, a despiser of show and a reformer; by the religious, a royal fulfiller of prophecies; and by the ladies, a good dancer. Add to this strange mixture of ambitions, a robust habit of body, a tall and perhaps somewhat gaunt person, which he is not unwilling to dress to advantage, and a face betwixt the Tartar and the German, more goodnatured-looking than wise, yet with an expansive forehead; and you have a pretty correct portrait of this imperial sublimation of common-place, who thinks himself, and really is at present, the most important personage in Europe.

The Emperor ALEXANDER, perhaps half-unconsciously, has in fact got one very shrewd suspicion in the midst of his inconsistencies; and that is, that the age must go on improving, whether he and his brother-allies chuse to let it or not. In spite therefore of his hereditary hankerings after the old species of power, the better part of his education is singularly brought into play by his very tendency to superstition; and alternately giving way to covert recommendations in favour of despotism as far as the old allies are concerned, and to more open ones in behalf of liberality when less secure monarchs are in doubt, he

* We look upon this personage, who was an unhappy mixture of ugliness, insanity, gross folly, shrewdness, violence, and benevolence, to be an awful specimen of the consequences of congenial and embittered wedlock,—a subject most worthy the attention of the philosopher.

wishes upon the whole to be considered as one who consents to be an Emperor only that he may be the most powerful Philosopher of his age; and he hopes to lead it at all events, whether compelled to do so or not.

[To be concluded next week.]

EMIGRATION.—MR. FEARON'S WORK.

The opinions of the Americans on European politics, according to Mr. Fearon, are very strange and inconsistent. Although very proud of their own liberty, they seem to have no sympathy with the friends of freedom in other parts of the globe. They read and like the political writings of the English Tories, and look upon our Reformists as anarchists and desperadoes. A large body of citizens of the State of Massachusetts passed resolutions expressive of their joy at the restoration of Louis "to the throne of his ancestors, to which he is called by the entreaties of his people," and of their approbation of the "moderation, disinterestedness, foresight, and determination of all the Confederates, to sacrifice every thing to the repose of Europe." The South American Patriots, who are now endeavouring to do what the people of the United States glory in having done, have received no assistance from them as a nation, but merely by means of private mercantile speculations.

There is no state religion in America, and every man is allowed to avow his sentiments; but it appears that in New England those persons who do not believe in the doctrines of any of the different sects must nevertheless contribute to the support of one of them. This is both unjust and absurd: the principle is first acknowledged that every body may profess his religion without injuring his interests, and yet a partial exception is made against, and a tax laid on, all those who do not agree with any of the existing opinions. "Religious controversy," says Mr. F., "appears unknown." The people in general appeared to him to be characterized by "a cold uniform bigotry;" to pay great attention to outward forms; to be inaccessible to argument, and ignorant of the scriptures. "The great proportion of attendants at any particular church appear to select it either because they are acquainted with the preacher, or that it is frequented by fashionable company, or their great grandmother went there before the Revolution, or because (what will generally have a greater weight than all these reasons), *their interest will be promoted by so doing.*" The fanaticism of the Methodists is extreme; as the following account of the religious exercises at Ebenezer Church in Philadelphia will show: it is by no means a rare occurrence:—

"I went at eight o'clock in the evening. The door was locked; but the windows being open, I placed myself at one of them, and saw that the church within was crowded almost to suffocation. The preacher indulged in long pauses, and occasional loud elevations of voice, which were always answered by the audience with deep groans. When the prayer which followed the sermon had ended, the minister descended from the pulpit, the doors were thrown open, and a considerable number of the audience departed. Understanding however that something was yet to follow, with considerably difficulty I obtained admission. The minister had departed, the doors were again closed, but about four hundred persons remained. One (apparently) of the leading members gave out a hymn, then a brother was called upon to pray; he roared and ranted like a maniac; the male part of the audience groaned, the female shrieked; a man sitting next to me shouted; a youth standing before me continued for half an hour bawling, "Oh Jesus! come down, come down, Jesus! my dear Jesus, I see you!—bless me, Jesus! Oh! oh! oh! Come down, Jesus!" A small space farther on, a girl about eleven years of age was in convulsions; an old woman, who I concluded was her mother, stood on the seat, holding her up in her arms, that her ecstasies might be visible to the whole assembly. In another place there was a convocation of holy sisters, sending forth most awful yells. A brother now

stood forward, stating, that "although numbers had gone, he trusted the Lord would that night work some signal favours among his dear lambs." Two sisters advanced towards him, refusing to be comforted, "for the Lord was with them;" another brother prayed—and another. "Brother Macfaddin" was now called upon, and he addressed them with a voice which might almost rival a peal of thunder, the whole congregation occasionally joining responsive to his notes. The madness now became threefold increased, and such a scene presented itself as I could never have pictured to my imagination, and as I trust, for the honour of true religion and of human nature, I shall never see again. Had the inhabitants of Bedlam been let loose, they could not have exceeded it. From forty to fifty were praying aloud and extemporaneously at the same moment of time: some were kicking, many jumping, all clapping their hands and crying out in chorus, "Glory! glory! glory! Jesus Christ is a very good friend! Jesus Christ is a very good friend! Oh God! oh Jesus! come down! Glory! glory! glory! Thank you, Jesus! thank you, God! Oh, glory! glory! glory!!!" Mere exhaustion of bodily strength produced a cessation of madness for a few minutes. A hymn was given out and sung; praying then recommenced; the scene of madness was again acted, with, if possible, increased efforts on the part of the performers. One of the brothers prayed to be kept from enthusiasm! A girl of six years of age became the next object of attention. A reverend brother proclaimed that she "had just received a visit from the Lord, and was in awful convulsions—so hard was the working of the spirit!" This scene continued for some time; but the audience gradually lessened, so that by ten o'clock the field of active operations was considerably contracted. The women, however, forming a compact column at the most distant corner of the church, continued their shriekings with but little abatement. Feeling disposed to get a nearer sight of the beings who sent forth such terrifying yells, I endeavoured to approach them; but was stopped by several of the brethren, who would not allow of a near approach towards the holy sisterhood. The novelty of this exhibition had, at first sight, rendered it a subject of amusement and interest; but all such feelings soon gave way to an emotion of melancholy horror, when I considered the gloomy picture it represented of human nature, and called to mind that these maniacal fanatics were blaspheming the holy name of Christianity. Notwithstanding my warm love of liberty, I felt that, were I an absolute lawgiver, I would certainly punish and restrain men who thus degraded their nature, who set so wicked an example of religious blasphemy, and so foully libelled the name and character of revelation. I have since understood that one of the female converts upon this occasion had been turned away from her situation the previous evening for stealing five dollars."

Speaking of the apparent contradiction which this violence presents to the usual cold indifference of the Americans, Mr. Fearon very justly observes, that "the general theory, which attributes warmth of feeling to the fanatic, is perhaps, after all, a false one. Who so bigoted, so exclusive, so illiberal towards others, so wholly devoid of every generous sentiment? The extreme fanaticism of these maniacal saints may perhaps therefore actually spring from the absence of *real* enthusiasm, combined, of course, with gross and excessive ignorance."

Slavery is sanctioned by law in twelve of the States, and is practised (with the exception of New England) throughout the Union. The unfortunate negroes are indentured to their masters for 14 or 15 years, and at the expiration of that term, transported into the slave States and sold for life. This dreadful evil can not be removed, until the prejudices of the people against the black population are overcome by reason and humanity. At present, as in our West Indian colonies, the negroes are looked upon as an inferior order of beings; the lowest class would esteem themselves degraded by an association with them; and they are frequently treated with great cruelty. An anecdote related by Mr. Fearon will illustrate the general feeling on this subject in New York, where slavery is not legal:—

"Soon after landing, I called at a hair-dresser's in Broadway, nearly opposite the city-hall: the man in the shop was a negro. He had nearly finished with me when a black man, very respectably dressed, came into the shop and sat down. The barber



enquired if he wanted the proprietor or his boss, as he termed him, who was also a black: the answer was in the negative; but that he wished to have his hair cut. My man turned upon his heel, and with the greatest contempt, muttered in a tone of proud importance, "We do not cut coloured men here, Sir." The poor fellow walked out without replying, exhibiting in his countenance confusion, humiliation, and mortification. I immediately requested that if the refusal was on account of my being present, he might be called back. The hair-dresser was astonished: "You cannot be in earnest, Sir," he said. I assured him that I was so, and that I was much concerned in witnessing the refusal from no other cause than that his skin was of a darker tinge than my own. He stopped the motion of his scissors; and after a pause of some seconds, in which his eyes were fixed upon my face, he said, "Why, I guess as how, Sir, what you say is mighty elegant, and you're an elegant man; but I guess you are not of these parts."—"I am from England," said I, "where we have neither so cheap nor so enlightened a government as yours, but we have no slaves."—"Ay, I guessed you were not raised here; you salt-water people are mighty grand to coloured people; you are not so proud, and I guess you have more to be proud of; now I reckon you do not know that my boss would not have a single ugly or clever gentleman come to his store, if he cut coloured men; now my boss, I guess, ordered me to turn out every coloured man from the store right away, and if I did not, he would send me off slick; for the slimmest gentleman in York would not come to his store if coloured men were let in; but you know all that, Sir, I guess, without my telling you; you are an elegant gentleman too, Sir."

"At the dinner-table I commenced a relation of this occurrence to three American gentlemen, one of whom was a doctor, the others were in the law: they were men of education and of liberal opinions. When I arrived at the point of the black being turned out, they exclaimed, "Ay right, perfectly right: I would never go to a barber's where a coloured man was cut!" Observe, these gentlemen were not from the south; they are residents of New York, and I believe were born there."

The indolence of the Americans seems to be acknowledged on all hands: Mr. Fearon traces its origin to the great and sudden influx of wealth at the time when Europe was agitated by the French Revolution, and the carrying trade was thrown into the hands of the Americans. "The means of living were in the hands of every man, with the occupation of but one-fourth part of his time. They were in the possession of political and domestic ease, the sources or the value of which their want of reflection prevented them from estimating; and having at once the means, the time, and the opportunity of gratifying their passions or indulging their indolence, they have not pursued learning beyond their school-books." If the means of living are not quite so easy of attainment now, that "wearisome anxiety about pecuniary affairs, from which even the rich are not exempt in England," is not yet felt in America, and it is no wonder that a people, not stimulated by necessity, and too uncultivated to feel any ardour for scientific or literary pursuits, should be too fond of ease and enjoyment.

The American ladies are treated by our author as unceremoniously as the gentlemen: perhaps something may be allowed for the prejudices of an Englishman, who may think too much of the absence of those domestic qualities for which his countrywomen are so celebrated.

"The American female character requires our attention: in mental pursuits it would appear to be at present but little advanced. This proceeds no doubt from a variety of causes; all that has been said of the male population, by a natural reaction affecting the female also. The demand, too, (if I may be excused a mercantile phrase upon such a subject), exceeding the supply, together with the comparatively less value set upon domestic comfort, may, perhaps, have tended to produce the extreme attention to mere personal ornament, and the universal neglect of either mental or domestic knowledge, which appears to exist among the females here, as compared with those of England."

[To be continued.]

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

A numerous meeting of the Inhabitants of Westminster was held on Tuesday at the Fives-Court, Mr. RICHARDSON in the chair. After several Resolutions had been unanimously passed in favour of Mr. HOBBHOUSE'S election, that Gentleman spoke nearly to the following effect:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The Chairman has desired me to come forward to make such professions as become a candidate for the honour of representing you: the professions of candidates, however, are now become so common that they are despised, and as that is the case, I must decline making any, and must trust to the favourable opinion which those who have put me in nomination have already expressed regarding my character; not but that I could make as fair a string of professions as any other individual; but even if I did, you would look to my Parliamentary conduct, and hereafter consider, whether it was such as to justify and confirm the kind opinion which you have now adopted. It has been justly said, that every candidate should be explicit upon the topic of reform: I therefore say at once, "that Westminster ought to send a Reformer to Parliament." If Westminster does not intend to send a Reformer to Parliament, I am not a candidate for its representation. I come before you in the cause of reform, and in no other cause. When I say in no other cause, I do not mean to say that the representatives of the people in Parliament ought to confine their duty to this question alone; but they ought to make reform their particular object; to pursue it with a constant and ardent pursuit. If you do not elect a Reformer to act in unison with your present Representative, you will elect some person who will counteract all his measures, and commit an act of suicide upon your own liberties. If you send Sir Murray Maxwell to Parliament, there will be an opportunity for saying, "Westminster is not for reform: one accident placed Sir F. Burdett in the House of Commons, and another has put Sir M. Maxwell by his side." Such argumentation no sophistry can evade. But your adversaries talk of schemes concerted and things done in a corner. We, however, do not any thing in secret; for how indeed can we, when it is the cause of the people that we advocate, and when it is they who assist us in advocating it? Your enemies, and the enemies of all England, have had several, what they call *public*, but what, from their numbers, I should call *secret* meetings. The whole number of people collected in them all would not really, I scarcely exaggerate, amount to one-thousandth part of the present multitude. In one parish they mustered an assembly of five; out of these five, three sent out the invitations; the other two came to visit them, (*Laughter.*) In another parish they mustered the enormous number of nine; (*laughter again*); but these, though few in quantity, were great in power. First came the headle of the parish. (*Loud laughter.*) I myself recognized him as a deliverer of Sir Murray's placards, in the last election—next came the tax-gatherer—then the overseer. Your adversaries also talk of the base, mean, and dirty acts committed by the Reformers at the last election; what they mean by it I am at a loss to discover; there were base, mean, and dirty acts committed, but not by the Reformers. A time shall be found for recounting the whole tissue of them. If not done before, I will do it at the hustings in January; and in all probability they will be kind enough to furnish me with some new cases before that time arrives. I have heard, too, of select vestries; what select vestries are I can scarcely tell, unless they be one of the many engines used to cheat, gull, injure, and distress the mass of the people. Men not used to cry, not given to the melting mood, repeatedly told me in the course of the last canvass, "Sir, if we vote for Sir Francis Burdett, we are ruined in our fortunes; if we do not vote for him, we are ruined in our peace of mind." There are nothing like facts. In the course of a friend's canvass the other day, he went into the shop of a respectable tradesman in Piccadilly, and solicited his vote. He replied, that he should have great pleasure in voting for Mr. Hobbhouse, if the Duke of York did not send him orders to the contrary. During the interval, which has elapsed since the last election, I can assure you, Gentlemen, that the Committee has not been idle. All that they have discovered shall be exposed. All the money subscribed for Sir Murray Maxwell's election comes out of the pockets of those who have ruined your pocket. (*Laughter.*) Not one of his 100L. subscribers but receives at least 1,000L. a-year from the taxes. Thus the tax-consumers take money from you, and use it against you; or, in other words, ruin you with your own money. In the next place I have to inform you, that the list of stewards to Sir Murray Maxwell's election-dinner consisted partly of young

officers in the Guards. What these young gentlemen may call campaigning I do not know; their valour is indisputable, or I should have thought that their time might have been better spent than in feasting and rioting at the expense of your liberties;—one of them, however, a Colonel of the Guards, deserves to be commemorated; for of him it was boasted, at a late election dinner in Westmorland, that had he come earlier into the field, Sir Murray Maxwell would have been returned for this City. It has been said, that the ladies were all for Sir Murray Maxwell, because his cause was their own! There were, indeed, some ladies who went about in their carriages, intimidating tradesmen; these ladies must be brought to the same tribunal; but it shall be done without any violation of the respect due to their sex, or any infringement of any of the decencies of life: their letters, however, shall be read, their names mentioned, their deeds exposed, and all their dark practices told to the public.—Mr. Hobhouse here begged leave to recur to the words, liberty, order, and virtue, as he thought he could give the real meaning of the words in the mouths of those who used them. By liberty, they meant the liberty of putting their hands into your pockets; by order, the order which Caleb Baldwin and his orange-riband men established when they commenced their affray in the last election; and as for virtue—(poor virtue! she had never been introduced into such bad company before)—I cannot find any other meaning for it, unless it be that sense in which Milton makes Satan use it, when he addresses his legions in Pandæmonium, and calls them

“Thrones, principedoms, dominations, virtues, powers.”

He calls the devils virtues, and in that sense, I suppose, the German author of the placard had most certainly used it. The reason why they talk of vote-jobbers, is because they trade in votes. We who only spent 1,240*l.* upon the election, could not job much for votes. As great misrepresentations had gone abroad on that point, I overlooked the accounts, which may be examined by any individual who chooses; and I pledge my honour, that not a single farthing has been expended which is not there accounted for. He congratulated the Reformers upon their present union, and hoped that, as a remedy had been found for their miseries, they would not be slow in applying it, and would not be in the number of those who thought the remedy worse than the disease.”

Other resolutions were then put; the thanks of the meeting voted to Mr. Richardson, the chairman; and the assembly quietly dispersed.

“There has been a rumour for two days, that a Candidate is likely to start for the Representation of Westminster, on those principles of rational Reform which so powerfully recommended Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY to the choice of the Electors.”—*Morning Chronicle*.—“It is in contemplation, we understand, to propose a candidate supported by the *Whig Interest*, to fill the present vacancy for the City of Westminster, the memory of whose father will give him strong claims on the support of the Electors. The second son of Mr. WHITBREAD will, in all probability, be proposed, who is a Gentleman of sound political principles, and of the most promising talents. Should this be the case, we should not be surprized to find Sir MURRAY MAXWELL retire from the contest.”—*Morning Advertiser*.—By proposing a Whig Candidate for Westminster (says a Correspondent), do the Whigs mean to give the Court Candidate a good chance for the seat, to the exclusion of a determined Reformer?—Would they rather see the Court succeed than the Reformer?

Whether Mr. Hobhouse is the very best candidate that could have been proposed for Westminster, is not for us to determine. It would not be an easy task to name any one individual to whom objections of one kind or another might not be made. In a matter of this kind, as in most others, perfection is out of the question. No candidate will ever be found whose character and qualifications will of themselves be sufficient to secure the support of *all* the independent party. But when a candidate comes forward, who, like Mr. Hobhouse, is supported by a numerous and respectable body of the Electors, who is besides distinguished for his talents, and who has given the most unequivocal proofs of attachment to the cause of freedom, we

certainly think that any independent elector, who, by refusing him his support because they may happen to differ on some point of minor importance, facilitates, as such conduct must do, the return of the Treasury minion, acts in the most selfish and improper manner. The maxim that we ought either to have *all* or *nothing*, is as absurd as it is inapplicable in the ordinary business of life. What should we have thought of the understanding of the individual, who, because *all* taxes were not repealed, should have refused to avail himself of the repeal of the Income Tax? This, though an extreme case, differs only in *degree* from many that are every day occurring. Mr. Hobhouse may not in all respects come up to the ideal standard which some of the independent electors of Westminster have formed of a representative, but still it is their duty to support him by every means in their power. If two candidates are set up by the popular party, they are almost sure to lose the election. Mr. Hobhouse, it is obvious, will be supported by a numerous and powerful body of electors, and this, in our opinion, is of itself a sufficient reason why he should be supported by the whole. The approaching contest in Westminster is not to decide a matter of punctilio; it is not to decide whether a representative shall be chosen who will go this length or that length in support of Reform; but it is to determine whether the second city of the empire shall be represented by an independent gentleman, or by a mere nominee,—a cat's-paw of the Treasury. This is the simple question for the consideration of the electors. They have it not in their power to choose between BROUGHAM, BENNET, or HOBHOUSE. Their only alternative is HOBHOUSE or MAXWELL. And if they do not drop their ridiculous dissensions, if they do not throw away the husk rather than lose the kernel, and sacrifice their paltry animosities to the preservation of their political independence, it is easy to foresee who will be elected. There will be no difference of opinion among their opponents. The Treasury pack will strain every nerve to wipe off the disgrace of their late defeat. And supported, as they are sure to be, by Court influence, private subscriptions, and secret service money, it will require the cordial and vigorous exertions of the whole independent party to defeat their unprincipled machinations.—*The Scotsman*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 4.—Yesterday the Duke of Wellington had the honour to dine with the King and their Royal Highnesses. His Grace was decorated with a diamond grand cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost, which had been presented to him that morning by his Majesty. This present is valued at 500,000 francs.

DEC. 5.—By a new order just issued, the Court will go into mourning on Sunday next, for 21 days, on the occasion of the death of the Queen of England.

An event has happened at Fahlun, in Dalecarlia, (a province in Sweden), which might figure in a romance. On working to establish a communication between two mines, the body of a man was found in a perfect state, impregnated with vitriolic water. This corpse was pulpy when first discovered; but it became hard after being exposed to the air. No person could recognise the features; but the catastrophe which entombed the victim in the bowels of the earth was well recollected to have taken place about fifty years ago. All inquiries relative to the connexions of the deceased had ceased, when one day a woman, decrepit from age, and supporting herself on crutches, came to the spot; she approached the body, and soon recognised it to be that of a young man to whom she had been promised in marriage half a century ago. She threw herself on the corpse, which resembled a bronze

statue, bathed it with her tears, and fainted under the delirium of seeing again the object of her tenderness before she sunk into the tomb. The singular scene may more easily be imagined than described, on contemplating this couple; one of whom, notwithstanding an interment of about 50 years, had preserved all the features of youth; whilst the other, bending under the weight of years, had preserved all her love.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. Billiard, West Markham, Nottingham, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Groves and J. Dukes, Bath, grocers. Attorney, Mr. Highmoor, Scott's-yard.
J. Kirkman, City-road, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Rowland and Young, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
D. Jackson, Castle-court, Birch-in-lane, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Farren, Threadneedle-street.
W. Helman, Totnes, Devonshire, ironmonger. Attorney, Mr. Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn.
J. and J. Jones, Leominster, Herefordshire, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's-Inn.
S. Burrows, Miles's-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Pritchard and Bird, Exchange-buildings, Bank.
R. Godfrey, Tower-hill, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Wright, Fenchurch-street.
G. North, Sheffield, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street.
J. Moore, Manchester, flour-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
W. Chamberlaine and G. Rawlinson, Leicester, hosiers. Attorney, Mr. Jeyes, Chancery-lane.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. Billiard, West Markham, Nottinghamshire, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

A. Rhind, Lime-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.
J. and C. B. George, Bedford-street, Strand, tinplate-workers. Attornies, Messrs. Carden and Son, Temple.
J. Day, King-street, Holborn, jeweller. Attornies, Messrs. Richardson and Miller, New Inn.
H. Sculthorpe, Nottingham, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Ansten, Gray's Inn.
C. Dalgairns, Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Poole, Old Broad-street.
R. Norton the younger, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, paper-hanger. Attornies, Messrs. Hutchinson and Hopkinson, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.
G. Combes, Chichester, maltster. Attorney, Mr. Sowton, Gray's Inn.
R. McKay, Knutsford, Chester, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row.
S. Combes, Chichester, Sussex, brewer. Attorney, Mr. Sowton, Gray's Inn.
J. Thomas, Tabernaacle-walk, slate-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hughes, Clifford's Inn.
J. H. Goodlake, Water-lane, Tower-street, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Templer, and Co. Burr-street, East-Smithfield.
C. Mill, Lower East Smithfield, dealer in Irish provisions and sail-cloth. Attorney, Mr. West, Red Lion-street, Wapping.
T. Rebootham, Derby, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Ansten, Gray's Inn.
J. Bull, Sydney-street, Somers Town, coal merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Fynmore and Clarke, Craven-street, Strand.

The *Quarterly Review*, (*Evelyn's Memoirs*) observes of one of our Rulers, that "the flatterers by whom he was surrounded, perhaps prevented him from feeling any remorse for the evil which he had done; but they could not take from him the stinging consciousness, that he had done none of the good which it had once been his intention and desire to do."—Is this backing a friend?

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.
3 per Cent. Red. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FINE ARTS.—Various Engraved Works will be noticed shortly. NON INIM. COR., G. B., J. W., and Q. have been received.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

THE most curious piece of intelligence from the continent this week is the following Royal Decree, which has been issued at Madrid under the authority of the Grand Inquisitor, who is also the Creature's confessor. We call FERDINAND so by way of eminence. We have Creatures among ourselves, such as Old Bailey Creatures, *Quarterly Review* Creatures, &c.; but he is undoubtedly the Creature emphatically. GIFFORD himself is a respectable reptile to him. He is the Sovereign of the Order.

In the name of the Holy Trinity, &c.

Whereas it has been made known to us that various publications of a heretical, irreligious and seditious tendency are in circulation among the subjects of this kingdom; and whereas it is of the last importance that their progress should be arrested, and the authors, publishers and circulators duly punished, it has been determined that such measures shall be taken instantly as will most effectually accomplish this purpose.

All persons having in their possession works bearing the following titles, shall be brought before the Holy Office, and such punishment inflicted as the case shall seem to require, provided it be not less than solitary imprisonment under the authority of the Holy Office for three months, and the payment of a fine of not less than 25 doubloons. The works prohibited are—"The History of the Inquisition"—"*Reasons why the Inquisition should be abolished*"—"A few Remarks upon the Re-establishment of the Brotherhood of the Order of Jesus"—"The Theory of the Cortes"—"The Necessity of National Representation"—"Observations on the Conduct of several of the Courts of Europe"—"Patriotic Songs"—"The Difficulties at present to be encountered."

The greater number of these heretical and seditious productions have been printed in foreign countries, in the Spanish language, and secretly introduced into this kingdom.

A proportionate punishment will be inflicted upon such individuals as have in their custody any foreign Journals, Newspapers, &c. containing matter against the Government and Institutions of Spain.

Given from Madrid, this 19th day of Nov. A.D. 1818.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO XAVIER MEIR Y CAMPILLO,
Grand Inquisitor of the Kingdom.
ANDRES FLOREZ PEREIRA, Secretary.

The meaning of this is,—

Any man who reminds the restored creature of his promises, shall be dreadfully punished:—

Any man who publicly says that the Patriots, who restored the creature, and took him for a human being, ought not to be dungeoned and killed, shall be dreadfully punished:—

Any man who says there are any other difficulties than what the creature chooses to acknowledge, shall be dreadfully punished:—

Any man who says that the Holy Allies have no right to be promise-breakers, like the creature, shall be dreadfully permitted:—

Any man who has a *Chronicle*, *Examiner*, *Minerve*, or *Espanol Constitutionnel* in his possession, that is to say, any Journal in which the creature is called by his right name, shall be dreadfully punished:—

Any man who ventures to write an account of the Inquisition's own actions in former times, shall be dreadfully punished:—

Lastly. Any man who says that his fellow-creatures ought not to be dungeoned, racked, thumb-screwed, dislocated, suffocated, and burnt, because they differ with the creature and the Inquisition in opinion, shall be dreadfully punished.

The very least thing, it seems, which can allay the rage of the Inquisition at being differed with, is a solitary imprisonment of three months. Precious religious Ogres! And such are the decrees, they think, which are to restore vigour and security to the state of things in Spain! The very fact, that they are under the necessity of threatening these "heretical and seditious" opinions, is a sign of the times which would convince any persons to the contrary, who are not the most bigoted and stupid of living beings.

And yet what can our own countrymen think, when they hear, that Lord CASTLEREAGH, a man purporting to be an Irishman born and an English Minister, is understood by the Spanish Patriots to take part against them, as he does indeed against the press, and every species of liberty? The shameful treatment of the Spanish officer, who killed himself the other day, was, we grievously suspect, an intended compliment to the understood opinions of government on these subjects. This gentleman was concerned in the noble conspiracy of PORTIER,—that is to say, in a conspiracy to procure the very constitutional freedom which the creature had promised him in common with all his preservers. He was imprisoned in consequence, and subsequently got to England, where instead of finding his patriotic countrymen taken by the hand by those who flattered and encouraged them to fight the French, he saw them struggling against poverty, calumny, and hostility. It was perhaps a combination of these circumstances, and the yearning after his unfortunate country, which drove him to put an end to himself; and then comes a set of Englishmen (we blush to call them so) and wreak the despicable letter of the law on his dead and naked body, to the disgust of the beholders and of every decent heart in the nation. The barbarous folly of this custom has been shewn over and over again;—it does not prevent the deed; it cannot hurt the deceased; but from obvious feelings of association, it sharply wounds the living, and exhibits the inflictors in the light of barbarians; and when in addition to all this, we know how partially the law is managed, and what would have been done, for instance, had the unfortunate Marquis, instead of being a refugee Patriot, been in the train of the Spanish Ambassador, the disgust and scorn are completed.

The strong sensation produced by this circumstance was superseded however by another naturally much stronger, inasmuch as it involved the most obvious feelings and interests of the nation at home. We need not tell our readers that we allude to the acquittal of the persons tried for forgery. The public had long viewed with disgust and horror the easy condemnation to death of any one, whom the Bank Inspector chose to pronounce guilty. The Juries first gave way to him, under the Judge, apparently in consequence of that feeling which overcomes the objections of people when they find a man pretending to rights and powers which it would seem almost a superhuman and impossible impudence to lay claim to without justice. At last, however, what with the public astonishment, and their own, they could bear it no longer, and re-

fused to take the fatal ipse-dixit of an official servant of the prosecutors,—an ipse-dixit, be it observed, which he avowed he could not explain, lest the rest of the world should be in the secret!—that is to say, lest the very men who got into a chance of being hung by passing forged notes, perhaps innocently, should know how to avoid it in future! The wretched inconsistencies into which the demi-official Paper the *Courier* has fallen on this occasion, partly from habitual nonsense, and partly from annoyance at seeing *Juries* do what others ought to have done, have been so coolly and admirably anatomised in the *Times*, that the trouble is more than taken off our hands. First it abused the Public for crying out against the punishments,—then the Jury for overthrowing them, and perplexing the Bank,—then the Bank for not having thought of it all before, and making so light of men's lives. We should have thought that different writers had been trying their demi-official hands one after the other on this occasion, had not the regular Government Scribe absurdity and impudence enough for any thing. We shall return to this important subject.

¶

The Paris papers which arrived yesterday, brought the following speech of the King of France on the opening of the Chambers: it is in the usual affected and general style of such productions; the talk about his French heart is really ludicrous in a Monarch who run away from his dear subjects on the first show of danger:—

"GENTLEMEN,—At the commencement of the last Session, at the same time, that I deplored the evils which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to give reason to consider the termination of them as near at hand. A generous effort, and of which I have the noble pride to say, no other nation has afforded a fairer example, has enabled me to realise these hopes; and they are so. My troops alone occupy all our strong places; one of my sons, who hastened to join in the first transports of joy of our eastern provinces, has with his own hands, and amidst the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French standard on the ramparts of Thionville; this standard now floats on all the territory of France.

"The day on which those of my children, who have borne with so much courage the burden of an occupation of more than three years, have been delivered from it, will be one of the finest days of my life; and my French heart has enjoyed no less the end of their distresses than the liberation of the country. The provinces which have so painfully occupied my thoughts till this day, deserve to fix those of the nation, which has admired, as I have done, their heroic resignation.

"The noble unanimity of heart and of sentiments which you manifested, when I called upon you for the means to fulfil our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country, of the confidence of the nation in its King; and Europe has eagerly received France, replaced in the rank which belongs to her.

"The declaration which announces to the world, the principles on which the union of the five Powers is founded, sufficiently shews the friendship which prevails among the Sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice and consolidated by morality and religion, has for its object to prevent the scourge of war, by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights, and permits us to fix our eyes on the long days of peace, which such an alliance promises to Europe.

"I have awaited in silence this happy epoch, to turn my thoughts to the national solemnity, in which religion consecrates the intimate union of the people with their King. When receiving the Royal Ounction in the midst of you, I shall take to witness the God by whom Kings reign, the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis; I shall renew at the altar, the oath, to confirm the institutions founded on that Charter, which I cherish more, since the French, by a unanimous sentiment, have frankly rallied round it.

"In the laws which will be proposed to you, I shall take care

that its spirit shall be always consulted, in order to secure more and more the public rights of the French, and to preserve to the Monarchy the force which it must have to preserve all the liberties which are dear to my people.

"In seconding my wishes and my efforts, you will not forget, Gentlemen, that this Charter, delivering France from despotism, has put an end to revolutions. I depend on your concurrence to repel those pernicious principles which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order, conduct by anarchy to absolute power, and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood and so many tears.

"My Ministers will lay before you the Budget of the expences, which the public service requires. The protracted effects of events, the consequences of which we have been fount to bear or to accept; have not yet allowed me to propose to you, a diminution of the burdens imposed upon my people; but I have the consolation to perceive, at no great distance, the moment when I shall be able to satisfy this desire of my heart. From this moment a limit is fixed to the increase of our debt; we have the certainty that it will diminish in a rapid progression. This certainty, and the loyalty of France, in the fulfilment of her engagements, will establish on an immovable foundation the public credit, which some transitory circumstances, common to other States, had seemed to affect for a moment.

"The French youth have just given a noble proof of love to their country and their King. The Recruiting Law has been executed with submission, and often with joy. While the young soldiers enter the ranks of the army, their brothers, who are released, remain in the bosom of their families; and the veterans, who have fulfilled their engagements, return to their homes; they are both living examples of fidelity, henceforth inviolable, in executing the laws.

"After the calamities of a scarcity, the remembrance of which still affects my soul, Providence this year, lavish of its benefits, has covered our fields with abundant harvests. They will serve to revive commerce, whose vessels visit every sea, and shew the French flag to the most remote nations. Industry and the arts, also extending their empire, will add to the sweets of general peace. To the independence of the country, to public liberty, is added private liberty, which France has never so entirely enjoyed. Let us, therefore, unite our sentiments, and our expressions of gratitude to the author of so many blessings, and let us know how to render them durable. They will be so, if banishing every sad remembrance, and stifling every resentment, the French thoroughly persuade themselves, that their liberties are inseparable from order, which itself rests upon the Throne, their sole palladium. My duty is to defend them against their common enemies; I shall fulfil it, and I shall find in you, Gentlemen, that support, which I have never yet invoked in vain."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

ASTON v. ELLIOTT.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff, a man of fortune, against the Defendant, a Nephew, we believe, of Lord Auckland, for Criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife.—It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Aston had married the daughter of a Spanish merchant at Cadiz,—a young, interesting, and handsome woman. Some disputes, however, had arisen, on the ground, as the Plaintiff alleged, of violent temper on the part of Mrs. Aston; but it appeared from the evidence of Sir George Cockburn and Mr. Hume, Physician to the forces at Paris, that Mrs. Aston had been afflicted with a certain disease, which by Mr. Aston's own confession he had communicated to his Wife. Sir G. Cockburn, however, had been applied to by the husband, to procure a reconciliation, which he thought he had effected.—Mr. Elliott, the Defendant (as appeared in evidence), was known to Mr. Aston, and visited at his house; but he used most frequently to pay his visits when Mr. Aston was absent. A French servant, the nursery-maid, deposed, that she one night saw Mr. Elliott in her mistress's bed; though her mistress had not then returned home (this was at Passy, near Paris), and that in the morning the bed appeared to

have been lain in by two persons;—that Mr. Aston was sleeping in the house at the time.—Another French servant, the coachman, said that on one occasion, when he was driving his mistress home from Paris, Mr. Elliott being with her, he looked round, and saw them in a very improper situation. And a third servant deposed, that on going suddenly into the room, he observed Mr. Elliott kissing Mrs. Aston. On the other side, a witness deposed, that he had seen Mr. Aston go into a house of ill-fame in London with a woman of easy virtue.—Mr. GURNEY, on the side of the Plaintiff, contended that his client should have moderate damages, although he admitted it was not a very strong case.—Mr. SCARLETT, on the other hand, maintained that the whole was a foul conspiracy against his young and inexperienced client (only then 18) and that the French servants were unworthy of credit; at the same time, he said, he did not deny (as he could not, for letters of the Defendant had been read) that Mr. Elliott was deeply in love with Mrs. Aston.—Mr. Justice BURROUGHS summed up, and certainly with much impartiality; and the Jury, after a few minutes consultation, found a verdict for Plaintiff—Damages, only *One Hundred Pounds*.

The Court was crowded to excess during the whole of the trial, as the parties, it seems, moved in the highest circles, both English and French, at Paris. The trial lasted from three till past eight at night.—Mr. RANSON'S Case against the Bank, was put off till next term—and so was that of Lord HOWARD v. the Rev. T. B. MORRIS, for an alleged libel—a case which was looked forward to with much interest, on various accounts.

The account of the strange interview between Lord RANELAGH and Mr. ADOLPHUS, given in another part of our paper, is said by some to contain gross misstatements; but they have not been pointed out.—A Correspondent, who signs himself *Moses*, observes, that had Lord RANELAGH, or any other Lord, come to his house, and told him that he was a liar, he (*Moses*) if he could not have made the Lord swallow his words, would at least have made him swallow some of his front teeth.—It would seem from this that our Correspondent was a descendant in a right line from "the meekest of men."

The RECORDER, we hear, has had two melancholy fits of the bile since the Juries have refused to hang the note forgers.

MR. BUTT'S CASE.—This Gentleman, we learn, lately brought an action against Mr. FEARN, for the recovery of the money stopt by the Stock Exchange Committee, and given by them to Public Charities.—The Defendant having been arrested, put in bail; when Mr. B. (being a prisoner for misdemeanour in the King's Bench Prison) applied by Mr. CHITTY to the Court for a habeas corpus in order to plead his own cause, not being able to fee Counsel, owing to pecuniary inability, caused by his long imprisonment.—Mr. CHITTY'S application was refused, on the ground of want of precedent; Mr. B. then petitioned Parliament, but in vain, to be allowed a habeas corpus, in order that he might attend the Court. This delayed the proceedings till the late term, when due notice of trial was served on Mr. FEARN; but the Court was moved to quash the action, in consequence of Mr. BUTT'S not proceeding to trial the previous term!—To this the Court agreed. Mr. B. in person was heard against this decision but the Court, after taking time to consider the point, decided it against the Plaintiff, who has thus lost all claim upon Mr. F., and is saddled with all the costs of suit, because (as he affirms) he was unable to get into Court.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH, we are very concerned to hear, is given over by his physicians: he labours under a complicated attack of apoplexy and palsy.—*Times*.

Some individuals in and near the metropolis, whose names are not made known, have been circulating the form of a Petition to Parliament, praying for some further alteration in the Corn Laws, adopting as a kind of motto, "the principle of open ports and protecting duties." It has however been withdrawn from the place where it was first exhibited in London. We do not find that the real practical farmers give any sanction to the measure, probably thinking it most prudent to "let well alone"—a wise maxim, which will hold good in this as well as in every other speculation.—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Monday, the RECORDER made his report to the REGENT of the convicts under sentence of death, when *John Driscoll*, *William Weller*, *George Cashman*, for uttering forged notes, and *J. T. B. Williams*, for burglary, were ordered for execution on Tuesday next. The rest were respited during pleasure.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

THE LATE QUEEN.

"I know not" (says a writer in the *Dundee Advertiser*) "what those Presbyterians of olden time, who, by royal authority, were hunted like the beasts of the field,—and who, through the deepest persecution and affliction, held fast the form of sound words,—would have said, had they anticipated that their successors would have for a moment forgot the doctrines and the cross of Him whose kingdom was not of this world, and flared, in all the pomp of eloquence, in an apothecosis of any piece of mere clay, however elevated and however virtuous: but certain it is, that the Laureate himself could not have been more fiercely pathetic on the subject, although both the salary and the sack had depended on his success. In one church, in the forenoon, I heard CHARLOTTE lauded at the expense of CAROLINE; and what was farther still from the subject, a fierce philippic uttered against the editors of newspapers for not being more ostentatious in their grief. For a moment, my imagination transformed the learned Doctor into an editor behind the scenes; and I speculated on the kind of olio that he would serve up, till I quite forgot him in his sacerdotal capacity. In the afternoon, I went to another church, where the praises of the QUEEN were poured forth as smooth as oil and as sweet as honey. Her parentage, her age, and her life, were descanted on with all the minuteness of a court newsman; and, to round the whole, she was pronounced without a vice,—"not a spot or stain, except some faint clouds produced by the radiance of her excessive brightness." Then for her virtues: She was the kindest of wives, the tenderest of mothers, the most pious of Christians, the perfect model of Queens. Her conduct to the Princess CHARLOTTE,—here was a little difficulty; but "the excess of grief is so like no grief at all," that short-sighted mortals cannot distinguish between them. This, though a new, is an excellent doctrine; and if use from it be properly raised, it will stand the cold-hearted and the unfeeling in good stead. One who reasons in the old way would not indeed impute the QUEEN's absence, if not indifference, at the unfortunate accouchement of her much-lamented grand-daughter, to excessive grief, as the event was fondly looked to as one of the greatest joy; but here, again, we may be told that excessive joy cannot be distinguished from excessive grief. Upon the whole, though the QUEEN had possessed every virtue with which mere mortal can be endowed,—and though it be highly decorous in the British nation to mourn for a Queen abstractedly from her character as a woman,—yet the propriety of converting the pulpit on Sundays to a mere stand whence to eulogize mortals, of whom the Scripture says there is none who "liveth and sinneth not," is altogether a different question."

THE KING'S JEWELS.—It is now said, that the only jewels of his MAJESTY which are now missing are his *Star* and *Garter*. The former was very splendid, being studded all over with diamonds; and the buckle of the garter was also richly studded in the same manner. Their value is estimated at between 6 and 7,000*l*. A close search has been made for these jewels, and though it has not yet been attended with the desired result, yet no apprehension is entertained of their having been irrecoverably lost. It is generally believed among the officers of his Majesty's Household, that they have been deposited in some place of secret safety by the KING himself.—*Morning paper*.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT devoted a portion of the morning of Thursday week, to a contemplation of his afflicted and venerable parent; he was attended by Sir H. HALFORD. Our beloved Monarch was, of course, unconscious of the presence of his son; but the REGENT derived the greatest consolation in ascertaining that his revered father received every comfort and attention that might soothe the calamity with which he is visited. We understand that the PRINCE REGENT has signified his intention to carry into effect many of the plans of his MAJESTY for the improvement of Windsor-castle. We rejoice in the intelligence, as the alterations projected were in the best taste; and their incomplete execution is greatly to be deplored by every admirer of this monument of ancient magnificence.—*Windsor and Eton Express*.

The PRINCE REGENT has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, for granting the dignity of a Baronet to the following gentlemen, and to their heirs male, viz.

Sir Edward Hamilton, of Trebinshun-house, Brecon, Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, and Captain in the Royal Navy.

Ross Mahon, Esq. of Castlegar, Galway.

Hugh Innes, Esq. of Lochalsh, Ross.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 45.

INTRODUCTION TO THE LITERARY POCKET-BOOK.

THE following is the Introduction to the LITERARY POCKET-BOOK which has just appeared. The list of Errata, by the by, at the beginning of this Introduction, does not comprise all the mistakes in the letter-press; but the latter are evidently the result of accidents, which are perhaps unavoidable in a first publication of this nature. In the list of Eminent Persons, for instance, St. John Chrysostom, by a process which Sir Thomas Brown would have envied in his wishes for a gratuitous and prospective faith, has got among the Ancients, between Zeno and Euclid:—

Totam infusa per artus

Mens agit at molem, et magno se corpore miscet.

Virgil.

"Mind agitates the globe, and incorporates itself with every part of it."—This is a very grand motto for so small a thing as a Pocket-Book, though not grander perhaps than the figure of Atlas and his world, which is common among our ornamental brethren. But when it is considered that a part of the very greatest thing may be very small, and that the intellectual spirit is now beginning to pervade every corner and atom of the civilized world, the least literary novelty may look upon itself as affording proofs of its influence, and answering to its demands.

The intellectual power of society indeed has so much increased of late, and has become so prominent, as one of the ruling or controuling authorities, that it seems proper and necessary it should have a sort of Court Calendar of its own; and the LITERARY POCKET-BOOK is an attempt

to supply one. There are already quite enough of these useful publications to inform us respecting courts and offices, matters of business, and mere days of the month; but persons of taste or literature felt a want of something else in their Pocket-Companion. Those intended for grown persons were found too exclusively full of business and traffic; while those for the younger were too partial and uninformed. The moment the plan of the present work was mentioned to some intelligent individuals, it struck them as calculated to supply the deficiency; and it can be no very provoking ambition to hope that their opinion has been justified.

The Calendar of Nature was not intended to be so long; but it grew like its subjects. It is hardly necessary to say that it does not supersede the interesting little work of Messrs. Aikin, entitled the Natural History of the Year, the utility of which remains uninjured. The chief feature of their work is information,—its account of the causes or operation of things; the main one of the present is attraction,—the diffusion of the love of their appearances and effects. But we must not deny that we are much indebted to it, or to the more elaborate and most entertaining work of the Rev. Gilbert White, called the Natural History of Selborne, to which those Gentlemen acknowledge their own obligations.

In the Diary, opportunity has been taken of the enumeration of each day in the month, to set down such birth-days of men of ORIGINAL genius as we could readily find. Their birth-places will be found on reference to the list that follows; which contains also the years wherein the great men of antiquity flourished. The birth-days will perhaps come pleasantly upon the reader's eye, when he turns, for his ordinary memoranda, to the Diary, and he may be tempted to make some little homage in the course of the day to the memory of a favourite writer or artist,—to drink it after dinner, or turn to his life or works, or discuss the influence he has had upon taste and opinion.*

We need not dwell upon the other features of the work, which from the nature of it can mostly be nothing but nomenclatures; though all of them, except the mere lists of stamps, hackney-coach fares, &c. are in some way connected with intellect. We may only observe, that it is the first time that nomenclatures of this kind have found their way into Pocket-Books. The list of the great names that have enlightened the world may fairly take place of the common chronologies. A copious catalogue of our living authors is now first given in a work of this kind; as well as of the contemporary writers of France, Italy, Germany, and North America.—Those of the last-mentioned country will perhaps be regarded with double curiosity, as furnishing the only list that has appeared in Europe. The living artists and musicians of England, France, Italy, and Germany, and the artists of North America, make their proper appearance on the strength of their talents, as distinguished from the ambiguous eminence arising from Societies and Academies. The musicians and musical performers, in particular, have never been publicly enumerated before. A List of the Performers at the Theatres is given also for the first time under any circumstances; and lists of Print and Plaster-cast Shops, as well as Booksellers and Circulating Libraries, have been added, for purposes that will be obvious to people of taste.

The selections from celebrated authors at the conclusion have been made upon the principle that wishes to animate all this little publication,—that of exciting a love of intellect, nature, and a generous wisdom. Of the Poetry, we can easily say that it is original in one sense of the word,

* It must be recollected, that all which took place before the year 1752 should be calculated according to the Old Style, which was 12 days later than the New, as may be seen in the instance of Old May-Day, which now falls on the 12th of that month.

and may safely answer for some of it, that it is original in the other.

All the new matter, both at the beginning and end, will be varied from year to year; and the mere lists, corrected, amended, and enlarged. The living writers, artists, and musicians of Spain, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark,—the artists of Germany, and the musicians, if any, of America, and the continental sculptors, architects, and engravers, will appear in our Number for 1820.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE lament that we were prevented from being at the Institution Gallery last week till the day after the Exhibition to the Amateurs, of the copies and studies from the exquisite paintings by the Old Masters, when many of the originals and copies were either sent away or taken down. Instead, therefore, of a detailed, we must give only a brief account of a partial view of what we found, even from such a view, to be the very best Exhibition of the imitative works of the Students. We, however, trust, and indeed are pretty confident, that the evidence of the very increased and successful feeling of the beauties of those Masters, will enable us to shew, from future original productions of the Students, the important results of such studies and exhibitions on the minds and tastes of Artists and the public. Messrs. HAYDON, ALSTON, LANDSEER, HOFFLAND, STARKE, VINCENT, and others, have already shewn them, and given evidence, that the ardour and genius elicited by such glowing examples, connected with a close companionship with Nature, the presiding tutor over all, are among the most efficient causes of success in Art.

Among other successful Paintings were those by Messrs. VINCENT, STARKE, CLATER, STEVENS, CREGORY, CARSE, CHILDE, &c. Copies from VANDERNEER by Messrs. HOFFLAND and DAVISON, and from CUYP, &c. by Mr. WERGE. Our attachment to Art, not to mention our gallantry, would be somewhat questionable, were we not to praise the delicate and deeply felt miniatures from RAFFAELLE, GUIDO, and REMBRANDT, by the Misses SHARPE and HAYTER, &c.

The grand and beautiful forms, and the workings of the human mind exhibited by RAFFAELLE in his Cartoons, have been with eminent power copied by Messrs. LANDSEER, BEWICK, and BEHNES,—all, except the latter, pupils of Mr. HAYDON. These young men are arrived at that enviable point of interest, when their talents are discussed in society; the cold blooded may doubt them—the envious may deny them; but those who are neither envious or cold blooded, bear testimony to their powers with pleasure and enthusiasm.—It was gratifying to see the effect produced by their drawings amongst the visitors who were neither Artists nor Amateurs, who are perhaps the best judges of what all feel, *expression*; and by them was the expressions, they had so feelingly transmitted, acknowledged in high strains. It is by the exhibition and study of works in the exalted class of the Cartoons that the public and the professional feeling, views, and success in Art, will be most essentially benefited. We are therefore glad to observe the plan adopted by the Institution in bringing them annually before the public eye for delight and study. They will dispel error and infix truth of principle. They will, in conjunction with the Marbles of PHIDIAS, at the British Museum, purify, by their potent and magic influence, the atmosphere of the Arts, for they appeal to and stir up the inbred sympathies of our nature, while the impression they make on our memories and our hearts is lasting. They vanish only with our lives.

R. H.

CITY.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of "considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to revise the Criminal Code."—Mr. FAYELL introduced his motion for the Resolutions which follow in a clear and ingenious speech; he argued that the present laws defeated their object, by their inequality and excessive severity, which both prevented many individuals from prosecuting offenders, and induced Juries to violate their oaths rather than their humanity. He cited many celebrated writers in support of his arguments, and censured the present system of prison discipline. The motion was opposed by a Mr. JACKS, who wasted a great many words to show that our laws were not too severe, because those of the Greeks and Romans were many of them very atrocious. He also cited his authorities,—to wit, "these learned persons" Mr. Recorder * and Common Serjeant! and quoted PALEY, as a set-off against Mr. FAYELL's long list of noble names: and PALEY, the sophistical supporter of every thing established, the man who candidly declared that he was too poor to keep a conscience, was of the "highest authority!" The humane Gentleman was shocked that laws which had existed for 1000 or 1200 years should be abolished or altered on "conjecture and hypothesis," as if that was not in most cases the very reason for their abolition. We suppose that the Parliamentary Papers, showing the enormous increase of crimes, are merely "conjecture," and the supposition that the hanging a man for stealing five shillings is unjust, a silly "hypothesis." But the whole speech is full of the same heartless nonsense, and too contemptible for further notice. We are glad to see that his blundering stupidity was not kept in countenance by any body else: Mr. WILKINS and Mr. R. TAYLOR spoke strongly in favour of the motion.

* We never think of this man without regretting, that feelings which seem to qualify him so well for a finisher rather than an expounder of the law, should be found in a Magistrate, who must have considerable influence over the lives of his fellow-creatures.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved—That the Corporation of London, being greatly interested in the Police for this City, and for the County of Middlesex, where his Majesty's Commission is yearly issued for the trial of offenders, and in consequence of which eight Sessions are held within the year, are deeply impressed with the conviction of the increase of crime, the irregularities of the Criminal Law, and its effect upon public morals.

Resolved—That upwards of 200 crimes, very different in their degree of enormity, are equally subject to the punishment of death, which is enacted not only for the most atrocious offences—for burglary, for rape, for murder, and for treason—but for many offences unattended with any cruelty or violence, for various minor crimes, and even for stealing privately to the amount of 5s. in a shop.

Resolved—That from returns to the House of Commons, it appears, that crimes have been for some years rapidly increasing, both in number and malignity, to the injury of the rising generation, and the debasement of the national character.

That there were committed for trial in the year
1812 1665 | 1814 1646 | 1816 2226
1813 1707 | 1815 2005 | 1817 2686

The capital convictions for Middlesex, were, in the year
1812 122 | 1814 158 | 1816 227
1813 138 | 1815 139 | 1817 208

There were executed in Middlesex, in the year
1812 19 | 1814 21 | 1816 29
1813 17 | 1815 11 | 1817 16

There were confined in Newgate, only of boys of 17 years and under, in the year
1812 123 | 1816 217 | 1817 359

There were committed for trial, in the different gaols in England and Wales, in the year
1805 4605 | 1813 7184 | 1815 7818
1806 6576 | 1814 6390 | 1816 9091
And in 1817 13,932

Resolved—That without the adaption of the criminal laws to the moral and religious sentiments of the nation, the increase of crimes must be progressive; because, strong as the obligations upon all good subjects to assist the administration of justice, they are overpowered by tenderness for life, which originates in the mild precepts of our religion.

Resolved—That many injured persons refuse to prosecute, because they cannot perform a duty which is repugnant to their natures, by being instrumental in the infliction of severity, contrary to their ideas of adequate retribution; and by such impunity young offenders, instead of being checked in their first departure from virtue, are suffered to advance from small offences to crimes of greater atrocity.

Resolved—That some Jurymen submit to fines rather than act as arbiters of life and death, in cases where they think the punishment of death ought not to be inflicted.

Resolved—That some Jurymen are deterred from a strict discharge of their duty, and acquit guilt, or mitigate the offence, so as not to subject the offender to the punishment of death, and thus assume a discretion never intended to be vested in juries, and relax the sanctity of a judicial oath, upon which the trial by jury much depends.

Resolved—That this determination by Juries to oppose the severe enactments of our laws is of daily occurrence.

Resolved—That, amongst other instances, a Jury, rather than be instrumental in inflicting the punishment of death for larceny to the amount of 40s. from a dwelling, found a 10l. note to be worth only 39s.

Resolved—That another Jury, influenced by the same motives, found two bills of exchange, value 10l. each, and eight Bank-notes, value 10l. each, worth the same sum of 39s.

Resolved—That we have no feeling but gratitude and respect at the administration of the law by the learned Judges, or in the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy; but they are influenced by considering the state of the law itself, as affording the means of evasions dangerous to the community, and opposite to the mild precepts of the gospel, which teacheth us to love as brethren, and desire not the death of a sinner; but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live.

Resolved—That Petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for a revision of the Criminal Code, and to take such measures as their wisdom may deem meet.

THE PERSIAN PRINCES.

Meerza Jaafar Hali Zainey, and Meerza Saulih, have honoured our city with a visit, after inspecting Gloucester. They were shown the Blind Asylum and the Infirmary. They seemed affected by the circumstance of a black man being among the patients; and being told that the institution embraced those of every nation and colour, observed that "this was true charity." Among their country excursions was included Barley-wood, the residence of the estimable and celebrated Hannah More. Jaafar has been studying at Woolwich our military tactics, and especially engineering, under Dr. Gregory. He is fond of poetry, has a profound admiration for Milton, and is pleased with the poems of Lord Byron, and with the *Lalla Rookh* of Mr. Moore. Saulih has directed his attention to printing, and has acquired the skill of composing for the press. He has read Paley's Natural Theology; and both are curious in their inquiries as to this department of our literature, as well as that of ethics. They are liberal in sentiment, which, like politeness of manners, is in fact the characteristic of their nation—free religious inquiry being allowed there. They seem disposed to give every attention to the evidences of Christ being the only mediator; though they assert that no Mahometan can ever receive Christianity as it is often presented to them by Theologians. They seem acquainted with the Old and New Testament; and their acceptance of certain terms and titles in the Persian and Arabic tongues illustrates very strikingly the Scripture phraseology. They

observed, that the preaching in our churches was wholly mystical; and that in Persia, the reader of the mosque dwelt, in his exhortations to the people, on practical moral duties. They can perfectly follow a discourse, and even a hymn. Though they have been only three years in England, they speak the language with great readiness, and maintain an argument without being at any loss for expressions. They betray scarcely any foreign accent, and can instantly detect any peculiarities of dialect when they hear English spoken by others. They show an equal attention to grammatical niceties; and Jaafar corrected the past tense of a verb which had been written, instead of the participle, *began* for *begun*.

In person they are remarkably tall and stout-limbed. Meerza Jaafar has a fine set of dark features and a most expressive regular physiognomy, large dark eyes, eyebrows black and uniting, as described in the Greek and Eastern poets; nose straight from the forehead, very long eye-lashes, and white teeth. He is usually pensive, but often unbends in raillery and repartee. Saulik has a countenance less prepossessing, but which gains, on near intercourse, by its frank good nature. He has much humour, and is social and easy, particularly with ladies. They wear the national costume, with the exception of adopting our shoes and stockings.

The return of these amiable and interesting individuals to their own country, with the acquirement of printing, and with the books which they will have collected, may be productive of important effects. They will be followed by the good wishes of all who witnessed their friendly and ingratiating manners and the acuteness of their intellect; and who feel an interest in the amelioration of the species, and the extension of knowledge and of religious truth.—*Bristol paper*.

LORD RANELAGH AND MR. ADOLPHUS.

The following is a pretty accurate account of an occurrence that took place between Lord RANELAGH and Mr. ADOLPHUS, the day after the memorable trial at Hicks's-hall, in which his Lordship was convicted, and fined 50*l*. for an assault:—

Mr. ADOLPHUS, who was sitting alone in his chambers in the Temple, heard a tap at the door of his study. He desired the person to walk in, and was immediately honoured with the presence of Lord RANELAGH; who, upon being very civilly asked to take a chair, told him that he had a few words to say to him.

Mr. ADOLPHUS having repeated his request that his Lordship would be seated,

Lord RANELAGH said, "Sir, you were talking of me for two hours yesterday, and it is only fair that you should hear me tell my mind for a little while; I came to you for that purpose."

Mr. ADOLPHUS observed, that he had not spoken to, or of his Lordship, quite so long.

"Perhaps not, Sir," said his Lordship, "but I come to tell you, that you yesterday proved yourself a coward, a liar, and a scoundrel. Your clients are all perjured. My servants told the truth, and you know it."

Mr. ADOLPHUS very coolly asked his Lordship, whether his object in using such words was to provoke him to fight a duel?

Lord RANELAGH replied in the affirmative.

Mr. ADOLPHUS said, "he always considered that when a man thought himself injured, and entertained an idea of seeking honourable redress, the usual course was to do so by written communication, or through the medium of a friend. In no instance had he ever known that a man came to abuse another, under pretence of provoking him to go to the ground."

His Lordship was of opinion, that there was another mode of demanding redress beside the two alluded to by Mr. Adolphus, and thought that resorted to by him unexceptionable.

Mr. ADOLPHUS made his Lordship acquainted with a fact of which his Lordship seemed to have had no idea, namely, that his Lordship was under the roof of him to whom he addressed these epithets. He said he did not know whether he should be fool enough to send his Lordship the intimation he seemed to expect, or whether he should move the Court for a criminal information

against him; the latter was the more probable course of the two; but in the business he should be wholly guided by his friends, to whom he should mention this very ceremonious transaction. In case he should think it more expedient to do the latter, he presumed his Lordship would not deny the words he had just used.

"Certainly not," said Lord Ranelagh; "and for fear you should forget them, I'll repeat that you are a coward, a liar, and a scoundrel!"

In the commencement of the conversation Mr. ADOLPHUS said, he had been induced, from his respect to the rank of the defendant, to omit phrases that might have been more closely adapted to the subject of his speech than those he had used.

His Lordship retired without being in the slightest degree ruffled, and seemed perfectly satisfied at the part he had taken in this business.

Mr. ADOLPHUS sat down to finish the business which his Lordship's visit had interrupted; and then mentioned the circumstance to some of his friends, who advised him to adopt the course he had before deemed most worthy of selection. He preferred a bill on Monday night against his Lordship for having endeavoured to provoke him to fight a duel. The bill was found by the Grand Jury. Mr. Adolphus immediately directed his solicitor to move the case, by *certiorari*, to the King's Bench. This was accordingly done, and notice to that effect was served upon Lord Ranelagh's solicitor.—*Times*.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

INTERMENT OF A SPANISH OFFICER IN THE CROSS-ROAD.—On Saturday se'nnight, preparations were made to put into execution the revolting ceremony adopted towards suicides. The body of the deceased remained at the house of Mrs. Warner until every thing was ready for its removal. About eight o'clock in the evening, a number of labourers began to dig a large hole at the top of Upper Thames-street, within a few yards of the chain, Tower-hill: the hole, when completed, was seven feet deep and six feet long. Great numbers were collected together, and they expressed great disapprobation of the proceedings, and during the absence of the labourers for a short time they endeavoured to fill up the hole; but some City constables arriving soon caused them to desist. Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, the Sergeant at Mace and the City Marshals, with a number of officers, arrived, and when the place was prepared to receive the body, they went to the house of Mrs. Warner: some labourers then removed the naked body down stairs and placed it on a shutter; it was covered with a sheet, when it was carried upon the shoulders of four men to Upper Thames-street, some of the officers bearing torches: crowds followed the body to the burial place. On its arriving at its destination, the shutter was laid at the side of the grave, and by that time a great concourse of persons, females as well as males, had assembled to witness the disgusting scene. The cloth was removed from the body, and it was exposed naked to the view of the public, who immediately expressed a feeling of horror at the sight; cries of "Shame, shame," "scandalous," and "shocking," were loudly uttered by the bystanders. After the body had lain in that condition for a short time, it was thrown headlong into the hole prepared to receive it. When it fell in, the noise caused a renewal of the expression of public feeling. "Disgraceful to a civilized country," "Horrible and inhuman exposure," was the just language used on the occasion.—The officers ordered the place to be filled up, and guards were appointed to prevent the body from being removed.—[Thus it plainly appears, that the mob of London have a stronger sense of what is decent and humane than those statesmen and legislators who continue to allow such brutal exhibitions.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—If you think the following remarks on a late occurrence worthy insertion in your paper, you will greatly oblige an enemy to false notions of correctness, either political or civil.

When the public have before them an account of an occasional self-murder, (and I bear in mind an excellent letter which appeared in your paper on the subject of Suicide, but which has never been replied to, the argument being so conclusive and just), what must be their different opinions on the subject? The case I before mentioned, *i. e.* that of the unfortunate Spanish Gentleman, is one, that all parties must feel as a natural consequence: they must see in this instance a man descended from a good family, possessing of course, in addition to the far-famed pride of his nation, "the pride of birth"—(and it is not for me to argue how far he was *correct* in this particular)—with the best prospects before him, and having chosen the army as an agreeable mode for the exertion of his talents, he there "distinguished himself," and was proceeding in his gay career, when the success of his countrymen, aided by those of our own, speedily blighted his hopes, and the hopes of all good men and true patriots, by introducing a *Crowned Embroiderer of Petticoats*, and a worthless tyrant: the rest is well known. And I appeal to your judgment and that of your readers, whether a verdict of *Felo de se* should have been given in this case; that verdict which always brings with it their attendant evils, which are a disgrace to a Christian country, and I am convinced that human nature shudders at the idea!—That England should hold out as an example to those barbarians,—whom she appears so desirous of turning from the "error of their ways,"—a custom so replete with barbarity in its worst light, seems to me another of her inconsistencies! Besides, it is generally received as an opinion that a verdict of *Felo de se* never has the effect of preventing the perpetration of the act of suicide:—then why persist in it; why barrow up the feelings of the living by such a horrid spectacle, as the view of such a mutilated corpse as that of the poor Spaniard? Does not the law permit some modification in the application of the sentence?—if not, I am certain that this is a part of it that wants a serious "reform," and calls loudly for amendment.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEONIDAS.

Dec. 8, 1818.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

THE KING v. AUGUSTINE BOGLE FRENCH AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment for conspiracy. The defendants, Nathaniel Bogle French, who had died before the indictment was found, Augustine Bogle French, — Cook, — Burke, and Matthew Welch, had sent a brig to Spain, in 1812, to be there fitted out as a privateer with a Spanish crew, and under the authority of a Spanish letter-of-marque, to capture English vessels licensed to trade to France. The vessel was nominally sold first to a Spaniard, and again by him to another, and there was a Spanish Captain, but it was proved that Burke first and Welch afterwards were the real Commanders, and acted in concert with the other defendants. The privateer brought a valuable Danish ship as a prize into Portsmouth, and suspicion of the fraud having been excited, it was released to the owners; and the captor seized and condemned in the Exchequer. French and Co. also failed, and papers were discovered by the assignees which disclosed the whole affair.

The Jury found all the defendants *guilty*, but recommended A. B. French to mercy, on account of his youth.—[Mr. Cock had sent us a letter, in which he says, "I solemnly declare, that I never had, directly or indirectly, at any time, any concern or interest whatever in the said house, nor in this privateer or her prize."]

Friday, Dec. 11.

FOUL PERJURY.

The Court was this day chiefly occupied in the trial of various persons for perjury. One *Alcorn*, it appears, had sworn (on the trial of Messrs. Guy, Bishop, and others, for smuggling) that they had assisted with carts in the landing smuggled goods between Seaford and Newhaven. It was now clearly proved that

Messrs. Guy, &c. were not near the place, some of them being in fact 20 miles off.—The Jury found *Alcorn Guilty*.—One *Bridger* was then found guilty of the same offence; committed on the same occasion.

Wm. Sowter was also charged with the like crime, committed on the trial of Mr. Henty, a banker at Worthing, who had been found guilty of smuggling on the coast of Sussex.—Sowter had then sworn that Mr. Henty was assisting in landing tubs of gin from a lugger—whereas it was now sufficiently proved that he was not so doing, and that in fact no such transaction had taken place at all!—The Jury of course found the scoundrel guilty.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

CLITHEROW v. PETERS.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN stated the case to the Jury. The plaintiff was a Captain in the 3d regiment of Guards, and ranked as Lieut.-Colonel. In 1809 he married Miss Burton, daughter of General Burton, to whom he had been Aide-de-camp. He had been for years acquainted with the young lady; his addresses were approved of by both their families. They married when she was 23 years of age, he 25. Soon afterwards he went to Walcheren, next year to Spain. He was severely wounded at Fuentes-d'Honores, and came home. He went again to Spain in 1815: as soon as peace rendered it safe for his wife to go abroad she came to him. They both went to the South of France, and remained in Tours for some time: there they became acquainted with the defendant, the eldest son of Mr. Peters, the banker. The defendant—a circumstance which aggravated his crime—had himself been married, and had lost his wife in January, 1816. He went abroad to dissipate the melancholy occasioned by such a loss. In February, 1816, he was introduced to the plaintiff and his wife. The plaintiff had one son, an only child, then seven years old. The parties met frequently in France. On the 25th of July they met at Geneva, and afterwards travelled in company. Every proper precaution was, during this time, observed on the part of the plaintiff. If, as might sometimes happen, Colonel Clitherow travelled on the outside of the coach, nothing criminal was to be apprehended, when a boy of seven years of age was with his mother within. When they arrived at Dover, Mr. Peters was invited to Colonel Clitherow's mother's house. In May, 1817, Colonel Clitherow returned to duty at Bexhill barracks. Mr. Peters, after this time, never visited under his own name. So late, however, as the 13th of December, he partook of the plaintiff's hospitality, and must have gone to Worthing to dine with him, for the very purpose of planning the elopement. But on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July previously, it would be proved, that a criminal connexion had taken place. The defendant and Mrs. Clitherow were now living together in France. The elopement took place in December last year. Why was not this action brought sooner? The cause was the absence of the defendant, and the want of any proxy to appear for him. It was necessary to adopt proceedings for outlawing him. He would leave the Jury to judge from the evidence, whether there was not every aggravation. Colonel Clitherow was attacked in the only part in which he was vulnerable, while he was absent in the service of his country, by one who had been introduced to him as in melancholy from the loss of a wife, and who received the kindest treatment from him. This person is found sapping the affections and virtue of the plaintiff's wife when every person is asleep. When the seeds of this criminal attachment were sown did not appear; it was probably on the Continent.

Several witnesses deposed to the apparent happiness that the plaintiff and his wife enjoyed together.

Sarah Webb, a girl of 14, lived in Colonel Clitherow's family, in July last, at Bexhill. Col. Clitherow left Bexhill to come to London on the 5th of July. On the 4th, her mistress had ordered her to get shrimps and lobsters for the 5th, but to bring her no message on that day till her master was gone. On the 5th she told her to go to different places, and to get all the flowers she could, to make the bed-room very neat, and to put clean linen on the bed. She ordered her not to sit in the bed-room to work, as usual, and not to go into it after she had made it up. Witness had, however, forgotten her thimble in the room, and went for it. She found the things differently laid from the way she left them. The night-clothes had all been put up in a silk bag. She was not in the house, and saw none come at night. On the morning of the 6th a gentleman came, whom she had never seen before. He had a piece of black sticking-plaster on his face. It was between nine and ten in the morning. She saw him on that day, about half-past four, sitting in the parlour. She saw him

again next day, and he came afterwards in November, when her master was on duty at Windsor.

Jane Luck, the cook-maid, was with Col. Clitherow before July last. Her mistress told her on the 4th of July that she must be particular in having every thing necessary for dinner on the 5th, and not trouble her after the company should come. It was known in the family that Colonel Clitherow was to be from home on the 5th. After he was gone, her mistress repeated her former directions. The dinner was not served up. Witness went to bed about twelve: her mistress was up, and she heard the voice of a gentleman in conversation with her. She had heard the voices and a conversation about half-past eleven from the parlour. The parlour had a communication with the bedroom, without coming to the stairs. She was up at half-past seven next morning, but saw no gentleman in the house. The girl Webb did not sleep in the house; she returned generally at eight in the morning.

James Hillier was in the service of the plaintiff, in July last, as his footman. A gentleman came at night, on the 5th, between nine and ten. He asked if Col. Clitherow was at home, and then for Mrs. Clitherow, and desired witness to tell her that a gentleman called with a letter for her from Mr. Peters. Mrs. Clitherow desired witness to show him in. As witness was shutting the parlour door he heard her say, "Sit down, my dear—I hope you have had a pleasant journey—I hope you have not caught cold." He went to bed at twelve in another part of the house from the general door. He heard them conversing.—[On inquiry from the Court, it was here admitted by both parties that the defendant had been at the time in question 25 years of age; Mrs. Clitherow, 32.]—The gentleman could have got out without his knowledge. He came next morning at breakfast about ten, and stopped till one or two. He went then to dress for dinner, and remained afterwards till two next morning. A servant from the Bell-inn had come for him at nine, as they were all going to bed. Mrs. Clitherow was quite flurried, and said he was gone, or would go directly. Witness went to bed at twelve, and he was there then. Next night he met them walking late on the parade, and they turned hastily another way: they were arm in arm. He had strong suspicions that all was not so right as it should be.

William Pritchard succeeded the former witness in October. He remembered the plaintiff going to Windsor about the 14th or 15th of November. A gentleman came to his master's and dined there on that day; he had a silk plaster on the left side of his cheek. Witness went to bed at half-past eleven. He thought the gentleman was then in the house. His mistress left Bexhill finally about the 21st of December, about seven in the morning, in a post chaise, and told witness to get every thing ready, as she would be back in a few days. About August witness went to France in pursuit of them, and found them at Forges, in a private house. He was sure it was the same person that had been before with his mistress. He knew him by his complexion and the mark upon his cheek. They were both together, and she went by the name of Mrs. Peters.

Mr. Sergeant LENS addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant. This case could not be exempted from common cases. All that had been said of her vulnerable and unguarded state, when the plaintiff was on the Continent, had been pressed into the service; for it was not till 1816, and on the Continent, that the defendant became acquainted with them. The case had nothing to do with military service. The plaintiff came to London on military business for one day, just as other gentlemen came on other business. The defendant's loss of his own wife had been mentioned, although it formed no part of the case: He would ask them whether the blandishments of female charms would not in such a state of mind produce deeper impressions? He remarked on the nature of the evidence and the disparity of their ages. The defendant had fallen a victim to artifices; he had sinned, as others had done before,

"Against his better knowledge; not convinced,

"But fondly overcome with female charms."

It was a great injury; but as to how it originated, or how it was perpetrated, they were left in the dark. Whether this were viewed as a case of public or of private justice, they would feel it to be not a case of aggravation, but of commiseration and regret that a young man should have fallen into such a snare.

The CHIEF JUSTICE recapitulated the evidence: he censured the neglect of proof of the adultery in the plaintiff's evidence: attachments might be proved, improper familiarities might take place, and yet all stop short of a criminal intercourse. The Counsel for the defendant, with that wisdom which never failed

him in any case, had not pressed this point, because the elopement supplied this defect in the plaintiff's case. There ought at least to have been proof that they lived together as man and wife in France. This was, however, a case of an unfavourable complexion. If the defendant has sinned as others sinned before, he must suffer as others have suffered before. He was kindly treated by the plaintiff in the hour of affliction, and he dared to avail himself of his absence on duty to deprive him of the wife of his youth and the mother of his child. The difference of age was the only alleviation. That the wife was taken away in the absence of her husband was a great aggravation. He could not hear this case called a slight one. No proof of fortune had been offered; they were therefore left entirely to their discretion as to damages.

The Jury in a few minutes found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 3,000*l*.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

THE KING v. FAVENC AND CO.

This was an information filed by the Attorney-General, after an inquisition upon a writ of extent, at the instance of the Board of Excise, against Jervas Bradberry, a debtor to the Crown, and by which it appeared that the defendant was indebted to him (Bradberry) to the amount of 1,866*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opened the case, observing, that this was a proceeding against the defendant which was denominated in law an extent in the second degree, and signified that the debt sought to be recovered by the Crown was a debt due to another person who was himself indebted to the Crown. The circumstances of this case originated in an adventure to South America, undertaken in the year 1809. The different parties to this undertaking agreed to despatch a vessel called the *Remoceda*, with a cargo to Lima. Among the parties were the defendants and Mr. Bradberry, the immediate debtor. For the share which the defendants purchased of Mr. Bradberry they accepted two bills of exchange, amounting together to the sum of 1,632*l*. 18*s*., and dated September, 1810. These bills were drawn by Mr. Bradberry, and had never been paid; on the contrary, that gentleman had been induced to pay a part of their amount, viz. 611*l*. 19*s*. to the persons holding these bills, he being liable as the drawer for the whole. The question was whether the sum of 601*l*. 19*s*., having been paid by Mr. Bradberry in discharge of part of the debt to which the defendants had become liable, did not make him their creditor to that amount.

Mr. James Allwyn proved the facts stated by the Attorney-General. The adventure to South America was expected to be good in May, 1812; at which time, and previously, he had understood that Mr. Bradberry was willing to re-purchase the whole of the defendants' interest. He knew Mr. Bradberry's hand-writing, and believed a letter which was now shown him had been written by him. He believed nothing was proved by Mr. Bradberry under a deed of trust, executed by the defendants, and by which they assigned all their property to their creditors.

Mr. JERVIS addressed the Jury for the defendants, and began by some observations on the law of extents, which, he said, it did not become him to arraign; but some change of which he thought cases like the present might, when known, appear in another place to render necessary. Mr. Bradberry, who was the real plaintiff, had once acted as the broker of his clients. Immense sums of money had passed through his hands on their accounts; and yet now, for a claim which he had forgone till the statute of limitations had almost passed over it, he was proceeding against his former benefactors, not in the ordinary course of law, but by the process of an extent. For this purpose he had put himself into the hands of the excise, on the pretence of being indebted to the crown to an immense amount; whilst the fact was, that his debt did not exceed 235*l*., with the addition of 174*l*. costs. He would undertake to prove the improbability of any legal debt owing by the defendants to Mr. Bradberry, from the circumstances of his having so long abstained from bringing it forward, and his not attempting to prove it under the deed of composition, by letters of his own, and by a release of the whole amount of the bills in question by the holders of these bills to the defendant, on the payment of this dividend.

Mrs. Fry deposed, that she was executrix to her late husband, and received a dividend of 5*s*. in the pound on the bills accepted by the defendants under the assignment of their property, and granted a release of all further claims on their account. Her evidence was supported by that of Mr. Tomlinson; and two or three other witnesses were called, for the purpose of proving

the extent of dealings formerly carried on between the parties, and a balance upon them accruing to the defendants.

A variety of papers were then put in, the most material of which was a letter, dated May, 1812, in which Mr. Bradberry, previous to the return of the ship, signified to the defendants his readiness to take back their share of the adventure, and promised to send back the bills cancelled.

The CHIEF BARON summed up. The two questions into which the inquiry resolved itself, were, first, was the debt incurred by the defendants by the bills which they accepted, extinguished, and the contract annulled, by Bradberry's re-purchase of all their interest in the adventure? The other point was one of law, and, in his opinion, although the fact seemed somewhat singular that the defendants should have paid a dividend upon the whole amount of the bills, £611. 19s. 6d. which had been paid by Bradberry, and that this fact had been explained, still, in his opinion, a release of the whole amount to the acceptors did not, in this case, discharge them from Bradberry's claim.

The Jury, after a very short consideration, found for the defendants; and some slight applause being manifested at the verdict, the Court declared that it should feel itself singularly obliged to any gentleman, friendly to justice and decorum, who would point out those who had transgressed both.

OLD BAILEY.

On Saturday week, *John Williams* was indicted for uttering as true a forged 11. Bank-note, with intent to defraud the Bank of England.

The first witness called was a fellow named *Underwood*, describing himself as a calico-printer, who stated, that he had been employed by the Bank, under the pretence of being a dealer in forged notes, to negotiate with the prisoner. He proved, that on the 7th of November last, at the Coach and Horses, Charles-street, Drury-lane, he received ten 11. forged bank-notes for less than half their nominal value, and that on a subsequent day he received five more for the same price.

Mr. ADOLPHUS.—Have you ever given evidence against individuals charged with this offence before?—I never have been in a Court of Justice before.

That is not my question, and you know it. Have you ever given evidence before?—Yes; I believe I have.

You know you have, and I will make you tell me.—Yes; I have given evidence against two persons.

What are their names?—The one is Edwards, and the other is his wife.

Have you given evidence against no one else?—Yes; against a man of the name of Stanley.

And all these are individuals charged with a similar offence as the prisoner at the bar, whom you have been honest enough to entrup, by the assistance of the Bank of England?—Yes.

Mr. Chalmers proved that the prisoner, in September, purchased a pair of shoes at his shop in High Holborn, for which he paid him with a forged note, at the same time giving him the false address of "Edwards, Rickmansworth."

J. Glover had been an inspector of Bank-notes upwards of 25 years; and he pronounced the whole of the notes to be forgeries, and all from one plate.

The Jury desired to inspect the notes; which having done, they expressed a wish that the Bank-inspector would give them some specific mark in the body of the note, by which they might judge of his capability of distinguishing between good and bad notes; for that they had compared them with good notes, and found them so well executed that they could not make up their minds on the subject.

Mr. Baron Wood said, it would lead to great inconvenience to the public if the Bank-inspectors were compelled to give to public knowledge the private marks by which they can determine on the genuineness of notes. Besides, did they think that the prisoner would have sold a genuine note for 7s. when every body allowed it to be worth 20s.? The Jury still seemed dissatisfied; and at last Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET, Counsel for the Bank, put some sonie questions to Mr. Glover, from which it appeared, that the Bank paper receives the water-mark at the time of its being made; but in all these notes, it was produced by compression, which made the wavy lines elevated on the reverse of the note. The line which contains the month, the day of it, and the word "London," was stated to be put in stereotype; whereas, in all these notes they were engraved in the plate, and consequently the ink would not slur, as in the case of stereotyped notes.

Mr. Baron Wood summed up the evidence, and the Jury retired for an hour, and on their return, said they found the

prisoner guilty of uttering the forged note to Mr. Chalmers. The indictment against the prisoner was for one of the 10 notes sold to Underwood. The Jury stated, that they could not believe the evidence of Underwood. The Learned Judge then said, they must acquit the prisoner. Verdict—*Not Guilty*.

He remains to be tried on the Middlesex side, for uttering the note to Mr. Chalmers.

William Connor was indicted for uttering several forged notes, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. No less than five persons gave evidence to the prisoner's having passed forged notes to them. The Jury retired for three hours, and then returned the following verdict:—*Guilty* of passing the note in question; but the Jury are not satisfied of the evidence of the note being forged.

COMMON-SERGEANT.—Gentlemen, you must return a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

JURYMAN.—The prisoner is guilty of passing the note in question; but we are not satisfied that it is forged.

COMMON-SERGEANT.—If you are not agreed, you must retire and reconsider your verdict.

JURYMAN.—We are agreed.

COMMON-SERGEANT.—If you are not satisfied of the note being a forged note, you must acquit the prisoner.

FOREMAN.—We are not satisfied.

CLERK OF THE ARRAIGNS.—Is the prisoner guilty or not guilty.

FOREMAN.—*Not Guilty*. (Much applause.)

On Monday, *John Dye* was capitally indicted for uttering a forged Bank-note, knowing it to be forged.

Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET stated to the Jury, that the present prosecution rested principally on the testimony of the witness whose evidence had been given on a former trial (*Williams's*). As no evidence could be adduced in corroboration of this witness (*Underwood*), whose character had been impugned, he should not detail the case to the Jury.

The prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

Wm. Howard was also indicted for uttering a forged 11. note, knowing it to be a forgery.—The evidence against this prisoner was very slight. It consisted in the testimony of the prosecutrix, who proved the circumstance of the uttering.

Mr. Glover, one of the inspectors of Bank-notes, gave the same testimony as he had done in the case of *Williams*, regarding the private marks on the Bank-notes. The forged note uttered by the prisoner was not similar to the genuine Bank-notes in respect to the water-mark and stereotype in particular; but in all respects it was a forgery.

The Signing Clerk proved the signature was not his writing.

The Jury, however, not thinking the testimony sufficiently strong, acquitted the prisoner.

On Tuesday, *John Williams* was charged with uttering a forged 11. note, with intent to defraud James Chalmers.—It will be recollected that this prisoner was tried on Saturday. The Jury upon that occasion refused to convict the prisoner, upon two grounds—1st, the disbelief of the testimony of *Underwood*; and 2dly, the deficiency of proof that the notes thus sold were actually forgeries.

Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET observed, that it was determined not to adduce any evidence against the prisoner on this charge. The testimony which could be brought forward was so mingled with that which on a former occasion the Jury had declared their unwillingness to believe, that he would not now trespass upon their time in detailing the facts of the case. The legal advisers of the Bank had been consulted upon this occasion, and the ultimate determination was to relinquish the prosecution.

No evidence having been adduced, the prisoner was of course acquitted.

This is the fourth prosecution of the Bank for uttering forged notes, all of which have failed.

THE LONDON JURY AND THE RECORDER.

In the evening, when a trial was going forward, the Foreman of the London Jury (Mr. French) begged the Recorder would order all the witnesses for the prosecution out of Court, except the one under examination.

The RECORDER seemed surprised at the request. He requested to know why the Jury had made so unprecedented an application. He never heard of such a thing before.

The FOREMAN said, their application to the same effect the night before had been attended to, and he trusted that no objection would be now made to a regulation which had struck him and his fellows as highly necessary.

The RECORDER observed, that it might have been done the

night before, but that was not to be considered a precedent. He did not see any possible purpose it could answer, except that of throwing imputations upon tradesmen as respectable as the gentlemen of the Jury themselves.

The FOREMAN of the Jury said, it had been observed frequently that witnesses seemed to act as if they thought it indispensably necessary to deviate in no respect from the evidence that went before on the same side: they paid the utmost attention to what was going forward, and often acted on the principle of acquiescence.

The RECORDER said, the application was nothing less than an insinuation that respectable persons were guilty of perjury. "However," said he, "Gentlemen of the Jury (four or five of them had risen), if it is your taste, be it so."

The witnesses not under examination were then excluded.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

THE STOLEN CHILD.—On Tuesday Mr. Horsley entered the office, and thanked Mr. Birnie for all the assistance he had rendered him in the pursuit of his stolen child. The Municipality of Braka behaved uncommonly well in the business. Rennett having applied for a passport to go to Baltimore, he was asked if he had any person with him; to which he replied in the negative, adding, however, only a child, his son. He was told the child must be seen, as they must be both fully described in the passport. Rennett replied he would go and fetch the child; he was told, if he would say where his hotel was, the child should be fetched, it being strongly suspected that Rennett was the man who had stolen the child. An officer was sent to the hotel where Rennett described himself to be lodging, took possession of the boy, and conveyed him to the Municipality, who took great care of him till the arrival of Mr. Horsley, when the boy was delivered up to him. Charles Rennett was detained in custody, and on his coming into the presence of Mr. Horsley, he fell on his knees, and begged for mercy; he acknowledged that his object in stealing the child was to lay Mr. Horsley under contributions to obtain the child again, although Mr. Horsley states, that he gave him 3,000*l.* some time since. Mr. Horsley applied to Mr. Birnie for the discharge of Mrs. Rennett, who had been confined in the House of Correction on suspicion of her being concerned with her husband in the horrid transaction; Mr. Horsley being convinced of her innocence, he prayed her discharge, which the Magistrate readily complied with.—Braka is under the Government of Oldenburg; and on Mr. Horsley leaving the office, he proceeded to Earl Bathurst for the necessary official documents authorizing the officers of that Government to deliver Charles Rennett into custody, to be brought to England, to take his trial for the offence.—On Monday Mr. Horsley's house in Canonbury-lane, was thronged with visitors, anxiously inquiring respecting the health of the child. Mr. Horsley appeared in much worse health than when he left England, owing to the harassing journey and agitation of mind, although on the Magistrate inquiring respecting the state of his health, he replied he was very well. He also said his recovered child and Mrs. Horsley were in good health.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MOST MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mr. Charles Peregauz, a native of Switzerland, bore a commission in the Spanish service, and was actively engaged in the war prior to the re-establishment of Ferdinand on the throne. At the termination of that war, he came to England with a brother officer named G—. Captain G. visited his relatives in the country, and took the deceased with him. During this visit Mr. Peregauz was smitten with the beauty of one of G.'s sisters, a very lovely woman, and he took an opportunity of making a declaration; she did not discourage him; but from his not having a fortune, she was averse to making any engagement upon so important a subject. The deceased returned to London with his friend. A short time ago the young lady came to London on a visit to some friends, and the deceased was again introduced to her by her brother; he pressed upon her his former suit: she did not discourage him, but only expressed a wish that his financial prospects were better. His visits at the house of the Gentleman where Miss G. resided (Mr. Hamley, Red Lion-street) were frequent, and he was received in the character of her future husband. The last time but one that the deceased visited Miss G. he pressed her much to consent to a marriage. She told him that such a step would be imprudent

before he had a suitable establishment. He then expressed an opinion that she had formed an attachment for some other gentleman; she denied it, and he then declared that he would do something to make himself worthy of her. On Wednesday night last the deceased again paid the Lady a visit; he was left alone with her in the parlour in conversation for several hours. He again pressed her to marry him; he acknowledged that his mind was on the rack lest she should marry some one else.—Miss G. endeavoured to remove his ungrounded jealousy, but nothing she said could relieve him from his terrors upon the subject, unless she would give him her hand, as he knew some of her friends were not favourable to his pretensions. He endeavoured to force from her her consent to their immediate union, by persuasions, intreaties, and tears, and she at last said that she could not give him a favourable answer upon the subject, but referred him to the gentleman under whose protection she then was, and whom she considered as her father, for an answer; he declined, stating, as his reason, that that gentleman would not sanction their marriage. He then requested pen and ink, wrote a letter in a foreign language, addressed to a particular friend. It was between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, when he first entered the house, and between eight and nine when he expressed an intention of going home; Miss G. also wished him to go, she was so greatly distressed at his apparent misery. A short time prior to this, she left the deceased a few minutes, and told the gentleman of the house the nature of the proposals made to her by the deceased; she said she did not know what to say to him, he was in such an extreme state of anguish; he gave her advice, and she returned to the deceased. In a few minutes she came out of the parlour, and gave orders to the servant to go for a coach for Mr. Peregauz. On her return to the apartment where she had left the deceased, she endeavoured to open the door, but was prevented by the deceased having fallen against it. She succeeded in opening it, so as to be able to see that the deceased was bleeding; she screamed and assistance came; the deceased was raised from the ground; the blood flowed from a number of wounds in his breast, and a dagger was found in his side. He was unable to speak, and appeared to be dying. Mr. Vincent, a surgeon, arrived directly and sent for further aid; Mr. Hall, a surgeon came, and assisted Mr. Vincent. They found three deep wounds in the left side of the deceased, which appeared to have penetrated the heart. The deceased lived until one o'clock on Thursday morning. He has been opened since death, and the heart was found to be incised in three places. The dagger had entered his body up to the handle. The letter written by the deceased was opened; it referred to his intention of ending his existence, and takes leave of all his friends. The situation of the young lady may be better conceived than described.

PAROCHIAL INHUMANITY.—Joseph Pelham, a carman at the London Docks, was on Saturday morning seized with a fit, and seemed to Mr. Chapman, an officer at the Docks, fast approaching to his last hour. He applied to the poor-house. Saw both the churchwardens and the resident beadle. They refused to admit him, saying, "We know our duty." It was urged, without effect, that he was a parishioner. During the conversation deceased came staggering towards the workhouse; application was renewed, but the beadle said he could not be admitted without an order from the Upper Warden. At half-past two, deceased had crawled back to the dock-gates. Mr. Chapman applied to a neighbouring parish; they sent their beadle, and conducted him once more to the adjacent workhouse, as their parish workhouse was half a mile distant. The officer said "He could not help it, deceased must be passed in the regular way." The beadle from the last mentioned parish observed, "You are acting with the greatest inhumanity: probably before the deceased reaches the other poor-house, he will die." Deceased was then shaking all over, and had the appearance of a person dying. Finding their application useless, the beadle supported him towards their poor-house. On his arrival there he instantly died. Mr. H., a medical man, found him affected with rigours, from which, and other symptoms, he concluded it was a case of hydrocephalus. Went down to the first mentioned work-house, heard the altercation: the officer refusing admission, asked whether he considered deceased in a very dangerous state? Said that he did so; asked if he was in imminent danger; replied he was not. The officer then observed, it is really painful to me to refuse admitting him, but the law will not permit me to act otherwise.—The CORONER said, that whatever was inhuman was illegal. It was clear that every person in extremity, whether stranger or parishioner, must be received into the nearest work-house, and not removed thence until it can be done with safety.

An individual forcing a sick person into the street, and death ensuing, had been held to be guilty of wilful murder. This case did not go to that extent, but there was sufficient ground for a charge of misdemeanour; that was for the consideration of the parish. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

An inquisition was taken on Friday, at the Board Room of Clerkenwell Workhouse, on the body of a man unknown, found dying in the street.—Joseph Windsor, the superintendent of the watch at St. John's Clerkenwell, stated that he found the deceased lying in St. John's-lane, in a dying state; he had him removed into the watch-house, and sent for a surgeon, who came and said he was dying. Some wine was procured for the deceased, but he appeared too far gone to take sustenance; when it was put into his mouth he could not swallow it; he was removed to the workhouse, where he died immediately. He was in a most filthy condition, was a complete skeleton, appeared to have suffered much from poverty, and to have died from want of nourishment. A piece of bread was found in his pocket and 18d.—A gentleman, who is an assistant to Mr. Austin, the surgeon, stated that he saw the deceased when he was brought to the workhouse, he was in a most wretched condition, was extremely emaciated and diseased; he appeared about fifty years of age; he had no doubt that the deceased died a natural death; there were no marks of violence upon his body; the deceased's name is unknown; there was no document about his person to lead to a discovery of who he was. His dress was a grey coat, dark waistcoat, corduroy small clothes, and shoes, and there is a large mole or wart on the right side of his neck.—One of the Jury expressed an opinion, that he died for want.—The CORONER said, it was almost impossible he could die for want, as there was bread found in his pockets and 18d.—Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God. [Mr. Stirling really should not talk such pernicious nonsense. The finding bread and money about the deceased amounts to nothing. Both most likely were given too late to the wretched sufferer.]

On Monday last, there occurred a practical example of the Levite and the Samaritan. A poor destitute woman, quite sober, but in the depth of distress, lay pelted by the rain at a common stair in one of the suburbs. Application was made to the Elder of the district to find her a covering, under which to shelter or die. This he refused, as a matter of conscience; but the case being stated to a Constable, he provided a lodging, in which the poor woman died in the course of an hour.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

On Monday an inquest was held at the Steel-yard Coffee-house, Upper Thames-street, on the body of a man commonly known by the name of Lord Castlereagh, but whose real name is Daniel McSwiney. Philip Cunningham deposed, that on Friday morning he was standing at the bottom of Allhallows-lane, and saw something lying in the Thames, which he thought was a dog. He called to a person who was nearer to the object than himself, and said to him, "Is it a dog?" He said "No, it is a man;" he went up to him and saw the deceased's face; he said, "My God, it is Lord Castlereagh, is he dead?" He then assisted in taking him to the nearest house to the spot, quite dead. CORONER—Why did you call him Lord Castlereagh?—Witness: He went by that name; I have worked with him; I was informed by one of Mr. Calvert's men that he saw the deceased on the evening of Thursday, washing some potatoes by the water-side, and he was at that time in a state of intoxication.—Verdict—Accidentally Drowned.

We have this week to record a most brutal murder, which was committed in this neighbourhood on Wednesday last. A woman of the name of Nixon was found about dusk in the evening, in the road from Derby Chapel to Fazakerley, with her throat cut. She was not dead, but expired in a short time afterwards. The knife with which the fatal deed had been committed was found near the place where the woman was lying; it being traced to belong to the family by whom the woman's husband was employed, suspicion fell upon him, and he was immediately taken into custody to await the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. We understand that the woman and her husband have not lived together for some time. On Saturday an inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against the husband, who was immediately committed for trial, and sent off the same afternoon to Lancaster.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

A novel kind of explosion took place in the kitchen of Mr. Huntley, Bishopwearmouth-green, on the morning of Sunday week. Mr. Huntley, jun. was standing near the kitchen fire, when the oven, in an entire state, was projected past him on to the floor; and at the same time a report, as loud as that of a small cannon, assailed his ears. Upon investigation it was ascertained, that the oven not having been in use for several months, and the damper being down, a quantity of carburetted

hydrogen gas or fire damp had lodged in the flue of the oven, and there mixing with the atmospheric air, was ignited by the kitchen fire. After this description, we need scarcely advise our kitchen friends to be attentive in examining the state of their oven vents, in order to prevent such accidents in future.—*Carlisle Journal*.

BIRTH.

Dec. 3, in Upper Harley-street, the Right Hon. Lady Isabella Brydges, of a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

Captain Carew, R.N. brother to S. Carew, Esq. M.P. of the county of Wexford, to Mrs. Saunders, with a fortune of 80,000*l*. On the 5th inst., at Tottenham, George, fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, Vicar of Calne, to Mary Ann, only daughter of John Sherer, Esq. of Tottenham.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, in College-street, Brompton, Mary Henderson, the wife of Thomas Barron, Esq. of the General Post-office.—Her amiable disposition (says our Correspondent) endeared her to all who knew her, and has caused her to be sincerely lamented.

Suddenly, on the 29th of November, at Paris, Mr. Hayter: he had been at church in the afternoon of that day, and returned home quite as well as usual; he went to bed, was seized with apoplexy, and expired almost instantly. He was in the 63d year of his age. Mr. Hayter had been employed by the Regent for many years in deciphering the manuscripts found at Herculaneum.

Suddenly, on Wednesday week, Susan, daughter of Mr. John Peter, of Island, North-hill, aged 19. Miss Peter rose apparently in perfect health, and whilst dressing, she fell and instantly expired.

On the 4th inst., in Bedford-square, John Lumsden, Esq. a Member of the Court of Directors for the affairs of the India Company.

On Sunday evening, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. De Bruyn, surgeon, of North Audley-street.

A few days ago, at her cottage near Gleadless, Phoebe Watkinson, aged 108 years.

On the 19th ult. Wilson Gale Braddlyll, Esq. of Conistead Priory, near Ulvestone, arrived at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Skipton, about six o'clock in the evening. Whilst the waiter was laying the cloth for dinner, he said, "You are giving yourself much useless trouble, for I don't think I can eat any thing;" and in fact he only eat a morsel. He soon retired to his chamber, accompanied by his valet, and when going to bed, desired him to fetch something from the adjoining apartment, in the act of doing which, he heard his master fall, and found him on the floor, having had an attack of apoplexy. Medical assistance was immediately provided, but he never spoke afterwards, and died at half past ten on Friday morning. He was Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, and Colonel of the Royal Lancashire Militia.

It grieves us to announce the death of Miss Jane Auchinleck, the lady formerly mentioned as affected with hydrophobia. She lingered during Friday in a state of apparent insensibility, and breathed her last without a struggle about seven o'clock that evening. On the following Sunday, one of the servant-maids who had been bitten by the same animal began to exhibit similar symptoms. The medical attendants having experienced the inefficacy of antispasmodics in the case of Miss Auchinleck, as only affording temporary alleviation, Schoolbred's plan of bleeding *ad deliquium* was adopted with great and immediate relief. Still, however, the disease held on its course; and on Tuesday forenoon, the patient died. It was remarkable in the case of this young woman, as in that of Miss Auchinleck, that none of the horrible and unnatural symptoms, of which we have been accustomed to hear from our infancy as characteristic of hydrophobia, appeared. No restraint was necessary in either. Resignation, though with a preternatural flow of spirits, seemed to accompany the disease throughout. Both patients insisted that they felt neither pain nor distress, so long as they were not importuned to make attempts to swallow; and both were more anxious to comfort their sorrowing friends, than to receive their sympathy.—*Dundee Advertiser*, Dec. 4.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 573. SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 558.

CHRISTMAS ENJOYMENTS.

WE intended to write another long paper or two this year upon Christmas; but having been carried into the season by a tide of unavoidable occupation, almost before we were aware of it, we must refer our readers, for the present, to the articles with which we were fortunate enough to please them last winter. By many, those articles, we know, have not been forgotten; and with such persons the recollection will be vivid enough to supersede the necessity of any further excitement. Should the writer's plea of business be thought to militate against his doctrines on this occasion, he can safely say that it has been no business uncongenial with the spirit and sentiments of this paper, but calculated to promote both, as he hopes the public will see. The following may be briefly recapitulated as the

MATERIALS FOR THE KEEPING OF CHRISTMAS.

1. An absence of false religion, that is to say, of cruel opinions of God, and uncharitable opinions of each other.
2. A spirit that does not shrink at earning its enjoyments in-doors by exercise in the cold without.
3. Holly or other evergreens to stick about our rooms, and remind us of the never-dying beauties of nature.
4. Plenty for all the house; and if possible, for some poor neighbours.
5. A good blazing fire.
6. Chestnuts to crack in it,—mince-pies, plumpudding, snap-dragon, &c.
7. The Wassail-Bowl,—(the indispensable Christmas cup),—a composition of spiced wine or ale, occasionally mixed with eggs, and always swimming with roasted apples, which were called Lamb's-Wool. This, with cake or bread, will alone constitute a Christmas repast.
8. Instrumental or vocal music, or dancing, or both, or all.
9. A short game of cards out of charity, if some of the company cannot do without it:—if possible, a round one, to keep up the glee of the younger sort;—if not, a sharp-pointed one to produce the requisite pungency for the older. Only, during the season, your regular whist-players really must not frown annihilation at any unhappy merry-soul, who takes a King for a Knave.
10. A raising of the servants to as great a level of enjoyment with their masters and mistresses as possible,—agreeably, not only to the first known origin of this festival, which was the Saturnalia, but to reason, humanity, and true delicacy, at all times.
11. A kiss (Good God! What will TOMKINS say!)—a kiss under the missestoe, by any one who has taken a walk to get it, provided he be worthy,—to whomsoever

he offers it, provided she does not refuse from a consciousness of being otherwise.

12. Such other pastimes as the oldest remember, the sprightliest approve, and the dullest do not think absolutely degrading.

To this list we may as well subjoin

A FEW AUTHORITIES FOR SOCIAL ENJOYMENT, Selected for the Benefit of Those "who prefer an authority to a reason," and will not be happy but on good precedent.

To proceed chronologically, it is our chance to begin with the trifling authority of

SOLOMON.—See his writings in general, the spirit of which however, upon the whole, is somewhat too Epicurean, in the ordinary sense of the word.

HOMER, the Father of Poetry, who in the person of DEMODOCUS delights to unite music and good cheer.

SOCRATES, the First of Philosophers,—a dancer and symposiac.

PLATO, the Divine, the great recommender of his manners and opinions.

ARISTOTLE,—somewhat in the excess, we believe, like SOLOMON.

EPICURUS,—vulgarly supposed to be a gross liver, but in fact the most rational of enjoying ones.

EPAMINONDAS, the greatest of the active Greeks,—an accomplished dancer and musician.

ALEXANDER the Great,—in the excess.

CATO the Censor,—a little over-fond of his bottle.

PLUTARCH, the father of moral essay-writing,—a symposiac and musician.

JESUS (if it be not thought profane to put him, where he would not have scrupled to go himself),—a fonder of little children, and a guest at wedding-dinners, where it is related of him that he even converted the water into wine.

ALFRED the Great,—a practiser of minstrelsy, which in those days comprised jesting and the telling of stories;—(to say nothing of his being a notorious toaster of cakes.)

CHAUCEER, the Father of English Poetry;—guess from his works.

MARTIN LUTHER, the first modern assertor of liberty of opinion;—a great player of music, to which, he said, the Devil had a natural antipathy.

MONTAIGNE,—one of the most candid as well as shrewd of philosophers,—a great advocate of genial and sworn foe of melancholy customs.

CERVANTES the Inimitable;—guess from his works.

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY the All-Accomplished,—a writer of holiday-masks.

SPENSER, whom MILTON "dared be known to think a better teacher than SCOTUS or AQUINAS;"—guess from his works.

BACON, the great light of modern philosophy, famous for his high and hospitable style of living. See also the evidences in his works.

GALILEO the Astronomer,—remarkable for his hilarity and joyous tastes.

SHAKESPEARE, whose Twelfth-Night was the last of his productions.

MILTON, the supposed austere MILTON, who roasted Christmas chesnuts with his friend DEODATI, kept Gaudy-Days (Festive Holidays) with "young gentlemen about town," and talks, in our favourite old sonnet, of light and choice repasts,

Of Attic taste, with wine, whence we may rise
To hear the lute well touched, or artful voice
Warble immortal notes and Tuscan air.
*He who of these delights can judge, and spare
To interpose them oft, is not unwise.*

TRIALS FOR FORGERY.

THE late trials at the Old Bailey for forgery on the Bank of England, have excited a great sensation. The question is indeed one of infinite importance; it is, whether a company of Traders, who have substituted their notes for the metallic coin, and have procured a law for compelling the public to take them, though not convertible into gold—who have been for the last fifteen years prosecuting the miserable creatures whom poverty and the facility of imitation have induced to forge them—who refuse to sustain the loss which this forgery occasions to individuals, although the risk is incurred for their own advantage,—whether, we say, this set of people shall be suffered to go on any longer with their hangings in defiance of the public, or whether they shall be compelled to get the present punishment mitigated, and either to make good the promise on the face of the note, or to issue others in which some confidence may be placed. This is the very least they should do; and their impudence in having gone on so long without doing it is sufficiently gross: but what is to be said for their humanity—for the humanity of men who have been so long not only spectators but actors in the bloody tragedies at the Old Bailey, and have done nothing to prevent the repetition of such scenes? The Bank Directors could not say that nothing could be done, that their despicable piece of paper could not be so improved as to put it out of the power of the least skilful forgerers to imitate it;—no, they would not say this, because they could not hope to be credited; but they said, when urged, that a committee had been sitting for fifteen years, endeavouring to discover some means of rendering forgery more difficult! Did they think that such a pitiful pretence would avail them, that the public could be deceived by such nonsense, because it came from the mouth of a Bank Director? The public know very well, that the forgerers are in general nothing but writing engravers, and that any thing like mechanical skill, aided by fine art, would greatly baffle them.—The callousness of public bodies has been often remarked: the reason of it is obvious; the responsibility being divided among many, each individual feels less called on to exert himself; and men are so accustomed to sophisticate in their own favour, that every one easily shifts the blame of negligence or misconduct on the rest. A man of strict integrity will not, however, avail himself of this excuse; if he cannot do his duty, he will not retain the situation; if he finds his efforts to have that done which he thinks right of no avail, he will, either by retiring or by making known his sentiments, disconnect himself in the public opinion

from his colleagues. Now the Bank are under great obligations to the People of England. They have received a great deal of their money as managers of the Debt; and above all, as they have done them injury by not paying their notes in specie, are bound to make all the reparation possible, or at any rate to make the evil as light as it could be made. Instead of this, they have done just the reverse. As if they were not content with having done one injury, they have added an outrage;—not content with having committed a political crime, they have added a moral one;—not content with having violated their promises, they have violated justice and humanity. Let not then any one of these Directors think himself exonerated, because he, as an individual, has not done these things: he is an accessory, and as he has chosen to remain where he is, he must take the consequences of public indignation.—We should be sorry in general to cast a stigma on particular persons separately, for what they may have done as a body; but the conduct of the Bank has been such, that we cannot help coming to this conclusion,—that the Directors have acted either with savage ferocity, callous indifference to human suffering, or grasping stupidity.*

The question with respect to the Juries is still more important. A Ministerial Editor attacked the Jurors who acquitted the men first tried, and charged them with having infringed on the province of Parliament, by assuming a discretionary power, instead of contenting themselves with deciding according to the evidence. But the fact is, that the Jurors were legally correct; for not only was the evidence such as they might conscientiously doubt, but they acted, as has been observed by more than one writer, agreeably to a great law maxim, which requires that the best evidence shall be produced. The best evidence, that of the Signing Clerk, has been given in more recent cases, and the prisoners have been found guilty, but not without an evident struggle between the feelings of the Jury and their unwillingness to break through the bounds prescribed by the law. There are times, however, when it may be not only allowable, but praiseworthy, to pass those bounds, and perhaps the present time is such. The chief legislative body, it is notorious, is now the corrupt engine of a few Boroughmongers, whose interests are in the main opposed to the interests of the rest of the nation; the people not being represented in Parliament, have therefore no hand in making laws or imposing taxes, although the fundamental laws of the land declare that they should do both. If the constitution is to be restored, and the many are to prevail over the few, how could it be better done than by that Institution, which has to a certain extent escaped the general corruption? How fortunate for the people, and how glorious to that institution, would it be! That this is not a mere conjecture, may, we think, be easily shown. Suppose that a case should come before a Jury, in which an inhabitant of Manchester sought to recover damages for the seizure of his goods, who had resisted the payment of those taxes, in the imposition of which he and his fellow-citizens were not at all concerned. The Jury would then have it in their power to cause a quiet reform by their honest verdict; and should they do it, who would com-

* How a man like Mr. HARMAN, mild, generous, and disinterested, as he is said to be, can lend his respectable name to such proceedings, almost astonishes us.

plain but the slavish, the bigoted, and the interested? Who but those would reproach them with having despised a form, when by so doing they had obtained a great and substantial good? Was the political state of this country such as it should be, we should be far from encouraging any man to depart from the usual and generally proper course: it would be then an insolent and ridiculous assumption, which should be held up to public indignation. Nor is it ever a thing desirable in itself: it is only by far the least of two evils. But no usurped authority can be overturned according to law, for this simple reason—that the laws are made by the usurpers. It is however much better that the good should be effected by a stretch of authority in an established body, than that the danger, which always attends an assumption of power by private subjects, should be incurred. The Jury would have the sanction of public opinion, and there is no better or higher authority. It should be remembered also, that in such a case as that we have supposed, the Jury would not go out of their way to erect themselves into a new tribunal, but would only take advantage of an opportunity presented to them while in the discharge of their ordinary duties.

THE CORN LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The bulk of the people are so fully occupied in their respective callings, that they look to the Press for conclusions on abstract points of national policy, which require intense study and laborious research: hence the great influence of the Press. I consider you to have a full share of that influence; and before you exert it on the subject of protecting duties on agricultural produce, I hope you will deeply and thoroughly consider the matter. A small portion of your talent would be sufficient to raise an outcry against the most politic measure, if connected with the necessities of life: I do not believe there is one individual who would do it wilfully; but many I fear will carelessly:—glancing superficially over it, they may consider it merely as a plan to extort money from one part of the community to put it into the pockets of the other, and (taking it in that light) from the best of motives, deprecate and endeavour to run it down.—Bred a Farmer, and with little leisure or inclination to cultivate other studies, I do not for a moment suppose that my opinion, on a subject of such magnitude, can be of much value; but I wish to call the attention of those who are competent to the subject of protecting duties, and yours in particular.

The question, as it affects individuals, is, whether the Farmer ought to have secured to him a fair profit on his capital and industry: as it affects the public, it is, whether the land is to be cultivated or not, and whether it is politic or impolitic to depend on a foreign supply of the necessities of life.

The Citizens of America, I should think, who purchase their land at nine shillings per acre, and have neither tythes, tax, or poor-rate, can deliver their corn here cheaper than we could grow it if our land was rent free: now, if we admit that, it follows of course that if we have no protection for our produce, the culture of the soil of these kingdoms will be discontinued. The consequence will be, that Farmers of small capital must break, and be added to the number of paupers already considered insupportable:—those with larger capitals will go and cultivate the rich wildernesses of America to supply the British markets; and what then becomes of the labouring husbandmen, their wives and families? They, I suppose, must emigrate

too, or wander about the country like wild Arabs, digging here a spot and there a spot, sometimes something to eat, and sometimes nothing. The next thing we have to consider is, what will be the situation of the manufacturing and trading interest, when the proprietors of land, the occupier, and labourers, are not among their customers. Then let us imagine ourselves in London or Manchester, when continental dearth, contrary winds, or hostile fleets, have cut off the promised supply, and when America shall be possessed of the talent—and what will remain of the capital at present employed in British agriculture, will it not act as a stimulus to her manufacturer? I cannot pretend to say how such a state of things may affect the interest of this kingdom, when negotiating about other matters with powers on whom it will depend for its daily bread; but when wily Jacob treated with famished Esau, he required his *birthright* for “a mess of pottage.” I know very well that before agriculture has fallen to that extremity, the attention of the Legislature, and of the traders and mechanics themselves, will be roused; but neglect at this moment may give it a blow which it may be long first, if it ever does recover. On the other hand, when agriculture is so much protected as to insure the cultivation of all wastes that ought to be cultivated, improvements when wanted, and a spirited system of husbandry in general, with Landlords’ living in a style suited to their rank, Farmers doing well, and labourers fully employed, will not manufacturers and mechanics share the prosperity? That some protection is necessary, I suppose every one will admit. Whether the protection it has at present is sufficient or not, I am not, as I before observed, qualified to give an opinion, but it must be the interest of the country that the soil should be made the most that can be made of it. We should consider him an improvident man who suffered his own garden to lie waste and void, and bought vegetables of his neighbour: the case I think is pretty well in point. I again request, Mr. Examiner, that you will give the subject your particular and immediate attention. One thing I think I may venture to promise, that if the Legislature will do its duty to the country by fairly protecting us, and the Landlords will do their duty by granting long leases, the Farmers will do theirs by highly cultivating the soil, and England may eat of her own fruits and sell of her abundance.

Northleach, Dec. 4.

A COTSWOLD FARMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I know not how sufficiently to apologize to you for troubling you again on this subject, but I am led to it by having seen another letter by J. L. in your last Monday’s *Examiner*, in which he seems very angry with me for having dared to differ in opinion from one apparently so positive as himself.

“Where the judgment’s weak the prejudice is strong.”

He says he suspects I am a Mealman of some sort or other: I can assure him he is as much mistaken in this opinion as in that he entertains of the Corn Bill: I neither am a Mealman nor acquainted with any one belonging to that trade: I will however compliment him, by following his example so far, as to inform him what I imagine him to be, viz. from his canting and scripture-quoting method of writing I consider him to be a *Methodist Preacher*, accustomed both to whine and denounce with hypocritical solemnity; he is probably too a follower of the Spafford Orator. He says his style is pretty plain; to me it appears neither pretty nor plain, but confused and artfully jumbled together. He complains that I have not attacked those assertions of his which he, at the same time, declares are founded on a rock. He writes too:—“The reason why he supposes I consider the Corn Bill cruel is, that I made slight mention of its having starved *thousands* and *thousands* to death, and left the typhus fever as a memento

of its ravages." Thus he takes upon himself to make assertions for other people quite at random, as (to repeat his own words)—"He says so, I never did." He has also added a few more thousands to his former statement; it was before "thousands"—now "thousands and thousands;" the typhus fever is known to visit and have visited people in affluent as well as those in indigent circumstances, and ought not to be charged to the Corn Bill, and that is of much more recent date than the disorder in question. Of the "thousands and thousands" (how many thousands does he mean to insinuate?) starved, I cannot believe he has an accurate list: no such account has been heard of till he mentioned it; and it sounds very unlikely that "thousands and thousands" (a very vague method of expressing himself) of human beings should have perished from want; no such miseries have come within my observation or hearing: if, instead of mere talking or writing, he had relieved such distressed objects, it would have been of more real service to his fellow-creatures: many poor men are out of employment, and it is a most lamentable circumstance, but the Corn Bill cannot be the cause of it. If all the waste lands in the kingdom (and they are very numerous) were to be brought into a state of cultivation, we need not go to foreign markets for supplies of corn; we should have more than enough of our own growth; and it would likewise be the means of giving employment to those who are now so much in want of it. He (Mr. J. L.) also complains, because I did not attack the following assertion in a former letter:—"Here let it be particularly cautioned, that the heavy load of the taxes be not identified with the scarcity of bread; the scarcity is the effect of the Corn Bill." Has he forgotten the scarcities of former years? and how does he connect them with the Corn Bill of such recent date? I have somewhere seen a scale of the prices of corn for a hundred years, by which any one must be convinced that years of scarcity have existed long before the Corn Bill; and unless Mr. L. is a very young man indeed, he must have some recollection of such years himself. He calls a wet summer a desolating one; that however is only the case on some sorts of soils; some are benefited by a wet, and some by a dry summer: between clay and sand Mr. L. requires to be told there is a very great difference. It has never, I believe, been till this time ascertained that Dives was a Farmer; that discovery was reserved for Mr. J. L. There cannot be managers of the markets, either for corn or other articles; if there were, such situations would be much sought after, and Mr. J. L. would be as likely to join in the race as any one, was he to make himself acquainted with facts instead of writing by guess; he would understand that all markets rise and fall, and that all saleable articles find their level in time. He very politely calls me a dreamer: I was however perfectly awake, both when I wrote, and when I began reading his letters, however soporific I found their effects before I had finished them. He concludes his letter to you, Sir, with a "Heaven bless you." Although possessed of such good wishes towards you, I should not have ventured to express them so; in case you should have suspected me of canting: I will however hope that that Power will protect you and all of us from such people as those to whose letter I am now replying.—I am, Sir, with much respect, your humble servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 14.—We lately announced, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Hervey, an English physician, residing at the entrance to the town of Bayeux, on the road to Caen. Five persons, among

whom were three chasseurs of the regiment of the Somme, in garrison at Bayeux, were accused of this crime. These five persons having made some confessions, and afterwards retracted them, were on the 8th brought before the Assize Court of Caen, where the proceedings excited a species of interest resulting from a contrast between the cool obstinacy of three of the prisoners, and the repentance displayed by the two others.—They were found guilty.

A new census has lately been taken throughout the several departments comprising the French Monarchy, whereby it appears that the total population amounts to 29,327,388 souls. Of the departments, that of the Seine, comprising the capital, is of course the most populous, Paris containing 713,765 souls.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. and J. Wright, Aldermanbury, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Walton and Gliddon, Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street. W. Watson and W. Elgie, Love-lane, Eastcheap, porter-merchants. Attorney, Mr. Harrison, Foley-street. J. Anthony, Cley next the Sea, Norfolk, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Bridger, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street. R. Chambers, Market-Rasen, Lincolnshire, carrier. Attorney, Mr. Eyre, Gray's-inn-square. T. Taylor, Oxford, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Pownall, Staple-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Guardian, Mapleborough-Green, Warwickshire, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Jennings and Bolton, Elm-court, Temple. J. Surr, Aldersgate-street, surgeon. Attorney, Mr. Griffith, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn. A. Emerson, Tooley-street, Southwark, lead-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Amory and Coles, Lothbury. W. J. Bantock, Church-street, Spital-fields, auctioneer. Attorney, Mr. Coote, Austin Friars. J. Bateman and W. Culbard, St. John's-street, Smithfield, brass founders. Attorney, Mr. Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street. J. Taylor, East Smithfield, tobacco-nist. Attornies, Messrs. Dennetts, Greaves, Baxandale, and Tatham, Coleman-street. M. MacDonnell, J. MacDonnell, and J. Bushell, Broad-street, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Dennetts, Greaves, Baxandale, and Tatham, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street. E. Crowne, Durham Park Farm, Middlesex, coal-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Bland, Great Mary-le-bone-street. J. St. Barbe, Austin-Friars, ship-owner. Attornies, Messrs. Blunt and Bowman, Broad-street-buildings. G. Arney, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, warehouse-keeper. Attorney, Mr. Toms, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street. W. Timothy, Leigh, Worcestershire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Best, Euston-street, Euston-square. J. and T. Lax, and W. Moore, Liverpool, soap-boilers. Attornies, Messrs. Lowe and Bower, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

In consequence of the intervention of the Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, the Family of BONAPARTE at Rome have been invited to choose and nominate a Physician to attend on the EX-EMPEROR in St. Helena, and accordingly they have appointed M. de BEAUREGARD, the able medical man who attended on BONAPARTE in the Isle of Elba, and who returned with him to Paris, where he remained at the particular request of NAPOLEON, but with instructions to follow him to North America, as soon as it should be known where he took up his abode. M. de BEAUREGARD is to go immediately, and we have no doubt but that it is a part of the arrangement, effected by representations made at Congress, that this Gentleman will not find Sir Hudson Lowe the Governor on his arrival.—*Chronicle*.



PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.
3 per Cent. Red. 77½.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

It is supposed, that the long-expected news of some change in the despicable Spanish Government has at length arrived, but that the Ministers keep it a secret. The natural excess of rumours becomes more natural on such an occasion. Some say, that there has been a general insurrection, the soldiers of the line making common cause with the Guerillas, and that the *Creature* has fled from Madrid with the English Ambassador; others, that he has been murdered; others, that he has killed himself. That something important has happened, we feel pretty certain; because, while the Spanish Bourbon interest in this metropolis can only throw the ordinary difficulties in the way of proof, which however do not hold in this instance after all, the demi-official organ of Government speaks in a very guarded tone, and seems intentionally to prepare the public mind for what it expects. The argument that nothing serious has occurred in Madrid, because letters have arrived to the 3d instant, has been shewn to be of no importance, by the fact that an express arrives in half the time of the post; and in answer to the objection that the thing must have been known among the merchants here, it is justly said, that their Correspondents in Spain might not yet have ventured upon such intelligence, and that communications from that country are easily cut off. Rumour adds, that a remonstrance had arrived to FERDINAND from Aix-la-Chapelle,—that the people got news of it, and testified their joy,—but as the *Creature* took no steps in consequence, a secret association had been formed, in order to compel a change of measures, to the amount of 40,000 persons. Every one who takes the least interest in the rights of his fellow-creatures, awaits with anxiety for further intelligence, which it is supposed cannot arrive till next Tuesday, when the post comes in.

The following is the manner in which the *Courier* speaks of the matter in two different paragraphs, Thursday and Friday:—"To this report" (that of a general revolt) "we are not inclined to attach credit." But we cannot add that there appears no likelihood of any event occurring to disturb the internal tranquillity of Spain. It is difficult to procure accurate information from that country, and therefore not easy to form any decisive opinion: but we are quite convinced that things cannot long remain as they are."

And again:—

"Such are the different conjectures which prevail upon the subject; and we give them without any assurance on our own parts that they are authentic. For ourselves, indeed, we can only repeat, that the aspect of affairs in that country was such as made it but too probable some crisis was at hand."

But why "too probable?" Oh, because it is certain that one man at least must suffer by such a revolt, and that man is a king, the head of the few:—millions have been suffering in consequence of his more revolting atrocities against gratitude and humanity; but then they were the people,—the many.

The following (says last night's *Courier*) is an extract of a Private Letter from Madrid, dated the 3d inst.:—

"Madrid, Dec. 8.

"We have no news here of any importance, that I can learn, but we are in such a state of ignorance upon political matters, that we hardly know what is going forward in the Provinces. We have had reports here of the concentration of bands of robbers in different parts, whose purpose is the plunder of travellers, but who pretend other motives for taking up arms. How far this is true it is impossible to say, nor do we know whether there is any ground for believing that the principal cause of the delay of the expedition from Cadiz is the rapid and uncontrollable desertion of the troops."

The reported changes in the Ministry, says the *Courier*, "have no foundation in fact, with the exception of the retirement of Lord MULGRAVE from the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, which is to be filled by the Duke of WELLINGTON.—There is no foundation for another report, that Sir HUDSON LOWE is to be removed from the Government of St. Helena. Sir HUDSON is to continue Governor."

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—It is with much satisfaction that we find the rumour of Mr. SAMUEL WHITEHEAD's starting for Westminster has entirely subsided. If we are to trust to common rumour, the plan was suggested by an insidious notice from the Treasury, that Sir M. MAXWELL was forthwith to be withdrawn. A passing wish to unfurl the banners of Party upon a field where they had floated so triumphantly on a recent occasion, made some persons overlook the fact, that the popular cause was already in the hands of those who have deserved some gratitude from the public for having, during several successive Elections, placed both the seats of Westminster beyond the reach of power, and thus secured two constant votes, if not two two cordial friends, for the lists of Opposition. But the disinterested interposition of a friend to the party, as well as to the public, produced a hesitation, and, unless we are misinformed, the young Gentleman in question showed no wish to lend an honourable name to a pernicious purpose. No farther measures were taken, and, as we learn, none will be taken.—In the mean while, the Committees for conducting the Election of Mr. HOBHOUSE are in a state of the utmost activity; they are numerous composed of respectable tradesmen in every parish. Public Meetings, at which Mr. HOBHOUSE has been present, have been assembled in every quarter of the city. A canvass, more vigorous than ever was known so long previously to an Election, has been attended with the greatest success; and the friends of the Court Candidate, who were again brought into the field by the rumour of a division of the popular interest, have again begun to feel the effects of the union which now so happily subsists.

Notice is given in last night's *Gazette*, "that upon the present melancholy occasion, it is not desired or expected that the public should appear in mourning after the 29th instant."

There is a PAGE in the history of a certain high Legal Character, who has acted as Trustee, which requires elucidation; the particulars of which will shortly appear. There is, in fact, no less than a gross deviation from Truth, if what is stated in writing by one Party be correct.

The remains of Lord ELLENBOROUGH are to be removed on Tuesday morning next from his late residence in St. James's-square, for interment in the Charter House: they are to be deposited in the vault by the side of the remains of Mr. SUTTON, its founder, who was interred in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, upwards of 200 years ago. His Lordship was in his 69th year.

An old man named *Courtois*, who had been a hair-dresser, lately died at obscure lodgings, leaving, they say, nearly two hundred thousand pounds.

LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE BAR.—We hear much of the licentiousness of the Press; and none talk more loudly of it than the Lawyers. But what shall be said of the Bar, then—and that too in matters respecting the private actions of individuals?—Hear two of the most eminent. On the late trial for Criminal Conversation, Mr. GURNEY said, that Mr. ELLIOTT “had not only been committing the crime of adultery, and injuring a husband in the person of his wife; but he had been exhorting the wife, and plotting to get a settlement out of the husband’s pocket, on which he might support himself in affluence at the injured husband’s expense. Never was any thing so base, so infamous as this.”—(Observe, reader, nothing of the kind was proved in evidence.)—And Mr. SCARLETT, with the desire, it should seem, of making his Learned Friend’s Client as consummate a scoundrel as his Learned Friend had endeavoured to make his,—stoutly maintained, that “Mr. ASTON’s case was bottomed in a foul conspiracy, in order to gratify what had long been his object, namely, to obtain a separation from his wife—that conspiracy being supported by perjury.”—(Observe, again, that there was not a jot of evidence in proof of this.)—As the Judge took no sort of notice of all this slander, would it have excited any one’s surprise to have heard, that the persons so foully misrepresented had well tweaked our “Learned Friends” noses on their stepping out from the Court?—The licentiousness of the Press truly!—Here are direct charges against both men and women, of the most abject baseness and the foulest perjury, made under the very nose of the Chief Justice;—but not a word in rebuke. It is all “according to law,” and what is more, all for the benefit of the Craft.—When it is recollected, too, that our Learned Friends are *hired* to talk in this style, one’s respect for the profession is not mightily increased.

THE OPPOSITION.—The present systematic opposition are the enemies of every radical reform. They would wash the outside of the Constitution, but they do not want to purify it within. They have no objection to the patronage of the crown, when they can procure it for their own purposes, and in settling a few pensions upon themselves, they have no objection to increase the people’s burthens. They talk about the rights of the people, but they merely mean the rights of place.—They do not want to alter measures, but men. They have no objection to a tolerable exercise of power, but then it must be in their own hands. Hostile to decided measures, they despise all those who call for a radical revision of all abuses, and will leave to “one or two members” the merit of supporting those men who attempt to bring them into public notice, that they may be rectified, “though the universal experience of mankind, the plainest principles of justice and humanity, combined with the most obvious dictates of common sense, may imperiously demand it.” In one word, they shrink from whatever is likely to destroy the present system of boroughmongering, the hope of places, and the possession and reversion of pensions, which many of them enjoy. From the efforts of such men, it is in vain to look for the retrenchment of useless expenditures, and the reformation of abuses at home and abroad, or rather for their radical destruction, “which ought alone to be reckoned the master principle of all parliamentary efforts.”—The above Character of the Whigs as a body is copied from “Strictures on an Article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on the State of Parties”—originally published in *Drakard’s Stamford News*.

A specimen of a new form intended to be given to Bank-notes has been shown at some of the public offices. The paper is of the same size as at present, but the written and engraved parts are all contained in a small oval in the centre. At each corner is a sort of stamp, of curious and singular appearance, which, it is hoped, cannot be imitated.—*Courier*.

SURREY INSTITUTION.—We are sorry that unavoidable occupation has prevented us from attending the two last lectures of Mr. HAZLITT; especially after what we hear of them from our friends. Mr. HAZLITT, we understand, gave a masterly delineation the other night of JOHNSON’S character as a critic, and after expounding it pretty plainly, entered into his character as a man with all that natural charity and knowledge of human nature, which is always at the bottom of this gentleman’s criticism. The most vehement instances in which he seems to forsake it, only arise out of his impatient sense of the reverse feeling in others. It is his happy talent at divesting the authors of the mere common-place idea of them as authors, and shewing them in their finer and more congenial character as men, which helps to render his lectures so attractive.

When Mr. PARISH, of philanthropic celebrity at Bath, solicited her late MAJESTY’S aid for a charity in that city, and the poor children of the schools were presented to her, she said she approved of the charity, but she left nothing for them. The bathing woman was the only person that shared the late QUEEN’S bounty, and she sent her the liberal sum of *one guinea*! And the owner of the furnished house in which she lodged was not much benefited by majesty, for a private individual was employed by her to take it as for himself, on the most reasonable terms! The *Courier* also informs the public, that the Queen, in her great charity, when there was a failure in the Windsor bank, ordered 400*l.* in Bank of England notes to be distributed among the poor sufferers throughout the town, by exchanging them for those of the broken bank. Now, the *Courier* has told a downright lie; for we are informed, through the medium of a gentleman, who has made it his business to enquire, that the affair was wholly confined to persons in the Queen’s employ, and that the sum distributed did not, it is supposed, exceed one-tenth of what is so proudly stated!—*Stamford News*.

LORD RANELAGH.—We are informed by a Correspondent, but we do not vouch for the fact, and hope it is not well founded, that this Nobleman, in consequence of a recent verdict, and to prevent the necessity of personal attendance in future on similar occasions, has had several spring-guns made, under his own direction, and of an uncommon size, such as before were never heard of.—*Sun*.

Bishop Warburton’s Opinion of the Court of Chancery.—“As unfit as I am for Heaven, I had rather hear the last trumpet than a citation from the Court of Chancery. If ever you have seen MICHAEL ANGIO’S *Last Judgment*, you have there, in the figure of the Devil, who is pulling and hugging at a poor sinner, the true representation of a Chancery Lawyer, who has caught hold of your purse.”

Two persons have died within the last fortnight, in the Fleet Prison, who were prisoners for contempt of Court. One of them, ROBERT NEWMAN, had been confined nine years!

Mr. SETREE, (Mr. BORTHWICK’S Solicitor) says, “the statement in the *Times*, respecting Mr. BORTHWICK, is wholly unfounded in fact.”—We have thought proper to copy it nevertheless.

HINT TO FLORID SINGERS.—The absurdity of the extravagant ornament, or senseless flourishes with which some otherwise good singers are apt to fritter away the very meaning as well as melody of their composer, may perhaps strike them a little if transferred to mere words. The inconsistency is only more obvious, though scarcely less foolish. What would they think for instance of a beautiful passage in *Twelfth Night* delivered in the following manner:—

“If music be the food of” — *fally ral de riddle iddle tum de iddle*—
“love, play!” — *tum, tum, riddle iddle fat de rally*—“oh.
“Give me excess of” — *tol lol de riddle fol, tiddle toddle*—“it; that
“surfeiting
“The appetite may sicken, and so” — *ti tum de tiddle liddle, tiddle
liddle ro—ri lol fol de riddle*—“die.”

The Literary Pocket-Book.

The utmost uncertainty every where prevails as to the criteria by which the forged is to be distinguished from the genuine paper. Individuals who are most in the habit of examining it are frequently deceived; and the great bulk of the people are absolutely without any means whatever of forming even a probable opinion upon the subject. This uncertainty has almost banished the circulation of small Bank of England notes from this part of the country, a circumstance which accounts for the comparatively small number of persons who have suffered under the Bank prosecutions in this county. But it is not only on account of the risk of pecuniary loss that the taking of Bank of England paper is disliked, every man feels that in so doing his good name, his liberty, nay, even his life, may be placed in jeopardy; and it is by no means an impossible case, that the most innocent man in the world might be capitally convicted. We will mention an instance:—at the last Spring assizes for this county, a person of the name of *Leatherland*, was convicted of uttering forged notes; it appeared from the evidence that he had paid four of those notes to one person, who had negotiated two of them; the other two remaining in his possession: now if this man had been apprehended, and had been unable to prove (and the person who had paid them was an entire stranger to him) how he had come into the possession of these notes, he might either have been convicted of uttering, or have been induced to plead guilty to the lighter charge of having them in his possession. The danger to which this innocent man was exposed struck Mr. Justice BAYLEY so forcibly, that in passing sentence upon *Leatherland*, he mentioned the danger in which he had placed this person, as a considerable aggravation of his offence.—*Leeds Mercury*.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

CARLTON-HOUSE AND THE PRINCE REGENT.—The PRINCE REGENT was occupied for many days previously to his departure to Brighton, in determining on the style of architecture to be introduced at his future residence; and at last the new arrangements are determined upon. *Carlton-House is to be levelled with the ground.* The first proposition from the architect was to raise the building a story; but insuperable difficulties were found to be in the way of adding effect to grandeur. The whole structure, therefore, will be removed in the spring of next year, and a new Palace erected in its stead upon a magnificent scale. To give effect to this, Warwick-house and Warwick-street will be removed, and the site occupied by a court-yard and domestic offices. Some houses on the east and west, in Pall-Mall, are also to be removed.—*Morning Post*.—The *Courier* observes upon this article—“There is not the slightest foundation for the statement that alterations are immediately about to be made in the buildings of Carlton-House, Warwick-House, and Warwick-street. Indeed we have reason to believe, that the statement relative to this subject is in every other particular totally unfounded.”

On Sunday afternoon the Marquis and Marchioness of HERTFORD arrived at Brighton on a visit to the REGENT. The Marquis of HERTFORD, and others of the same stamp, are also paying their visits of condolence.

An article dated Brighton, Dec. 15, after naming seventeen “distinguished individuals,” among whom are the Marchioness of HERTFORD, Lord YARMOUTH, and the Bishop of EXETER, says, “the PRINCE REGENT resides in seclusion from all additional company, and no invitations have been issued for evening parties, in consequence of the mourning. With the exception of last evening, his Royal Highness dispensed with the attendance of his private band of musicians, and upon that occasion their performances were confined to a selection of sacred music.”

THE QUEEN'S PROPERTY.—It now appears certain that her late MAJESTY had no other property to bequeath but her diamonds; they are to be divided among the PRINCESSES, in equal proportions. A valuation has been taken, and these jewels are estimated at *little short of a million sterling*. The codicil to the will disposes of the QUEEN'S ready money, viz. four thousand pounds! The other property, namely, the wardrobe, goes to the unmarried daughters: it is very valuable; for be it remarked, that a Lady of high rank, many years attached to the Household, observed, “her MAJESTY was the richest Queen in Europe in wardrobe.”—*Courier*.

MR. JOHN MURRAY.

“A Magazine, avowedly a rival to an elder one of the same class, is announced for publication in London—its first number defames an individual in such a manner, that the publisher threatens to discard the work from his counter; he is appeased and the punishment due to the Authors of the libel, is averted by an explanation which it is difficult to imagine would be resorted to by any man who believed he had been writing the truth, but which it is easy to reconcile with the shifts and subterfuges of a premeditating slanderer. The Editor of the Magazine however, being advised by his legal friends that in the event of an action, the damages might be merely nominal, renews his cowardly attack with greater virulence, although he has upon enquiry learnt from the very enemies of his victim, that his moral character was unimpeachable! You Mr. John Murray are now the publisher of that Magazine!”

“The same number contains a more extensive, but not more atrocious libel, upon some of the highest literary and scientific men of Edinburgh, written in a style which you may recollect quoted by Mr. Hone, as an infinitely more flagrant instance of the profane, than that for which he was prosecuted. It was bought up in terror of the law; but prosecutions were nevertheless commenced, and although dropped in compassion to the Edinburgh Publisher, one was referred to the private decision of an enlightened and amiable Judge of the Scottish Court, whose sentence convicted the Publisher, and fined him two hundred and thirty pounds, for a foul and indecent libel. This conviction was upon a private hearing between a private prosecutor and the offender. You will judge what it would have been with the concurrence of the Lord Advocate in a public trial. You Mr. John Murray now publish the work of a convicted libeller!”

Besides the continuance of a brutal abuse of the inoffending individual first alluded to, after his good nature had secured the libellers from danger, and their counsellors had made them bold in defamation, there commenced a system of private slandering, which, while it promised fair to sink the work in irretrievable obscurity, provoked a species of punishment possibly the best adapted to the offence, namely, a horsewhip. You, Sir, are the London publisher of a horsewhipped bookseller in Edinburgh!!!

“Since the occurrence of these notorious facts, the Editor of the work in question has indulged himself freely in his darling theme. He has vilified one friend, betrayed the confidence of another, ridiculed and detracted several. Two Gentlemen, eminent alike as Churchmen and Scholars, whose names were avowed as contributors to his Magazine, withdrew their support in disgust. The Publisher in London, long ashamed of his share in the concern, threw it up, in dread perhaps of the chastisement which he was conscious the work merited;—and if any respectable persons are yet connected with it, they are anxious to conceal their connexion, and only wait a favourable opportunity to shake it off. But in this abject state of blackguardism, (the phrase is to the matter) you Mr. John Murray, when the appearance of this work upon your parlour table would be at least of doubtful propriety,—after its authors

and their organ had been branded, convicted, horse-whipped;—while it was in your own knowledge that they were the assassins of character, the detractors of merit, the calumniators of private life, the betrayers of friendship;—nay, for I must speak the whole truth,—while you, Sir, were expressing openly your knowledge and abhorrence of these atrocities, you publish this Magazine!—you connect yourself publicly with the scoffers of your friends and patrons, you declare to the world that the stigma of cowardice, the sentence of a court, the horsewhip of a justly irritated individual, are no bars to your acquaintance, to your connection in business, to your support!—From *A Letter to Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle-street, occasioned by his having undertaken the Publication, in London, of Blackwood's Magazine.*

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 347.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A NEW comedy, entitled *A Word for the Ladies*, was produced here on Thursday, from the popular pen of Mr. KENNY, author of the *World*, *Raising the Wind*, &c. &c. Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden appear to have changed characters for the present. The former has taken to tragedy and the latter to comedy. And the variety is agreeable:—for they have middling comic performers enough at Drury-Lane to spoil the effect of the good ones, especially since Mrs. DAVISON, Miss KELLY, and DOWTON, no longer perform there. Proper use also is made of the talents of KEAN, the only great tragedian living: and at Covent-Garden, there has been such a long spell of tip-top tragic mediocrity, that it is quite reviving to hear a laugh again.

The following is a statement of the plot, as it has been given in the daily papers:—

Old Bowerscourt	Mr. W. FARREN.
Young Bowerscourt	Mr. ABBOTT.
Winterland	Mr. MACREADY.
Dorrington	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Larum	Mr. YOUNG.
Adamant	Mr. CONNOR.
Silvertongue	Mr. LISTON.
Curvette	Mr. JONES.
Seud	Mr. EMERY.
Gray	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Miss Adamant	Miss BRUNTON.
Clara Winterland	Mrs. FAUCHI.
Mrs. Singleton	Mrs. YETES.

The chief interest of the piece turns upon the distress of *Young Winterland*, who, having incurred the displeasure of an uncle on whom his fortunes depended, is disinherited, and hides from his creditors in a fisherman's cottage. His sister, who shares his misfortunes, is attached to young *Dorrington*, his sworn friend, to whom he has formerly made great sacrifices, and who has been to the West Indies to take possession, as he believes, of a rich inheritance. On his return, the *Winterlands* depend on his fulfilling their hopes, both of marrying *Clara*, and relieving her brother. His conduct, however, becomes mysterious and equivocal; and the most affecting of the situations arise from *Winterland's* resentment of his conduct, the disappointed passion of *Clara*, and the severe reproach of her feelings, which she incurs from the high spirit and wounded pride of her brother. Circumstances render *Dorrington* the bearer of an offer of marriage to *Clara* from *Young Bowerscourt*, who had suffered overtures to be made in *Clara's* prosperity, and which his father holds him more than ever bound to follow up; an explanation ensues between *Dorrington* and *Clara*, when he declares himself disappointed also of his inheritance, and urges the suit of *Young Bowerscourt*, in order to save *Winterland* from despair and ruin. *Bowerscourt's* heart has, however, in spite of his better reason, been ensnared by *Miss Adamant*, a gay woman of fashion, of a generous disposition, but flighty manners, which revolt him. The difficulties of these parties are finally removed by a seasonable discovery—Mr. Hastings, the uncle of *Winterland*, had left the property to an unknown stranger, who had saved his life from robbers on the coast of Cornwall, on his identifying himself; if not, it passes to a *Mr. Silvertongue*, a more

distant relation. *Silvertongue*, by a cowardly caution to avert the supposed indignation of *Dorrington*, calls on him to explain his conduct, and unfolds particulars which prove *Dorrington* himself to be the fugitive incognito, in the last hour allowed him to set up his title. He arrives, however, at *Old Bowerscourt's*, the trustee, just in time, and the possession of the property enables him to do justice to *Winterland*, and to confirm his engagements with *Clara*. *Young Bowerscourt* is thus released of his obligation—both he and his father become reconciled to *Miss Adamant*, who remains the mistress of his heart. *Mr. Larum* is a natural agent in the plot, and some amusing situations arise out of his having abandoned his wife, from a hasty and erroneous conviction of her infidelity; and being afterwards employed by *Old Bowerscourt* to promote a match with her for the old gentleman, she being then unknown to him under the name of *Singleton*. This leads to a satisfactory explanation, by which they are also reconciled. The impertinent gallantries of a *Mr. Curvette*, which have a great tendency to create the jealous fancies of *Young Bowerscourt*, form also a considerable share of the earlier acts of the comedy.

This account however does not exhibit the piece to advantage. It is too serious; and the objectionable passages were all confined to the serious part. The comic is throughout extremely amusing. The character performed by *Liston* is that of a lack-a-daisical pretender to sensibility, who is only sensitive on his own account, and exposes his awkward selfishness and cowardice in every company. *Larum* (*Mr. Young*) is a kind of mitigated misanthrope, a jaundiced compound of *Blue Devils* and the *Green Man*, who has a talent at making the worst of every thing in his words and the best of every thing in his deeds. *Jones* is a whipper-snapper coxcomb, ashamed of his dancing-master origin, and thrusting himself among people who are obliged to insult him. And *Farren* has an original and very entertaining part, as a good-hearted old gentleman who thinks he has retreated snugly for life into a villa by the sea-shore, but finds himself pestered by all sorts of visitors and parties. Neither must we forget a short character performed by *Emery*,—an old seaman, who makes brief work of his opinion of *Mr. Silvertongue*; and of whom the latter relates, in a great heat and horror, after an alarming passage in a pleasure-boat, that he called him "Billy with the chill off." In short, in all the humorous part of his comedy, *Mr. KENNY* has realized what was expected of him. The characters are laughable, but founded in nature; the language more terse and informed with thinking, than that of any other comic writer of the day; and some of the situations are excellent, particularly the one in which *Old Bowerscourt*, whose carriage has broken down, is helped home by a lady with whom he is quite enchanted, and who, on the entrance of his son, turns out to be the very one he wished him not to marry. Among the many pleasant touches in the dialogue, a person complains of the outrageous attentions of some toast-masters of his acquaintance, who "hunt him so fiercely from jollity to spleen, that he could swear the peace against them."

The comic parts are well performed. *Mr. Farren*, in a humorous character which demands something natural and effective without being very rich, is just where he ought to be. *Liston*, we suspect, does not make his *Silvertongue* exactly what the author intended it,—not quite smooth and canting enough: but he brings out all the buttism of it with full effect; and is very happy in that passage, where after refusing a gentleman his place in the pleasure-boat, he wishes to give it up on hearing that a storm is expected. *Jones* is amusing as usual, but overdoes his part, and is a little too excessive and gaping-voiced in his Bond-street tones. *Young* acts the part of *Larum* very well indeed,—with a judicious mixture of natural earnestness and acquired despondency; but there appeared the other night a certain jaunty cut in his sober clothes, and in the fashionable fall of his waist, which contradicted the bald head he had adopted, and gave him somewhat of the singular aspect of a Dandy Misanthrope. *Emery's* old seaman is an excellent rough sketch; he

must the *Miss Adamant* of *Miss BRUNTON* be forgotten, which is equally well dressed, unaffected, and agreeable.

Of the serious performance we cannot speak so well. *CHARLES KEMBLE* and *MACREADY* did indeed what they could; but *Mrs. FAUCETT* declaimed, wept, and turned away, at a very ineffectual rate; and *Mrs. YATES*, a sort of imaginary *Mrs. Haller* in a veil, was found out for a wife to *YOUNG*. To say the truth, the public vehemently suspect, even from the evidence of the *Dramatis Personæ*, that *Mr. KENNEY* has brought in various unnecessary characters in order to please the performers rather than himself. We have often noticed the demands which they make upon authors in this and similar instances; and we think it high time that they should be put an end to. Why should a writer against his judgment run a chance of being damned, and the theatre itself in fact be injured, in order that such and such a performer should have something to say as well as *TOMKINS* or *JENKINS*? It is hard no doubt to deny a gentleman the liberty of stalking about a little, and much harder to resolve that a lady shall not be made love to, or even (if she insists upon it) ruined and forsaken. But authors should really vindicate their old privilege of being allowed to know what they mean and think fit. If they were to do so, and the actors should choose to withstand it, it would only hasten the time when the little and more modest theatres will be the ruin of the great ones,—as will infallibly be the case at last.

The author of the new comedy has retrenched, we suppose, what was most objectionable in the sentimental parts; but whether he has or no, we can safely recommend our readers to go and enjoy all the others; and we earnestly recommend also, that the next time he sits down to write a comedy (which we hope will be as quickly as possible) he will give free current to his natural and undoubted vein for humour, and beg the tragedy-interferers to spare both him and us.

It was not without a feeling of pain, that we observed *Miss KELLY* among the spectators on the first night of the new comedy. What does she do before the curtain? She should have been on the stage. With such youth, such talents,—

Those powers of pleasing, with that will to please, it is too much that she should be forgotten, discarded, laid aside like an old fashion. It really is not yet the season for her "among the wastes of time to go." Is it *Mr. STEPHEN KEMBLE*, or the Sub-Committee; or what heavy body is it, which interposes itself between us and this light of the stage?

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 18.—*MR. HART AND MR. BELL.*

Ben sielē accoppiati, io giurerei.

Ariosto. O. F. C. 20.

No person, though little acquainted with the difference in the nature of the business transacted in our Courts of Law and Equity, could fail to be struck almost at first sight with a remarkable difference, especially in the countenances, of the practisers in the one and in the other. In the King's Bench, taking that as an example of the first, if there be a number of heavy lifeless plodders, the majority of the Counsel attending have at least an appearance of quickness and shrewdness—a vivacity and a sparkling animation, not unfrequently artificial and assumed, but most commonly aided or produced by the kind of proceeding in which they may be engaged, or of which they may be spectators. Setting aside the variety of questions occupy-

ing the Judges in term-time, the trials at *Nisi Prius*, in which so many curious and entertaining facts are developed, keep the mind alive and the faculties in a state of activity: the *vivā voce* examinations of witnesses, where something new either of manner or conduct is offered in every stage, and the readiness that is required and displayed by Advocates in managing them, is of itself sufficient to account for the difference: the expression given to the face on such occasions in time becomes fixed and habitual.

In Chancery, the effect follows the cause just in the same way, and men look dry and dull because the business of the Court is ordinarily dry and dull also: the faces of the Counsel here possess quite a different character: some of them have "the strong lines of thought" sufficiently marked, but there is nearly a total absence of life, spirit, and energy, as if "Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient reign," and that with full consent and approbation: many keep their features even in stiffer buckle than their wigs; and if they have no business (which not a few of those that look most sagaciously have not) with their senses scarcely awake, yet, with their eyes open, they preserve all day a sort of listening attitude with a blind pertinacity almost equal to that of an Indian Fakir;—"list'ning they hear not, looking they not see." Whether a cause be or be not proceeding, whether a Counsel be or be not speaking, they "still sit fixed to hear" with a most solemn gaze of unthinking investigation; as if striving to look wise with all their might, the exertion had been so great as to send them off in a sort of half doze, or, like a sober man ashamed of being a little tipsy, using every effort to command his relaxed features, and to call up a look of uncommon thoughtfulness.—Though elbowing each other for hours, they comparatively seldom converse: a hearty joke in Chancery would be something like the *coup-de-main* in the Scheldt which *LORD CHATHAM* was to execute, and which *WINDHAM* so successfully ridiculed: such a thing is never heard, or if it were hazarded, the Barristers would either not be sufficiently awake to comprehend it, or would meet it only by a smile of compassionate surprise. Now and then indeed the *LORD CHANCELLOR* may "make a sun-shine in a shady place," by launching a pun, but the illumination is only partial; it reaches the Solicitors and the Suitors, and sets them giggling, but very rarely produces an enlivening effect upon the serious rows of wigs and gowns.

As I have said, this sombre appearance is occasioned chiefly by the nature of the business in which the Counsel in Chancery are engaged.—I recollect once hearing a lady, (for ladies are the best judges of these matters) on entering the Court for the first time, remark, "Dear me, what a set of ill-looking men they are;" and it was true of them as a whole, though of course there are exceptions: the hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and unrefreshed complexions of many of the Barristers, sufficiently shew the unalleviated laboriousness of their occupations, particularly out of Court. Of fifty or sixty Counsel who devote themselves to the profession in Chancery, I scarcely know of more than one complete exception, and he, with a great deal of business, and necessarily a close attention to it, still preserves much of the external, if not internal, freshness of the flower whose name he bears. If *MR. HART* in some degree keeps up appearances in this particular, he is indebted for his swarthy complexion to his West Indian birth and originally oriental extraction. *MR. BELL* is corpulent, but it is less attributable to health than to sedentary employments.

With regard to the acquirements and qualifications of these two gentlemen, it seems to me that they are pretty nearly matched, excepting that the manner of *MR. HART* is superior to that of *MR. BELL*: the latter is a north-countryman, and in every way seems through life to have disdained all kind of polish or refinement: his brogue is,

I apprehend, quite as strong now as when he first left his native country; and I am not at all sure that of late it has not been of some service to him, and that, if it had been possible, it would not have been extremely impolitic in him to have corrected it. It is a common remark, that a man's enemies sometimes turn out to be his best friends, and this is the case with Mr. BELL's provincial accent: it might be an obstruction to his progress when a younger man, but of late years he has built his reputation and his fortune very much upon it; for in a Court like the Chancery, where so little depends, as I have before explained, upon externals, suitors immediately conclude that a man who is so defective in voice, manner, and pronunciation, must be an admirable Lawyer; that he will have taken great pains in one way to countervail such serious obstacles in another. There are not many men now at the Bar who recollect "honest Jack Lee" (as he was familiarly called, principally on account of his coarse straight-forward bluntness) but I am told by those who do, that he had the same northern brogue as Mr. BELL, and that he gained a great deal of his extensive practice in the same way, by obtaining a character for being a good Lawyer, because, popularly speaking, he was a bad Advocate. There is not the least doubt, however, that Mr. BELL merits much of what is attributed to him upon this score; and there is not a man who knows him, from the Barrister to the Chancellor himself, who does not look up to his opinions, particularly upon ecclesiastical matters, with the utmost respect.—"Equity (says SELDEN in his most, or rather his only, popular work) is a roguish thing: for the Law we have a measure, we know what to trust to; Equity is according to the conscience of him that is Chancellor, and as that is larger or narrower, so is Equity. 'Tis all one as if they should make the standard for the measure a Chancellor's foot: what an uncertain measure would this be. One Chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot: 'tis the same thing in the Chancellor's conscience."—Most likely, Lord ELDON has this sentence, or at least this sentiment, impressed upon his mind, and it occasions the dilatoriness of which parties, Counsel, Suitors, Solicitors, and even the Judge himself, complains;—but it is not a little increased when his Lordship knows that Mr. BELL's opinion is in opposition to that which he himself has adopted. To state it however, is not such high praise to Mr. BELL as might be imagined, for he is by no means singular in this respect. There can scarcely be a greater misfortune connected with the administration of justice, than for a Chancellor (a man placing himself in a situation where he is called upon to determine, and for which by taking the office he declares himself in his own judgment competent) to have no opinion of his own, and to prefer that of the Advocate whose business it is to endeavour to mislead him.

Mr. BELL is a remarkable instance of success in spite of an absence of all those qualifications usually considered requisite in an Advocate; except industry, and a memory of peculiar retentiveness. Independent of his broad accent, he is a very hesitating speaker, and has sometimes great difficulty in making himself intelligible: it is generally said, setting diffidence aside, that what a man sees clearly he can state clearly; but I think Mr. BELL is an exception; for he has a good deal of subtlety in drawing distinctions, but is totally deficient in all facility of explaining them. He is however extremely patient and persevering, and will not object, whatever may be the wishes of his hearers, to go over the same point again and again, until he thinks he is distinctly understood.

Mr. HART is also what is termed a very sound Equity Counsel, and besides his public practice has, like Mr. BELL, a great quantity of Chamber business, or cases to be answered. He has certainly a much better voice and manner than Mr. BELL, for at least there is nothing about

them that is offensive and displeasing to the ear or eye. Mr. HART, however, is a dull man—a mere plodder in old beaten tracks, where he has most merit who can remember most of the way he has gone. I do not say that he wants shrewdness, but he most assuredly wants intelligence, and on this account I do not consider him by any means a good reasoner. His chief merit, independent of his knowledge, seems to me to lie in this,—that he can state the facts of an interwoven and entangled case with tolerable perspicuity; but in this there is a great deal that is merely mechanical, and applause may as frequently be due to the Solicitor who instructs him, as to the Advocate, who perhaps only simply states the circumstances in the order in which they have been detailed in his brief. Upon this point, therefore, it is sometimes difficult to settle the *quantum meruit* of praise: it is but a second or perhaps a third-rate faculty at last, unless it be accompanied with that ingenious location of facts, for which the present Solicitor-General is so distinguished, and which, without more, is of itself an argument on the side of the case he supports.

Mr. HART is fluent but never forcible. I never heard him utter an eloquent sentence even by accident; all he aims at is a regular conversational mode of doing business, by which he travels over his ground quickly, and thereby renders his practice as profitable as other circumstances will allow.

AMICUS CURIAE.

[No. 19, Mr. NOLAN, and Mr. GASELEE the new King's Counsel.]

APPOINTMENT OF MR. JUSTICE ABBOTT.

"Things done well,
And with a care, exempt themselves from fear;
Things done without example, in their issue
Are to be fear'd. Have you a precedent
Of this commission? I believe, not any."

Henry 8th.

SIR,—In support of the principle which I attempted to establish in my letter of the 6th ult. on the appointment of Mr. Justice Abbott as Lord Ellenborough's successor, I might have referred to high authorities; and I am tempted to strengthen the argument by the following quotation from the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones. After observing that he would decline the acceptance of any different station from what he held, that the Legislature might offer him, he adds,—in words that deserve to be kept in everlasting remembrance,—"The character of an ambitious Judge is, in my opinion, very dangerous to public justice; and if I were a sole legislature, it should be enacted, that every Judge, as well as every Bishop, should remain fixed in the place which he first accepted." Lord Kenyon succeeded to Lord Mansfield, though there was then a Judge on the Bench of consummate talents and learning, who expected, as I have been informed, to be noticed on that occasion, and who would in all probability have been raised to the vacancy that occurred, had not the constitutional principle, for which I have contended, interposed to prevent the elevation of Mr. Justice Buller. Report says, that Lord Erskine was desirous of presiding in the Court where he formerly shone as an advocate with unrivalled splendour, but that having been Lord Chancellor, it was deemed contrary to etiquette. Is not the recent appointment contrary to etiquette, as well as the violation of a maxim, that ought to be held sacred in the distribution of forensic honours? Lord Erskine has not, that I am aware of, since he became a Peer, ever meanly truckled to men in power; but he has in many instances nobly maintained those independent principles, which have been the guide of his conduct through life. In this case, too, there would have been a saving of 4000*l.* per annum, which however ought not to be taken into consideration, if the selection of Lord Erskine for the chief Justiceship could be proved to be radically objectionable. He would not, I believe, have

disgraced a situation that has been dignified by such men as Hale, Holt, and Raymond.

The object of the present letter is to point out a circumstance, that may possibly lead to the most mischievous results, and involve more important consequences than even the appointment so generally condemned. I mean,—the promotion of Mr. Justice Abbott without a Peerage. I would beg leave to suggest two possible cases:—either a title was offered and declined; or it was not offered, but held out as an object of future remuneration. In the first instance, it may be regarded as a *personal* affair, and prudential reasons may have operated with Mr. Justice Abbott in bar of his acceptance of the proffered dignity. Upon this supposition, the refusal would have been honourable to him; and it is incumbent on me to declare, that in what I say of Mr. Justice Abbott I have reference only to his public conduct.

*"Fuit hæc sapientia quondam,
Publica privatis secernere."*

As a private individual, he may possess every quality that is excellent and estimable; and I am ready to confess, that I never heard of any taint on his character. But in the second instance, the most dangerous effects may be anticipated. The Judge may become the tool of the Minister, and be induced to sacrifice his integrity at the shrine of ambition. We should no longer be induced to look for the protection of our liberties to that seat, from which they have formerly been proclaimed with the voice of thunder. The purity of our Courts might be exposed to the sickening and infectious blast of a cankered influence; moral depravity might be again designated with the soft epithet of a *venial* offence; and we may once more witness that daring outrage of seeing a Chief Justice become a political officer, and occupy a seat in the Cabinet.

How far it is proper to hold out the prospect of a Peerage to any aspirant at the Bar may be a subject of useful inquiry. It has not been at all times considered necessary to invest a Chief Justice with this distinction, though it has been acted upon till now during the present reign. The instance before us proves, that it is *not* considered necessary for the Chief Justice to have a seat in the House of Lords; and why should it be? As the Judges ought to keep aloof from all party and political contentions, it would perhaps be more consonant to the strict sense of propriety, that the Chief Justice, as well as his brethren, should be merely called upon to deliver their opinions in that assembly upon any points of law, whenever required to do so. Though there have been a few brilliant examples of Lawyers in both Houses of Parliament, yet I do not think Lawyers are in general best qualified to act as Legislators; for Junius has keenly remarked, "their profession is supported by the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong; and I confess I have not that opinion of their knowledge or integrity to think it necessary that they should decide for me upon a plain constitutional question." Sir Philip Francis's opinion is still more to the point.

The recently vacant chief Justiceships were, it is said, offered to the present Attorney and Solicitor-General, and refused by both. These are rare instances of self-denial, as the temptations placed in their way were such, as few persons would have had the fortitude to resist. But I have the same objection to such vacancies being offered to the Attorney and Solicitor-General for the time being, merely from their official rank, as to the promotion of a puisne Judge to the chief seat. It is an encouragement to servility, and has often been fatal to reputation. Mallet, in his Preface to the Life of Bacon, states, that "the offices of Attorney and Solicitor-General have been rocks upon which many aspiring Lawyers have made shipwreck of their virtue and human nature." How truly was it illustrated in that wonderful man's life! He was the first At-

torney-General* who was permitted to sit in the House of Commons, and with him originated the jurisdiction of the House of Lords in cases of appeal; and it is extraordinary, that the first appeal, presented and decided, was against himself for his infamous and corrupt practices. The presence of the Attorney and Solicitor-General in the House of Commons seem to be regarded as indispensable; but, as it strikes me, without reason. They thus become completely identified with the minister of the day, whatever their previous political opinions may have been, and vote with him upon all occasions, often bartering their independence for ambitious influence or mercenary aggrandisement. To enter into a discussion upon the origin and intention of their office, would be to trespass more than can reasonably be expected on the limits of your columns. Suffice it to say, that if the anecdote referred to by *Amicus Curia*, in his criticism upon Mr. Sergeant Lens, be true, it would appear, that on the offer of the Solicitor-Generalship to him, his becoming a Member of the House of Commons would have been dispensed with, provided he would merely give his advice. *Honestum prætulit utili.* It was creditable however to those who made the proposal, and shows that it is *not essential* for a Law Officer of the Crown to take any part in the duties of St. Stephen's Chapel. I had hoped indeed that no paltry impulse of chagrin or disappointment would have debarred them from paying that just tribute to sterling worth, by appointing Mr. Sergeant Lens to the vacancy created by Lord Ellenborough's retirement. Such a conduct would have absolved them from any imputation of political dishonesty, and so far as relates to the pure administration of the law, would have secured to them the approbation of the Bar, and honoured them with the applauses of the public.

It ought not to be inferred, from any observations which I have made, that I am inimical to the *profession* of the Law. The profession is an honourable one, and merits every encouragement; the practice of it is dishonourable, and merits the reprobation of every liberal mind. Bentham was too conscientious to make it the business of his life, (and happily for the world that he did not) though no man ever stood a better chance of gaining its highest rewards. Others that I could mention, one in particular "of the greatest promise, that ever came into note," have relinquished it from disgust, and an abhorrence of the dirty tricks to which it would have exposed them. "Bishop Burnet relates of the father of Sir Matthew Hale, that he had such strictness of conscience as to lay down his profession, because he disapproved of the common mode of *giving colour in pleadings*, which he thought a culpable deviation from truth. It is recorded also of Sir Matthew Hale himself, that whenever he was convinced of the injustice of any cause, he would engage no farther in it, than to explain to his client the grounds of that conviction."†—As to the *independence* of Lawyers, I fear it is now but little more than the mere shadow of a name. With two or three exceptions, they dare not resist the authority of the Bench.—Erskine, in his day, was the intrepid defender of the people's rights. He despised the frowns of the Court, and has left an example that is in every way worthy of imitation. Brougham is almost the only one, at present, to whom I can compare him, and on one particular occasion, *Rex. v. Houston*, he evinced a spirit most creditable to him, both as an advocate and a man, and that seemed to set at defiance the haughty and domineering manners of the late Chief Justice. In truth, so servile has been the practice of this particular Court, that there is scarcely a chance of a man's gaining a verdict in case of prosecution for an imputed libel, however innocent his intentions and pure his motives, unless he has the courage to defend his own cause; and the most memorable

* Horne Tooke.

† Percival's Dissertations.

instance of this kind perhaps that ever occurred, was the recent one of Hone's trial.

We speculate, and very justly, upon the probable consequences of a reform in our House of Commons; whether feasible or not is foreign to my purpose, but I am anxious also for a reform in our Courts of Law. It is considered almost high treason to question the integrity of the Judges, or to doubt the honourable character of the Bar. I am not the indiscriminate eulogist of either, though ready at all times to bear my tribute of applause to genuine merit, whenever I find it. And when I again see a Holt, (as in the Aylesbury case) threatening to commit the Speaker and some Members of the House of Commons, if they did not immediately retire, when they went to the Court of King's Bench in order to deter that noble Judge from proceeding;—or an Erskine, advocating the cause of the persecuted, (as in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph) I will no longer ask, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

NON INIMICUS CURÆ.

Dec. 8, 1818.

REPLY TO AN ARTICLE ON SUICIDE.

MR. EXAMINER.—The letter on Suicide inserted in the *Examiner*, of Oct. 18, appearing to me unsound in argument and mischievous in its tendency, I addressed some remarks on it to you, but an accident having prevented this reaching you, I should perhaps not have troubled you, had not my attention been again called to the subject by a Correspondent, in your last number, characterizing the letter as unanswerable.

As Suicide is by much the most frequent species of murder, and, in the greater number of instances, it is likely that the persons perpetrating it fancy that they have a right to commit the act, the question involves interests of great importance to society.

The writer alluded to argues, that Suicide is one of the rights or privileges of man—a right to be exercised indeed with prudence and deliberation, but capable of this association—a right which no law, if the "creature of an enlightened and unprejudiced mind," would interfere with; for although persons who feel an inclination to kill themselves "should be as holy as severe" (which is a very strict measure certainly, for the severity is extreme) yet "as the course of nature has committed to them the momentous power," the right follows as a matter of course; and this writer's opinion: but whether he is considering it as a "legislator, a moralist, or a lover of mankind," I am at a loss to determine.

As no case is stated in which this valuable privilege may be prudently exercised, but the extreme one, of being condemned to die by the most horrible torments, the selection is left to the "deep reflection" of those who may be in a situation to need this writer's advice; but if that should not be effectual to deter from Suicide in all cases, it need not be wondered at, "for he writes, he says, for those who live, and not for those who die."

As it is my wish to write for those who may be in danger of the most bitter death, I will endeavour to shew that this writer founds his conclusion on three false assumptions, viz.

That man has a right over his own existence.

That God has not forbidden self-murder.

And that man can destroy himself without injury to his fellow-creature.

I deny that man has a right over his own existence, unless he be self-existent: if it be derived, he must hold it subject to the conditions on which it is imparted, and if it be true that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," then deliberate self-destruction must be its most criminal violation.

I assert that God has forbidden self-murder, when He says, "Thou shalt do no murder." It is the Creator

speaking to his creature; and if man's blood be shed, the law is equally violated (unless a Divine warrant can be produced for the act, as in the punishment for murder) by whomsoever the deed be done.

I assert, in the third place, that no man, without having first violated all his duties in society, can destroy himself without injury to others—if he have a right then, it must be a right founded in wrong. The most miserable Suicide needed only to have believed, that he might live to repair the wrongs he may have done to his family or to society, and he must have allowed he could have no right to destroy himself.

I am much surprized that a man should think it worth while to tell his fellow-creatures, that they have a right which they are sure never to exercise whilst calm and unbiassed, yet which they never must exercise in any other case. It surprises me much, that a man who should think himself capable of viewing the question as "a legislator, a moralist, and a lover of mankind," should think it expedient to assert a general right to do that which, he must know, in 999 cases out of 1000, is done under the influence of over-wrought feeling and passion. He would be a bad legislator who is ignorant that laws are meant to advance the happiness of individuals. He must be a bad moralist who inculcates, that a man's obligation to continue in a situation where alone it is possible he should perform his duties, can be question of feeling. He, like some pretended lovers of womankind, will betray them to their ruin, whom he shall persuade to cherish the right of Suicide among the privileges of their nature. No, Sir, it is a foul, unnatural crime; its victims are only the subject of pity, from the total and irretrievable ruin with which they are overwhelmed. To teach that it is venial, is to encourage the practice; to impress that it is criminal, is to close the little breach through which the desolating torrent first issues. Think of the agonized families of Whitbread, of Romilly, and of the thousands who, in the interval between their murders, have claimed the fatal right, and you will deprecate the extension of its practical exercise: beware then, lest you scatter abroad firebrands and death, meaning only to agitate an abstract question.

J. F.

MORE EXECUTIONS FOR FORGERY.

Tuesday morning, at five o'clock, the usual apparatus, preparatory to the execution of criminals, was moved to the front of the Debtor's-door of Newgate. From this moment to the time of execution the crowd increased till the Old Bailey and all the avenues to it were completely filled. At half-past seven the Sheriffs entered the inner-yard, when the prisoners, Driscoll, Weller, Williams, and Cashman, had their irons knocked off. At eight o'clock the bell tolled as usual, and the prisoners were brought out.

A Quaker lady (Mrs. Ripley), had been admitted to the prisoners, and had taken much pains to give them religious instruction; she was with them again by six o'clock on Tuesday morning, by their own desire. Driscoll was the first who mounted the platform, which he did in a most hurried manner, and with great agitation. Having ascended it, he gazed wildly around upon the spectators, and once or twice pushed his cap from his mouth. Weller was the next ushered to the scaffold, and he exhibited a considerable portion of firmness. Williams followed. Cashman, *alias* Emanuel, followed; he was a Jew, and by the tenets of the Mosaic religion was not permitted to sleep during the night; he was attended by a priest of his own persuasion, and Mrs. Ripley, who manifested great anxiety for his future state. She accompanied him even to the scaffold, but there her feelings overcame her, and she burst into tears. The priest who attended him furnished the executioner with a peculiar kind of cap, which was substituted for the ordinary one used upon such occasions. By a quarter-past eight, all the malefactors were arranged, Driscoll labouring under great emotion and agitation. The Mosaic Priest, the Rev. Mr. Devereux, and the Rev. Mr. Cotton, continued for a few minutes addressing prayers to the delinquents, when Mr. Cotton gave the signal, and thus they

were launched into eternity.—Immediately upon the unfortunate culprits being launched off, some of the populace vociferated—“Shame! shame! Murder! murder!!!—After hanging the usual time, their bodies were cut down, and given over to their friends for interment.—The Rabbits who attended Cashman were permitted to cut him down. They took away the rope along with the body. Shortly after, a great crowd of Irish, men, women, and children, applied for the body of Driscoll, which they bore away with the usual custom of *howling*. The bodies of the other two were taken into the prison, to be delivered to their friends.

Weller was a mere youth of 20 years of age. Williams was only 20 years of age, a Welch youth. Driscoll has left a wife and five young children. He was a plasterer's labourer, brought up in great ignorance, and unable even to read. He said he was led to the commission of the crime for which he suffered, by the persuasion of others: but he could not be induced to communicate the names of his confederates.—Cashman had been discharged from the hulks, where he had been confined for previous offences.—Weller was the son of respectable parents, who had paid every attention to his education: but associating with bad companions, he was early initiated into their vices.—Williams was a shoemaker, and had been convicted on two separate indictments of having robbed several houses at Enfield. Driscoll was tried on the 14th of September; but he had previously pleaded guilty before the Common-Sergeant, who, after much trouble, prevailed upon him to retract that plea. The chief circumstances against him were these:—On the 11th of July he went to the shop of Mr. Sporston, and purchased a quantity of of velveteen, in payment of which he tendered a 5*l.* note, which afterwards turned out to be forged; he gave a fictitious address. He also uttered another forged 5*l.* note to a publican, and at his lodgings in Lamb's-court, Whitecross-street, a rolling-pin was found, the top of which screwed off, and in the inside of it were found five other 5*l.* notes of a similar description.—Weller and Cashman were tried before Mr. Justice Burrough, and the brief circumstances against them were these:—A woman, named Fears, obtained an introduction to them, and, after a deal of caution, succeeded in purchasing ten 1*l.* notes of them, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each. It is worthy of notice, that the Bank had a body of guards down, especially for this occasion, lest any disturbance might have been occasioned by the people after the execution of Cashman, Weller, and Driscoll. Within the walls of Newgate preparations had also been made to resist any attack which might have been made by the mob. For this purpose 50 or 60 constables had been expressly employed; and if any attack had been made, the populace would have been foiled in their attempt.—We have good authority (says the *Times*) for stating that the petition purporting to be signed by Cashman, Weller, and Driscoll, inserted in the *Observer* paper, and copied into the *Times* of Monday, was never even seen, much less signed, by these unfortunate individuals. On the day previous to the insertion of this petition in the *Observer*, it was sent to Mr. Brown, keeper of Newgate, enclosed in an anonymous letter, requesting him to get it signed by these three men. Mr. Brown did not even show the petition to them, but immediately transmitted it to Mr. Capper, of the Secretary of State's Office. The next day, however, to his surprise, he saw this very petition in print, signed with the names of Cashman, Weller, and Driscoll. The petition therefore was so far a fabrication that the very men who purported to sign it did not even know of its existence.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Friday, Dec. 18.

WALDEGRAVE V. BIGNOLD.—(LIBEL).

Mr. Serjeant LENS said, the assignees of Mr. Waldegrave had brought an action against Mr. Bignold, as Secretary of the Norwich Union Fire-Office, and recovered the sum estimated to have been lost. Mr. Bignold afterwards published, in the shape of hand-bills, remarks upon that trial. His “Summary,” subjoined to his remarks, was the libel which formed the ground of this action: “It should be remembered, that Mr. Waldegrave was insolvent. The fire happened on Saturday night. All suspicious fires occur on Saturday night or the next (Sunday). No cause has appeared for this fire.” They could not doubt for a moment, that the object of these observations was to fix upon the plaintiff the imputation of having wilfully set fire to his premises. This was as false as it was malignant; it was sufficient, in order to shew this, to refer to the verdict of the Jury.

—Bignold, defendant's son, said his father had been Secretary to the Institution for 20 years. Hesitating to say whether his yearly income was 4 or 5000*l.* or whether his last year's income was not 6000*l.*, he was asked if he was not a man of considerable property, and answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Serjeant Copley attempted to show, that the sole object of the publication was, not to calumniate or injure the plaintiff, but to justify Mr. Bignold for having defended Waldegrave's action.

CHIEF-JUSTICE.—I am of opinion, that the object manifestly is to impute the fire to the plaintiff. But I lament that a son, on bad terms with his father, should ever be brought into a Court of justice to prove the property of his father, for the purpose of obtaining heavy damages. Any one who brought him in this case has done ill. If he came of his own accord, it is to be deplored indeed.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500*l.*

OLD BAILEY.

On Monday, Richard Broderick was put to the Bar: he was one of several prisoners who had pleaded guilty of having forged Bank Notes in his possession; but it seems some of them had been induced to withdraw such plea, in order to stand their trials for the heavier crime. When the Prisoner therefore was brought up, he was particularly questioned by the Judge as to his present determination; and after many questions (for the poor creature seemed scarcely to understand a word that was addressed to him) he distinctly expressed his desire not to be tried, but to plead guilty to the minor charge, which is punished by transportation.

Wm. Jones was then put to the bar;—he also pleaded guilty to the minor offence, but had withdrawn such plea, and now pleaded not guilty.—After a speech from Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET, in which he insisted much on the humanity of the Bank proceedings, evidence was adduced. It was proved that the prisoner, when he paid away the one-pound forged note, gave a false address to the tradesman, and he was detained in consequence; but he forced his way out of the shop, and struck Mr. Hanks. He was however secured.—Mr. John Lees, the Bank Inspector, said the note was a forgery in every respect: the paper was not that used by the Bank; the water-mark was not, as that of the Bank, put in when the paper was made; the line which should be stereotyped, was engraved; and the name signed was a forgery.—[A Jurymen asked Mr. Lees, whether he had ever known an Inspector so deceived as to have taken a forged for a genuine note?—Mr. Lees answered, that he had once; but the note was old and quite worn.]—Mr. Tabor, a Signing Clerk, deposed, that the name on the note, purporting to be his, had not been written by him. This witness said, he signed a thousand and upwards a-day.—[There are 30 Signing Clerks, we learn—and they sign among them, we are also told, about 50,000 notes a-day.]—The Prisoner made no defence: the Judge (Woon) summed up, observing, that if all this was not proof of forgery, than there was no such thing as proof; and that the Jury were bound by their oath to convict the prisoner, provided they believed the evidence.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

Wm. Davis, who had wished to retract his former plea of guilty of the minor offence, was put to the bar, from which however he was removed on his expressing his wish to be allowed so to plead.

Wm. Clacker was then arraigned, for having passed forged notes, knowing them to be forged.—It was proved that the prisoner had gone to three several places, and at each of these he passed off a 1*l.* note, for which he got change, after deducting the price of the small articles he had purchased. In each of those places he gave a different name and address, and told a variety of stories, which it was impossible could be all true, as they were utterly at variance with each other.—Mr. Lees proved the notes to be forgeries by the same kind of evidence which he gave on the first trial.—This witness was examined by a Juror (Mr. I. E. Miller.) He was asked, “Is it not possible for a note to be so dirty and worn as to lose all those characteristics by which a good note may be distinguished from a bad one, and may not those marks be effaced by a chymical process?—Witness. I cannot answer as to a possibility.—The Juror observed, that he was induced to ask the question from the tattered and worn appearance of one of the notes. He knew that tradesmen were often quite at a loss to discover a good from a bad note, by its being in the state of the note then before the Court.—Mr. Lees, in answer to some questions from the Court, stated, that the note in his hand was not so worn or defaced as to leave any doubt.

his mind of its being a forged one. He had never seen any note so much worn as not to have those marks visible by which its being good or bad could be ascertained.

The Prisoner, who stood with much apparent indifference during the whole trial, being called upon for his defence, said, "My Lord, I have nothing at all to say: those people who have sworn against me have sworn as false as God is true; I shall therefore throw myself upon the mercy of the Court."—Mr. Justice HOLROYD observed, that from the decision the Jury had already given, he had no doubt they would, whatever might be their opinion as to the policy of the law and the punishment, decide only by the evidence.—The Jury immediately returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

Wm. Sutton, John Morris, James Mullens, and Henry Townsend (the last only 17 years old) were then severally put to the bar, and all begged to be allowed to put in their first plea of guilty to the minor offence. This was admitted, and they were then acquitted of the capital part.

On Wednesday, John Kingston was charged with having uttered forged Bank-notes knowing them to be so.—The proof was clear.—The Bank Inspector was again closely questioned by the Jury. He said he had been once deceived in a forged note, and but one. Many forged Bank-notes had been paid in at the Bank in the last year, but he could not tell precisely the number; but certainly the Bank Clerks had been deceived, generally from negligence.—Mr. Baron Wood—"It is only from negligence then?"—"I believe so. It is a rule in the Bank that any Inspector who passes a forged note is obliged to pay the value of it."—He had no difficulty in distinguishing between the notes now presented. The following questions were then put to the witness by the Jury:—"I wish to put a question to you, to which no answer was given on Monday. Has an instance ever occurred where a genuine note has been rejected as a forgery?"—"An instance has occurred."—"And suffered to stand as a forgery?"—"Yes."—"When?"—"A recent instance of a very old tattered note has occurred, having been passed by a young Inspector. The note was pasted at the back with little pieces of paper. It was actually a genuine note, although considered as a forgery."—"Have you any private marks besides those described?"—"Yes, we have."—One of the Jurymen then said, "After the scene of yesterday, (alluding, we suppose, to the execution of the three unfortunate men for forgery,) the feelings of the Jury are very great; and where the life of a fellow-creature is at stake, we think the fullest evidence ought to be given."—Mr. Baron Wood—"Gentlemen, you have had the fullest evidence in this case, more full than in any other case."—The prisoner said nothing in his defence, nor were any witnesses called to his character.—The Jury brought in a verdict—*Guilty*.

Jeremiah Heffert was next put to the bar, charged with having in his possession a forged 1*l*. note, knowing it to be forged.—The prisoner was proved to have attempted to pass forged notes at various places.—Mr. Lees proved the notes to be a forgery, in a similar manner as in the last case; and the signing clerk proved that the signature was not his hand-writing.—A verdict of *Guilty* was pronounced by the Jury.

Wm. King was next indicted for having in his possession a forged 1*l*. note, knowing it to be forged.—The Jury found a verdict—*Guilty*.

Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET congratulated the Jury that this was the last case of this nature which they had to try.

Thomas Daniels, a clergyman, who graduated at Cambridge, of very respectable appearance, and about 32 years of age, was indicted for picking the pocket of a coachmaker, in Bridge-street, during the procession on Lord Mayor's day.—The prosecutor felt a push at his pocket as he walked along with the crowd, and was immediately after asked by a gentleman whether he had lost any thing; on putting his hand to one of his pockets he missed his snuff-box. An officer who had watched the prisoner pointed at him as the thief. The prosecutor took hold of him, and told him to give up the snuff-box, but the prisoner denied that he had it. The prosecutor persisted in his demand, on which the prisoner presented it to him, saying that one of the crowd had just put it into his hand. The officer took the prisoner into custody, and brought him before the Magistrate at Guildhall, when a confession of the theft was made, and distress pleaded in excuse.—On the prosecutor's cross-examination, he said he had ascertained that the prisoner was what he had described himself to be.—The officer who apprehended him stated, that on searching him he found four different handkerchiefs, a 1*l*. Bank of England note, three good shillings, and a counterfeit shilling. No witnesses

appeared to give him a character.—The Jury found him *Guilty*.—The COMMON SERGEANT said the crime was greatly aggravated when the situation the prisoner held in life was considered. "Religion, morality, and law," said he, "demand that the most severe punishment that can be inflicted for this offence shall be dealt to you. You have rendered yourself unfit ever to mix in society again, and it is necessary to send you out of the country for ever."

The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

At eight o'clock the whole of the trials having been gone through, the Session closed. Sentence of death was passed upon the following 18 prisoners:—John Pidgeon, Thomas Pearks, Robert Parsons, John Corderoy, George Wood, William Mattingley, James Egerton, Richard Evans, George Balfour, Joseph Mason, Sarah Thwaites, William Baldock, Robert Thrower, George William Handy, John Moon, William Smith, John Fellows, and Robert Budham.—William Williams was sentenced to transportation for life.—John Kingston, Jeremiah Heffert, and William King, convicted of having forged notes in their possession, were sentenced to 14 years transportation. Kingston, upon being taken from the dock, said that he hoped to obtain justice in the country where he was going, as he could get none here. This was addressed to the Recorder; but Heffert interrupted the prisoner, saying, "Oh, hold your tongue; it is no use talking to him."—Ralph Cooper was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The Sessions adjourned until the 13th January.

POLICE.

UNION-HALL.

Mrs. Jones, residing in Lambeth-walk, applied on Monday to the Magistrate for advice under the following circumstances. She stated, that she had a niece of great personal attractions and attainments in music, named Elizabeth Henrietta Aubrey; her age 13 years. About July last, she was induced, by the persuasions of a person named Borthwick, who at that time resided in Village-house, Kentish-town, and who represented himself as a professor of music, to article the young lady to him for seven years, upon the understanding that he was to provide her with board and lodging, perfect her in music and dancing, and, at the expiration of the term, she was to be brought forward in public, and the emoluments of her performance were to be divided between the teacher and her friends. An agreement was drawn up, and signed by both parties; and it was afterwards discovered, that Mr. Borthwick had no pupils as a teacher of music; and that his respectability did not answer the expectation of Mr. Jones. He left his residence at Kentish-town, and went to various parts of the country as an itinerant exhibitor of the young lady's accomplishments. He had not performed that part of his agreement for providing board to his pupil, but had sent in an account to Mrs. Jones for her subsistence, and arrested her for the amount. His ultimate designs upon the young lady were of an improper nature, as appeared from an intercepted letter from his brother, in Scotland, in which were the following words:—"I shall be from here, and shall be in Edinburgh the 1st of October. You said that you had a beautiful young lady, but you would say nothing more till you saw me. You may let me know what she is; if she has plenty of money, and may be easily caught. I should not mind paying you a visit, if that is the case, before I get to Edinburgh. You know I am pretty successful in captivating the young ladies." The letter was dated from Kirkcudbright, and was addressed to Mr. Borthwick, at Village-house, Kentish-town. Within a few days he had been traced, with Miss Aubrey, to a house in King-street, near the King's Bench Prison, and the Magistrate was requested to point out what measures could be adopted for the purpose of recovering the girl, and rescuing her from her disreputable mode of living.—The Magistrate directed that a summons should be issued, requiring the appearance of Mr. Borthwick, and the production of the young lady. An officer was despatched to King-street, accompanied by a friend of Mrs. Jones's, with directions to bring Miss Aubrey, and serve the summons upon Mr. Borthwick. Upon application at the house, he was informed that Mr. Borthwick and the young female in question had been there last week; they did not reside there, nor did she know to what place they were gone. The Magistrate regretted that his efforts had not been attended with success, and expressed his readiness to render every service in his power.

On Tuesday, Mr. Setree, of John-street, Bedford-row, solicitor, applied to the Magistrates, and complained of the statement

made by Mrs. Jones. The whole recital of that lady, he said, was an infamous fabrication, for the worst of purposes. Mr. Borthwick was a person of great respectability as a dancing-master, and was patronized by numerous families of distinction: was desirous of producing Miss Aubrey before the Magistrates, and of submitting the whole affair to their investigation. The young lady was a prodigy of excellence in particular accomplishments, and would, when brought before the public, excite universal astonishment. She had declared herself contented and happy under the guardianship and tuition of Mr. Borthwick, and had expressed her determination to die rather than return under the protection of her aunt. The Magistrate appointed a day for the young lady in question to be produced, and for all parties concerned to attend. Mr. Setree acquiesced in this arrangement.

On Friday, Mr. Borthwick attended with Miss E. H. Aubrey, to answer the complaint of Mrs. Jones. The Magistrate said, that an agreement had been exhibited to him: that agreement being unstamped, could not be considered a sufficient authority for the retention of Miss Aubrey: the parents being deceased, the next relation, Mrs. Jones, ought to be considered as the natural guardian of the young lady.—Mr. Setree contended for Mr. Borthwick that it was a case in which the Magistrate had no jurisdiction. His client had saved the young lady from ruin and vice, for Mrs. Jones had made an attempt to place her in a house of ill-fame.—An exclamation of horror and indignation burst from Mrs. Jones at this moment.—The Magistrate proposed that Mr. Borthwick's solicitor should give the solicitor for Mrs. Jones, a written undertaking for the production of Miss Aubrey in another court: to this Mr. Borthwick agreed; but upon being asked for his address, he declined giving it, notwithstanding the pressing solicitations of the Magistrate.—A Gentleman then stepped forward and stated, that his name was *Cooper*, and that he was agent to the Dundee brewery. It was within his knowledge, he said, that Mr. Borthwick some time ago left his three children chargeable to the parish of Pancras. Hearing that he was coming before the Magistrate, he had attended for the purpose of demanding 34*l.* and upwards due to the concern to which he was agent from Mr. Borthwick. A female then came forward, and demanded of Mr. Borthwick payment of her wages. A butcher also put in his claim for payment of 5*l.* 11*s.*—They required Mr. Borthwick to mention his place of residence, but he refused.—The Magistrate declined further interference respecting Miss Aubrey, and recommended that an Habeas Corpus should be procured for her production in a superior Court.

Mr. Frederick William Saunders, of the 7th Regiment of Dragoons, applied on Tuesday to the sitting Magistrate, and requested that he would assist him in regaining possession of a young lady whom he had married, but who was then detained by her friends, and was by their means deprived of the happiness and comfort which had been by him and herself anticipated from the matrimonial state. He further stated, that the marriage took place in a clandestine manner, at a church in the city, about five years ago; that he went to North America with his regiment two days afterwards, and subsequently to France, from whence he had lately returned. He had demanded his wife from her relations, who were persons of great respectability at Camberwell, without success. She was entitled to considerable property; but it was not her fortune that he was desirous of obtaining, herself alone was his object. He had applied for advice to a Proctor, who recommended him to obtain a Magistrate's warrant. The Magistrate informed the applicant, that he had no jurisdiction in this case, and consequently could render him no assistance. He retired apparently much disappointed.

HATTON-GARDEN.

CHILD-DROPPING.—On Tuesday evening, a fine male child, apparently not a week old, was found in an old basket, having on a shirt, and wrapped up in a piece of blanket, lying at the door of Mrs. James, Tash-street, Gray's-Inn-lane. The poor child was nearly dead from the cold; it was taken in doors, and after it was warmed and fed, it was carried to the work-house, in Little Gray's-Inn-lane. On Thursday the parish officers attended at Hatton-Garden, where a private examination took place. It appears that a young lady in the neighbourhood was delivered of the child on Saturday week; it was shortly after taken away by the midwife to nurse to a poor woman in Clerkenwell, where it remained until Tuesday afternoon, when the midwife went to the nurse for the child, telling her the lady wished to see it before she let it go to the country. The midwife carried away the child, and the same evening the child was found as above described. The nurse, hearing of the circumstance, was induced to go to the work-house, when she immediately identified the

child. She knew it by having a particular mark, and it having on the same shirt, but all the rest of the baby clothes were changed for the worse. She then gave information. Two other women, who saw the child at nurse, proved the same. The midwife was closely examined, when to exonerate herself from the charge, she was compelled to disclose the young lady's name, who is the real mother of the child, and whose family are said to be of the greatest respectability.—A warrant was granted to take the mother of the child into custody. She has not yet been found.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MURDER AT HORNSEY.—An inquisition was taken on Tuesday, at the Hornsey Wood-house, on the body of *John Thomas Taylor*, a medical gentleman, who was stopped on Thursday night, on the iron bridge of the New River, by some villains, robbed, murdered, and thrown into the river.—The Jury took a view of the body; there appeared violent marks of strangulation about his neck; a knife was in his waistcoat pocket, and a gold ring upon his finger, which the diabolical villains, who murdered him, in their hurry, did not take from him.—Mr. Thomas Thorpe, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, deposed:—I was a particular friend of the deceased's: he was at my house on Tuesday in good health and spirits. His brother called on Friday upon me, and inquired if I had any knowledge of where his brother might be found, as he had not been home since the preceding morning. The witness then related his calling on Mrs. Pearce, and on the landlady of the Jolly Butchers at Wood-green, who gave him such information as induced him to pursue his inquiries towards Hornsey. The first information we gained was, that cries of murder had been heard near West-green on Thursday night, and we were told if we would go to the Black Boy we might obtain more particulars upon the subject. We proceeded there, and found that there had been an alarm in consequence of cries of murder about ten o'clock on Thursday evening; and that three men had entered into a house, with intention to rob it, but the family not being in bed, gave an alarm, and the robbers decamped. We then made for the wood; we traced some footsteps at the foot of the bridge, for an hundred yards, which the brother of the deceased said were much like his brother's; at the centre of the bridge we lost the trace of the footsteps, and we suspected that he had been murdered there, and thrown into the river. Mr. Taylor's suspicions were considerably excited by the marks of the boots being straight, and not right and left, as are more usually worn, because his unfortunate brother had on, when he left his home, boots of that description. We were informed that a hat had been found at the Sluice, and we found it to be the hat of the deceased. We immediately employed persons to drag the river, and the body was found. The body appeared to have been in the water several days. The watch which the deceased always carried about him was not in his fob; and there was no money about the deceased's person, and he never went out without taking money with him; his pockets were turned out; and there were appearances of strangulation and a black mark on the side of the neck. I know the deceased had a watch with gold chain and seals when he left home; he was a very high spirited young man, and from what I know of him, he would not tamely submit to be robbed; he had a practice of twisting his watch pocket after he put his watch in it, and I have frequently heard him say, that he would defy any thief to rob him, for if they took his watch, they must also take his pocket. I am of opinion that the villains who murdered the deceased, unbuttoned the flap of his small clothes for the purpose of untwisting the fob pocket and taking the watch. In his pockets remained the following trifling articles:—A watch-key, Akenside's poetical works, pair of gloves, silk handkerchief, penknife, a stick of black sealing-wax. The body was carried to Hornsey-wood House. An umbrella which the deceased had with him on Thursday night was found on the iron bridge, which was torn recently, from its appearance. From the deep marks on the bank where the body was found, I am convinced that he made great resistance; some of the heel-marks are several inches in depth in the ground.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson sworn—I keep the Jolly Butchers, at Wood-green, Tottenham. I knew the deceased before he came to my house on last Thursday evening; I invited him into the bar, as he was acquainted with my son; I asked him to tea, and he sat in my bar until between 10 and 11 o'clock at night; he had three small glasses of brandy and water; he did not drink half the liquor himself. The deceased had a watch in his pocket and some money. When the deceased first came into the bar he inquired

if a gentleman had been waiting for him: when he set off from our house it was a fine bright moonlight night: he had me good night, and was in excellent spirits when he parted.—Mr. Thomas Evans, Old-street, surgeon, stated—I knew the deceased about five or six years; we were fellow pupils at the Finsbury Dispensary; I have not seen him for near a fortnight, and then he was in good health and spirits, and I am satisfied that he was not under any kind of distress or derangement of mind; nor do I believe that he would have put an end to his existence. I saw the body of the deceased, and in my opinion he was undoubtedly strangled previous to his being thrown into the water.—Mr. Richard Henry Major, surgeon—I saw the body this day, and my opinion is precisely the same as Mr. Evans's; that he was strangled cannot admit of a doubt, and he must have been nearly dead before he was thrown into the water.—The CORONER said that he had hopes, when the investigation commenced, that the death of the unfortunate young gentleman was produced by accident; but after the evidence which had been received, he was sorry to say that there was proof adduced that the deceased came to his death by the violent hands of murderers.—The Jury instantly returned the following verdict:—*Wilful Murder* against some person or persons unknown, the deceased having been, in our opinion, strangled, robbed, and thrown into the New River.—A large reward has been offered for the discovery of the murderers. The deceased was the son of Mr. Taylor, the surgeon, of Goswell-street.

An inquisition was taken on Wednesday, at St. Giles's Workhouse, on the body of *Richard Wilford*, who was found dead under the following circumstances:—The deceased rented a back garret in St. Giles's, and lately had been in great distress; his wife had been admitted into the workhouse, and he was offered an asylum there if he chose to accept it; he thought proper to decline it, preferring to suffer great privations at home to what he termed imprisonment. He lay upon nothing but straw. Monday week was the last time the deceased was seen alive; in the evening he lighted a bit of candle in the apartment of a lodger; he then remarked that his distresses were so great, he thought he was not long for this world. The lodgers were surprised during the whole of last week, that the deceased had not been seen as usual going to and from his wretched dwelling. On Monday his wife went to see what had become of her husband, who had not called to see her as usual. The deceased's room was broken open, and he was found dead in bed. He must have been dead near a week.—The Jury returned a verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

Tuesday evening some persons were alarmed on passing through Essex-street, Mile-end, by hearing the cry of "fire," which continued for a length of time: at length a woman who occupies an apartment in that street, on looking through the window, saw a mass of flames in an opposite room. She ran, and informed the people of it, and went up stairs. On opening the door found an elderly lady, who was by herself, sitting in an arm chair by the fire all in a blaze. Several pails of water were thrown over her, and the flames were soon extinguished. It appeared that her husband had just gone out, and she being feeble, when her clothes caught fire, she was unable to move, and remained in that dreadful situation till assistance arrived, by which time some parts of her body were burned nearly to a cinder.—She was taken to the London Hospital, where she died in the greatest agony soon after.

Thursday morning, a young female, of genteel address and appearance, was found at five o'clock sitting under a hedge on the Deptford-road, in a senseless state, almost frozen to death. Pearse, the man who found her, carried her to the Turk's Head, where by the humane exertions of the landlord she was, after a considerable time, restored to sense and animation. She gave no other answer to the numerous questions which were asked her, than that she came to town about Friday week, that she had been treated unkindly by her friends, and that her mind was greatly distressed. She declined stating her name, or the residence of any of her friends, or from what cause her distressed feelings arose. She refused all sustenance, and when taken before a Magistrate persisted in her silence, and at last went away without communicating any further particulars respecting her situation.

A few evenings back, about six o'clock, a male child, about six weeks old, was left exposed at the door of Islington workhouse. It was dressed in an old cambric frock, flannel petticoat, cambric cap, and wrapped in an old blanket. It was conveyed to the workhouse.

J. Urmston, charged with the wilful murder of Mary, his wife, at West Derby, and *II. Moncrieffe*, charged with having violated

the person of Anne Helme, near Lancaster, have been committed to Lancaster-castle.

A melancholy event took place in the neighbourhood of Kelso on Tuesday se'night. As a servant of Mr. Walker was returning from the river Tweed, with a cart and horse, the horse (it being moon-light) was scared by some object and overturned the cart upon the man's legs; and severely injured him. After calling repeatedly, he was at length heard by the people at Crows Point, who rescued him, considerably bruised, from his perilous situation.—Being unable, however, to raise the horse and cart without help, a boy was sent to beg the assistance of a person driving a cart on the turnpike road towards Kelso. The unfortunate man, whose aid they solicited, was James Dryden, a rag-gatherer, and the animal he drove being young and spirited, started at the upset horse and cart, and springing upon the foot-path, overturned that which it drew upon its unfortunate owner, and instantaneously killed him on the spot. Dryden has left a family to lament his loss.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th ult. the wife of Thomas Baxendale, a carter, in the employ of Messrs. Horrocks and Co. living in the Church Yard, Preston, Holderness, was safely delivered of three fine boys, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th instant, at St. James's, the Rev. William Greenlaw, of Isleworth, to Frances, second daughter of Robert Baker, Esq., of Great Marlborough-street.

On the 15th instant, at Kempston church, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Chandless, Esq., of York-place, Portman-square, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir William Long, of Kempston-house, Bedford.

On the 16th instant, at Old Windsor, J. K. Picard, Esq. of the Horse Guards, to Miss Homfray, eldest daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., M.P. of Coworth-house, Berks; and niece to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. M.P.

On Saturday week, at Ealing, D. C. Webb, Esq. of Denham, Bucks, to Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq. of Brentford-butts.

Lately, at the Palace of Corsu, Lieut. Colonel Hankey, Private Secretary to Sir T. Maitland, to Mrs. Caterina Vassamo, of Corsu.

On the 17th inst. Mr. James Vallade, wholesale druggist, Garlick-hill, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Fauntleroy, Wandsworth.

At St. Martin's Church, on the 16th inst. Mr. Joseph Kelly, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Charles Pitt, surveyor, Adelphi.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 13th instant, at Brighton, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, late of Sloane-street, aged 49 years.

Lord Ellenborough, at his house in St. James's-square, on Sunday evening. Edward Law, Baron Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Governor of the Charter-house; and F. S. A. married in 1787, Miss Towry, daughter of George Phillips Towry, Esq. and has issue, 1. Edward, married to Octavia Stewart, youngest daughter of the Earl of Londonderry; 2. Charles-Ewan, married to Elizabeth Sophia, sister to Sir Charles-Elliott Nightingale, Bart.; 3. Mary; 4. John; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Anne; and 7. a daughter, born January 11, 1812.

On Saturday week, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Hargrove, the historian of Knaresborough, Harrogate, and the surrounding country, &c.

On the 8th inst., at his castle of Rastadt, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden. The Margrave Louis is his successor.

On the 28th ult. at Colin's Cottage, Harrogate, Mrs. Ann Dawson, aged 101. This aged matron served the army in the time of the rebellion, with butter, eggs, and cream, when encamped near Preston.

In Whickham-street, Portsea, in the 113th year of his age, Thomas Bolwell, a native of that town. His memory was good up to his last moments; he would frequently recur to the total eclipse of the sun, on the 22d of April, 1715. He was married to one wife 80 years, who died in the 101st year of her age.

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THE EXAMINER.

No. 574. SUNDAY, DEC. 27, 1818.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 559.

ALLIANCE CONCLUDED AT CONGRESS.

(Finished from the week before last.)

The truth is, the world will continue to advance in political improvement, whether the Allied Sovereigns wish to let it or not. If the Emperor ALEXANDER, or any other, has sense enough to go along with, and attempt to lead it, well and good;—so much the better for him;—if not, it will do without him. At present these gentlemen happen to be in the front. It is the mere chance of their fortunes; and they have not known how to take any real, lasting, and wise advantage of their situation. The world assembled behind them sees this, though they unluckily fancy themselves wiser than the world. If they do not find it out themselves, the world will perhaps not take any sudden notice of them; but it will continue to speculate upon the best road in advance, and will go on quickly at last, hurrying it's would-be leaders among it's ranky out of mere laughing indifference.

A sovereign, if ever he gets into a meditative posture, has only to look at his own knee-pans, to learn this. His very clothes, which he has in common with every decent gentleman, will inform him. External distinction in ranks has almost vanished; and it has long been a joking apothegm, that even majesty is a jest but for externals. Kings are the last people who should endeavour to shew the folly of this saying by defying it. Their symbols contain so much of their strength, that they can no more afford to do without them, than beauty without it's skin. When kings were in the habit of wearing crowns, or some other great distinction of dress, they carried magic circles about them, that made a difference betwixt them and every body else. They were kings emphatically, as angels are only angels when they have wings. Clip the wing, and the angel is a treader of earth. Take away the crown and the habitual idea of it, and the king is a common man. Nothing can compensate for the deficiency, but the power of having people's heads cut off at a moment's notice, as it did for some time. The King of Prussia, for instance, in a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, such as a common gentleman wears, is no better than a common gentleman. People look for something else in him;—some great qualities, or some striking look in his countenance: that is to say, before they can admire him, they look for the same things which they expect in any other man who puts himself forward; and not finding them, something attaches to him of the grave ridiculous. Kings have unconsciously found out this tendency in our times, which in fact is the natural consequence of the growth of knowledge; and not very well knowing how to resume their old external mystifications, they have rashly undertaken to go into the extreme of plainness, or rather to vapour themselves on dresses

merely like gentlemen. But they cannot afford it. What is the natural reasoning they set us upon? It is this;—“If you are no more than gentlemen, why do you pretend to be what you ought not in other matters? Why not be altogether like the President of the United States?” And we may be sure, this is a very common question at this moment all over Europe,—aye, Prussia with all her barracks not excepted. Kings have lost and will never recover themselves, because there is nothing substantial in their pretensions over the many; and because while they affect to be one of the latter externally in order to conciliate their good sense, they take care to keep and to practise all that disgusts it. Thrones began to be undermined when the popedom was shaken. LUTHER undid them both, when in the face of Europe he called LEO the Tenth and HENRY the Eighth a couple of pretending asses. They were not asses; for HENRY was a more ferocious beast, and the Son of LORENZO DE MEDICIS was an accomplished man. But they pretended enough, LEO by nature of his office, and HENRY by his bullying, and his theology; and the first men that had the courage to utter a scornful word against, ruined “them and their heirs for ever.”—After that, opinion began to exercise herself. Kings were called to account, as soon as personal character came to be demanded of them. They then commenced the awkward compromises of which we have been speaking. CHARLES the Second's perukes, the orgies of the BOUVRONS, and the vulgarities of German dynasties, to say nothing of the writings of the French and English wits, gradually did away with the old abstract notion of royalty. The French Revolution was a mingled fit of contempt and rage against them. They now put on staid faces, as well as unassuming pantaloons, affect to be philosophical, and are in reality a little frightened and mystical. Their very success against BOUAPARTE, notwithstanding the legitimate pranks it has enabled them to play, contains something in it that perplexes them for the future; and it is natural; for in succeeding against him, they only succeeded against a man who had condescended to be one of themselves. The popular sense of right and justice, which is their great and lasting enemy, was only checked, and set thinking the more; and praise be to the enlighteners of mankind, trampling squadrons and brute force can no longer put an end to that.

There are two things, either of which alone would hinder the would-be leaders of the world from making it retrograde. One is the Press, which for the first time in the history of man has become a universal thing;—the other is Scientific Power, which is the result of the experimental philosophy recommended by Lord Bacon, and which was so emphatically instigated by him as containing the seeds of great and unexpected changes.

With the same instinctive though dull feeling which has led them into similar compromises with existing difficulties, the Allied Sovereigns, despairing of doing away the liberty of the press altogether, throw as many checks on it as possible, and at the same time take care to get literary birdings

of their own, who shall conduct journals as if independently, and say "We," when in fact they mean only the old We, the Prince and his Ministers. This can do them no good in the long run. The world perceives the real feelings which influence them; and their resort to literary hirelings has this inevitable disadvantage in it,—namely, that the latter, only being allowed to take partial views of a subject, are obliged at one and the same time to challenge argument, and to argue badly. The consequence is obvious. They are easily refuted; and the value of knowledge and of impartial discussion increases in reputation and power, always upon the popular side.

With respect to the progress and irresistible effects of Mechanical, Chemical, and other Scientific Power, in altering and increasing the sources of wealth, and enabling mankind to controul more equally the circumstances about them, we shall speak at large in a series of papers, with which it is our intention, from time to time, to vary our political articles during the approaching year. We shall content ourselves at present with an assertion which contains its own proof;—namely, that an increasing knowledge on the part of the community, an increasing sense of their own wants and of the means of remedying them, and a new and mighty engine of power which is put into their hands, and which enables one individual to perform the labour of one hundred, must as infallibly change the condition of society, as knowledge and growth change the mind and body of the human being.

CHRISTMAS.

It is with great pleasure that we recognize again in the following letter the fair Correspondent, who did so much good and honour to our holiday-enthusiasm last year:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I am of the number of your readers who recollect with pleasure and gratitude your papers last year on keeping Christmas, and I looked forward with a hope, which has not been disappointed, that you would take some notice again of its return. I feel unwilling to intrude on your valuable time, yet I cannot refrain from thanking you for your cheering attempts to enforce a due observance of this delightful season. I thank you in my own name, and I thank you in the name of those to whom the spring of life is opening in all its natural and heartfelt enjoyments. I thank you in the name of the more juvenile part of the holiday circle, who, released from the thralldom of school discipline, are come home (that expressive word), to bask awhile in the eyes and the smiles of their fond parents; and lastly, I thank you on behalf of those who have none to plead for them, and to whom pleasure is but a name,—the sick at heart and sick in body, the friendless and the fatherless, the naked and the hungry. To all of these I hope to extend a portion of happiness and of help, with a heart full of gratitude to Him who has "cast my lot in a goodly heritage." I have, under this feeling, been for some days past busily employed in preparing for passing Christmas worthily. My beef and mince-meat are ready (of which, with some warm garments, my poor neighbours will partake), and my holly and mistletoe gathered; for I heartily approve of your Article, and am of opinion that to the false refinement of modern times may be traced the loss of that primitive and pure simplicity which characterised "other times." To your list of "authorities" I beg leave to add that learned and truly Christian Prelate, Bishop Hall, who in his writings * so strongly enforces the

* Vide his Contemplation on the Marriage of Cana in Galilee.

doctrine that the Creator is best honoured in a wise and rational enjoyment of the creature.

Cordially wishing you the chief of sublunary blessings, *i.e.* health of body and health of mind, I remain, Sir, your obliged and constant Reader,

A WIFE, A MOTHER, AND AN ENGLISHWOMAN.
South Lambeth, Dec. 21, 1838.

EMIGRATION.—MR. FEARON'S WORK.

The territory included in the United States is so extensive, that there must necessarily be a considerable difference between the climate of the Northern and that of the Southern parts. Mr. Fearon speaks only of those States which he has visited. In Pennsylvania there is more heat in summer and more cold in winter than is experienced in England; and the transition from one to the other is so quick, that there are actually but two seasons in the year.

If the appearance of the inhabitants be taken as a criterion, and if that appearance be not produced or aggravated by other causes (such as excess or unhealthy practices of many kind-), I should say that this climate is not so congenial to the well-being of the human constitution as that of England. A Philadelphian (particularly a female) is as old at 27, as a Londoner at 40. Neither sex possesses the English standard of health—a rosy cheek.

Ohio is the next State spoken of.

With regard to the seasons, they are said to have severe winters of from three to four months, with a keen dry air, and cloudless sky: during summer excessive heat, (thermometer in the shade, 80 to 96), with heavy dews at night; springs, cold and heavy rains; autumns, fine, followed by "Indian Summer," which is truly delightful. This I have experienced, and can say that until now I never knew what really fine weather was.

The climate of Illinois Mr. F. considers as at present unformed; and he thinks that the Western States generally are less healthy than the Eastern, not from the natural superiority of climate, but from the greater cultivation of the latter.

The two great political parties in America are termed Federalists and Democrats. This distinction arose after the peace, by which the independence of the United States was secured. The country was in an exhausted and bankrupt state, and it was proposed to strengthen the hands of the general government: the advocates of this measure took the former, its opponents the latter, title. At the time of the French Revolution, the Federalists, from the part they took against the Republicans, were called English Tories, and their antagonists, the great majority of the people, French Jacobins. The Democrats were, in this case, the most consistent;—they very justly "considered the event as only a continuation of the struggle which they had commenced for the emancipation of the world." This party are now predominant: they have been successful in the three last elections of Presidents, and having the majority of the people on their side, are likely to maintain their superiority for some time at least. Mr. Fearon witnessed the election of a Governor for the State of Pennsylvania, which took place in Philadelphia. The candidates were both of the Democratic party, one of the more violent sort, the other of the moderate, called Republicans. The latter was supported by the Federalists, but was nevertheless defeated. During the contest, a great deal of animosity and ill-will was of course excited; there was however no confusion or disturbance; the whole was concluded in one day throughout the State. All citizens, who have paid a poll-tax of nine shillings per annum, are entitled to vote, which almost amounts to what is called universal suffrage. Yet, in spite of repeated proofs like this, we are told by the corruptionists in England, that an extension of the right of suffrage, even to the middling class, would be attended with danger; and they modestly conclude, that they are the only proper and safe persons to be entrusted with so great a privilege.

However excellent the theory of the American Constitution may be, some abuses exist in the practice of it; these are chiefly in the appointment of public officers. In New York Mr. Fearon was told that the situations in the gift of the Council of Appointment, that is, almost all the civil offices in that State, were bought and sold as notoriously as seats in our House of Commons. There is also a species of management in regard to the elections, which is practised in all the States. A meeting of the leading men of either side takes place, which is called a *Caucus*; and they issue a "ticket," stating whom they have fixed upon, by which the candidate who gets this "appointment" obtains the support of the party by whom the ticket is issued. By this means the division of votes among several candidates of the same party is prevented, and this is without doubt the reason why the people, actuated by party feeling, submit to this sort of dictation. The power of the *Caucus* is however limited to the choice of candidates who are liked by their partizans; for, as the submission is entirely voluntary, two or three attempts to get an unpopular man elected would totally destroy their influence; so that it is not unlikely that in many cases the same persons, who are now chosen in consequence of getting the "appointment," would have been as fortunate had no such system existed. It is however a bad thing; and as soon as the Americans begin to think so, will be abolished. The other mal-practices will be also put a stop to, when experience shall have shown their ill effects: as the people really elect their own representatives, and thus possess the means of correcting abuses, they are comparatively of little importance.

As most or all of the friends of Mr. Fearon were engaged in various occupations in England, his first object was to ascertain whether all or any of them could continue their pursuits in the eastern or old States with greater advantage. For the most part he is not of opinion that they would benefit by a change of country. In the cities there is already sufficient competition among the tradesmen, and the professions are completely crammed. "An anecdote is told of a gentleman walking in Broadway: a friend passing, he called 'Doctor,' and immediately sixteen persons turned round to answer to the name." The Lawyers are still more numerous, and, Mr. Fearon thinks, still more servile and tricking than their brethren in England. They hold many offices, and out of the 190 members who compose the House of Representatives, 150 are legal men. The Americans are very fond of going to law and fighting duels, and this circumstance, together with the intricacy of the civil law, which is almost the same as in England, may account for the abundance of learned gentlemen. Manufactories, which rose up during the war, are generally in a state of depression; though Mr. F. is of opinion, that with proper capital and management, several might do well. Labour of all kinds is very well paid, and the labourers of America are better off and more intelligent than the same class in England. Poor laws exist in some of the States, and, what seems to be the inevitable consequence, pauperism increases. That it has not yet reached a very great extent may be seen from the circumstance that Mr. F. did not see more than three beggars in the course of a journey of 5000 miles. The following is the summary of Mr. Fearon's opinions respecting emigration:—

The classes of British society who would be benefited by an exchange of country, are, I conceive, first, that large and much injured body of men, who are here chained to the country and the political system, which oppresses and grinds them to the earth,—I mean *our extreme poor*. They would not be in America a week before they would experience a rapid advance in the scale of being. Instead of depending for subsistence upon charity soup, occasional parochial relief, and bowing with slavish submission to the tyrant of the poor-house, they would, if industrious and willing to labour, earn 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. a day, have

meat at least seven times in the week, and know "no one who could make them afraid." The second class would be the mechanics, in branches of first necessity, with the general exclusion, however, of those acquainted with the British staple manufactures of cotton and woollen only; but for others, whose earnings here are under 30s. a week, or whose employment is of that precarious nature, that they cannot reasonably calculate, by the exercise of prudence and economy, on laying by any thing for what is called "a rainy day," or on making a provision for old age—for such persons as these, particularly if they have or anticipate the having a family, emigration to America will certainly advance their pecuniary interests, though it may not enlarge their mental sphere of enjoyments. To these two classes, I would further add that of the small farmer who has a family, for whom he can now barely provide the necessities of life, and concerning a provision for whom, when his own gray hairs are approaching to the grave, he can look forward with but little confidence or satisfaction; to such a man, if he should have one hundred pounds clear, that is, after paying all his expenses of removal, &c., America decidedly offers inducements very superior to those afforded by this country. Such a father would there feel himself relieved from a load of anxiety, the weight of which upon his spirits, and its influence in repressing his exertions, he is perhaps himself scarcely aware of, till he feels the difference by comparison when he has shaken it off in the New World;—but still to every proposed emigrant, even of these classes, I would say, that he must not expect to find either the country full of gold, or its inhabitants as agreeable or as sociable as the perhaps unequalled people of England. He must prepare too for very many privations, and should previously have the mind of his family, particularly that of the mother of his children, so entirely in unison with his own, that they can all have the fortitude and good sense necessary to bear under the numerous privations they will certainly be subjected to, keeping in mind the substantial advantages they will enjoy, and setting off present evil against their future and increasing prosperity, which, in such a country, with a soil yet uncultivated, and in the infancy of its resources, may be considered as almost insured to them.

The man of small fortune, who cares little about politics, to whom the comforts of England are perhaps in some degree essential, but who wishes to curtail his expenditure, would not act wisely by emigrating to America. Indeed, should such a man make the attempt, he would return as expeditiously as did a family who arrived at New York in the Pacific, on the 25th March, with the intention of continuing, but who took a passage back in the same vessel the following week;—they went to America in the cabin—they departed from it in the steerage.

The artist may succeed, but the probability is, that he will not do so. I know instances on both sides, where, perhaps, equal talent has been possessed. A Mr. Shiels, a portrait painter, who was a fellow-passenger of mine in the *Washington*, has been eminently successful in New York; Mr. ———, who arrived about the same time, has been unable to procure his boarding expenses. Generally, I should not anticipate, judging from the character and habits of the people, that, at least, the superior artist would find it to his advantage to emigrate. The lawyer and the doctor, and, turning to another class, the clerk and the shopman, will find no opening in America.

The London linen and woollen draper, and haberdasher, who has large capital, good connections in this country, and who would adopt the most improved English modes of transacting retail business, would, I think, be very successful;—though it should be understood, that shopkeeping is overdone throughout America; but their plan of doing business is so defective, that I conceive there may be a good opening for a person with the above qualifications.

A literary man will not meet with any encouragement, the American library being imported, and newspaper editors having no inducement to occupy their talents upon any topics beyond extracts from English papers, advertisements, and shipping intelligence.

The very superior mechanic, in a business of which the articles have heretofore been imported, might succeed; and if he did so at all, it would probably be in an eminent degree. Two cases of this sort came under my knowledge: Mr. ———, of P——, manufacturer of bird-cages, fenders, and brass stands for fire-places, arrived in America without property, has brought up a large family, and is now a man of considerable wealth. Mr. ———, of ———, a piano-forte maker, has been similarly successful. I do not state these cases on the ground that

there is now an opening in either of these callings, but merely as illustrative of the idea given at the commencement of this paragraph.

The merchant I do not conceive would be very successful, his being a profession so adapted to the passive American habits, and it is entirely pre-occupied.

To the capitalist, as such, I hardly know what to say: America is the country of speculation, and therefore, as such, capital might be employed with singular advantage. On the whole, to such I can only recommend a perusal of the previous details.

Mr. Fearon is not so sanguine as Mr. Birkbeck as to the success of those who might become proprietors and cultivators of land in the Western country. He did not intend at first to go as far as Illinois; but, finding the old settled States did not furnish any great inducements to emigrants to settle in them, he resolved to see whether the new promised better. He considers Illinois to be the most eligible place for agriculturists, because there are more choice situations unoccupied. His picture of the society is unattractive, but he expressly states that his experience does not enable him to speak with confidence.

Concerning the state of society, my experience does not allow me to say much, or to speak with confidence. Generally, I suspect that the powers of the legislature are, as yet, weak in their operation. Small provocations insure the most relentless and violent resentments. Duels are frequent. The drink is an inseparable companion of all classes; and the laws are robbed of their terror, by not being firmly and equally administered. A general character of independence, both as to the means of living and habits of society, appears universal. Here, no man is either thought or called "master," neither, on the other hand, is there found any coarse vulgarity. A cold, selfish indifference is the common characteristic of the labourer and the judge, and I should hope that Illinois state constitution will not, when formed, authorize or legalize slavery: yet, the Ohio practice will, I have no doubt, continue as it now is in Illinois, indenturing negroes for a term of from ten to fifteen years. This baleful practice promises a perpetuation of practical slavery throughout America.

He gives however the following conditional recommendation of this territory:—

"Should your minds be favourable to a western country settlement, I should wish to press upon your deliberate reconsideration the following ideas:—

First,—Is it essential to your prosperity and happiness that you should leave England?

Second,—Do the habits and character of the American people afford you rational grounds for desiring to become their fellow-citizen?

Third,—Have all of you the dispositions requisite in order to become cultivators of a wilderness?

Fourth,—Assuming that you have those dispositions, are you fitted for such an entire change of pursuits, and can you endure the difficulties and dangers necessarily attendant on such a situation?

If, after cool, deliberate, and rational consideration, with your minds as free from enthusiastic expectations connected with the continent, as they well can be under the existence of the present order of things in England, you can answer in the affirmative, then I have but little doubt of the propriety of recommending to your attention the Illinois territory.

To conclude, Mr. Fearon appears to be an intelligent and honest man. His book is both useful and amusing; without any pretensions to fine writing, the style is simple and clear. In his observations on the American character, he does not merely describe its peculiarities, but he dares to account for them upon philosophical principles, and to rest the truth of his statements upon a more solid foundation than that of his particular opinion, which shows at once his good sense and his modesty. Yet, while we give him credit for the fullest intention to be impartial, we think he has been too hard on the Americans. His prepossession in their favour gave way to disappointment and disgust. The disagreeable parts of their character, as they were not expected, made a greater impression on him, while their good qualities, which we are afraid are not very plentiful, were anticipated and consequently less remarked.

How unfavourable Mr. Fearon's book is considered to be to the Americans may be seen from this circumstance;—a ministerial writer recommends the government to purchase the copy-right of the book and distribute it at a very cheap rate, in order to check the progress of emigration. We do not imagine that the ministers will take his advice. The book, though it differs considerably from Mr. Birkbeck's, corroborates some, and does not contradict others, of the main facts stated by that gentleman. It describes America as the "country for the poor," and the inhabitants as free from all pecuniary anxiety. Are these facts, the knowledge of which would discourage emigration? And what is there to counter-balance these advantages? The disagreeable character of the people, allowing it to be as bad as Mr. Fearon makes it appear. If people are disposed to quit their country, the good or bad qualities of the people with whom they propose to live form but a minor consideration. With respect to America, there would be still less objection: the tide of emigration is there directed to the back States, which will be in a great measure, if not principally, settled by foreigners; and if the society be not so polished as in Europe, that defect will be more than counterbalanced by the great variety of character, which must necessarily result from the congregation of people from so many various countries.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The process against Cantillon, accused of having fired a pistol shot at the carriage of the Duke of Wellington and against Marinet, implicated in the same affair, appears to approach its termination. Cantillon yesterday underwent another interrogatory before M. Meslier, Judge d'Instruction.

A pamphlet, entitled "*The Wishes of the People*," dedicated to the Deputies in 1818, by Alexander Grivel, author of "*The Cry of the People*," was seized yesterday at the house of the bookseller Plancher.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Message of the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress:—

Follow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The auspicious circumstances under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burden inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favourable anticipation; and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honourable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which that portion of our commerce, which was provided for by that convention should not be regulated, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed last summer to invite the attention of the British Government to the subject. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negotiation which it was proposed to open might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them, particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries, and boundaries. The proposal was received by the British Government in the spirit which prompted it; a negotiation has been opened at London embracing all these objects; and, in consequence, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris has been associated with our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are now engaged in the discharge of



its duties. To prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negotiation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last Session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish Government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. In the mean time, events have occurred which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that Government has so long pursued on the friendly relations of the two countries. A state of thing has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the Government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. The different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens whose their proximity to us enabled them to penetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding 150 in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become; as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

The country had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the Colonial Governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in a great measure derelict, and the object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of buccannery was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effects of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean: the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed a connexion, with a view to promote their own projects. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages.

If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her Government had been repeatedly apprised; and the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would in effect cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other compromissions respecting it.

There is a limit beyond which the spirit of amity and forbearance can in no instance be justified. If it was proper to rely on amicable negotiation for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by

Spain herself, or by those who abuse her Power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the Executive, by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. The United States suppressed the establishment. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and above all, the incitement of the Indians to massacre our fellow-citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively that of Spain, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her.

In authorizing General Jackson to enter Florida in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to add, that, executing this order, facts were disclosed respecting the officers of Spain, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile combination. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations between the two countries could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding General was convinced, that he should fail in his object if he did not deprive those savages of the protection on which they relied.

Although the reasons which induced General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the Government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their Government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the General in command there, to deliver the posts—Pensacola, unconditionally, to any person authorized to receive; and St. Marks on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and however justifiable the commanding General was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages and their associates that they should not be protected even there; yet, the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress only.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding General; of his correspondence with the Secretary of War, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the courts-martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie; of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain; and of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, with the Government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil-war between Spain and the provinces in South America still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, collected by the commissioners recently returned from thence, will be laid before Congress.

It appears that the Government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July, 1816; that the Banda Oriental, Entre Reos, and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, are independent; that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres; that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note, addressed by the Ministers of Spain to the Allied Powers, it appears that the Allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a Congress, which was to have met at Aix-la-Chapelle in September last. From the course of proceeding observed by the

Allied Powers in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments, abstaining from the application of force. I state this with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorizes a hope that the calamities of war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude that it is proper to adhere to it, especially in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other Powers, continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns, we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded 17,000,000 of dollars.

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent. stock, and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January next, more than 2,000,000 of dollars.

The gross revenue which has accrued from the customs during the same period, amounts to 21,000,000 of dollars, and the revenue of the whole year is estimated at not less than 26,000,000. The sale of the public lands during the year has greatly exceeded that of any former year; and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that although the annual expenditure has been increased by the last session of Congress providing for revolutionary pensions to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal duties, which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented; and that, whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of our population, and by the gradual development of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactures all the relief that can be derived from the duties which have been imposed upon foreign merchandise. Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed great activity; and although it is hoped that others will gradually revive, and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence authorized by existing laws have been pursued with zeal and activity, the survey of our maritime and inland frontiers continue, and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications, the work has been commenced, and considerable progress made. Last session, the Board of Commissioners were directed to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depots. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, will be laid before Congress.

Treaties have been formed with the Quapaw Indians; with the Great and Little Osages; the tribes in the states of Indiana; Ohio and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone-river, at the Mandan village, on the Missouri; and at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves, especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former. To civilize them, and even prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence, as communities, should cease. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned for pursuits tending to dissolve

the ties which connect them together as a savage community. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific Ocean. By these means, amicable relations with the Barbary Powers have been preserved, our commerce has been protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing with a steady progress towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate with great satisfaction the accession of another state, Illinois, to our Union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no example, and of which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigour are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased, and their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force, and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow: our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value, for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree, be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic states will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other will be further bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this district, it is thought, requires the attention of Congress. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the district, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favoured, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down, unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

Nov. 17, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. A. Minchin, W. G. Carter, and A. Kelly, Portsmouth, bankers, from Dec. 26 to Feb. 13.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Emery, Bromley-wood-end, Staffordshire, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Tooke, Gray's-inn.
I. Hart, Southampton, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.
J. Purcell, George-street, Lambeth, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Shuter, Millbank-street, Westminster.
T. Marshall, Tong, Yorkshire, corn-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Piatts, Castle-street, Holborn.
W. Tompkins, Nottingham, hosier. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, Field-court, Gray's-inn.
W. Calwood, Bold, Lancashire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple inn.
R. Kirk, Leicester, liquor-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Jeyes, Chancery-lane.
S. Horrocks, Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.
J. Morris, Woolwich, cordwainer. Attorney, Mr. Suter, Greenwich.
T. Gordon, Aldermanbury-postern, mercer. Attorney, Mr. Blandford, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

S. Sansum, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier, from Dec. 26 to Jan. 9.

W. Tovee, Exmouth-street, Spa-fields, builder, from Dec. 29 to Jan. 23.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Tuck, Elsing, Norfolk, miller.

J. Lax, Liverpool, soap-boiler.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Broadbelt, Preston, Lancashire, corn-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Avison and Wheeler, Castle-street, Holborn.

W. Peet, Basinghall-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Jacob, and Bentley, Basinghall-street.

C. Scoles, Bensington, Oxford, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Price, Williams, and White, Lincoln's-inn.

W. Dun, Threadneedle-street, wine-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Anderson, Broad-street Chambers.

R. Tippet, Totnes, baker. Attorney, Mr. Elliott, Fenchurch-street.

S. Levien, Elizabeth-place, Kennington, exchange-broker. Attorney, Mr. Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

T. Crimes, Chester, coach-proprietor. Attorney, Mr. Huxley, Temple.

A. Hort, Dean-street, Finsbury-square, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Steel, Bucklersbury.

R. W., G., and J. Moxon, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser, Bartlett's Buildings.

C. Longstaff, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser, Bartlett's Buildings.

P. Hewitt, Bold, Lancashire, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple Inn.

T. Ridley, Seaton-sluiice, Northumberland, brewer, Attornies, Messrs. Meggisons and Poole, Hatton-garden.

SATURDAY—A Holiday.

We thank E. for his Communication and shall not forget his Memorandum. It is our intention to re-commence the LITERARY NOTICES with the new year, upon the plan originally proposed.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

ACCORDING to Tuesday's *Courier*, letters had arrived from Madrid up to the 7th instant, which contain no news of a convulsion. The CREATURE had not left that city; but was waiting, together with the English Ambassador, in daily expectation of the QUEEN's lying in. It adds however that "large bodies of banditti, who are assembled in the mountains, make descents upon the towns and villages, and lay them under contribution;" and by the tone of the same paper the preceding week, it is evident, either that Ministers knew something which does not or is not allowed to transpire in these letters, or that they are at least as convinced of the inevitability of a Spanish convulsion as any other persons. The truth was, perhaps, that one of the descents alluded to was expected in Madrid, and that the obvious consequences were described beforehand. The bodies called banditti answer no doubt, in some instances, to their name; and the existence of such men is alone a sufficient specimen of the condition of the country, as it is in the Neapolitan territory; but there are other bodies of freebooters of a more respectable and alarming nature, composed of soldiers from the late armies who saved the CREATURE's throne for him; and if these should ever get to Madrid, the result is clear. The report that the troops of the line had already joined them, and that 10,000 private persons in Madrid had conspired against the Government, shews what opinions are ready to start forth at the first notice. The CREATURE can no more continue his system, than a toad can stay in a house at daylight.

The American President's Address to Congress has arrived in town. It represents the discussions with this country as proceeding in an amicable temper on both sides; though still difficulties are evidently anticipated, and nothing is settled. With respect to the matter of ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER, it says only that the documents concerning it shall be laid before the Representatives. But it contains what was expected,—a confirmation of the alleged circumstances under which the American General took possession of the Floridas. At least, it asserts them to have been true; and if the CREATURE can prove them false, let him assemble the Cortes, as he promised, and inform them of things in the same open manner as Mr. MONRO. But oh! the infinite difference between the CHIEF of a free people and a cowardly TYRANT!—This Message from the AMERICAN PRESIDENT contains the most valuable testimony that has yet appeared to the growing independence of the South Americans. He says of the civil war, that there is not "any prospect of its speedy termination." Commissioners have been among them for the purpose of bringing back an account of the actual situation of things; and it is easy to see by the following extracts from the reports of these gentlemen, what issue the American Government expects from the contest. The matter which they contain is not altogether new; but it comes in a compressed shape of detail and from a source especially authentic, and will awake for the hundredth time the indignation of the reader:—

Extract from the Report of Mr. GRAHAM:—

"Their means of defence, of which they are fully aware, are, in proportion to their numbers, greater perhaps than those of almost any other people, and the duration and the events of the war have strengthened the general determination never to submit to Spain. This determination rests upon the recollection of former sufferings and deprivations; upon a consciousness of their ability to defend and govern themselves; and upon a conviction that, in case of submission, on any terms, they would, sooner or later, be made to feel the vengeance of the mother country. These considerations doubtless have the most weight upon those who have taken a leading part. They of course use all their influence to enforce them, and thus to keep up the spirit of the Revolution. In this they probably have had the less difficulty, as, although the sufferings of the people have been great, particularly in military service, and in raising contributions necessary for that service, yet the Incubus of Spanish power being thrown off, and with it, that train of followers who filled up almost every avenue to wealth and consequence, the higher classes have been awakened to a sense of advantages they did not before enjoy. They have seen their commerce freed from legal restraints, their articles of export become more valuable; their supplies furnished at a lower rate, and all the offices of Government, or other employments, laid open to them as fair objects of competition. The lower classes have found their labour more in demand, and better paid for; and their importance in society greater than it formerly was."

Extract from the Report of Mr. RODNEY:—

"Their commerce was confined to the parent country, and to Spanish vessels exclusively. They were prohibited, under the penalty of death, to trade with foreigners. The natives of Old Spain composed the body of their merchants. Though this part of the system had, previously to the revolution, been relaxed in some degree, particularly by the statute of free commerce, as it is styled, the relief was partial, and the restrictions continued severe and oppressive. All access to the Spanish settlements was closed to foreigners, and even the inhabitants of different provinces were prohibited from intercourse with one another, unless under the strictest regulations. The various manufactures, that might interfere with those of Spain, were not permitted. They were prevented, under severe penalties, from raising flax, hemp, or saffron. In climates most congenial to them, the culture of the grape and the olive was prohibited. On account of the distance of Peru and Chili, and the difficulty of transporting oil and wine to these remote regions, they were permitted to plant vines and olives, but were prohibited the culture of tobacco. At Buenos Ayres, by special indulgence of the Viceroy, they were allowed to cultivate grapes and olives, merely for the use of the table. They were compelled to procure from the Mother Country articles of the first necessity; and were thus rendered

dependent on her for the conveniences of life, as well as luxuries. The Crown possessed the monopoly of tobacco, salt, and gunpowder. To these oppressive regulations and restrictions was added an odious system of taxation. From the Indians was exacted a tribute in the shape of a poll-tax, or a certain servitude in the mines, called the mita. A tenth part of the produce of cultivated lands was taken, under the denomination of tithes. The alcavala, a tax varying from two and a half to five per cent on every sale and re-sale of all things, movable, was rigidly exacted—though, in some cases, a commutation was allowed. Royal and municipal duties were laid on imports, and on the tonnage, entrance, and clearance of vessels, under the different appellations of almojarifazgo, sisa, alcavala, ceruo, consularo, armada, and armadilla. To these may be added the royal fifth of the precious metals, the most important tax in the mining districts. Besides all these, there were stamp taxes, tavern licenses, and sums paid for the sale of offices, of titles of nobility, papal bulls, the composition and confirmation of lands, with a number of others of an inferior grade. Under the Spanish Monarchs, who had early obtained from the Pope the ecclesiastical dominion, and thus had united in their royal persons all civil and religious authority, a most oppressive hierarchy was established, with its numerous train of offices and orders, succeeded by the Inquisition. The posts of honour and profit, from the highest to the lowest, were filled, almost exclusively, by natives of Old Spain.

In addition to this most favourable intelligence from North America, an answer has transpired from the patriotic General ZARAGA to the royal tool MORILLO, who after attempting to play the part of Duke of Alva in miniature, and getting a name sufficiently infamous for cruelty, now endeavours to vanquish his enemies by bribes. The following is the first paragraph, which, we should think, must have been quite enough for Master MORILLO:—

"Head-quarters de los Boquerones, Oct. 5, 1818.

"THE GENERAL OF BRIGADE, PEDRO ZARAGA, TO SEÑOR DON PABLO MORILLO.

"I know not that there is any thing in common between you and me to authorise you to apply to me. I blushed exceedingly on receiving your two letters of the 2d and 24th of September of this year, for communication with a Tyrant, such as you are, is the greatest outrage that can be offered to a Patriot like myself. I am confounded when I think what causes could have persuaded you to think that I could be capable of betraying my duty, my honour, and my country, by passing over to the disgraceful standard of Ferdinand. The more I think of your audacity, the more I am confounded, without knowing to what to attribute the stain which you have wished to attach to my name, by endeavouring to draw me over to the party of the King. Accustomed as you are to sell the liberties of your country for the favours of a tyrant, you have succeeded in persuading yourself that all men participate in your own unnatural character."

The remaining piece of happy news which we have to communicate, is the arrival of the Speech of General BOLIVAR, Supreme Chief of Venezuela, who, notwithstanding the envious and malicious reports to the contrary, shews himself to have taken the North American Chiefs for his model,—an example which it was always thought would be fatal for the interests of Spanish despotism in America;—aye, and it may be added, of despotism all over the world. In setting out again for the army, the General recommends the Venezuelans to set about forming a final and complete Government, and relieving him, a soldier, from the incompatible task of determining the regulation of the State. This is good. This is noble. Such ever are the natural and inevitable destroyers of tyranny; and must succeed every where. They have found out the true, social secret of prosperity.

A letter from Paris in the *Courier*, speaks of a project which is to be submitted to the Chambers for extending the Sittings to five years. It seems that when Ultra-Royalists go out, they never get in again: and as their wish to be saved from these yearly losses falls in with the natural tendencies of power to encroachment, and the Ministers find the Liberals a little too impartial and in earnest, it is supposed that the project has met with their approbation. The existence of a certain number of Ultras in the House has indeed this peculiar advantage to Ministers,—that it

enables them to affect to consider the Liberals as going to as great an extreme one way as the Ultra-Royalists do the other, and so of taking the credit between both of a judicious and moderate policy. The *Courier's* correspondent, with a non-chalance that is very instructive, says, that the proposal has "only the single defect of being contrary to an article of the Charter." The *Courier* also, in conformity with his usual British opinions, thinks this a mere trifle; and gravely asks whether things are not to be improved, when they are found faulty? His masters say not; the opposers of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY's efforts to amend the savage Criminal Law said not; the opposers of the Slave Trade Abolition said not, till opinion forced them. Nor is the French charter a thing grown weak and necessary to be repaired from age. It is a new promise, made by a restored Monarch, doubtless against his will, but only the more necessary on that account; and was demanded of him at a time, when those who consented to restore him thought themselves bound in decency to make some stipulation in behalf of the people. They were not likely to make a wrong one at such a moment; and be this as it may, it would be the most impudent thing in the world (the Spanish BOURBON always excepted) were the Charter to be violated so speedily, and for the evident and pernicious interest of the few. With what earnest and lofty faces have not the King, his family, and his Ministers, been trumpeting up the Charter for some time past, as if their adhering to it even in words was a talisman for their security; for they have violated it already in smaller matter. But this!—It originates perhaps with some concealed Bonapartist, who thinks it would be followed, as it ought to be, with a popular insurrection.

The Will of the lamented Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY has appeared. It contains many affecting proofs of the intelligence, beneficence, and latterly of the agitated state of the writer's mind. Sir SAMUEL, notwithstanding his heaps of business in the Courts, occupied, it seems, his few leisure hours in preparing a work on Criminal Law. In expressing a modest wish that his friend Mr. WHISHAW or Mr. BROUGHAM would undertake the trouble of doing something public with them, he pays a valuable compliment to the latter, "who finds time," he says, "for any thing that has a tendency to the advantage of human happiness." There is one passage in this Will, to which our readers will pay particular attention, and which will doubtless have considerable effect on the public at large. We give it as we ought in the first person. "It is my earnest and anxious wish that none of my sons should be educated at any public school, by which I mean such schools as Eton, Westminster, Winchester and Harrow. If their guardians think it advisable to send them to an English University, I do not object to it."

We forgot last week to say any thing respecting the late Lord ELLENBOROUGH. We shall devote the article at the head of our paper to his Lordship, the second week in the new year. During the week, a personage of much greater real importance has died,—Sir PHILIP FRANCIS. We need not add, we shall devote an article also to him.

The subjoined letter has been sent to the friends of Ministers:—

"Foreign-Office, Dec. 22, 1818.

"As, upon the meeting of Parliament, which is fixed for Thursday, the 14th of next month, the House of Commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the consideration of other matters of great importance, I take the liberty to acquaint you that a full attendance is most highly desirable at the opening of the Session.—I have the honour to be, your most faithful and obedient servant, CASTLEREAGH."

On Monday morning, the Duke of WELLINGTON arrived in town.

Lord and Lady CASTLEREAGH, who have arrived from France, had a very rough passage from Calais. The packet sailed from Calais on Friday afternoon, about four P.M. with a favourable wind, which after some time died away to a calm; and about six o'clock it began to blow hard to N.E., which increased during the night, with a tremendous sea. In shifting jibs the packet pitched away her bowsprit, and the Mate unfortunately had his thigh broken, while employed in securing the broken spar to set a smaller sail on the stump, which with some difficulty was effected: and the packet, after being driven down as far as Dungeness Light, arrived without any further accident. His Lordship and Lady CASTLEREAGH were on deck in their carriage, but received no injury.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S WILL.—The property left by the learned Lord, we are told, exceeds 240,000*l.* To the present Lord he has bequeathed 10,000*l.* per annum; to the widowed Lady 2,000*l.* per annum; and to each of the other children 15,000*l.* The house in St. James's-square, which is a freehold, is directed to be sold, and also the villa at Roehampton. The late Peer gave 18,000*l.* for the town residence.—*Courier*.

The LORD CHANCELLOR has not yet made up his mind to take possession of his magnificent house in Hamilton-place. It was built by the late Lord MONTGOMERIE and purchased, with the furniture, for a sum about ten thousand pounds less than the first cost by the Learned Lord nearly two years ago.—*Morning Chronicle*.

INHERITANCE.—A man of wit being told the other day that a foolish politician was not so foolish, after all, as his father said, "he has not yet come to his estate."—*Literary Pocket-Book*.

SEDUCTION.—About a fortnight since, a most beautiful and accomplished girl, 18 years of age, the only daughter of a respectable tradesman at Bath, eloped with a Captain of the army, and who it seems is already married. The afflicted father lost no time in pursuing them, but it was not until Wednesday that he succeeded in discovering that they had taken apartments in Manor-place, King's-road, Chelsea; and having made application at Bow-street, he procured Smith and two other officers to accompany him to the residence of the lovers. On inquiry, finding they were expected home to dinner, the father and officers placed themselves in ambush nearly opposite, where, after having waited upwards of three hours, they saw them pass on the opposite side of the road. The father and officers pursued, and overtook them just as they were entering the house. The father seized his child, who, in all the agony of surprise and terror, clung to the Captain, who vowed no earthly force should part them; and it was not without the utmost difficulty (the lover being of a most powerful make) that they could be separated. The father and daughter, with the officers, proceeded to the public-house, followed by the Captain in *tatters*, when a scene ensued that baffles description; the father, entreating his child to return to the arms, and ease the anguish of her almost broken-hearted mother—the lover imploring her, with tears, not to forsake him. This having taken place in a public tap-room filled with spectators, the father, daughter, and the Captain, with the officers, retired to a private room, and at length the two former, still accompanied by the officers, drove off in a hackney coach, leaving the Captain vociferating that he would immediately follow them to Bath, and assuring the weeping fair she should soon be restored to him. The father of the young lady more than once expressed his determination to prosecute the Captain for seduction.

The three sons lately delivered at one birth, by the wife of Mr. THOMAS BAXENDALE, of Preston, have all fallen a sacrifice to the *small-pox*; and JOHN CROSS, a boatwright, of Marsh, in Lincolnshire, has within the last fifteen days lost his wife and six fine children, by that dreadful disease.

During the thick fogs of Tuesday and Wednesday last, a good many accidents occurred in London and its neighbourhood. Some bones were fractured by persons coming in sudden contact with carts and other vehicles, but only one life, as we understand, has been lost.—Some ruffians too, took advantage of the concealment afforded by the fogs, to ill-treat and rob several individuals—nor were the numerous pickpockets (those, we mean, of the lower order) idle, as may well be supposed. The loss in handkerchiefs seems to have been immense; and many shawls were dragged from the shoulders of the ladies. A good deal of this work was performed by lads with links who pretended to offer their services.—The mail and other coaches were considerably delayed in their first stage from the metropolis.

Our Correspondent, it appears, was mistaken when he said he observed Miss KELLY among the spectators at Mr. KENNEY'S Comedy on the first night.

Mr. COURTOY, who died the other day, was worth the enormous sum of two hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds: he lived in a miserable house, No. 31, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-fields, where he let lodgings, and hardly allowed himself the common necessities of life. He was never known to have purchased a new coat. He came to England about 70 years ago. He was nearly 100 years of age.

MR. GODWIN.

The following character of this eminent writer was given by Mr. HAZLITT, in his lecture of Tuesday last:—

Whoever else is, it is pretty clear that the author of Caleb Williams and St. Leon is not the author of Waverley. Nothing can be more distinct or excellent in their several ways, than these two writers. If the one owes almost every thing to external observation and traditional character, the other owes every thing to internal conception and contemplation of the possible workings of the human mind. There is little knowledge of the world, little variety, neither an eye for the picturesque, nor a talent for the humorous in Caleb Williams, for instance, but you cannot doubt for a moment of the originality of the work and the force of the conception. The impression made upon the reader is the exact measure of the strength of the author's genius. For the effect, both in Caleb Williams and St. Leon, is entirely made out, neither by facts nor dates, by black-letter or magazine learning, by transcript nor record, but by intense and patient study of the human heart, and by an imagination projecting itself into certain situations, and capable of working up its imaginary feelings to the height of reality. The author launches into the ideal world, and must sustain himself and the reader there, by the mere force of imagination. The sense of power in the writer thus adds to the interest of the subject.—The character of Falkland is a sort of apotheosis of the love of fame. The gay, the gallant Falkland lives only in the good opinion of good men; for this he adorns his soul with virtue, and tarnishes it with crime; he lives only for this, and dies as he loses it. He is a lover of virtue, but a worshipper of fame. Stung to madness by a brutal insult, he avenges himself by a crime of the deepest dye, and the remorse of his conscience and the stain upon his honour prey upon his peace and reason ever after. It was into the mouth of such a character that a modern poet has well put the words,

—“Action is momentary,

“The motion of a muscle, this way or that;

“Suffering is long, obscure, and infinite.”

In the conflict of his feelings, he is worn to a skeleton, wasted to a shadow. But he endures this living death to watch over his undying reputation, and to preserve his name unsullied and free from suspicion. But he is at last disappointed in this his darling object, by the very means

he takes to secure it, and by harassing and goading Caleb Williams (whose insatiable incessant curiosity had wormed itself into his confidence) to a state of desperation, by employing every sort of persecution, and by trying to hunt him from society like an infection, makes him turn upon him, and betray the inmost secret of his soul. The last moments of Falkland are indeed sublime: the spark of life and the hope of imperishable renown are extinguished in him together; and bending his last look of forgiveness on his victim and destroyer, he dies a martyr to fame, but a confessor at the shrine of virtue! The reaction and play of these two characters into each other's hands (like Othello and Iago) is inimitably well managed, and on a par with any thing in the dramatic art; but Falkland is the hero of the story, Caleb Williams is only the instrument of it. This novel is utterly unlike any thing else that ever was written, and is one of the most original as well as powerful productions in the English language. St. Leon is not equal to it in the plot and groundwork, though perhaps superior in the execution. In the one Mr. Godwin has hit upon the extreme point of the perfectly natural and perfectly new; in the other he ventures into the preternatural world, and comes nearer to the world of common place. Still the character is of the same exalted intellectual kind. As the ruling passion of the one was the love of fame, so in the other the sole business of life is thought. Raised by the fatal discovery of the philosopher's stone above mortality, he is cut off from all participation with its pleasures. He is a limb torn from society. In possession of eternal youth and beauty he can feel no love; surrounded, tantalized, tormented with riches, he can do no good. The races of men pass before him as in a *speculum*; but he is attached to them by no common tie of sympathy or suffering. He is thrown back into himself and his own thoughts. He lives in the solitude of his own breast,—without wife or child, or friend or enemy in the world. His is the solitude of the soul,—not of woods, or seas, or mountains,—but the desert of society, the waste and desolation of the heart. He is himself alone. His existence is purely intellectual, and is therefore intolerable to one who has felt the rapture of affection or the anguish of woe. The contrast between the enthusiastic eagerness of human pursuits and their blank disappointment was never perhaps more finely portrayed than in this novel. Margueretta, the wife of St. Leon, is an instance of pure and disinterested affection in one of the noblest of her sex. It is not improbable that the author found the model of this character in nature.—Of Mandeville, I shall say only one word. It appears to me to be a falling off in the subject, not in the ability. The style and declamation are even more powerful than ever. But unless an author surpasses himself, and surprises the public as much the fourth or fifth time as he did the first, he is said to fall off. A great deal is made out of nothing, or out of a very disagreeable subject. I cannot agree that the story is out of nature. The feeling is very common indeed; though carried to an unusual and improbable excess, or to one with which from the individuality and minuteness of the circumstances, we cannot readily sympathise.

It is rare that a philosopher is a writer of romances. The union of the two characters in this author is a sort of phenomenon in the history of letters; for I cannot but consider the author of Political Justice as a philosophical reasoner of no ordinary stamp or pretensions. That work, whatever its defects may be, is distinguished by the most acute and severe logic, and by the utmost boldness of thinking, founded on a love and conviction of truth. It is a system of ethics, and one that, though I think it erroneous myself, is built on following up into its fair consequences, a very common and acknowledged principle, that abstract reason and general utility are the only test and standard

of moral rectitude. If this principle is true, then the system is true: but I think that Mr. Godwin's book has done more than any thing else to overturn the sufficiency of this principle by abstracting, in a strict metaphysical process, the influence of reason or the understanding in moral questions and relations from that of habit, sense, association, local and personal attachment, natural affection, &c.; and by thus making it appear how necessary the latter are to our limited, imperfect, and mixed being, how impossible the former as an exclusive guide of action, unless man were, or were capable of becoming, a purely intellectual being. Reason is no doubt one faculty of the human mind, and the chief gift of Providence to man; but it must itself be subject to and modified by other instincts and principles, because it is not the only one. This work then, even supposing it to be false, is invaluable as demonstrating an important truth by the *reductio ad absurdum*; or it is an *experimentum crucis* in one of the grand and trying questions of moral philosophy.—In delineating the character and feelings of the hermetic philosopher St. Leon, perhaps the author had not to go far from those of a contemplative philosophical Recluse. He who deals in the secrets of magic, or in the secrets of the human mind, is too often looked upon with jealous eyes by the world, which is no great conjuror; he who pours out his intellectual wealth into the lap of the public is hated by those who cannot understand how he came by it; he who thinks beyond his age, cannot expect the feelings of his contemporaries to go along with him; he whose mind is of no age or country, is seldom properly recognised during his lifetime, and must wait, in order to have justice done him, for the late but lasting award of posterity:—"Where his treasure is, there his heart is also."

CRITICISMS UPON THE BAR.

No. 19.—MR. NOLAN, MR. GASELEE, MR. CASBERD, MR. WARREN, AND MR. HARRISON.

Numbers are nothing—but the force
That each man brings.—These now are things of course.
R. Brathwaytes. T. A.

In the present article it is my intention to speak of the Counsel with silk gowns in the Court of King's Bench, whose names and qualifications I have not mentioned in previous numbers. I give Messrs. NOLAN, GASELEE, and CASBERD, a precedence here, which they are not entitled to elsewhere, because as they have been recently appointed, and their advancement in consequence inserted in the newspapers, they are perhaps better known to the public than Messrs. WARREN and HARRISON, who are of considerably longer standing before the Bar.

Without meaning to say any thing unnecessarily unhandsome, I really am quite at a loss to conjecture for what reason Mr. NOLAN has been nominated one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law: in general that situation has been obtained either by commanding talents or commanding influence, but most commonly by the latter: of this I am well convinced, that though the individual in question may be a very good natured, well-intentioned man, with a competent share of professional knowledge, he has few other qualifications to entitle him to the rank he has attained. If length of standing were the criterion, there are several gentlemen who ought to have been advanced before him; and in learning I could point out several acknowledged superiors who have not yet dreamt of aspiring to such a station. True it is, that Mr. NOLAN has written a book—a book, I am ready to allow, of authority on a particular branch of the law; but in this respect he is by no means singular, though (perhaps with one exception, and that too an exception applying to one of the worst books ever published) if he be indebted to it for his honours, he is singular in being

the first man who ever was so rewarded, and on such an account. There are not a few individuals, who have printed admirable volumes; upon many complicated subjects connected with the administration of justice, who have been remunerated neither by the profits of the labours of their pens, by increased practice, nor by sharing in any of the honours which the Administration is capable of bestowing. What private influence Mr. NOLAN may enjoy, it is not for me to inquire: my business is only to ascertain, as impartially as I can, his fitness for the situation he now holds.

I have already said that Mr. NOLAN is by no means a man of talents in any sense in which the word can be applied to an Advocate. His friends and admirers at the Surrey Sessions, the Magistrates who usually preside, and with whom he may be upon terms of social intimacy, may think that I do not fairly estimate his powers; and it is very true that I have but rarely seen them exercised in that situation: it is equally true, however, that I have witnessed his practice in the Court of King's Bench and on the circuit very frequently, and I am not aware that he ever much distinguished himself by displaying eloquence and skill in addressing a Jury, acuteness in interrogating a witness, or readiness in meeting a point of law, and obviating an objection of form. I do not say that he is by any means deficient, but supposing private influence out of the question, I am at a loss how to account for his elevation. This was by no means the case with Mr. WARREN or Mr. HARRISON, two other King's Counsel, of whom I shall say more presently: every body knows that the first was connected with many Members of Parliament, and the other for a series of years had luxuriated in the office of Counsel to the Treasury. I do not believe that Mr. NOLAN had any such advantages.

The remarks I have made upon Mr. NOLAN will to a considerable extent apply to Mr. GASELEE who has even less popular talent. He is reckoned a very skilful pleader, a very industrious and well-informed chamber Counsel, and a very judicious and useful junior, but these are not qualifications which usually have obtained for a Barrister the distinction of a silk gown: he would perhaps have been the last man I should have named, had I been told to guess at the appointments, not merely because his attainments, and in some sort the peculiar nature of his business, seem to fit him to act in a subordinate sphere, but because I should suppose that he would be a great loser by his promotion: he must of course give up all that lucrative part of his practice which is technically called *drawing*, and the opinions required from him must of necessity be diminished: few will give two, four, or six guineas, for that which elsewhere they can obtain for one, two, or three. I never saw Mr. GASELEE address a Jury, and very probably I never shall, for the notion I entertain of his abilities is, I believe, common among those whose good opinion it is most important for him to secure; he has neither force of language nor of manner to make any impression as a speaker, and though upon matters of law and delicate niceties of pleading he may be able to make himself very intelligible to the Court, and to obtain a number of admirers of his learning in decided cases, and of his subtlety in drawing distinctions, such qualifications, as I have often said, have little or no connection with the duties of a *Nisi Prius* Advocate. The very best *Nisi Prius* Advocate that ever lived was most deficient in all these particulars. I admit that the business of a King's Counsel is not merely to lead in cases before a Jury; but if he be not competent to that, he must forego one of the most profitable parts of the profession.

Mr. CASBERD has succeeded in obtaining a patent of precedence, a privilege of no inconsiderable importance, for it enables him to defend persons prosecuted by the Crown for any offences, without the necessity of the licence,

which is obtained for a King's Counsel at a heavy expence. He is eminent as a Lawyer, having distinguished himself on several occasions, not forgetting the great case of King v. Lord Rivers, on which he addressed the Court at Serjeant's Inn for, I believe, two successive days. But independent of his attainments in this respect, he is by no means a bad public speaker, I mean in addresses to the Jury. I have had an opportunity of listening to him with pleasure several times on the Western Circuit, and if I am not much mistaken, a very considerable share of the business there will fall to his lot in consequence of his recent appointment. He by no means wants fluency, but he is rather deficient in impressiveness: he is uncommonly quick without much of the appearance of it, for he has rather a slow, or (to use an expressive though somewhat vulgar word) a drawling tone of voice, and a manner not altogether inconsistent with it: his countenance also has too little variety: we often see the faces of men express a great deal more and better than they think, but the contrary is the case with Mr. CASBERD. He is a Member of Parliament, but I do not recollect ever hearing him speak there or seeing his name in the newspapers excepting in lists of *majorities*. To this circumstance, perhaps, (for I speak hesitatingly), may be attributed the peculiar advantage he has within these few days obtained over his competitors.

It remains for me to notice Mr. WARREN and Mr. HARRISON, two King's Counsel, who have sat for some years before the Bar, but whose names and merits are comparatively little known to the public: yet their time has been by no means unprofitably, though unostensibly, employed, for they have enjoyed a great share of business before Committees of the House of Commons. This is a branch of the profession to which I have not yet had an opportunity of adverting, and it is not by any means the least lucrative or honourable: Counsel who are employed by Candidates, in cases of contested elections, are always most liberally feed; and where the conflict is protracted by a scrutiny or otherwise, small fortunes are made out of the pockets of those who have large fortunes to spend. In the same way, when private Bills are brought into Parliament for enclosures or turnpike-roads (which, by the bye, are not unfrequently jobs between the Attornies and Surveyors of the Parish), one party promotes and another opposes the project, and the merits are in consequence referred to a select number of Members of Parliament: Counsel are employed to discuss the matter before them, and to conduct the examinations of the various witnesses, and many hundred pounds are frequently disbursed about a piece of waste land, the fee simple of which is not worth one-tenth part of the sum expended on its enclosure.

To matters like these the attention of Messrs. WARREN and HARRISON has been principally devoted: the former of these gentlemen has never laid himself out for common law business; and though the latter, at one period of his life, would willingly have obtained it, he has latterly been quite as profitably and probably less laboriously occupied in his official capacity, in perusing and settling the various Bills brought into Parliament by Ministers, independent of those which he has been employed to consider for private parties. He has besides generally obtained his share of business before Committees; and if Mr. WARREN appeared on the one side, Mr. HARRISON generally led on the other. The qualifications necessary for such a situation are pretty much those required by a *Nisi Prius* Advocate, excepting that a knowledge of the practice of Parliament and its Committees is to be substituted for an acquaintance with the rules of evidence and such technical points of law as ordinarily arise in our Courts. Mr. WARREN has obtained a considerable and a deserved reputation for his learning in the law of elections, a peculiar

and in some respects an intricate branch of knowledge, and for the readiness in difficulties, as well as the general acuteness he displays when the exercise of his talent is required. Sometimes, however, he is charged with being a little slovenly in the manner in which he conducts business of this kind, but I must admit at the same time that it is where peculiar industry and address were not required. He is a very fluent and a perspicuous speaker, and by no means deficient in impressiveness, the power of exciting and securing attention. The want of this faculty is Mr. HARRISON's principal defect: no man can exceed him in volubility: he perhaps utters more words in a given time than any other man at the Bar, and to the purpose, for he seldom travels out of his case; but he is the least or one of the least effective speakers in the profession. Mr. ADOLPHUS is perhaps next to him in rapidity, but far before him in emphasis and expression, for Mr. HARRISON's mode of speaking is one continued, almost unintelligible rattle, that wears the ear instead of attracting it. In examining a witness, however, he often shows great shrewdness and skill, though it not uncommonly happens that he is obliged to put a question twice over, because an unpractised witness cannot follow the velocity of his delivery. Both these gentlemen will probably reap a golden harvest in the present session, in consequence of the number of petitions presented against the returns of sitting Members.—Private Bills have been much less numerous for the last two or three years than formerly, partly owing to the re-establishment of peace and the absence of one great inducement to cultivation of the soil, and partly to the inhabitants of the country districts having been made acquainted by dear-bought experience, with the enormous expenses attendant upon Acts of Parliament for inclosures and other improvements.

AMICUS CURIE.

[No. 20, the last batch of King's Counsel in Chancery.]

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

A meeting of the inhabitants of St. George, Hanover-square, was held at the Gun Tavern, Piccadilly, on Monday evening; it was very numerous and respectfully attended. Mr. Fuller, in the absence of Mr. Bruce, who was prevented from presiding, by a severe domestic affliction (the death of his wife) was called to the chair; and, after the resolutions had been read over and put to the assembly, Mr. HOBHOUSE came forward and spoke to the following effect:—

"He observed that the prospect of division among the friends of freedom, which appeared on the day of nomination, was no longer the object of apprehension; the noble name which had been brought forward was now prudently and wisely withdrawn. Had it been his fate to have contended with so amiable, honest, and accomplished a man as the individual who possessed it, he should have had one consideration with which to satisfy himself in case of victory, and that was, that he should not have driven Lord John Russell into retreat and retirement: Lord Russell was already in Parliament, and had distinguished himself there in defence of the people; and by retiring from the present contest, had acted with his usual good sense, and had continued those favours which England and Englishmen have a right to expect from the house of Russell. (Applause.) The second event (if that might be called an event which was only a rannour) to which he alluded was, that another Gentleman, whose name was truly illustrious, had also declined to interrupt the general union. It was hard to say that he had withdrawn who had never come forward; but still he (Mr. Hobhouse) must congratulate the meeting that they had not to behold in array against them the name of Whitbread, a name which never could be mentioned without exciting esteem and gratitude in the bosom of every honest Englishman. (Applause.) At the same time he would not compromise the cause which he had undertaken to support, neither would he ever resign it unless it were into better hands. One objection against him was, that Westminster wanted a more rational reformer; it was hard to say what was irrational in such a subject: for himself, he was a moderate reformer, because he

would not step beyond moderation in any thing. They too were moderate reformers, because, when they had found the remedy for their grievances, they were willing to apply it. Sir F. Burdett had told a meeting at Liverpool that the Whigs had promised to do every thing needful in the case of reform; they were willing to make parliaments triennial, and to extend the right of suffrage to householders; and that being the case, he called the reformers united, an expression which had been much cavilled at. A sort of manifesto of their opponents had appeared the other day in a public paper, under the title of Westminsteriana, which was a very long hard unintelligible word. It began, "It is not the least of modern wonders to have seen that the *currull* (he means *curule*) chair of C. Fox should be aspired to by candidates advertising their pretensions in broken English." He scarcely knew what the writer of this paragraph meant, unless it were a sarcasm on Sir M. Maxwell, whose answer to the requisition lately addressed to him was false, incorrect, and broken English. The writer then went on to say, that "it was his duel with Mr. Paul, and not his politics, which first made Sir F. Burdett member for Westminster." This was an *absolute lie*; it was his long-continued services in defence of their rights that made the electors of Westminster return the best of men as one of their representatives. He then proceeded—"They but offend their lungs in vaunting their weight in Westminster, unaccompanied by that something which in the 4th day of the conflict made manifest the impotence of Jacobinism, when left to itself even in its supposed emporium." The hiringling means that you were bribed to do your duty; it was hardly requisite to contradict so base, so foolish, and so insidious an assertion. Catherine de Medicis had said, that "a lie for three weeks was as good as truth," and their adversaries acted upon such a principle; but he would not allow this lie to run for more than three days, he would give it an early and positive contradiction. It is hinted, that "before Candlemas, he, Mr. Hobhouse, would be better instructed in election proceedings." Unfortunately, if it was meant that by that time he should learn to employ bribery, he must answer, that he had neither the power nor the inclination to do it; besides, if he had, no elector of Westminster would allow him to exert either the one or the other. The last paragraph of this notable writer on which he should comment, contained this extraordinary and impudent assertion—that "his election for Westminster, under all the circumstances of the present juncture, would be not a step merely, but a stride"—to what?—to revolution. (Laughter.) If by revolution were meant change, he hoped that it would; that it would lead to a change of a man like Sir M. Maxwell, for one who would act and speak according to their directions; but if by revolution were meant the disorganization of civil society, the hiringling scribe has said that which is not merely false, but that which he knew to be so: if there were any men friends to social order, it was the meeting which he was addressing; they were desirous of correcting the abuses of the present system, which, unless they were corrected, would end in a total dislocation of the system, amid that ruin, and bloodshed, and carnage, which was witnessed in Ireland; for he recollected that the blood-stained orange-riband was hoisted in London during the last election; and he knew that there was one individual who wished to see it dripping with blood in this country also. He then quitted this subject, and resumed his attack on Sir Murray Maxwell, who, he said, was determined that the electors of Westminster should have him. "It would indeed be a forced marriage; but he seems resolved, notwithstanding, to drag you to the altar, and to find a parson when he gets you there. You, however, think that you have no need of him, and as he is very kind, thank him as much as if you had." (Laughter.) Mr. Hobhouse then observed, that he had that day received a letter from a naval officer, stating that "Sir M. Maxwell had held a lucrative sinecure during the whole war, viz. the Harbour-Mastership of Surinam, which, after payment of a deputy and other expenses, was estimated at 1,500*l.* a-year. His friends say, that it was given him as a reward for his services in the capture of that colony; but in reply it ought to be stated, that many older and distinguished officers who were then there, got nothing of the sort, while he was shortly afterwards appointed to the command of a very fine frigate." This intelligence was sent to him (Mr. Hobhouse) as a positive fact; whether it was so, he had not yet had time to inquire; they might look into that most famous of all famous books to know more accurately, and if they found it there, he would not forget to tell that truth also on the hustings. It is also intimated, that the gallant Captain has an hereditary claim on a sinecure place, his father having held one of 500*l.* a-year; even if that were the case, he did not wish to visit the sins of the father upon the child, but only desired that he would

be content with his 1,500*l.* a-year, without endeavouring to gain 4 or 5,000 of their votes. Sir M. Maxwell may have mistaken the applause of a drawing-room for the applause of the people of Westminster; but the lesson which he received at the last election ought to have cured him of such folly. If, when he started under such favourable circumstances of disunion among the friends of the people, he was still unable, with all the Government influence, to get himself returned; what can he expect now, when the friends of freedom are united? Mr. Hobhouse then concluded by exhorting them to exertion, and advising them to employ that activity, which, if it did not secure them victory, would at least show that they were deserving of it.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman, after which the assembly dispersed.

During the last election for Westminster, there were wretches despicable enough to try and buy the honest tradesmen, in that city, to vote for Sir Murray Maxwell, and where they could not buy, they employed threats; but they found that both were in vain, and their tyrannical influence did not extend far enough to effect their base purpose. A lady of title went to her tallow-chandler, and gave him a very large order; which after he had taken, she accompanied with a desire that he would give his vote to Sir Murray Maxwell. On his replying that he must conscientiously give it elsewhere, her ladyship replied in the true spirit of her party, "Then, Mr. —, I shall take away my custom from you." "Do, madam, and welcome," rejoined the public-spirited shop-keeper, "I do not reckon it worth a pin." Her ladyship walked away a little chop-fallen; while the worthy chandler lost her custom, but retained his integrity. Another lady went to the shop of a silversmith, and ordered articles to a considerable amount, desiring the vendor to make out a bill and receipt, and she would immediately pay him; he took up the pen to obey her orders, when she arrested his progress—"But stop, Sir, I hope you will give your vote for Sir Murray Maxwell."—"Is it on that condition, madam," said he, "that I am to write the receipt?" "O, certainly," answered the lady—on which the honest patriot coolly handed the articles to his shopman, "Here," said he, "just put these things in their places again," and turned to the business he was previously about. We could give the names of the honest Marvells we have mentioned; but we are not inclined to expose them needlessly to further losses. Their example is deserving of universal imitation.

The same tricks are going on again. We have been told that General Phipps is imitating the spirit of those ladies. And we know that Lord Granville Somerset and Lord Frederick Bentinck have been employing themselves in the like dirty work; and where they cannot do anything else, they try to neutralize the vote. "The latter of these gentlemen has had the impudence to tell respectable tradesmen, 'You are no judges of fit persons to sit in Parliament, you should leave it to us to point them out.' As if a sagacious tradesman was not better at any time than a dunder-headed lord, or an independent elector than a dependant peer. But these men reflect upon the wisdom of the constitution, which appoints for unbiassed electors the men they affect to despise; and so strict is the oath to be taken, that a tradesman of sound conscience, who was merely biassed to vote for Maxwell on principles of fear, on finding the words he had to repeat, relented, and gave his vote to Burdett!

With all their indirect bribery, however, the Maxwell party are in a poor plight. They do not prosper in canvassing; and the debt of last election hangs on their heels. They have not even spirit enough to pay their agent, Mr. Dawson, the solicitor in Savile-row, expended three thousand pounds, in advance, during the late contest, which he has not yet recovered; and he will not move another step, till he can obtain his money. Application has even been made to a certain quarter, but all in vain.

nothing can be got but half answers. This reminds us of a saying of Whitfield, "Whet tarry wages the devil pays his servants!" Dawson deserves his pay, for the poor fellow worked hard enough night and day in the cause in which he engaged. As for Sir Murray, he has publicly said he will not support the contest "in purse or person." Some people are too poor to keep a conscience, and he is too poor to sell one. In the mean time, the patriotic party are wise enough not to relax in their exertions, though it is thought that Hobhouse will walk quietly over the course.—*Stanford News.*

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

(From the Times.)

The will of this much regretted individual, whether considered as a lawyer or politician, must, from his character and attainments, be a subject of interest to the greater part of those who think or feel. He made a will, dated 19th August, 1815, by which he constituted Lady Romilly sole executrix. To this will, at different times, he added 11 codicils, the contents of which run to a considerable length. It is, perhaps, curious to observe what was the state of mind of so eminent and prosperous a man, who in a codicil of Oct. 9, 1818, (so short a time previous to his death!) wrote as follows:—

"I am at the present moment of perfectly sound mind, and in full possession of all my faculties; but I am labouring under a most severe affliction, and I cannot but reflect, that insanity is amongst the evils which mental afflictions sometimes produce, without observing to myself that that unhappy lot may possibly at some time be mine. If I ever should become insane (which God forbid), it is my earnest wish that while I continue in that state, the following bounties may be paid to different relations out of my income, during my life, and may be considered as part of the expenditure which I certainly should have made if I had continued capable of managing my own affairs:—To my brother 150*l.* a-year, and to my nephew, Peter Roger, 150*l.* a-year."

There is also a great variety of remembrances to relations and friends. There are settlements and discharges of debts. The personals are proved not beyond 60,000*l.* There are some estates in Glamorganshire and elsewhere, (Warwickshire, we believe,) which go to his descendants. By particular bequests he has left 10,000*l.* to his eldest daughter on her marriage. He gives an allowance to his eldest son of 400*l.* a year at College, independently of the allowance to a private tutor. He mentions in the papers he has left behind him, that he has, at leisure moments, occupied his time in writing what concerned his life during the last twelve years, to the extent of three volumes, with a view to the instructive perusal of them by his children. Mr. John Whishaw is his executor. He has left, besides, some fragments, or materials, as he expresses it, on the criminal laws, which will, no doubt, one day see the light. On this subject he remarks, that he is well aware that many objections may be made to his opinions and views, but of them he is regardless, being convinced of their usefulness to the community; and he further recommends Mr. Whishaw to select for publication such parts of his ideas as may be fit to publish, or, in case of his declining to do so, to put them under the judgment of Mr. Brougham, of whom he speaks in high terms. He states his intention to bring up his male offspring to his own profession at the bar, or else to commercial pursuits, in which latter case he should have consulted, himself, with his friends, Mr. Baring and Mr. Sharpe; and he thinks that, in addition to the expense of the children's education, the sum of 6,000*l.* to each is sufficient to enable them to embark in trading concerns. He also recommends them to connect themselves with respectable commercial houses, in preference to a junction with speculative ones. In the awful view he entertained of possible insanity, he mentions the Marquis of Lansdown and Mr. Whishaw as his committee.

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Monday, Dec. 21.

VAUGHAN v. SMITH.

Mr. Sergeant Copley stated the circumstances of this case. The plaintiff, Mr. Vaughan, he said, brought this action for the purpose of recovering reparation in damages for the seduction of his wife by the defendant. The plaintiff was a gentleman well known in the musical world. So far back as 1805, he was introduced to a young lady of the name of Tennant. She was then 17 years of age, of great personal beauty and accomplishments; added to which, she was possessed, in an eminent degree, of the same description of talent for which Mr. Vaughan had been so eminently distinguished. At the latter end of 1805 a marriage took place. From that period down to the time when their happiness was broken in upon by the present defendant, they lived together in the greatest possible degree of harmony. Mrs. Vaughan assisted her husband in the discharge of his professional engagements. They had had several children, of whom six were now alive; the eldest not above ten years of age. The defendant was the son of a Dr. Smith, residing at Richmond, and held an office under Government. The two families, Mr. Vaughan's and Dr. Smith's were upon the most intimate terms. When Mrs. Vaughan was delivered of her last child to her husband, about two years ago, she suffered so much in consequence of an internal complaint, that her medical advisers deemed it necessary to recommend separate beds. Mr. Vaughan loved his wife with the utmost affection: but finding it expedient, for her sake, that this course should be adopted, he disregarded his own feelings, and yielded to the suggestion. From that time until the elopement, they slept in separate beds. At what time the defendant succeeded in effecting his dishonourable purpose it had not been clearly ascertained; but that a criminal intercourse had taken place upwards of a year back was manifest, from the birth of a child, of which the defendant was the father. This fact was proved by several letters from the defendant to Mrs. Vaughan; from the tone and manner of which, the intimacy which had subsisted between them was too evident. [Here Mr. Sergeant Copley read several passages from the letters to which he alluded, which were signed by the defendant, and in which he addressed Mrs. Vaughan as his "Dearest, dearest Bess, his very life! his own valued—cherished—most beloved wife."] In these letters he makes allusion to the situation in which Mrs. Vaughan was, from the intercourse which had passed between them; speaks of the pledge of their mutual regard which lay beneath her bosom, and entreats her to quit her husband's house before he discovers her pregnancy. Mrs. Vaughan finally deserted her husband and her children, and after a short residence near Turnham-green, she proceeded to Lyme, where she was delivered of a boy, the fruit of her unhappy intrigue. The most honourable persons came into Courts of Justice to recover damages in cases like the present. Damages were not a compensation, and not even an alleviation of the injury; but they felt anxious to have the opinion of a Jury upon their own conduct, and upon the circumstances and conduct which had destroyed their happiness. In this case the plaintiff's domestic life was a blank; his future prospect of happiness was a blank, without a single ray to gladden or enliven it. He had six infant children, many of them females, looking for instruction, advice, and example, to their mother. The children, from the constitution of society, must partake at least of the degradation of their parent. If this deadly blow to his domestic comfort and to his children's happiness had been struck by a stranger, it would be less severe. But it was his friend, his intimate friend, always received almost without restraint, and with the utmost hospitality, who seduced his wife, and planted a dagger in his bosom.

James Harrison, librarian for ancient concerts, knew the plaintiff and his wife for 14 years. They were as happy as it was possible for man and wife to be. Last winter he thought he observed a coldness on her part, but none on his. The defendant was from 26 to 28 years of age; Mrs. Vaughan was 34. The plaintiff was principal tenor singer of the ancient concerts. Mrs. Vaughan gave lessons in private. Her income from her profession could not be less than 500*l.* a year. The plaintiff was also principal tenor singer at the vocal concerts; he gave lessons in private.

The letters mentioned were now read by the Clerk;—they were full of such passages as the following:—"I am heart-broken at being obliged to go from you, my own adored Bess, my

very life. I am wretched; I feel it is not my home I am going to—your bosom, your treasure of a bosom, is my place of comfort, is where only I can enjoy heartfelt satisfaction." * * * "Bess, my treasured, my darling Bess, my own valued, cherished, fondly cherished wife, my heart's only solace, do take care of yourself; I will be a husband devoted to your service and happiness ere long.—Oh that you would come to me on Thursday, that I might see your beloved face, that I might feel your dear hand! Think what a cruel long while is Friday. Never mind what may be said about it; recollect, it cannot last long—so what matters—do, oh do, come if you possibly can, to your own attached and devoted husband. God bless you again and again, my blessed love, my own heart's dearest treasure, prays your own affectionate husband." * * * "God bless you, my own heart, my wife, my dearest blessing and comfort. God bless you and preserve you safely through all your many trials is the fervent constant prayer of your own affectionate, fondly attached, and faithful husband." * * * "I shall then look out for lodgings, so that from September we may live together; I shall then, my own darling wife, my treasured dove, have you to myself; I shall experience no more painful separations at night, such as I have undergone, but shall seek your dear bosom as my natural place of rest." HENRY SMITH.

Mr. Charles Bell, surgeon, attended Mrs. Vaughan some time before her confinement in 1816. He recommended to her husband to send her into the country, or to live apart while she was convalescent, and for a little time after.

Mary Pagn, nurse to the plaintiff's children for 11 years, said the plaintiff and his wife had lived as happily together as she had ever known in her life. They had had eight children, of whom six were living. Mrs. Vaughan had been cool to her husband for the last twelvemonths compared to what she had usually been. She said to her, that they did not wish to have any more family. They did not sleep together. She had never seen any thing improper in the house. She went away on the 13th of June, and said she was going to see her children at Dulwich; she had children there: she contrived to conceal her pregnancy as much as ever she could; she took all pains that Mr. Vaughan should not know it, by leaning to tables and stooping downwards when he was near her. Witness was certain that the plaintiff knew not of his wife's pregnancy when she went away. She had known of it for months before; she did not mention it to the plaintiff; she durst not. Witness hesitated to say whether she had suspected Mr. Smith when she knew of her mistress's pregnancy; and when solemnly asked whether she had not advised Mr. Smith to take her away, she stood quite silent.

Martina Carter, cook in the plaintiff's family for eight or nine years, said they had always lived very affectionately together till a year or a year and a half ago. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan slept in different beds since the last child was born. The plaintiff left his wife at Liverpool in the same house with Mr. Smith. Mrs. Vaughan and Mr. Bartleman and Mr. Smith went afterwards to Manchester. Mrs. Vaughan travelled with Mr. Bartleman and Mr. Smith on the box. Mr. Vaughan travelled along with them in a post-chaise with Mr. Kayvett.

Mrs. Grealorex was acquainted with the plaintiff and his family for six years, during which time they lived very happy together.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE, in allusion to some questions put to the former witness with respect to the concealment of pregnancy, remarked, that he had often had occasion to observe with astonishment, in cases that came into Court, with what success persons concealed their pregnancy, and with what safety they were delivered, while those who had every attention and assistance suffered extremely.

Mr. Potts keeps the house at Turnham-green, to which Mrs. Smith (he since learnt that it was Mrs. Vaughan) came first; then Mr. Smith came. They were together there as man and wife.

Susannah Berjant said, that her mistress and herself went from Turnham-green to Blandford, where Mr. Smith met them. He conducted them to Lyme, where he took lodgings, and where her mistress was delivered of a boy on the 11th of September.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN addressed the Jury for the defendant. The charge was that the plaintiff had been deprived of the consortium of his wife by the defendant. It was an ungallant and unmanly defence in any circumstances to say that the man was seduced; but from his own letters they could perceive what his state of mind was. More arrant nonsense—he could not say nonsense—but more arrant, warm-hearted love was never written. He was charmed by symphonies. "Her eye speaks, I'll answer it." The Learned Sergeant then commented at great

length on the separation of beds without any medical recommendations; and on the visit of ten days at Burton, when his wife was confined.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE said, that the adultery was clearly proved, and the only question was, the damages. They would be directed by the situation of the parties, and the circumstances of the case. From their marriage till this criminal intercourse took place, there had been no want of harmony; they had lived together happily. This happiness was destroyed. The children, if not involved in their mother's guilt, were at least involved in her shame. The difference of ages was not material in this case. It had been said, and boldly said, that there was coldness, inattention, and even connivance on the part of the husband. This appeared to be altogether without foundation. When it was insinuated that the plaintiff had left his wife in the same house with the defendant, it turned out that her servant-maid slept with Mrs. Vaughan. He then expressed strong reprehension of the unfounded insinuation that the plaintiff had known of his wife's pregnancy, and was silent for the sake of the gains of his professional labours. This was disproved even by the letters of the defendant, where the utmost anxiety is expressed to conceal the pregnancy from the plaintiff. It appeared that the plaintiff had been very anxious till he heard favourable accounts when he visited at Burton-on-Trent; and when he had received such accounts, he might perhaps feel easy, since his wife had safely recovered in a similar situation eight times before. These remarks he made from public feelings, and in discharge of a public duty; for they sat there as guardians of public morals. It would be a melancholy close of the proceedings of that day, if small damages were given. Still they must enter upon the inquiry with coolness. He almost regretted that he had said so much; but he had felt it his duty, since the Counsel for the plaintiff had no opportunity to reply, to answer arguments urged with ability, which might have some influence on their minds, but which were not warranted by the evidence.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN suggested to his Lordship that he had said nothing of the separate beds.

CHIEF-JUSTICE.—Gentlemen, it is very true that I have neglected to remark upon the separate beds. But I now say, beware, beware of laying it down as a rule, without knowing the particular circumstances of the family, that because a married pair sleep in separate beds, after they have had eight children, therefore there is an end of affection.

The Jury retired for ten minutes. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 1000*l*.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—An extraordinary charge was recently made at Bow-street, against a young man, named Henry Cooke, by William Key, who accused him of having employed him to murder Mr. Shears, proprietor of copper-mills at Merton, and having a counting-house in Fleet-market, together with his whole family: Cooke was Mr. Shears's clerk. The Magistrates considered the charge unfounded, and liberated Cooke, who subsequently prosecuted Key, who is now under sentence of transportation. On Wednesday week, Cooke, who was about 18 years of age, died, after an illness of a few hours, under circumstances of suspicion. The body was opened on Thursday, when it was ascertained that he died by poison. An investigation was taken on the body, when evidence to the following effect was given:—Mr. John Wetman, of Christchurch, said, deceased had been several years his lodger. Tuesday evening he came home from the counting-house, complaining of sickness; he vomited much; the sickness continued violent, and he went for medicine, and returned with two pills and a draught; he went to bed about ten. At eleven, witness found him more composed; he saw no more of him until five next morning, when being awake by a noise, he ran into Cooke's room, and found him prostrate on the floor, but not senseless; he assisted him into bed, and then called the servant to make tea, the deceased having complained of extreme thirst. While drinking tea he said to witness, "Those fellows put something in the beer." About seven o'clock, a man who was going to Mr. Shears's mills at Merton, called to know if Mr. Cooke, whose father was a foreman there, had any message to send; deceased desired his father might be informed that he was very ill, but hoped to go to Merton on the Monday. Ten minutes afterwards witness went into his room, and found him with his head out of bed over a basin, as if he had been vomiting, and lying upon his side; he gasped once and expired. At the time he mentioned "those

fellows," he named no particular person.—Mrs. Wetman, saw deceased when he first complained of sickness. He said he had salt beef for dinner, and about half a pint of table-beer at the counting-house. He afterwards said that he feared those fellows had played tricks with the beer, for he recollected it was remarkably sweet. He said he thought he saw something white clinging to the bottom of the mug, which might be occasioned by the beer having been warmed. Next morning, when she went into his room, she felt his hand; it was very cold, and he appeared very weak. He said faintly, "Those fellows." Mr. Wetman further stated, that after Cooke's death he waited upon Mr. Shears, to inform him of the circumstance, and acquaint him with the allusions of deceased to the beer he had drunk, and to request the mug might be searched for. The clerks found it under the desk of deceased. There appeared in it a quantity of white powder mixed with dirt. Mr. Shears sealed it up.—Mr. Pollard stated, that deceased applied to him, complaining of vomiting, and pains in the stomach and head. The excessive vomiting continuing, witness again asked what he had taken; and then he said, that when he drank the beer he observed white powder at the bottom of the mug, and thought some of his companions had been playing tricks. Some medicine was then given to him. He saw no more of him until next morning, when he was called in great haste, and found Cooke dead. Mr. Wetman delivered a tin mug to witness, which contained a quantity of white powder, and which being analyzed, proved to be oxide of arsenic. He subsequently opened the body, and found in the stomach a quantity of similar powder, which he also found to be an oxide of arsenic; it had produced a great inflammation in the stomach, and occasioned death.—Dr. Callaway corroborated Mr. Pollard's testimony.—Mr. Shears, jun. stated, he had been indefatigable in his exertions to discover by whom the beer had been drawn which Cooke had drunk, without success. He had about 50 persons on the premises, but could obtain no evidence upon the subject. Morgan Deasey was warehouseman to Mr. Shears. On Tuesday, at one o'clock, he dined with deceased at an eating-house in the Old Bailey. Witness returned to business, and deceased went another way, saying he had a place to call at before he returned. Witness had been accustomed to drink a pint of table-beer with the deceased after dinner: he waited for him a considerable time, and then desired a boy to draw him some beer, which he immediately did, in a pewter pot, and witness drank it. Cooke came in about 3 o'clock. Witness shortly afterwards went into the counting-house, with the intention of having some beer with him: he saw the tin-pot produced standing on the corner of the stove, full of beer, to warm. He was immediately called away upon business: was positive that the mug was not on the stove previous to the entrance of deceased. It was the same mug he usually drank out of, and was generally placed under Cooke's desk. The witness knew not by whom the beer was drawn, nor by whom placed on the stove. If he had not been called away he should have drunk part of it himself.—The CORONER observed, that no doubt deceased had died in consequence of taking the oxide of arsenic in the beer; how it came there or by whom given remained unknown. All possible pains had been taken to bring forward every person likely to have any knowledge of the circumstances. The Jury remained in consultation about 4 hours, and at 1 o'clock on Friday morning returned this verdict—*Died by poison, administered by some person or persons at present unknown.*

Saturday week, an inquisition was taken at Dulwich, on the body of Mr. George Gnan. The deceased was a gentleman employed at one of the public offices in London. On the 15th instant, he absented himself from his family and friends, who reside in the city, and who made every inquiry respecting him without avail. He strolled into Dulwich, and went into the coffee-room late in the evening; he appeared much dejected and depressed in spirits; so much so, that he was not only noticed by the waiter, but by all present. He desired to know whether he could be accommodated with a bed. The waiter told him he could have a bed in a double-bedded room—to which he objected; and a bed was made up for him in another room, with which he seemed content. About 11 o'clock, he went to bed, requesting to be called up early next morning. The chambermaid went to his apartment at the time required; she knocked at the door repeatedly, but not getting any answer, she came down and informed her master, who instantly broke into the room, and was alarmed at finding him suspended by a cord from the bed-tester; he instantly cut him down, called in a surgeon, but no assistance could be rendered, the vital spark being quite extinct. It appeared that the deceased has left a wife and nine helpless children to deplore his loss.—Verdict, Lunacy.

Monday night an inquisition was held at the Cross Keys, Wood-street, on the body of *Mary Price*, a well-dressed female, between 20 and 30 years of age. Richard Bothers, porter at the Saracen's Head Inn, stated, that on Friday the deceased arrived at the inn between six and seven o'clock, in the Portsmouth waggon; she was then very ill, witness assisted the deceased out of the waggon; she inquired if he knew where the Norwich waggon went from? witness told her; she was then almost unable to stand; she asked witness if he could assist her? he said he was unable to attend her, and witness was unable to procure the deceased (though she expressed her willingness to pay) a porter. The deceased walked away from the inn, she had a bundle with her; soon after she was found in an insensible state sitting on a step of a door in Friday-street, but her bundle had been taken away from her by a female, who the bystanders considered was the friend of the deceased; the Parish Officers immediately removed the deceased to the workhouse, where she expired. On searching the deceased's pocket a quantity of silver and halfpence was found, and a certificate of her marriage. The deceased was a woman of genteel appearance; she was in such an extremely weak state when she was in the waggon, that the Guard thought she would not survive till the waggon arrived in London. A surgeon was examined, who proved that the deceased died of natural death. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

George Garrett was mate of a vessel called the *George Canning*, lying at Blackwall, and had been on board three weeks, during that time he had been in a state of continual intoxication, and had been ordered to be discharged. On Friday week, he called out of his cabin to Mr. Stephens, the ship's carpenter, saying, "I found myself very ill, and went to the medicine-chest, to take something, and I have made a mistake, and taken something which has poisoned me—give me some castor-oil." He showed Stephens the bottle: upon it was a label, "Corrosive sublimate." As soon as the deceased read the words, he said, "O God! it will kill me." Stephens ran for a medical man, but before he arrived the deceased was no more. Verdict—Accidental Death.

On Sunday morning, about half-past six o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the house of Mr. Neil, bell-hanger, Green Arbour-square, Fleet-market, which extended itself with great rapidity. The lodgers in the upper part got out almost naked on the top of the house, and escaped. Immediately afterwards the flames caught the house of Mr. Walters. By this time the engines arrived, and had a plentiful supply of water. They played for a considerable time, but the fire burnt with such fury, that about eight o'clock the roof of the house where it broke out fell in with a tremendous crash, and the adjoining house was much injured. The whole of the furniture in Mr. Neil's house was destroyed. When the flames were got under, every search was made after the old man who occupied the apartments in which the fire broke out; he was at length found, burnt in a dreadful manner. The deceased was a native of Germany; he resided in the above house for a number of years, and although possessed of a considerable property, lived in the most abject state of penury, not even allowing himself the common necessities of life. He was in the habit of going about the street setting matches, and picking up bones and other things from the kennel. On his return home (to save expense) he would make a fire of pieces of wood in the lid of a saucepan, and would thus sit for some time previous to going to bed. He had done this on Saturday night, and not putting it out carefully, some papers caught fire, and the flames proceeded to his bed. Bills were found in his pocket to a great amount, and other articles of value in his apartments; and it is supposed a considerable sum is destroyed.

Friday night the family of Mr. Wm. Linton, an old inhabitant of Uxbridge, were thrown into the greatest distress by the melancholy termination of his existence. The deceased retired to bed on Thursday night, and at that time nothing extraordinary appeared in his behaviour. Not coming down to his breakfast on Friday morning, some of the family went to call him, and found him in a most dreadful condition, perfectly senseless, and covered with blood, issuing from a wound he had inflicted in his side with a knife, which lay near him on the bed. Surgeons were called in, but they could not render him any assistance; they discovered that the knife had been forced so violently into the side of the deceased, that the heart was deeply incised, and the membranes wounded. The deceased had not been in good health for some time; about six months ago he cut his throat in a dangerous manner, and would have bled to death had not a surgeon been near at hand.

BIRTHS.

At Fulham, the wife of H. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.
On Sunday week, Mrs. Frederick Pollock, of Bedford-row, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at Sunbury, James Rowe, LL.D. to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq.
On the 17th inst., at Canterbury, Henry Anderson, Esq. of the 69th regiment of foot, to Letitia, second daughter of William Abbott, Esq. Registrar of Canterbury.
On the 19th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. John William Gasson, of Brompton, to Miss Gabel, grand-daughter of the late George Gabel, Esq. of Kenrich-town.
On Thursday, the 17th inst., at St. Clement's Church, Strand, by license, Mr. Wm. Rackstraw, to Miss Giles, of Wyck-street, Strand.
On Tuesday, the 22d inst., at St. Peter's, Cornhill, Ensign Smyth, of the 31st regiment, to Miss Emily Knight, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.
On Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Miss Calbery, of George-street, Hanover-square, to Mr. Charles Crosby, of Bruton-street.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Rowley-lodge, near Barnet, the Rev. W. Martin Trinder, LL.B. and M.D. in the 73d year of his age.
On Saturday week, at Kennington, Barbara, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Sangster.
On Wednesday, in Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, Colonel James Robertson, of the Royal Westminster Volunteers, in the 66th year of his age.
On Thursday, in Duke-street, Portland-place, in her 81st year, Mrs. Booth.
On the 17th inst., Mr. Alex. Thomson, Civil Engineer, of Boyd's Rope-walk, Rotherhithe, in the 22d year of his age.
On Thursday, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the 65th year of his age, Aaron Graham, Esq. He had long been one of the Police-Magistrates at the Bow-street Office. He has left one son, a Captain in the British Navy.
On Christmas Day, Mrs. Elam, wife of Thomas Elam, Esq. of Leicester-square, a most irreparable loss to a large family.
On Tuesday evening, Sir Philip Francis, in St. James's-square. It is a singular coincidence, that this is the fourth death, within a very short period, in that corner of St. James's-square, viz. Lord Beauchamp, Lord Anson, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Philip Francis. Sir Philip was born in Dublin, in 1740. Dr. Francis, the Translator of Horace, was his father. He received the first rudiments of his education in Ireland. In 1750 he came to England, and was placed at St. Paul's school. In 1756 Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, gave him a small place in the Secretary of State's office. Mr. Pitt, who succeeded Mr. Fox, patronized him. By that patronage he was appointed Secretary to General Bligh. In 1760 he was made Secretary to the Earl of Kinnoul, Ambassador to Lisbon. In 1763 he was appointed by the late Lord Mendip to a considerable post in the War-office, which he resigned in 1772, in consequence of a difference with Viscount Barrington. The greatest part of 1772 he spent in travelling. In about half a year after his return to England, Lord North inserted his name in an Act of Parliament, to be a member of the Council appointed for the Government of Bengal, in conjunction with Warren Hastings and three others. The records of his long contest with Mr. Hastings, are preserved in the Books of Council, &c. This quarrel had previously occasioned a duel in India, when Mr. Hastings shot Sir Philip through the body. On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1781, he was elected for Yarmouth. In 1806, his Majesty was pleased to invest him with the Order of the Bath. On the 22d of the present month he expired, after having been reduced to a state of extreme debility by an excruciating disease in the prostate glands, with which he had been for several years afflicted, and from which his age precluded all chance of recovery. He has left a son and two daughters, Mr. Philip Francis, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Cholmondeley. When between 70 and 80, he married Miss Watkins, a daughter of a clergyman. He had been many years employed about an historical sketch of his principal contemporaries, and it is believed by many that he was the author of the celebrated Letters of Junius.

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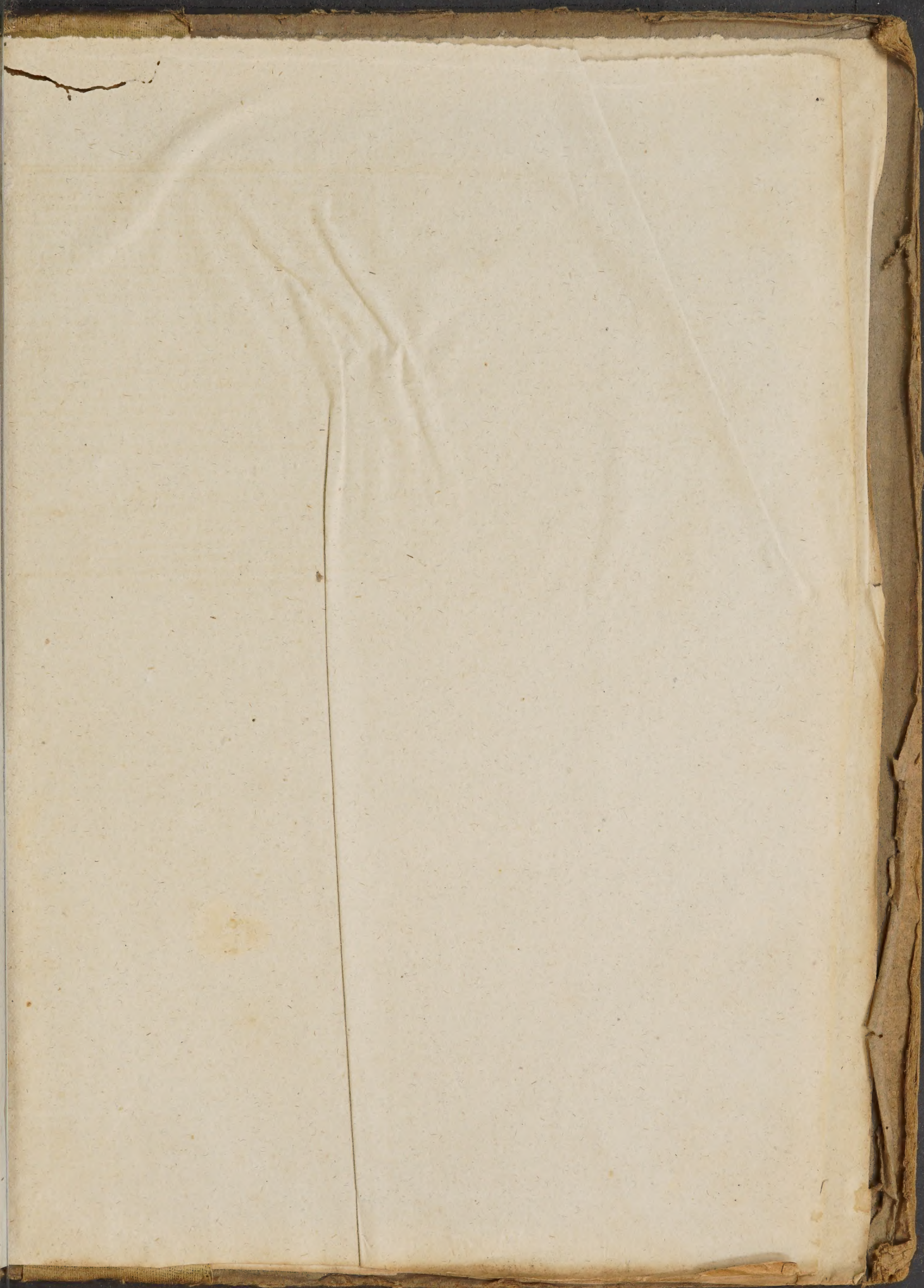
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